

# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS



*Annual Report 2010–2011*

# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

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# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

## Chairman's Report

The academic session for 2010–11 coincided in its later months with the School's 125th anniversary year. It has accordingly been a time for celebration, albeit celebration in a deteriorating economic context, particularly in Greece. The Director alludes in her section of this Report to the exigencies of life and work in Athens in an increasingly difficult and uncertain environment. Council is deeply appreciative of the resilience and devotion of the School staff in the circumstances in which they find themselves. Pressures on the School's own finances continue to mount, despite a settlement from the British Academy through its BASIS committee — intended to run for four years — which provides us with much better resourcing than was feared in the early days of the session. Hard decisions in the recent past and vigilant husbandry in the present have enabled the Treasurer to report a surplus on the year. But projections for the future indicate the need to identify alternative sources of income and to find more ways of reducing costs.

This year, however, has seen us enjoying our anniversary. I was delighted to have the pleasure of hosting an anniversary reception for Subscribers and other friends of the School on 9th June, in the fine public rooms of 11 Carlton House Terrace, recently acquired and impressively refurbished by the British Academy. Our Patron, HRH The Prince of Wales, did us the honour of gracing the occasion with his presence. We much appreciate the opportunity this afforded us of informing him of the many areas of the School's current activities, and of introducing to him around one hundred colleagues, staff, and supporters all involved in taking its work forward. This is the place to put on public record our gratitude to the Patron for the gift of his time and of his engagement with all we are doing.

*HRH The Prince of Wales accompanied by the President of the British Academy, Sir Adam Roberts, and the Chairman of Council.  
Photo: Claudine Hartzel.*



Among those presented to the Patron were a group of our Cretan walkers, including the Joint Secretary of the Friends (UK), Marie-Christine Keith, principal organiser of a walk by Friends from the north to the south of the island during the first week of May. As on a previous such walk, one major objective was to raise funds to help build the School's research capacities at Knossos, the final destination of this year's trek. In this it succeeded magnificently, achieving a final total of £46,200. The support financial and otherwise that the Friends have given over the years is very considerable, an invaluable asset for the School in what it expresses and demonstrates as much as in the concrete help it provides. This year's achievement would have been a highlight in any session: it stands out among our anniversary events. Dr Hector Catling recently announced his retirement from the Joint Secretaryship of the UK Friends he has himself held since on his proposal the organisation was founded twenty years ago. There will be more to say on this front in next year's Report. Suffice for the present to salute an inspired initiative faithfully nurtured. We know all Friends and Subscribers will want to join us in sending Dr Catling our good wishes. A colloquium in his honour is to be held in March 2012.

The anniversary season began in Athens, with a conference in late January on *Changing Conceptions of 'Europe' in Modern Greece*, held in collaboration with the Hellenic Observatory of the LSE, and including an address (given in the Ambassador's residence) by Professor Costas Simitis, former Prime Minister of Greece. The topic of the main lecture following the February AGM in London was fittingly Knossos: a presentation of the work of the Knossos Urban Landscape Project by Professor Todd Whitelaw (UCL). Also in February the Director of the School's Fitch Laboratory, Dr Evangelia Kiriatzis, gave the School's annual open lecture in Greece, first in Athens and then in Thessaloniki, surveying the entire history of Kythera from earliest times to the present. Later in the month she was in London for the Spring Lecture, where she spoke on 'Mycenaean overseas? Material connections and mobility in the Late Bronze Age Mediterranean'. We thank once more the Institute of Classical Studies for hosting the lecture, sponsored jointly with



*Anastasia Kollaki and Isidoros Theofanidis open the Eleutherios Studio.*

the School, and organised by the Institute's Deputy Director, Dr Olga Krzyszkowska, as for its continuing generosity and support more generally. Professor Mike Edwards relinquishes the Directorship after over five eventful years at the helm, when he takes up the position of Professor of Classics at University of Wales Trinity St David in Lampeter: our good wishes go with him. The intellectual vitality communicated on all the occasions I mention here was striking. All attracted good audiences, those in London noticeably packed. Anniversary events continued into the autumn of 2011, and I hope to devote space to these in next year's Report.

Last year I reported on the conversion of the Upper House roof space into an art studio, thanks to the generosity of Mr Lou Kollakis. One notable occasion in spring 2011 was the formal inauguration of what is to be known as the Eleutherios Art Studio, after the donor's father, by Anastasia Kollaki and Isidoros Theofanidis (see further under Society, Arts and Letters). The School continues to benefit

from generous help of many different kinds. It is always invidious to mention these selectively, but of particular significance for the long term is that given by Dr Katerina Ierodiakonou and by Dr Katherine Butterworth, both for the Library, and by Dr Gordon Davies, for audio-visual equipment.

The pages that follow concentrate for the most part as usual and as appropriate on academic enterprise under way in many areas of School activity. One development dear to my heart has been the recasting of *Archaeological Reports* to avoid the increasing costs, human and financial, of duplicating *AGOnline*, and more positively to supply a more reflective and (it is hoped) readable account of

archaeology in Greece, of interest to a wider audience. The first volume of *AR* in this new guise is now available. Council is most grateful to Dr Zosia Archibald for her initiative in proposing a fresh strategy for the publication, for assembling a team of writers to implement it, and for organising timely delivery of copy; as well as to the Director for putting in place a tight but realistic timetable to ensure that the raw material they needed was available at the right moment. In every section of this Report, however, the indications of growth and momentum are there to see. I commend it to you.

Malcolm Schofield

## Director's Report

The School's 125th year has combined celebration of our long history of academic achievement with acute awareness of the difficulties experienced by our many friends and colleagues as one the hardest years in Greece's post-war history unfolded. In London, several generations of School members and guests, from early career holders of the Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts to our senior Vice-Presidents, gathered at the British Academy on June 9th to celebrate the anniversary in the presence of our Patron, HRH The Prince of Wales. As the Chairman has reported, the warmth of the atmosphere created by the Patron's interest in our work was appreciated by all of our guests — as was a photographic presentation of 125 years of School activity compiled by the Archivist, Amalia Kakissis. In October, again at the British Academy, the School sponsored a triptych of lectures under the overall title *Living Hellenism*, superbly delivered by Alexander Nehamas, Averil Cameron and Peter Mackridge, which reaffirmed the vital importance in Europe (and thence worldwide) of Greek culture, thought and politics from antiquity to the present day. The Chairman will report on this event in full next year: here I merely note that the size and variety of the audiences on all three evenings confirms the important role played by the School in promoting the



*The Patron with School Librarian Penny Wilson Zarganis, and Hon. Architect, Nikos Zarganis, accompanied by the Chairman and Alexandros Kollakis. Photo: Claudine Hartzel.*



*The newly-completed Upper House in 1886.*

wider understanding of Greek history and culture essential at such a crucial time in the country's history. Celebration in Greece has understandably been more muted, and we have instead focused on using our facilities and human strengths to repay our friends and colleagues in the best way we can — by sustaining their research and providing a warm and welcoming forum for academic debate.

The harsh economic climate in which we now operate continues to dominate our thinking. In February we received from the British Academy's BASIS committee the good news that we are to receive a flat cash settlement for the next four years. This is a far better outcome than we had feared in view of the general climate in the UK and pressure from government to focus investment outside Europe, and reflects the outstanding job of negotiation conducted on behalf of the foreign schools by the Academy team. Nonetheless, it represents a significant cut in real terms, especially as costs rise sharply in

Greece. All of our activities are under severe pressure: in the library, for example, we have been forced to cancel 25 journal titles (all held by the Blegen or Gennadius libraries). Make do and mend is the order of the day, and we are constantly grateful for the inventiveness and commitment of the School's staff and Friends (for example in organising a sale of second-hand and duplicate books in September which raised over €3,000 for book acquisitions). But the one area in which we make no compromise is our academic programme, which continues to grow in strength and variety. To well-established collaborations with the American School of Classical Studies, notably the Fitch-Wiener seminars in science-based archaeology, we have added new joint seminars with the École française d'Athènes in modern history and anthropology (to continue with a workshop on Greece and the Balkans in April 2012) and on the initiative of the Chairman, with the Research Centre for Greek Philosophy of the Academy of Athens, which also continues in 2011–12. As the Librarian reports, the School's resources for the study of Greek philosophy will be greatly enriched by Dr Katerina Ierodiakonou's generous gift of the library of the late Michael Frede. Many of these new initiatives fall under the aegis of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters whose work, reported below, has so quickly become an integral part of the academic life of the School. Against this background of diversification, one should not forget our continuing achievements in archaeology. In addition to the 2011 fieldwork programme and the work of the Fitch Laboratory reported below, conferences have included the highly successful three-day meeting on *Interpreting the 7th Century BC. Tradition, Innovation and Meaning* held in December 2011, at which an audience reaching 140 was accommodated in the Upper House by means of a second, relay screen in the salonakia. Ensuring that as many of our academic activities as possible have an afterlife not only as print publications but more immediately as recordings accessible via the website has long been an aim. A generous donation from Dr Gordon Davies has allowed us to purchase equipment to record the audio and powerpoint presentations now available via our new BSA E-resources webpage. The challenge now and for the remainder of the period of this financial

settlement is to deliver the ambitious research programme set out in our Strategic Plan (posted on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk)).

As ever, our Friends have played a vital supporting role, this year more than ever with the extraordinary achievement of the Cretan walk to which the Chairman has referred and which is further reported below. The £46,200 raised between the UK and Greece will provide much needed support for the development of our research facilities at Knossos. The Friends of the British School was established in Greece under Hector Catling's directorship to cement the relationships formed in the course of the School's centenary celebration in 1986 and the construction of the library extension. Upon his retirement and return to Britain, Dr Catling oversaw the creation of a branch of the Friends to provide a programme of events and meetings for the many School supporters resident in the UK. On the twentieth anniversary of the 1991 meeting in Burlington House, at which Hector Catling proposed the creation of the UK Friends, I join the Chairman in expressing the School's great gratitude to him for his tireless work on our behalf, in which he was ably assisted by his wife, Elizabeth, until her death in 2000. Typically, he retired on November 2011 only when he had secured a successor in Professor Peter Warren.

A further anniversary to be celebrated in 2012 reaches even further back, to the first years of Hector Catling's Directorship when the then Assistant Director, Robin Barber, staged the first undergraduate Summer School. The fortieth anniversary of the Summer School will be marked by a reunion day on August 25th 2012 now being advertised to all past participants. In addition to creating a course archive, we will use the opportunity to update member contacts and recruit new subscribers and donors. Lists of participants by year are posted on the webpage for the 40th Anniversary ([www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk), under Home), and all help in tracing members and bringing them back into contact with the School will be greatly appreciated.

2010–11 saw the passing of a number of distinguished members of the School community. Sir Patrick Leigh Fermor's extraordinary life has been encapsulated in obituaries written by friends and colleagues. To the School he was a generous friend, whether in sharing remembrance of comrades such as John Pendlebury or in providing

early financial support for the work of what was to become the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters. In September last it was a privilege to join HM Ambassador and the Director of the British Council at an evening of remembrance at Patrick Leigh Fermor's Kardamyli estate (now bequeathed to the Benaki Museum), and to hear at first hand the affection in which he was held in his adopted community. Another distinguished member of the SOE during the Second World War, Michael Ward, was a founder member of the Friends and a generous supporter of the Library. First inserted into the Pindus mountains in October 1943 to conduct a reconnaissance mission that led to an unplanned 500 mile trek across occupied territory, he returned late in 1944 to join the advance HQ of Force 133, at which time he met his future wife, Avra, and then from 1948 he served as a member of the UN Special Committee on the Balkans (UNScob). In later years he became the British Consul General in Thessaloniki, and was appointed OBE in 1982 for his services in Greece. Throughout his retirement in Athens he and Avra regularly attended School events: indeed, he was a lively presence at a Friends' evening only a few days before his death in April 2011.

John Evans, former director of the Institute of Archaeology (University of London) who died in July 2011, was a distinguished Mediterranean prehistorian with wide-ranging interests in both east and west. Malta lay at the heart of his work, but his extensive field projects included excavation on behalf of the School, at the early farming site of Saliagos in 1964–65 (with Colin Renfrew) and of Neolithic levels at Knossos 1957–60, 1969–70. This work at Knossos now forms the heart of renewed study led by Peter Tomkins and Valasia Isaakidou, an endeavour of which John Evans was very supportive. The early death of Elaine Matthews in June 2011 deprived the scholarly community of an outstanding epigraphist. As assistant and later director of the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* in Oxford, she was a frequent visitor to the School, most recently in June 2008 to celebrate the life and work of the project's founder, Peter Fraser. Many School members contributed to her Festschrift, *Onomatologos*, presented in 2010. Canon Donald Allchin, who died in December 2010, first came to Greece to study orthodoxy as a member of the

School in 1954–55. He went on to become a distinguished theologian with a particular interest in the relationship between eastern and western Christendom. His appointment as canon residentiary of Canterbury Cathedral by Archbishop Michael Ramsey in 1973 coincided with the first official meeting of the Joint Anglican-Orthodox Doctrinal Discussions. The path thus established, while not always smooth, has opened the way for the current close relationship between the churches celebrated in the highly successful visit to Athens of Archbishop Rowan Williams in November 2010.

Finally, we remember Eleni Petraki, widow of Petros Petrakis (for many years the School's vase-mender and handyman), who died in

April 2011 at the age of 97. Before her marriage, Eleni Petraki had worked as Upper House cook under the directorship of Sinclair Hood, and so highly was she valued that in order to retain her services upon her engagement, it was resolved to create a staff post for her fiancé. Thus Petros retrained as a pot-mender with the assistance of the staff of the Athenian Agora, the couple made their first home in the Upper House, and when Petros went to work on the School's excavations outside Athens (notably at Knossos and the Menelaion), Eleni assisted him. We are touched and honoured that in memory of her aunt and uncle, Eleni's niece, Mary Kandaraki, has presented to the Archive the MBE awarded to Petros.

## Events

### CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

*Health and Society: Private and Public Medical Traditions in Greece and the Balkans (1453–1920)* (National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, with contributions by: G. Antonakopoulos, G. Balsoy, O. Buda, D. Christodoulou, L. Dracaki, K. Gardikas, N. Giantsi, D. Karakatsani, V. Karamanolakis, O. Katsiardihering, K. Konstantinidou, D. Kritsotaki, V. Lekka, C. Maravelias, M. Nakuci, G. Nazarska, K. Popova, V. Theodorou, V.-V. Toma, C. Trompoukis, A. Tselikas, M. Turda, A. Wear, and P. Weindling). *In collaboration with the Working Group on the History of Race and Eugenics, Oxford Brookes University, the Faculty of History and Archaeology, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and the Berendel Foundation*

*Changing Conceptions of 'Europe' in Modern Greece: Identities, Meanings, and Legitimation* (with contributions by: R. Beaton, Th. Dragona, K. Featherstone, R. Hirschon, M. Llewellyn-Smith, G. Pagoulatos, S. Pasmazoglou, and E. Tsakalotos).

*In collaboration with the Hellenic Observatory of the London School of Economics and Political Science*

### PUBLIC LECTURES

Roderick Beaton (London): 'Lord Byron and the politics of the Greek revolution (1823–1824)' (2010–11 Visiting Fellow's Lecture)

Yannis Hamilakis (University of Southampton): 'From accumulation to dispersal: the archaeologist, the ethnographer, and the archival regimes of truth' (2011 Annual Archive Lecture)

Evangelia Kiriatzi (BSA): 'Voyage to Kythera: surveying the island's past, 1998–2010' (delivered in Athens and Thessaloniki)

Evangelia Kiriatzi (BSA): 'Mycenaean overseas? Material connections and mobility in the Late Bronze Age Mediterranean' (2011 Annual Institute of Classical Studies/BSA Spring Lecture, delivered in London)

Catherine Morgan (BSA): 'The work of the British School in 2010' (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki and London)

Catherine Morgan (BSA): 'The work of the British School in 2009–10' (delivered in Glasgow)

Eva Panagiotakopoulou (Edinburgh): 'Insect fossils and environmental change in the Eastern Mediterranean' (2010–11 Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellow's Lecture)

Peter Tomkins (Leuven): ‘From court to court complex: new light on the genesis of the “First Palace” at Knossos’ (Knossos Summer Lecture)

Todd Whitelaw (London): ‘Surveying the Labyrinth: the Knossos Urban Landscape Project (2005–2010)’ (delivered in London)

## UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

### *Archaeology and ancient history*

Julian Baker (Oxford): ‘Money in the late Medieval Aegean’

John Bennet (Sheffield): ‘Τί σε μέλλει εσένανε από που 'μαι εγώ; Identities in the Late Bronze Aegean’

Xenia Charalambidou (BSA): ‘Understanding pottery life-cycles in an Iron Age cemetery: the case of Tsikalario on Naxos’

Francesco Iacono (British School at Athens): ‘Feasting on the edge: cross-cultural encounters and society in the Southern Adriatic during the Late Bronze Age’

Milena Melfi (Oxford): ‘The Romans and the sanctuaries of Greece 146–44 BC’

Denitsa Nenova (BSA/London): ‘Do borders exist? Local diversity and regional isolation in the southeast Balkans at the end of the Bronze Age’

Natalia Poulou (Thessaloniki): ‘Νησιωτικές εγκαταστάσεις στο Αιγαίο (7ος–9ος αι. μ.Χ.): η περίπτωση της Ψείρας και του Αγίου Γεωργίου στο Βουνό Κυθήρων’

### *Reception*

Catherine Cooper (Cambridge): ‘Craftsmen, collectors, curators and conservators: Greece and Rome at the Fitzwilliam Museum’

Ioannis Galanakis (Oxford): ‘The Athens art-dealers and the trafficking of antiquities in Greece under the first archaeological law’

Christopher Stray (Swansea): ‘Liddell and Scott: the making and remaking of a lexicon’

### *Modern history and society*

Semele Assinder (Cambridge): ‘Greece in British women’s writing, 1866–1915’

Petros Karatsareas (Cambridge): ‘Revisiting the (somewhat different but nevertheless) Greek character of the dialect of Cappadocia’

Margaret Kenna (Swansea): ‘Here and now becomes then and there: photography and society on Anafi’

Charles Stewart (London): ‘Buried objects: dreaming, excavating, and imagining the past’

### *Art*

Brigitte Jurack (Manchester): ‘Not quite every day?’

Irit Rogoff (London): ‘Participation: a user’s guide’ (*in collaboration with the Qbox Gallery*)

## BSA/ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D’ATHÈNES SEMINARS IN HISTORY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Ulf Brunnbauer (Berlin): ‘The public and the private under communism. Balkan perspectives on an old problem’

Jane Cowan (Sussex): ‘An anthropologist in the League of Nations archives and the UN Human Rights Council: supervision, rights and minorities in ethnographic and historical perspective’

Stelios Ramfos (Athens): ‘Το αδιανόητο τίποτα’

Michael Llewellyn Smith and Eleni Gardika-Katsiadaki (London): ‘*Ionian Vision* revisited’

## BSA/RESEARCH CENTRE FOR GREEK PHILOSOPHY OF THE ACADEMY OF ATHENS SEMINAR IN PHILOSOPHY

Malcolm Schofield (Cambridge): ‘Three seminars on the *Gorgias* of Plato’

## FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Albert Ammerman (Colgate) and Ioannis Iliopoulos (Patras): ‘Sourcing the earliest roof tiles and architectural terracottas in Rome’

- Paraskevi Elefanti (London): ‘When Neanderthals and moderns met. The case of Lakonis I cave, southern Peloponnese’
- Myrto Georgakopoulou (BSA): ‘Metallurgical remains in surveys of “non-industrial” landscapes: the case of the Kythera Island Project’
- Angelos Hadjikoumis (BSA): ‘Pig ‘n’ mix: the usefulness of ethnography to archaeological interpretation through a case study from modern Iberia’
- Michael MacKinnon (Winnipeg): ‘Taking sides: cultural choices in ancient animal sacrifice’
- Ioanna Moutafi (Sheffield): ‘The secret of the mosque: a perplexing burial assemblage of the Ottoman period from the Anavarin-i-Cedid Mosque, Pylos’
- Georgia Tsartsidou (Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece): ‘Investigating Palaeolithic plant exploitation using phytolith analysis: the example of Theopetra cave in Thessaly, Greece’

## FRIENDS’ LECTURES

- Robin Barber: ‘Sense and sentimentality: British scholars’ reactions to Greece, 1885–1986’ (Athens)
- Rowena Loverance: ‘Byzantine sculpture — did they have any?’ (London)
- Colin Macdonald: ‘A snapshot of excavating with the British School’ (Athens)
- Alexander MacGillivray: ‘Finding Minos’, lecture accompanied by a presentation of the film ‘The secret of the snake goddess’ by the producer, Rea Apostolides, and directors Christian Bauer and Nikos Dayandas (Athens)
- Guy Sanders: ‘Helen and the plane tree. Spartan temples, topography and gods’ (Athens)
- Michael Scott: ‘Delphi and Olympia revisited’ (London)

## Library and Archive

### LIBRARY

Over the past year, the Library collections have undergone significant development especially in the areas of Greek philosophy and Modern Greek studies. Through the kindness of Dr Katherine Butterworth, the School has acquired an invaluable collection of works on Modern Greek studies (mostly in English) from the library of the Study in Greece Programme. And Dr Katerina Ierodiakonou has most generously signed a deed of gift to the School of the unique library of works on ancient and medieval philosophy created by her late partner, Professor Michael Frede of Oxford University. Combined with the School’s existing holdings, the Michael Frede Collection will be a world class research resource in philosophy: the School is now purchasing new works in this area to ensure that the collection remains relevant. Classification and cataloguing of this collection

has now been completed by Philippa Currie (ably assisted by Alessandro Skarlatos-Currie) with the financial support of the Friends of the BSA. The Friends have also provided funds to complete damp-proofing in the Rare Book Room. A new form of repair and protection using ventilated plaster boards has now reduced the humidity in this room to levels acceptable for the safe storage of paper and leather.

During the academic year 2010–2011 the Library was used by some 582 readers and 750 visitors in addition to School members. A major enhancement of the facilities available to our readers came with the creation of a Copy Centre in the former computer room. This consolidates the Library’s copying and printing facilities, with the addition of a new e-Scan machine especially designed for books and fragile archival material which allows users to save scans digitally or print them using a connected copy/printer. All facilities are



*Gennaro Schiano di Cola (above):  
Erasmus intern 2010–11.*

*Alessandro Skarlatos-Currie (left)  
assists in cataloguing the Michael  
Frede Collection.*



operated via a charge card system, and this streamlining of services has enabled us to reduce charges to members and readers.

The work of student interns and volunteers has again been essential to the smooth running of the Library. Following the selection of the School as a host institution for students on the University of Pisa's Erasmus Placement Programme, we were especially fortunate to have as a first intern (from November 2010 to May 2011) Gennaro Schiano di Cola who worked on the bibliographic description of the archaeological offprint collection and was a lively and welcoming presence in the office. We also hosted two library studies students from Warsaw University for training through the Erasmus work

placement scheme, and benefitted from the assistance of a number of dedicated interns from the Arcadia Center for Hellenic Studies (Jordan Clarke, Elysse Fink, Chelsea Freeland, Jacob Hazel Cary, Kellie Scullin and Noah Smutz). Duncan Howitt-Marshall (Cambridge University), who is completing his PhD on marine archaeology, served as student research assistant throughout the session, and has returned for 2011–12. He was ably assisted by Nicolas Zorzin on occasional visits to Greece for fieldwork. Philippa Currie continued to give much needed and valued support in the cataloguing and acquisition of new journals. We conclude by thanking all the individuals and institutions whose support enriches the collection and services offered by the Library, and especially Professors Mary and Michael Walbank, Jock Anderson, Tim Cunningham, Tyler Jo Smith, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, Chikako Sugawara, and Irene Miliou for their continued generosity.

## ARCHIVE

The second in a new series of Annual Archive lectures, generously supported by an anonymous benefactor, was delivered in April 2010 by Professor Yannis Hamilakis of the University of Southampton. Drawing on Professor Hamilakis' research in archaeological ethnography at Kalaureia, Koutroulou Magoula and in the Athenian Agora, his lecture, entitled 'From accumulation to dispersal: the archaeologist, the ethnographer, and the archival regimes of truth', explored the use and relevance of archives as material objects in archaeological ethnography. How can archives be used to trace relationships between people and objects, and the documents resulting from that interaction, and how they can be used today to elicit further ethnographic knowledge?

With the assistance of a number of interns, good progress has been made with work on the Byzantine Research Fund Archive.

Sarah Madole (New York University) curated the glass negative collection of Schultz and Barnsley (200 plates previously held in the Warburg Institute), and these will now be digitised. Andrew Small (St. Andrew's) undertook the archival description of the Robert Weir Schultz notebooks and Caroline Lill (St. Andrew's) began sorting and describing the BRF Corporate Records, which include the accounts, minute books and letters of its members from 1907–1950. Finally, Anthoulla Vassiliadis (Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens) began to catalogue the Peter Megaw Papers, which will be integrated into the BRF Archive as he had intended. The Megaw collection includes a slide library with rare colour images of (now lost) mosaics in Cyprus, as well as material from his work on churches in Athens and on Ag. Demetrios in Thessaloniki. The focus of the Archivist's own work has been the planning (together with Mary Greensted, former Curator of the Cheltenham Museum) of a major conference on *Byzantium and British Heritage* to be held in London in early September 2013: this was pursued in a study visit to the UK in June.

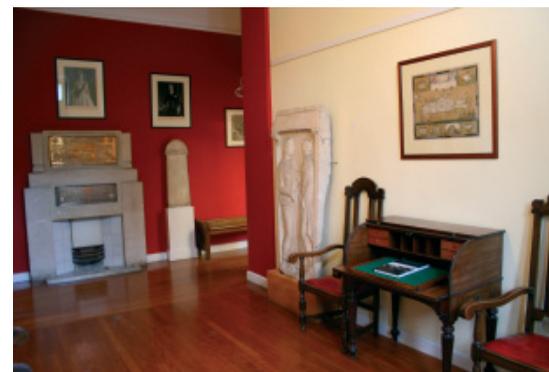
Work advanced on the Noel-Baker papers as project assistants Eleftheria Daleziou and Semele Assinder continued to process the new material of Irene and Francis Noel-Baker given to the School in July 2010, and several smaller Archive projects were completed thanks to the work of interns. From Arcadia College, Jordan Clarke compiled digital data on BSA officers and students and inventoried the archive of Hector Catling's excavations at the Menelaion, and Elysse Fink documented the George Finlay obsidian collection and researched the Finlay papers for records relevant to it. Fiona Laird (University of Glasgow) entered into the School's EMu database information on members from the 1960s–90s, began the archival description of the Sylvia Benton Papers, inventoried Perachora excavation records donated by John Fossey (see below), and reorganised the video diaries of the Palaikastro excavation and the Pavlopetri excavation records. In July the Archivist lectured in Rethymnon on 'Saving electronic records' to the Thronos/Kephala excavation team led by Professor Anna Lucia D'Agata.



*Church of the Panagia Kanakaria, Lythrankomi, Cyprus c. 1960s: BSA Archive (Peter Megaw Papers).*



*Agia Triada Park Fresco Room (artwork by Philip Mead).*



*George Finlay's desk in the Hostel entrance hall.*

The 125th Anniversary of the School presents an important opportunity to gather information and archival material from BSA members. A programme of oral history recording began with interviews given by Roderick Beaton, Colin Renfrew and Hugh Sackett. Isidora Tsouri (intern) furthered the project with her continued work on the glass negative collection of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, which also brought to light many new and unpublished images from the BSA Photo Archives.

The Archive is grateful for donations of excavation records from Jill Carington Smith (Knossos, Myrtos Pyrgos and Servia) and John Fossey (Perachora 1965–72). The School was also honoured

to receive from Philip and Irene Noel-Baker, as a loan to our collection of furniture and art works, George Finlay's writing desk now displayed in the entrance hall of the hostel. Finally, rare as it is to record a donation of material from the BSA Archive, it has been our pleasure to give to our neighbours at the Marasleio School two panels from the Mark Cameron exhibition, first exhibited in 1999 at the Cycladic Museum of Art, for use in their educational programmes. These depict the Agia Triada Park Fresco Room and the Knossos Procession Fresco Doorway, both custom-made for the Cameron exhibition by Don Evely and the artist Philip Mead.

## IT

In collaboration with department heads, the IT officer led a series of infrastructural and data-systems initiatives fundamental to the operation of the School. 2011 saw a switch to cloud-based computing with the adoption of Google Apps, and the completion of the penultimate stage of a programme to rewire the network infrastructure of the Athens premises. Since 2009 a fibre-optic backbone has been established between the School buildings, the present server room created and the Fitch Laboratory refitted. During the annual closure period in September 2011 the Library was refitted in its entirety, with 14 workstation positions wired for high speed networking. The final phase of the rewiring project, which will reorganise the front offices, is scheduled for 2013.

In 2009, the School purchased KE Software's *Electronic Museum* (EMu) package initially to host our collections in *Museums and Archives Online* but in the knowledge that it would also meet wider administrative needs. The creation of a single database of all research, management and outreach data accessible from London, Athens and Knossos promises significant efficiency improvements for staff, in the provision of member services, and in our much-needed outreach activities. To this end, the initial EMu system, set

up for *Museums and Archives Online*, is now being reconfigured to accommodate our office systems and the archival administrative data, especially on members, projects and museum holdings, which interns continue to assemble from old paper files. Digital cataloguing of collections also continues apace. The Knossos Curatorial Project and the cataloguing of the Athens Museum are reported elsewhere, and several cross-departmental projects contribute to the creation of the data backbone of our unified collections catalogue. Library Assistant Philippa Currie completed the analytical cataloguing of all School publications from series down to article and even electronic record level, and the Archivist has already reported on the work on School officer and member records undertaken by interns Jordan Clarke and Fiona Laird. Together these projects contribute to build a standard set of references for people, projects, sites, and publications to be used uniformly across the various digital cataloguing projects being carried out by Knossos, the Archive, the Fitch and the Museum. They also fit into the long-term goal of unifying our administrative and research databases in order to serve the School community better and more efficiently.

## Publications

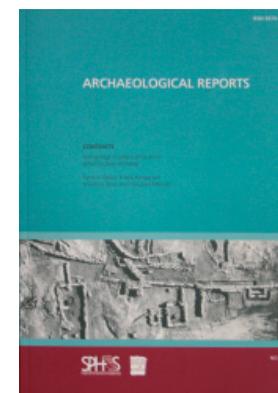
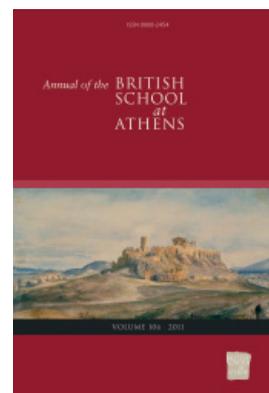
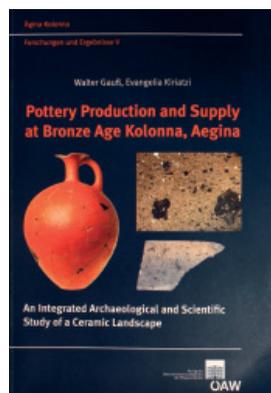
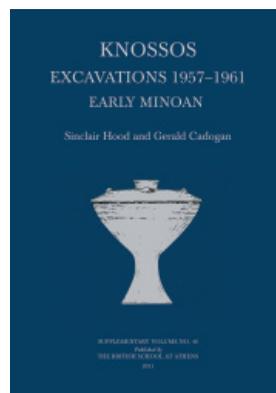
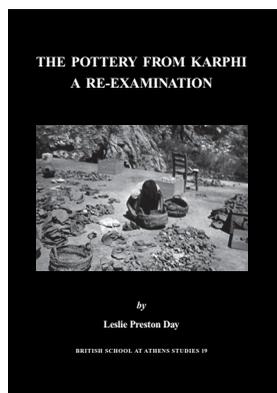
Following the publication of the festschrift for Peter Warren, *Cretan Offerings*, in 2010, the focus this year remained on Crete with two volumes on excavated material. *The Pottery from Karphi: A Re-examination*, by Lesley Preston Day (*Studies* volume 19), is the full publication of pottery from the pre-war excavations at Karphi, and *Knossos Early Minoan*, by Sinclair Hood and Gerald Cadogan (*Supplementary Volume* 46), is the first of a series of monographs on the important excavations in the Royal Road area at Knossos.

A long-expected publication of Fitch Laboratory research appeared in 2011 — Walter Gauss and Evangelia Kiriati, *Pottery Production and Supply at Bronze Age Kolonna, Aegina: An Integrated Archaeological and Scientific Study of a Ceramic Landscape* (*Ágina Kolonna, Forschungen und Ergebnisse* 5, Vienna). This book, and especially the chapter by Evangelia Kiriati, Myrto Georgakopoulou, and Areti Pentedeka entitled ‘Pottery production and importation at Bronze Age Kolonna: the ceramic fabrics and the island’s landscape,’ exemplifies the interdisciplinary approach to the study of technological landscapes adopted at the Fitch Laboratory over the last decade. It will surely be an essential tool not only for Aegean

archaeologists but also for students interested in science-based ceramic studies.

The increasing use of digital means for disseminating information has had two significant repercussions. *Archaeology in Greece Online* has now been available via our website for over two years and this year a newly-fashioned print version of *Archaeology in Greece* was produced under the direction of Zosia Archibald, as ever a joint endeavour with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. This is designed to serve as a commentary on the material available on line, and it is hoped that these distilled essays will be of use to a wide readership, who can when necessary consult all relevant detail on the website.

The major development this year is the appearance of the *Annual* on line, thanks to a new partnership with Cambridge University Press which now publishes the journal on our behalf. This new facility will allow subscribers to the *Annual* to consult *inter alia* fully refereed and edited articles on the web before hard copy is distributed, and to see far more colour illustrations, a facility which has regrettably never been financially viable for the printed text.



## Society, Arts and Letters

In only its second year of operation, the Committee can already report on two successful conferences. *Health and Society: Private and Public Medical Traditions in Greece and the Balkans (1453–1920)* is now published as podcasts by our co-organisers at Oxford Brookes University via the PULSE project (Podcasting, University Lectures and Science Education) at <http://pulse-project.org/HealthSociety>. In January 2011, we collaborated with the Hellenic Observatory of the London School of Economics and Political Science in a conference on *Changing Conceptions of ‘Europe’ in modern Greece: Identities, Meanings, and Legitimation*, which is now in press (preliminary texts can be viewed at: [http://www2.lse.ac.uk/europeanInstitute/research/hellenicObservatory/Events/Conferences/BSA\\_conference\\_2011/BSA\\_Conference\\_2011.aspx](http://www2.lse.ac.uk/europeanInstitute/research/hellenicObservatory/Events/Conferences/BSA_conference_2011/BSA_Conference_2011.aspx)).



*Former Greek Prime-Minister Prof. Costas Simitis lecturing at the British Embassy.*



*Colleagues from Athens University of Economy and Business, Euclid Tsakalotos and Georgios Pagoulatos, assessing the political economy of the Greek crisis at the ‘Changing Conceptions’ conference.*

An honoured guest at the conference, former Prime Minister Costas Simitis, also addressed an audience of School colleagues and LSE alumni at the British Embassy on ‘European challenges in a time of crisis’, a wide-ranging survey in which he addressed problems in the euro-zone and ways to overcome them, argued for reform of the euro-zone and new instruments to mitigate current austerity. The next conference, *Between Two Worlds: the British Council and Anglo-Greek Literary Interaction, 1945–1955*, organised in collaboration with the British Council by Peter Mackridge and David Ricks, will take place on 27–28th January 2012, and there is then a full schedule planned through 2013.



*Brigitte Jurack: Athens figures.*

The major initiative in School infrastructure under the aegis of this committee is the art studio in the Upper House attic, now formally named the Eleutherios Studio after the donor, Lou Kollakis' father. As the Chairman reports, the studio was formally inaugurated by Anastasia Kollaki and Isidoros Theofanidis following a lecture by Professor Irit Rogoff of Goldsmiths, University of London, entitled 'Participation: a user's guide'. This event was co-ordinated by the Archivist in collaboration with the British Council and the Qbox Gallery, in association with the exhibition *The R3turn Call: Singularities in Transit* (featuring Theodoros Giannakis, Pavlos Nikolakopoulos, and Michail Pirgelis, and curated by Eleni Garoufalia). The holder of the Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts 2010–11, Brigitte Jurack, was the first artist to use to the studio. The work of her successor, Garan Davis, will be presented next year. Brigitte's very full report on her work at the School is summarised as follows.

'Upon my arrival at the BSA, one of the strongest dialogues was that with all the artworks already at the School. I immediately noticed the set of four drawings hung in the Finlay, and of course the statues and sculptures in the foyer and library, the water colours throughout the Upper House and the endless high-quality photo etchings in the Library. The development of a sense of place is

influenced by the views and perceptions of the others. In that sense it is a kind of history of influence and a genealogy of viewing (perception). The displayed drawings/water colours etc. act at their best as hermeneutical keys, yet simultaneously they may become burdensome impeding on the ability to see "objectively" and/or "afresh". Apart from the identifiable artworks, there are incidental encounters with things, surfaces, landscapes, which are different but not exotic. The kind of mundane everyday: door handles, cracks in the marble, stairs and steps, buckets and cleaning gloves, lab coats, tinfoil on the radiators, palm trees and protests.

'Studying originals from the Classical period was one of the primary aims of my original application. Repeated visits to the National Archaeological Museum and to the Acropolis and Kerameikos Museums were very important. It is a genuine luxury to be able to study, draw and photograph works without tourist crowds. I was particularly taken by the transitions and the delicate balance between empathy and abstraction. However, only after my visit to Olympia did I begin to develop small-scale statuettes of young people in a very fluid manner. These statuettes are complete (they are not models) and I am planning to continue with this work in the UK. Understanding the co-dependency of permanent object/sculpture and non-permanent performative acts (ritual) in the Archaic and Classical periods provides a more critical insight into contemporary discourse about non-objectified art. Archaeological digs include surprises: along similar lines, surprise finds in Athens led to the development of new work and new experiments. These included milliners' hat forms in plaster found on the street, drawing and craft paper from the sixties, shops and workshops in Plaka, vessels of any shape in various museums and a studio visit to Yiannis Kastritsis. February was a busy time for the BSA, with a think-tank seminar, guest speakers and the first collaboration with the Qbox Gallery. As resident artist, I really enjoyed taking part in the range of lectures and seminars on offer, and while finding a slot for my own talk was not easy, it was well attended — many staff members found time to come, which demonstrated the openness and engagement of all members of

staff at the BSA. All staff at the BSA are incredibly supportive of the artist, including the librarians (who sourced clay for me), the gardener (for tools and anything else I found useful) and the front of house staff for “finding my way around”. The PhD students in the hostel made me feel very welcome. I hope I have many more reasons to return to the BSA and to Athens — a city terribly underrated. I am currently working on two vessels I would like to see installed in the BSA garden.’

In turn, we in the School thank Brigitte for her great contribution and for her two vessels which are now installed on the ‘empty plinth’ behind the Finlay.

*Brigitte Jurack:  
work for the  
empty plinth,  
2011.*

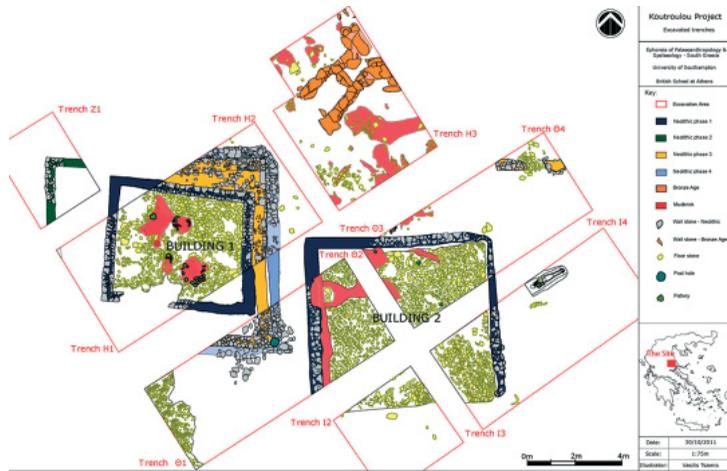


## Fieldwork

In 2010–11, the School conducted field and/or study seasons at Karphi, Kato Phana, Knossos (KULP, Gypsadhes, Kephala), Koutroulou Magoula, Kythera, Lefkandi, Palaikastro, Pavlopetri, Praisos, and Thisve (Kastorion). We are as ever most grateful to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 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 2011 field seasons took place — Dr Athanasia Kanta (ΚΓ' ΕΠΚΑ, Herakleion), Dr Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou (ΙΔ' ΕΠΚΑ), Mrs Amalia Karapaschalidou (ΙΑ' ΕΠΚΑ, Chalkis) and Dr Angeliki Simosi (Ephoreia of Underwater Antiquities). We here offer extended accounts of four projects which have yielded particularly significant results.

### **KOUTROULOU MAGOULA**

Yannis Hamilakis (Southampton) reports on the 2011 field season, conducted under the overall direction of Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika (ΕΠΣΝΕ). The topographic survey made in 2010 was refined and the architecture of the previous (2001–2009) excavation seasons incorporated. It is now clear that terracing previously detected on the north side of the tell also extends to the east and south. Excavation of some 77m<sup>2</sup> revealed the well-preserved walls of at least two new Middle Neolithic structures, and several open-air activity areas between these buildings. The discovery of a corridor-like feature belonging to a structure probably of the Bronze Age indicates that later activity on site was more extensive than previously realised. One inhumation was unearthed, raising the possibility of further burials nearby. The large quantity of finds



*Koutroulou Magoula: 2011 excavation state plan (above).*

*Koutroulou Magoula: inhumation in Trench H4 (below).*



includes small objects such as clay balls, and around 60 figurine fragments plus two new fragments from clay house models which confirm that the site is unique in the Neolithic of Greece for its wealth of figurines (the total so far exceeds 200). Other finds include 150 chipped stone, 10 polished stone, and 24 quern stones and quern stone fragments, the last mostly found broken and clustered in an outdoor activity area.

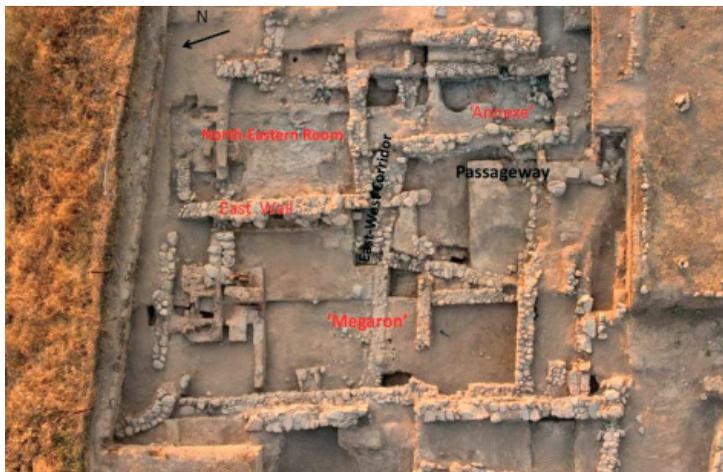
Quantification and processing of finds continues. As an indicative estimate, *c.* 38,000 sherds were collected, of which *c.* 70% were finewares and 12% painted. Preliminary indications are that most Neolithic pottery dates to the second half of the Middle Neolithic period. Alongside the excavation, study of the *c.* 5,200 animal bones recorded, including worked fragments, enabled recognition of various patterns of differential treatment and deposition. Sixty one soil flotation samples were taken, soil micromorphology sampling continued, and a pilot programme of organic residue analysis was conducted in preparation for the 2012 excavation season.

Ethnographic and community work was further developed, with a town hall meeting at Neo Monastiri, guided site tours with local primary and secondary schools, and many informal visits to the site and the field lab. Links with the surrounding communities were established, especially at the village of Vardali. Actor and archaeologist Efthymis Theou staged a performance entitled *The Meal*, inspired by the excavation and based on archaeological and ethnographic material as well as contemporary events, next to the excavation. This attracted an audience of over 300 from the surrounding villages, most first-time visitors to the site.

### LEFKANDI – XEROPOLIS

Irene Lemos (Oxford) reports on excavation conducted to clarify the stratigraphy and history of the so-called Megara and associated structures.

Walls of earlier structures excavated under Megaron A formed, in the southern half of the area, a typical LH IIIC Early house plan (Lefkandi Phase 1). Five walls, of which one had two construction phases (equivalent to Lefkandi Phases 1a and 1b) each associated



*Lefkandi: 2011 excavation.*

with more than one phase of occupation, formed part of a structure with a plan standard for the known multi-roomed houses on Xeropolis. These structures differ from the Megara in both orientation and plan. It is now clear that construction of Megaron A began during Lefkandi Phase 2a. A number of pictorial vases were found within the structure, below floor and wall-base levels, and in its newly discovered north-eastern room (see below) at or below floor level. In the latter room these include a krater depicting a ‘procession’ of animals, among them a red deer.

At the northern end of the Megara, the complexity of the area around the hearth, and its multiple uses, underlines the significance of the Megara during the last stages of LH IIIC. The hearth had three main phases of use. First, a low rectangular platform was raised just above the initial floor level. The floors of Megaron A then accumulated around it and eventually began to cover it. In the second phase, soil heaped up along the line of the earlier borders raised the sides and left a depression which was given a new base (a layer of

fine orange-brown clay covered with small pebbles). The third phase saw the construction of a free-standing hearth of mud-bricks and the addition of a D-shaped compartment to the west.

Megaron A was also shown to have a supplementary north-east room ( $4 \times 5$  m internally) with a floor made of thin surfaces. This contained a number of large pots of Lefkandi Phase 1b/2a and was thus initially contemporary with Megaron A1 (following the phase descriptions given in previous reports). It was evidently used for food storage and processing, since a number of vases associated with such activities were found together with querns and hand-stones. The pictorial krater noted above also suggests a secondary use for the storage of vessels used for drinking and food consumption. Some evidence of burning has also been recorded in the north of the room. The room continued in use throughout the life of Megaron A, as attested by the replacement of the east wall, and the appearance of much yellow clay on the line of the perhaps now abbreviated north wall, and was probably abandoned at the same time. The contents of the north-east room lay under the collapse of its mud-brick walls, but there is no certain evidence that the internal surfaces of the later Megaron B extended over the debris. Instead the former room area probably remained an open space while Megaron B was occupied.

Full exposure of the so-called Annexe revealed a more complicated stratigraphy and use history than anticipated. The initial phase (seemingly largely dismantled) was connected to a substantial pebble surface, and then ran upslope to the north (see discussion of the corridor, below). This first structure was replaced by a short, II-shaped building open to the north: the ends of its west and east walls were probably marked by postholes, supporting the roof. At some stage the side walls were extended, enlarging the building, but the exact timing of this relative to the history of the Megaron is unresolved. A large pithos set into a pit suggests that the room was used mainly for storage at least during this stage. The east/west corridor at the north end of the Annexe and south of the north-east room probably gave access to both spaces and to Megaron A through its east wall. Another north–south access route, the so-called passageway, ran between the west side of the Annexe and the east



*Lefkandi:  
Pictorial krater  
from the north-  
east room.*

wall of the Megaron. It gave direct access to these adjunct rooms at the east from outside the south face of the Megaron.

The construction of Megaron B began in Lefkandi Phase 2b/3. During the initial phase of use, the mud-brick hearth of Megaron A survived, repaired and slightly sunken into the floor: it is unclear whether it went out of use during the life of the later Megaron. The north, east and south walls were all rebuilt on top of previous foundations, with the east wall considerably strengthened on the inside (below the new floor level). The west wall, however, was moved slightly to the west: it was constructed in a different fashion, in large, naturally flat and squared limestone blocks which created an imposing façade when approached along the east–west roadway from the west and central area of the settlement. Later use of the building into the Sub-Mycenaean and Early Protogeometric periods requires further study.

It remains possible that the extension of the upper phase of the east and west walls of the Annexe coincided with the construction of Megaron. One further episode may belong with the end of Megaron A or that of Megaron B (to be resolved by further study): the re-used Pit 48 and newly-cut Pit 47 were filled with pottery and animal bones probably after a single feasting event (since fragments of the same

vases and bones were found in both pits), and were then closed off with piles of stones and pebbles. In the south-west corner of the room, a pebble deposit may level an uneven area of the surface. Four cups were found near the east and west walls of the Annexe, set on the pebbles in the west and on soil in the east.

A substantial structure later structure confirms that area of the Annexe was occupied after the period of the Megara. The previous discovery of two clay bins had confirmed the existence of an internal space in this area, but until now no walls or associated surfaces have been recognised. A set of thin floors observed in the south baulk section were traced westwards for several meters, stopping at a point half-way along the south face of the Megaron. These can be related with the clay bins, plus another small pit and vases connected with the latest floor surface. This latest surface also extended for some 3m to the north of the south baulk and over the area of the Annexe, but it was cut away by later activity in the area, especially to the north and west. Further study is required to determine whether or not this ‘room’ can be associated initially with a later phase of the Megaron.

Preliminary conclusions from ongoing zoo-archaeological analysis indicate that the prehistoric inhabitants of Lefkandi broadly favoured husbandry of domesticated species including caprines (which were the best represented, over cattle and pigs), with clear evidence also for some dogs and equids. This was almost to the exclusion of all other wild species, with the significant exception of red deer (and, to a much lesser degree, fallow deer) which were selectively hunted, perhaps on a regular basis. Tortoise are uncommon, and hare and fox bones very rare.

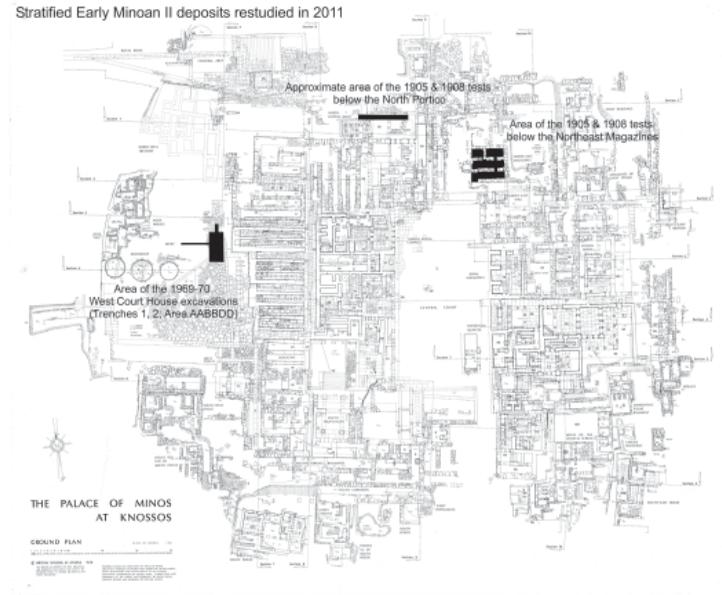
### **KNOSSOS KEPHALA PROJECT**

Peter Tomkins (Leuven) reports on a season of survey, plus study conducted to clarify the stratigraphy, phasing and chronology of several EM II deposits on the Kephala Hill.

A series of deposits discovered in 1905 and 1908 below the Northeast Magazines and the North Portico had previously been regarded as mainly mixed fill of EM IIA late date. In the former case, a sequence of two superimposed deposits can now be detected,

the lower representing EM IIA late, the upper EM IIB. Coherent horizontal and vertical stratigraphy reconstructed across the area of the Northeast Magazines also includes an EM I group, seemingly in contact with truncated FN, which apparently provides a *terminus ante quem* for large-scale terracing in this area and thus adds to the evidence for widespread EM I terracing on the north slope. It therefore seems that the EM IIA late group, as currently defined on the basis of the Northeast Magazines Group, also includes material from EM IIB or mixed EM IIA–B deposits. Moreover, the closed EM IIB group now identified from this area is not only stratigraphically early (i.e. stratified over EM IIA late) but also presents early stylistic features. Study of EM II deposits below the North Portico also suggested the existence of an EM IIB floor deposit mixed during excavation with a worn group of Neolithic–EM IIA late material.

It has become convention to view the EM II deposits excavated by the late John Evans below the West Court as belonging to (and defining) the EM IIA early phase at Knossos. However, restudy revealed that EM IIA late and even EM IIB pottery is also present and thus indicates a more complex stratigraphy and phasing of this area during EM II. Comparison of pottery from the pit below the West Court House (WCH) with the floor deposits from its basement rooms indicated some clear differences. The pit, which is clearly EM IIA early in date, comprises a complex sequence of deposits of that date which originally continued up to the surface of the West Court. At some point during EM IIA late the basement rooms of the WCH and the open terraced area to its west were created by cutting into the northern and western edges of this EM IIA early pit, leaving the pit deposits that lie immediately to the south undisturbed. An EM IIA late construction date for the WCH is indicated by study of deposits associated with the construction of the house walls and the make-up levels for the earliest basement floors. An EM IIA late date is also supported by re-examination of the deposit of semi-complete and complete vessels found *in situ* on the floors of the basement rooms. All deposits associated with this early phase of the WCH contain EM IIA pottery that exhibits typological and technological differences from the EM IIA pottery in the pit and includes the full range of EM



*Knossos Kephala Project: location of deposits studied.*

IIA late diagnostic ceramic material. The basement floor deposits are in contact with, and superceded by, a mixed fill level (with FN, EM I, EM IIA early and EM IIA late elements). Above this fill (and close to the present level of the West Court) there is in one area clear ceramic evidence for an EM IIB floor deposit that testifies to a second phase of use of the WCH in EM IIB. Study of the large, deep fill deposited to the west of the WCH, which has been treated as EM IIA early in date, now indicates a *terminus post quem* of EM IIB.

The second objective in 2011 was to resurvey (using Differential GPS and a Total Station) a representative sample of the visible walls across the Kephala Hill, to check and correct the present global

architectural plan by Hood and Taylor. A survey was also made of the visible walls and wall remains in the West Wing and along the South Front. Walls were characterised by architectural style and details of architectural phasing observed. In the area south of the Central Court (Area of the Priest-King Fresco) an outcrop of bedrock was identified into which a series of early, rubble walls were terraced. The presence of a natural knoll in this area had been suggested by a recently completed GIS-based reconstruction of the natural topography using data assembled by the Knossos Kephala Project.

### PAVLOPETRI UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Jon Henderson (Nottingham) reports on the third field season conducted in collaboration with the Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities and the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research under the general direction of Elias Spondylis. The overall aim of the project is to outline the history and development of the submerged prehistoric town at Pavlopetri (just off the Pounta shore, opposite the island of Elaphonisos).

Three-dimensional survey of the submerged remains continued using a more advanced version of the technology trialled during the 2010 season. The whole extent of the submerged site (some 8 hectares) was surveyed using a stereo-photogrammetric Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) deployed by a team from the Australian Centre for Field Robotics. A full photo-realistic record of the site has been made, and the data are now being stitched together to build a complete 3-D model of the submerged town. These data also supported site reconstructions made by the BBC for a major BBC/Discovery Channel documentary.

In collaboration with the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, further oceanographic and geomorphological work was carried out along the coast to provide evidence to explain when and how Pavlopetri was submerged. Three bands of beachrock, indicating the positions of old shorelines, were identified underwater and sampled. Radiocarbon dates from these samples demonstrate that Pavlopetri sank in at least three earthquake events, the first soon after 1000 BC



*Pavlopetri: CGI view of Pavlopetri in the Neopalatial period (c. 1700–1425 BC). The model is built on the survey data collected in the field.*

and the others striking over the next 2000 years until the city was completely submerged by 1060 AD. More samples will be submitted for radiocarbon dating over the coming months to further elucidate the sequence of submergence.

The limited excavation conducted in 2011 focused in the area between two long narrow walls just to the north-west of Building X. Building X, one of the most upstanding on site, is centrally located at the intersection of three streets. It differs from the Bronze Age domestic plans seen elsewhere at Pavlopetri, being more like a strongly built structure of some specialised function. The narrow walls may indicate that a corridor or more likely a storage magazine lay adjacent to it, a hypothesis supported by the many pithos sherds recovered from this area in 2010 and 2011. In 2011 an intact *in situ* early Neopalatial pithos was excavated. The pithos, which was completely surrounded by grey marine sand, was sealed with a large



*Pavlopetri: lines of beachrock just south of Pavlopetri indicating the position of old shorelines.*

schist slab and decorated with horizontal rows of stamped seals and bands of finger-impressed patterns. The base rested on firmer sand alongside fibrous organic material which was sampled for radiocarbon dating. Ceramics (monochrome and polychrome) recovered from the grey sand belong to the latest phase of the Middle Bronze Age or the very beginning of the Late Bronze Age, and are likely contemporary with, or slightly later than, the pithos. A second smaller pithos lay 1.85 m to the south-east, and a similar distance to the north-west was a dark circular organic deposit which may be the remains of an organic container, perhaps a basket or barrel, placed alongside the other pithoi in this area. This deposit was sampled for further analysis. These discoveries within one very small trench support the hypothesis that

this was a storage area. The narrow long walls, which are only one or two stones high and likely represent foundations, are at the same level as the pithos mouths, perhaps suggesting that the pithoi were set into the ground and accessed at ground level. Further exploration of the walls is required.

Recovery of a pithos visible in the north corner of a room in Area L, revealed the remains of three separate pithoi. The first, in a coarse fabric tempered with large schist inclusions, was slipped, smoothed and burnished: the decoration below the rim recalls Neopalatial material from Kastri. The second, burnished inside and out and with an orange-brown slip, was decorated with rope impressed bands and imitations rivets. The third in an orange fabric has rope-impressed



*Pavlopetri: pithos removal looking west (scale 1 m). Foreground Pithos 1; Pithos 3 in top corner; fragments of Pithos 4 visible between them next to the wall.*

bands. Initial observations suggest that all three are similar in date to that in the area north of Building X, and were *in situ* with associated deposits. In both areas, therefore, the pithoi relate to buildings which must have been occupied in the Neopalatial period, and given that both areas are located on the fringes of the settlement, it is possible that Pavlopetri was particularly extensive in that period, with a lesser occupation continuing into the Mycenaean period as at Kastri. The discovery of complete miniature vessels at the close of the excavation in Area L implies that intact occupation deposits are preserved in this area.

Ceramics and other archaeological material actively eroding from the site were lifted before they could be lost to the sea. One dive concentrated on the area around the pithos by Building X and the buildings in Areas E and D. Finds included an architectural element, a terracotta roof tile, part of a rectangular portable hearth, a Vapheio cup, and three kylix fragments. A second dive was carried out on the actively eroding shallow areas of Areas L and A, as well as across

the central part of the site (Buildings I to X). Finds included a Neopalatial style jug, an Arabic gold dinar (most likely 10th- to 12th-century AD), and a pithos sherd with applied cordon, similar in fabric and decoration to examples from Kastri on Kythera.

The frequency of ‘Minoanising’ pottery among both excavation and surface finds confirms the close links between Pavlopetri and Kastri in Neopalatial times. This includes Lustrous Decorated sherds and — to a significantly lesser extent — coarse Red Silver Micaceous wares. Lustrous Decorated is mainly represented by polychrome painted versions (black and deep purple paint) found in limited examples of closed vessels either jars or jugs. Most of the painted examples recovered this year belong to open or small closed vessels bearing monochrome decoration in black and — in few cases only — in red. Plastic decoration is attested on storage and basin-like vessels of Orange, Red or Grey Micaceous fabrics. In terms of shape, ‘Minoan’ traits are seen in the shape of the excavated storage vessels, tripod cooking pots, a jug and the limited numbers of conical cups.

## The Fitch Laboratory

After the extensive re-configuration of the laboratory undertaken in 2009–10 to house the new analytical unit, our expanding activities and the growing number of researchers using our facilities, emphasis was placed on the completion of long-term research projects, re-organisation of staffing, and the design of, and fundraising for, new projects in the chemical analysis unit, to render the laboratory fully-equipped and prepared for the new challenges of the decade to come.

Two posts were filled during 2010–11. Following the departure of Tania Gerousi to become School Administrator in 2009, the laboratory was temporarily supported by a research officer, Xenia Charalambidou. Ms Zoe Zgouleta has now been appointed as part-time Fitch Laboratory Administrator with both administrative and research-support tasks linked to the digitisation of the Fitch reference collections. Zoe

Zgouleta studied archaeology at the University of Athens and completed an MSc in Archaeomaterials at the University of Sheffield: she then gained extensive experience both in archaeological fieldwork and collection management through positions in the Archaeological Service and at the University of Athens. Secondly, in accordance with the emerging needs of the Laboratory, Dr Myrto Georgakopoulou was appointed to the temporary post of Scientific Research Officer established to set up the new analytical equipment for chemical analysis and create appropriate protocols for ceramic sample preparation. Unfortunately, the Archaeological Chemistry Fellowship was frozen for lack of funding.

The Fitch now has a fully functioning, state-of-the-art wavelength-dispersive x-ray fluorescence (WD-XRF) spectrometer for chemical

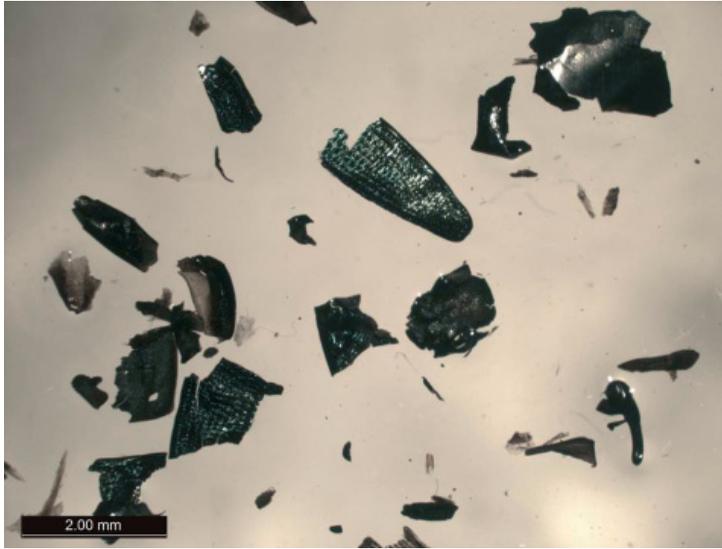


Zoe Zgouleta:  
Fitch  
Laboratory  
Administrator.

analysis, appropriate for the measurement of elemental chemical composition of all inorganic materials. The stability of the instrument ensures high repeatability and the analytical precision necessary for the challenging demands of science-based archaeology research. Fast measurement times are achieved even for elements in very low concentrations. A first method, calibrated to analyse ceramics prepared as concentrated glass beads (1:6 dilution with lithium borates), measures all 26 major and minor elements present in pottery as well as a significant number of trace elements. Its low running costs and impressive sample holding capacities ensure that it will find substantial use, updating significantly the Laboratory's profile in archaeological chemical analysis.

A range of new sample preparation equipment includes a planetary mill to pulverise samples, a press to prepare powder pellets, and an automatic fluxer to prepare glass beads. High-quality sample preparation is thus undertaken in-house at the Fitch. Experimentation with these different instruments took place this year, in consultation with other international laboratories using similar instrumentation for ceramic analysis, to establish preparation protocols. For ceramics in particular the challenge was to balance low sample dilution for analyses of elements at trace levels, while maintaining small sample size to ensure minimal damage to sherds. The recipe used in the current method requires 1 g of sample diluted with 6 g of a mixture of lithium borates to prepare a 32 mm diameter bead.

In autumn 2010 the Fitch welcomed its third Senior Visiting Fellow, Dr Eva Panagiotakopoulou, lecturer in the School of Geosciences, University of Edinburgh. She pursued palaeontological research on samples from the Neolithic lake settlement of Dispilio. Her on-site sampling and laboratory analysis indicated that the assemblages so far excavated were characterised by high fragmentation and poor preservation. Exposure and drying of sections presumably had a serious effect on preservation of materials including insect remains, making sampling for insects as soon as a newly exposed section is excavated critical. Among the limited number of insects identified in the samples examined, the grain or granary weevil, *Sitophilus granaries*, constitutes an important find and the earliest instance so far identified in the Aegean. The granary weevil is flightless, and relies on humans for its transport. Its origins probably lie in the Fertile Crescent, perhaps as an inquiline living in the grain stores of rodent nests from which it moved to become primarily a pest of the stores and granaries of humans. Whilst *S. granaries* does not provide direct evidence for cultivation, since it does not infest plants in the fields, it does provide evidence for storage of cereals, and thus provides data on the spread of agriculture and its pests. At Dispilio it was probably brought by the first settlers, together with other uninvited guests. In her Visiting Fellow's lecture, Dr Panagiotakopoulou considered the use of insect results from Akrotiri to infer seasonality for the volcanic eruption on Thera, noting that insect finds, in particular



*Fossil insects from sample 9, Dispilio (Eva Panagiotakopoulou).*

bruchids, indicate a summer event. This evidence was presented in combination with results of her research from Greek and Egyptian sites demonstrating the relevance of scientific results, in particular Quaternary entomology and biogeography, to the study of the past, not only in terms of environmental change but also as part of movement and migration.

The Fitch Bursary was awarded in 2010–11 to Dr Angelos Hadjikoumis who had just completed his doctorate at the University of Sheffield. He studied the animal bone assemblage recovered during rescue excavation of an EBA site at the Medical Centre of Koropi conducted in the 1980s by Olga Kakavogianni. Based on detailed examination of 3,500 identified items, this is the first study of a large and well-defined faunal assemblage in Bronze Age Attica, shedding light on many aspects of economic life, social practice and the surrounding environment. Analysis revealed a well-developed

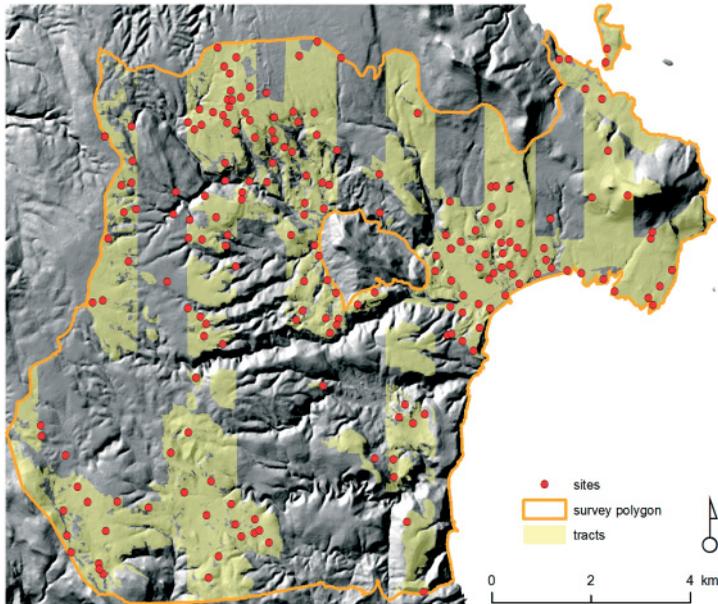
agropastoral economy, with a sophisticated knowledge of husbandry and some signs of social and economic complexity. Sheep and goat were the most abundant species, exploited mainly for their meat, although cattle were likely at least as important due to their much larger body mass. Ageing data for cattle suggest their exploitation until old age, perhaps for traction or milking. Pigs were also relatively abundant, contributing large quantities of meat, and there is also strong evidence for the breeding and consumption of dogs. Cynophagy was also practiced in Neolithic Greece and it will be interesting to follow the evolution of this practice in later periods. The low frequency of wild animals (mainly red deer and wild boar) indicates less emphasis on hunting. Contextual study of the faunal assemblage provides insights into social practices such as periodic communal meals and out-of-the-ordinary meat consumption, with possible chronological differences within the EBA. Dr Hadjikoumis is now continuing this work as School Student in the 2011–12 session.

Another long-term Laboratory project is now drawing to an end. The Kythera Island Project had its last full study season in summer



*Dog bones (humeri) bearing cutmarks, mainly to dismember the carcass (from Koropi).*

2010 under the direction of Cyprian Broodbank and Vangelio Kiriati, with their collaborators Alan Johnston (Geometric to Classical), Kathleen Slane (Roman), Joanita Vroom (Byzantine to Early Modern) and Denitsa Nenova (illustration and database management). A total of 35,798 feature sherds of all periods have now been individually recorded (26,151 from site collections and 9,647 from tract-walking), permitting a near final overview of site numbers per period. In prehistory, scattered evidence for Late Neolithic (mainly based on lithics) is followed by sporadic light concentrations of Final Neolithic–EB I pottery. A much clearer settlement pattern is discerned in EB II: this is contemporary with,

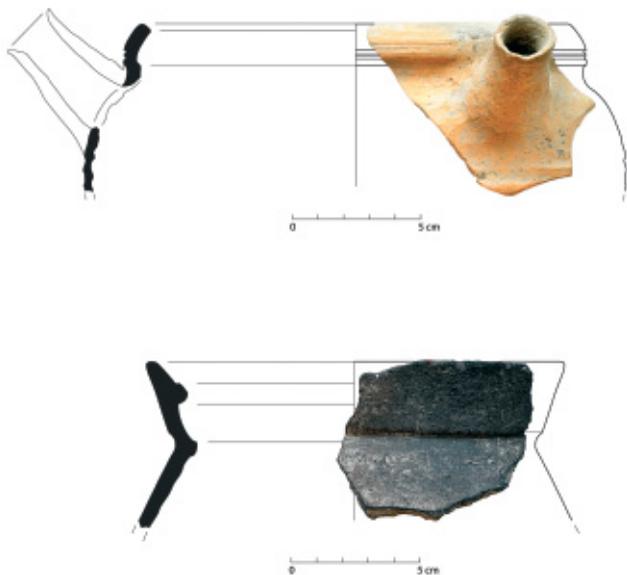


*More than 200 archaeological sites of all periods have been located and studied during the Kythera Island Project survey.*



*Surface pottery from site KSS144A, one of the new Minoan prepalatial sites located in the vicinity of Kastri.*

and followed by, a number of First Minoanising scatters with an obvious coastal emphasis, although precise resolution for the late third — early second millennium BC (First Minoanising and First Palace periods) requires further study. The boom in the Second Palace period is one of the most remarkable phenomena in Aegean prehistory to have been detected through survey. Tiny totals for the Post-palatial to Protogeometric and Geometric periods have been established over the last few seasons, though Archaic may grow slightly as diagnostics are refined. The Classical peak, the second highest in the island's pre-modern history, should be correlated either with early Spartan domination or with the later phases of Athenian intervention. Hellenistic and Early Roman site totals in the coastal zone will grow



*Combined photographs and drawings of Late Roman pottery from Kastri prepared for publication.*

marginally once the problem of amphora chronology is resolved, but thereafter there is a significant climb through Middle to Late Roman (perhaps as the urban centre on Paliokastro dissolved). In Early Byzantine (mainly the late 7th to 8th centuries, with no proof of continuity through to Middle Byzantine) settlement levels are comparable with those at the end of the Bronze Age, though tiny amounts of material are known at more sites than are shown (including at Ag. Georgios). Middle Byzantine figures are also depressed by the difficulty of dating amphora types which extend into Early Venetian: once resolved, site numbers should reach the double figures expected for a period which both written sources and church construction and painting indicate to be of importance in the island's history. Venetian sites remain to be sub-divided, and it will

be interesting to see how the resulting patterns mesh with demography as known from censuses and with the emergence of the 'traditional' settlement pattern still evident today. As an indication of the huge amounts of pottery disposed of in the landscape over the past two centuries, substantial numbers of recent sherds are present at no less than 121 sites, only a minority of which have architectural investment in the form of field-houses etc. In parallel, a growing number of samples is being subjected to petrographic analysis and WD-XRF in the laboratory, with emphasis over the last year on Roman pottery. Kathleen Slane and Evangelia Kiriati presented a paper on the origins of the Roman cooking pots used on Kythera at the *LRCW4* meeting in Thessaloniki (in press). One further publication appeared: E. Kiriati, 'Minoanising' pottery traditions in the SW Aegean during the MBA: Understanding the social context of technological and consumption practices', in G. Touchais *et al.* (eds.), *Mesohelladika* (*BCH* Suppl. 52) 2010, 683–99.

In the context of the Fitch's ongoing work on the Hellenisation of Macedonia, collaboration was initiated between Evangelia Kiriati and Xenia Charalambidou (Fitch Laboratory), Manthos Bessios (KZ' EIKA), Yannis Tzifopoulos (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) and Antonis Kotsonas (University of Amsterdam) for the study of the inscribed (mainly imported) pottery from Methoni, the earliest Greek colony in modern northern Greece. This EU-funded project forms part of wider investigation into the origins of the Greek language.

The Scientific Research Officer, Myrto Georgakopoulou, spent much of the year establishing analytical protocols for the new WD-XRF spectrometer and experimenting with different sample preparation methods suitable for the analysis of archaeological materials. Her joint research on the island of Seriphos was published in two articles: M. Georgakopoulou, Y. Bassiakos, and O. Philaniotou, 'Seriphos surfaces: a study of copper slag heaps and copper sources in the context of Early Bronze Age Aegean metal production', *Archaeometry* 53 (1) (2011), 123–45; O. Philaniotou, Y. Bassiakos, and M. Georgakopoulou, 'Early Bronze Age copper smelting on Seriphos (Cyclades, Greece)', in P. P. Betancourt and S. C. Ferrence (eds.), *Metallurgy: Understanding How, Learning Why, Studies in*



*Keros tuyères.*

*Honour of James D. Muhly* (Philadelphia 2011), 157–64. Her continued research into metal production in the EBA Cyclades now focuses on the study and publication of metal and metallurgical finds from the recent excavations on Keros. Although Keros appears devoid of ore resources, a small copper smelting site was identified on the Kavos promontory to the north of the Special Deposits. Analysis has shown that both pure and arsenical copper was produced, and the isotopic signature of the slags is consistent with copper ores and slags from other Cycladic islands, although a more precise provenance cannot yet be assigned. Significant evidence for metalworking and metal consumption was recovered from all three phases of the settlement at Dhaskalio, with the vast majority coming from the best documented final phase. Frequent copper spills, tuyères, and some metallurgical ceramics probably from crucibles and moulds testify to the working of copper, and a single litharge fragment suggests that cupellation may also have been practiced. Despite the fact that the excavated contexts date to the later phases of the EBA, when tin-bronze was already known in the Cyclades, most copper-based artefacts were made of arsenical copper, with very few tin-bronzes among the analysed finds. As in previously studied assemblages from other contemporaneous sites in the southern Aegean, most copper

artefacts are consistent with Cycladic sources while the tin-bronze is incompatible with an Aegean provenance. The almost total absence of metal from the Special Deposits South and North suggests that despite the metal-rich character of the site, metal was not among the ‘prestige’ artefacts deposited on Kavos. Dr Georgakopoulou also presented her work on the iron slags from the Kythera Island Project at a Fitch-Wiener seminar and at the Third International Conference on Archaeometallurgy in Europe in Bochum.

Dr Areti Pentedeka, Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, continued her research into pottery production and potting traditions in the central Ionian Islands in collaboration with the School Director and Andreas Soteriou (Director, ΛΕ' ΕΠΙΚΑ). She conducted further geological prospection on Ithaca with special attention to the traditional tile manufacturing sites which operated before the 1953



*Kaminia, Lefki (northern Ithaca).*

earthquake, and presented a first account of the production and circulation of Ithacesian Late Roman cookware at the *LRCW4* conference in Thessaloniki (in press). In parallel, she began work on Late Roman Kephallonia funded by a British Academy Small Research Grant. Recent rescue excavation at Sami and Fiskardo provides a rare case on Kephallonia of the excavation to modern standards of Roman settlement and burial contexts, and thus the first opportunity for a systematic programme of ceramic analysis. Around 200 samples, mostly of Late Roman cookware, were selected from both assemblages, and raw material samples deriving from the major geological formations of the island collected.

Dr Pentedeka also continued her research on pottery exchange networks in Neolithic Thessaly and Central Greece. Geological prospection and sampling in the area of Velestino completed fieldwork related to the study of material from Magoula Visviki (in collaboration with Dr Eva Alram-Stern, Austrian Academy of Sciences). A paper on the preliminary results of this analysis was presented at the European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics in Vienna in autumn 2011. A further 15 pottery assemblages were examined with the assistance of Professor John Coleman (Cornell), Dr Vasso Rondiri (ΙΓ' ΕΠΚΑ), Drs Stella Katsarou and Angeliki Kaznesi (ΕΠΣΝΕ), and Georgios Toufexis (ΙΕ' ΕΠΚΑ), and over 500 samples selected. These assemblages come from old and new BSA excavations, old German excavations, and recent rescue excavations conducted by the Archaeological Service, as well as surface survey. The settlements of Sesklo, Tsaggli, Kamara, Daoutza, Tsapochia, Halki 1, Visviki Magoula, Agrokypiou, and Hatzimissiotiki span the interface zone between Thessaly and Central Greece but focus on areas previously unexplored in terms of archaeometry (e.g. the now partially drained Lake Karla). The settlements of Halai, Lianokladi and Koutroulou are nodal points on the terrestrial and coastal routes connecting southern Thessaly and northern Central Greece, while Theopetra Cave, Platia Magoula Zarkou, Magoula Tsalma, and Otzaki are in northern Thessaly. As Dr Pentedeka argued in her doctoral thesis, these sites, and in particular Platia Magoula Zarkou, were important nodes in pottery exchange networks during LNI, a

point now elaborated in her chapter 'Links of clay in Neolithic Greece: the case of Platia Magoula Zarkou' in A. Brysbaert (ed.), *Tracing Prehistoric Social Networks through Technology: a Diachronic Perspective on the Aegean* (London 2011), 106–25.

The Leventis Fellow, Dr Evi Margaritis, is now in the final stage of her project on vine and olive domestication in the Aegean and Cyprus, focusing on the processing and interpretation of the large body of data collected during the course of the fellowship. The main aim of the extensive fieldwork undertaken over past two years was to retrieve well-stratified archaeobotanical remains of olive and vine from excavations in the Cyclades, north Aegean, mainland Greece and Crete, including Keros, Thermi, Samos, on Crete Chryssi, Papadiokambos, Mochlos, Aphrodite Kephali, Smari and Gournia, Latoufi in mainland Greece, and Kantou Koufovouno on Cyprus. New evidence from these sites resolves the problem of a lack of data for the early exploitation and cultivation of the vine and the olive in the Aegean EBA, and supports related studies such as residue analysis for olive oil and wine at Aphrodite Kephali. The project now provides a sound basis for approaching the economy of the period and marks a significant advance in archaeological debates unresolved over the past 40 years. The new data indicate an intensive relationship between humans and plants, with cultivation of fruit trees evident not only from the gathering of fruit, but also from pruning. Olive and vine trees were initially managed for their branches and leaves, to produce fodder, fuel and to an extent building material. Pruning produced stronger and more numerous branches which led to the improved production of fruit. This interaction would likely have prompted the exploitation of the growing amount of fruit produced, resulting in transformations which would have had a 'multiplier effect' as management strategies involved more intensive and careful pruning which transformed the wild olives and vines into productive, cultivated trees.

Microscopic study of the archaeobotanical data has been enhanced by molecular analysis. Olive leaves and stones collected both from very old and wild olives on Crete (at Vouves, Margarites, Kavousi, and Gortyna) are currently undergoing DNA analysis to address the



question of whether their domestication was an indigenous development on Crete. These modern samples will be compared with archaeobotanical samples from Papadiokambos, Chryssi and Mochlos in East Crete. Modern samples of wild grapes from the Fassas Valley in western Crete have also been sampled for genetic study in comparison with archaeobotanical remains from the same sites. Research in progress on the genetic profile of modern and ancient samples is conducted in collaboration with the Department of Molecular Biology and the National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) at Cambridge, funded by the Creta Farm company and NIAB. Analysis of two sets of data from Mochlos, from the EBA and LBA, will shed light on differences or similarities in the varieties and origins of olives from these periods. The data so far obtained are sufficient to provoke reconsideration of the picture hitherto current, in a study entitled ‘Data and speculation revisited: the olive and the vine in Prehistoric Aegean’ shortly to be submitted to *Antiquity*.

*Olive tree at Gortyna.*

## Knossos

The Knossos research centre has had a busy year, serving as a base for a number of the projects detailed elsewhere in this report. The Curatorial Project has continued at full pace throughout the year under the management of Polly Westlake, ably assisted by Flora Mihelaki and five interns (almost all from UK universities, confirming the important training role fulfilled by the project). Fully integrating the Knossian records into the School’s EMu system has been a major task: of the 22,000 records so far created, some 7,700 were generated in the past year alone. The regular work has embraced the entire Villa Dionysus material collected in campaigns of the 1930s, 50s, 70s and 90s, as well as numerous smaller sites excavated since the second world war in and around the locality. Significant

progress has also been made on the post-Bronze Age material (metals and small finds) from the Unexplored Mansion. Environmental monitoring of the metals room has been undertaken with help from INSTAP-EC, to whom we are grateful for conservation advice and assistance to the Project.

The Knossos Summer Lecture is now a popular fixture in the School’s calendar: in July, an audience of 110 gathered to hear Peter Tomkins speak on ‘From court to court complex. New light on the genesis of the “First Palace” at Knossos’. Conducting tours of the palace and the School’s Knossos facilities for groups of academics, students and other interested parties is a regular task for the Curator (guests in 2011 included HRH Prince Michael of Kent). This year,



*Residents from East Crete tour the Palace at Knossos.*

however, in an attempt to raise the School's profile and recruit new Friends among the large ex-patriot population on Crete, he has set up seven group visits for some 150 people and begun to develop a lecture series to attract a local Friends' group among Cretan residents. Academic courses are also being developed: in 2011, he presented a Knossos module for the Australians Studying Abroad (ASA) scheme and the first BSA course, on *The Making of the Cretan Countryside*, will be led by Oliver Rackham in Spring 2012.

### **FRIENDS' SPONSORED WALK IN CRETE**

From 30th April to 7th May 2011, a group of 28 Friends walked from the north to south coasts of Crete, raising some £46,200 for the development of the School's facilities in Knossos. Starting on the north coast, in sight of Mount Ida, the route ran through the

mountainous terrain that was a centre of Cretan resistance in the Second World War. Passing through the village of Asi Ghonia, home of the Cretan fighter George Psychoundakis, the walk ended at Chora Sfakion, the tiny south coast port from which some 15,000 British and Allied forces had been shipped to safety in Egypt almost exactly 70 years earlier.

The many skills and interests represented among the group were fully exploited, with short talks being given at every stage of the walk on subjects ranging from prehistoric sites to numismatics, Byzantine church frescoes, and the Venetian castle of Frankocastello. The visit closed with a guided tour of the Minoan palace of Knossos and the School's research centre, led by the Knossos Curator.



*The Friends of the British School walking in the Kallikratis Gorge, southern Crete.*

## Courses and Teaching

### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The 39th Annual undergraduate Summer School on ‘The Archaeology and Topography of Greece’ took place between 21st August and 11th September 2011. The course, which brought 30 students from 12 UK universities to explore the history, culture, and remains of Greece from the Neolithic to the early modern period, was taught by the Assistant Director, Dr Matthew Haysom (Cambridge) and Mr Conor Trainor (Dublin), assisted by the course manager, Ms Semele Assinder (Cambridge). In the current climate we are particularly grateful for the financial support for student bursaries provided by the Craven Committee of the University of Oxford, the Cambridge Classics



*The 2011 Undergraduate Summer School in the Parthenon.*



*Students on the Epigraphy Course at work in the storerooms of the Athenian Agora.*

Faculty, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the Classical Association, and the Gilbert Murray Trust.

As noted in the Director’s report, 2012 will see the 40th Anniversary of the Summer School. A day of events will take place on 25th August 2012 when we hope as many former students and tutors as possible will come to Athens to help us celebrate a highly successful course which has seen more than a thousand students pass through the School. Our website now has a dedicated section for the Anniversary in which participants can leave photographs and memories of the Summer School, from which we hope to create a digital archive.

## SECOND POSTGRADUATE COURSE ON GREEK EPIGRAPHY

The School staged its second epigraphy course from 26th June to 10th July 2011, led by the Assistant Director and Dr Graham Oliver (Liverpool) in collaboration with the staff of the Epigraphic Museum. Eighteen students from 14 universities took part in a series of seminars designed to train them in the preparation of an edition of an inscription from stone to paper, culminating in each student being assigned an inscription in the Epigraphic Museum or the Agora from which they prepared their own edition of the text. A number of lectures introduced key epigraphic themes, and site tours around Athens, Attica, and Delphi examined inscriptions in the Greek city and its landscape. We are indebted to many scholars for giving their time to the course: Professor Leslie Threatte, Dr Angelos Matthaiou, Dr David Jordan, Dr Laura Gawlinski, Professor Adele Scafuro, Professor Merle Langdon, and Dr Stephen Lambert. We warmly thank the Director of the Epigraphic Museum, Dr Maria Lagoyianni, and her staff, especially Mr Athanassios Themos, for facilitating our every need, and Professor John Camp and his team at the Agora Excavations for generously allowing us access to the collection of inscriptions in the Stoa of Attalos.

## INTRODUCTION TO CERAMIC PETROLOGY

In spring 2011, the Fitch Laboratory's second two-week postgraduate course providing an introduction to ceramic petrology was taught by Evangelia Kiriatzis and Ruth Siddall (UCL). Ten participants were selected from a field of 31 applicants from more than 20 institutions across 12 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 then the analysis of ceramic thin sections to reconstruct provenance and technology. A field class to Aegina provided practical experience of prospection for, and sampling of, raw materials, 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.

*Ruth Siddall and students in the field on Aigina.*



## Students and Research Fellows

The 2010–11 Visiting Fellow, Professor Roderick Beaton (King's College London), was in residence from October to December 2010. His research focused on primary source material for his book on *Byron's War: the Greek Revolution and the English Romantic Imagination*, a study of the contemporary sources for Byron's activities and impact within Greece during the final year of his life which Professor Beaton is pursuing as the holder of a three-year Leverhulme Fellowship. In addition to a very well-attended lecture in the School, he participated in the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation's *Athens Dialogues* at the newly opened Onassis Cultural Centre, lectured widely in Athens and gave a number of press interviews.



*Roderick Beaton  
(left) delivers the  
2011 Visiting  
Fellow's Lecture.*

*Milena Melfi (right):  
2010–11 Early  
Career Fellow.*

*Yannos Katsourides  
(far right): 2011–12  
Early Career Fellow.*

Following a highly productive period of research at the School (also in autumn 2010) by the second holder of the Early Career Fellowship, Dr Milena Melfi (University of Oxford), whose work focused on the impact of Rome on Greek sanctuaries in the second–first centuries BC, we now welcome the third Fellow. Dr Yannos Katsourides (University of Cyprus, Visiting Fellow at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London) will pursue a comparative study of right-wing political parties in Greece and Cyprus after 1974.

The Macmillan-Rodewald Student for the academic year 2010–11 was Francesco Iacono of University College London, who continued research for his doctoral thesis entitled 'Opening the sea-gates of Europe: relations between the Aegean and southern Adriatic in the 2nd millennium BC'. The focus of his thesis, an in-depth case study from Rocavecchia in Apulia, was the subject of an Upper House seminar examining the social role of feasting at the site and the





*Francesco Iacono: Macmillan-Rodewald Student 2010–11.*



*Petros Karatsareas: School Student 2010–11.*

rationale for the use of Mycenaean-style pottery at such events. He travelled widely especially in western Greece.

Petros Karatsareas (University of Cambridge) pursued postdoctoral research on Misiotika, the last surviving variety of Cappadocian Greek still spoken in dialect enclaves in northern Greece. He completed data gathering in the field and in the archive of the Research Centre for Modern Greek Dialects of the Academy of Athens, returning to Cambridge in September 2011 to take up a temporary Lectureship in Linguistics.

Semele Assinder (University of Cambridge), appointed to a short-term School Studentship in 2010–11, resigned her award upon winning an Onassis scholarship which allowed her to spend rather longer in Greece. However she continued to play a lively role in School life, assisting in the Archive and on the Summer School while pursuing her research into the work of British women writers in transmitting Greek culture and translating Greek texts in the period c. 1866–1915. Now back in Cambridge, she is doing excellent work as Publicity Officer for the Society for Modern Greek Studies while completing her PhD.

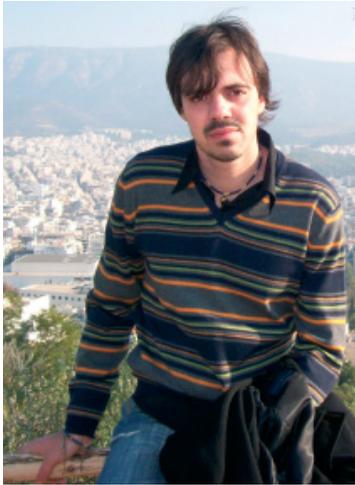
The fourth School Student in 2010–11, Denitsa Nenova (University College London), returns in 2011–12 as Macmillan-Rodewald Student. While continuing her doctoral research into the dynamics of isolation and interaction in Late Bronze Age Thrace which has led her to travel widely in northern Greece, she is also a member of the Kythera Island Project team and responsible for the project's GIS.

For the 2011–12 session we are fortunate again to have been able to make three awards to School Studentships. Melina Smyrniou is a professional conservator pursuing doctoral research at University College London into the production of, and trade in, Late Bronze Age glass from New Kingdom Egypt, Mycenaean Greece and Mesopotamia. Her research focuses on similarities and differences in the various regional chemical compositions, looking especially at colouring. Based in the Fitch Laboratory, she is also helping to establish protocols for analysing glass using the Laboratory's WD-XRF equipment.

*Denitsa Nenova (below left): School Student 2010–11, Macmillan-Rodewald Student 2011–12.*

*Melina Smyrniou (below right): School Student 2011–12.*





The research of Mirko Canevaro (University of Durham) focuses on the authenticity and tradition of the documents preserved in the speeches of the Attic orators. A School Studentship has enabled him to study inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum and other collections necessary to develop his doctoral thesis for publication before taking up a three-year Humboldt Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship at the University of Mannheim.

Angelos Hadjikoumis, holder of the Fitch Bursary in 2010–11 (as noted in the Laboratory report above), returns as School Student to develop an archaeozoological study of nine Final Neolithic and Early Bronze Age faunal assemblages from Attica. He will leave the School in Spring 2012 to take up a Marie Curie Fellowship in Paris.

*Mirko Canevaro (far left): School Student 2011–12.*

*Angelos Hadjikoumis (left): Fitch Bursary holder 2010–11, School Student 2011–12.*

## Other Awards

### **CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS**

Dr Dimitris Athanasoulis (University of Oxford)  
*The Crusader monuments of the Peloponnese*

Dr Angelos Papadopoulos (The British Museum)  
*Study and publication of 'Aegean' material from early excavations on Cyprus*

Mrs Athanasia Sofou (University of Oxford)  
*Hellenistic Cappadocia under the Ariarathid dynasty*

Dr Konstantina Chavela (University of Oxford)  
*Local painted pottery from central Macedonia*

Dr Grammatiki Karla (University of Oxford)  
*Study of manuscripts in preparation of an edition of the 'Aesop Romance'*

### **THE JOHN MORRISON MEMORIAL FUND FOR HELLENIC MARITIME STUDIES**

Ms Eleni Sefanou  
*The development of the old port of Spetses*

### **FIELDWORK BURSARY**

Ms Caroline Thurston

**THE ELIZABETH CATLING MEMORIAL FUND FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAUGHTSMANSHIP**

Dr Robin Barber

**THE RICHARD BRADFORD MCCONNELL FUND FOR  
LANDSCAPE STUDIES**

Mr Socrates Koursoumis

*Surveying the ancient boundary between Laconia and Messenia  
along the ridge of Mount Taygetos*

**THE VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES**

Ms Emma Johnston

*Landscape study on Santorini, and sampling of tephra deposits from  
the Bronze Age eruption*

Ms Flora Mihelaki

*Mortuary architecture, depositional behaviour and social change  
in the tholos cemeteries of south-central Crete ca. 3000–1700 BC*

## Fundraising and Development

In 2010–11 the School continued to benefit greatly from many small gifts from supporters worldwide, many of which were generously given in connection with the 125th anniversary celebrations in London. We are profoundly grateful to all of these donors and greatly appreciate the regard in which they hold the work of the School. 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: in addition to the Friends of the British School, we thank especially Dr Gordon Davies, Mr Nicolas and Mrs Matti Egon, Mr Sinclair Hood, the estate of the late Helen Fawcett Hughes, and Mr Athanasios C. Laskaridis. 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 A. G. Leventis Foundation, 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), FOSS, the London Hellenic Society, the Society of Dilettanti, INSTAP (for fieldwork and the Knossos Curatorial Project), the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and Stefi Productions. The Annual Archive lecture was sponsored anonymously in memory of Sophia Miliou.

## Administrative Information

### COUNCIL MEMBERS

#### *Chair*

Professor Malcolm Schofield

#### *Vice-Chair*

Sir Adam Ridley

#### *Ex officio*

#### *Honorary Treasurer*

Dr Carol Bell

#### *Chair of the Committee for Archaeology*

Professor William G. Cavanagh

#### *Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters*

Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith

#### *Chair of the Finance and General Purposes Committee*

Sir Adam Ridley

#### *Vice-presidential Representative*

Mr Gerald Cadogan

### Members

Dr Zosia Archibald

Dr Pamela Armstrong (from 1 April 2011)

Dr Emma Aston

Dr Jean-Sébastien Balzat (from 1 April 2011)

Dr Robert Barber

Professor Roderick Beaton (from 1 April 2011)

Dr Lisa Bendall (until 31 March 2011)

Professor John Bennet

Dr Archibald Dunn

Mr Kevin Feeny

Dr Susan Mossman

Dr Richard Payne (until 31 March 2011)

Dr Nigel Spencer

Dr Saro Wallace (until 31 March 2011)

### VICE-PRESIDENTS

HM Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic

Professor Sir John Boardman, MA, FBA, FSA

Dr H. W. Catling, CBE, MA, FSA

Mr G. Cadogan, MA, FSA

Mr M. S. F. Hood, MA, FBA, FSA

Sir M. Llewellyn Smith, KCVO, CMG, DPhil

Mr L. H. Sackett, MA, Dip. Ed., FSA

Professor R. A. Tomlinson, MA, FSA

Professor P. M. Warren, MA, FBA, FSA

Dr M. H. Wiener, FSA

Dr C. K. Williams II, FSA

### DIRECTOR

Professor C. Morgan

**Charity registration number** 208673

### Accountants

WMT LLP

Chartered Accountants

Torrington House

47 Holywell Hill

St Albans, AL1 1HD

### Auditors

WMT LLP

Statutory Auditors

Torrington House

47 Holywell Hill

St Albans, AL1 1HD

### Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc

62–63 Threadneedle Street

London, EC2R 8LA

## Staff in Greece

### **DIRECTOR**

Professor C. A. Morgan, MA, PhD  
*Co-editor of the Annual*

### **ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**

Mr R. K. Pitt, MA

### **DIRECTOR OF THE FITCH LABORATORY**

Dr E. Kiriati

#### *Scientific Research Officer*

Dr M. Georgakopoulou, MSc (Fellow in Archaeological Chemistry)

#### *Laboratory Fellows*

Dr A. Pentedeka, MA (Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology)

Dr M. Boyd, MA, FSAScot (Honorary Fellow in Geophysics)

### **SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR**

Mrs T. Gerousi, MA

#### *Assistant Secretary*

Mrs V. Tzavara

#### *School Accountant*

Mrs M. Papaconstantinou

### **CURATOR AT KNOSSOS**

Dr R. D. G. Evely, MA

### **LIBRARIAN**

Mrs P. Wilson-Zarganis, ALAA

#### *Archivist*

Ms A. Kakissis, MA

#### *Assistant Librarian*

Mrs S. Pepelasis, Dip.Con.

### **IT OFFICER**

Mr G. Bruseker, MA

### **LEVENTIS FELLOW**

Dr E. Margaritis, MSc

### **DOMESTIC STAFF**

Mr D. Foundas

Mrs E. Liatou

Mrs N. Meparisvili

Mrs E. Patoula

Mrs M. Prasinou

Mrs O. Pelekanaki (Knossos)

Mr K. Venianakis (Knossos)

## Standing Committees and Subcommittees of Council

### ARCHAEOLOGY

Prof. W. G. Cavanagh (Chair), Mr R. Catling, Prof. P. Halstead, Dr J. Pearce, Dr K. A. Wardle, Prof. T. Whitelaw, Chair of Council, Director.

### SOCIETY, ARTS, AND LETTERS

Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith (Chair), Prof. R. Beaton, Prof. K. Featherstone, Prof. J. Herrin, Prof. P. Mackridge, Dr C. Stewart, Chair of Council, Director.

### FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES

Sir Adam Ridley (Chair), Dr R. Barber, Dr E. B. French, Mr R. J. Heyhoe, Chair of Council, Director, Treasurer, Chair of the Investment Subcommittee.

### GOVERNANCE

Chair of Council (Chair), Dr Z. Archibald, Ms F. Gledhill, Sir Adam Ridley, Prof. G. Shipley, Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith, Director (by invitation).

### SEARCH

Mr G. Cadogan (Chair), Dr L. Bendall, Prof. J. Prag, Dr N. Spencer.

### FITCH LABORATORY

Prof. I. Freestone (Chair), Prof. C. Broodbank, Dr C. French, Dr C. Heron, Prof. G. Jones, Dr R. E. Jones, Director of the Fitch Laboratory, School Director (by invitation).

### CRETE

Prof. T. Whitelaw (Chair), Dr C. Macdonald, Dr L. Preston, Dr R. Sweetman, Prof. P. M. Warren, Director, Knossos Curator.

### SPARTA & LACONIA

Prof. C. B. Mee (Chair); Prof. W. G. Cavanagh (acting Chair); Prof. P. A. Cartledge; Dr H. W. Catling, Prof. A. Spawforth, Dr R. Sweetman, Prof. G. B. Waywell, Director (by invitation).

### LEFKANDI

Dr O. T. P. K. Dickinson (Chair); Dr D. Evely; Prof. I. S. Lemos; Mr L. H. Sackett; Dr S. Sherratt, Dr O. Krzyskowska, Director (by invitation).

### PUBLICATIONS

Dr A. W. Johnston (Chair), Chair of the Committee for Archaeology, Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters, UK Editor of the *Annual*, Editor of the Supplementary and Studies series, Prof. G. Shipley, Director, Treasurer, IT Officer.

### Editorial Board

#### *UK Members*

Dr A. W. Johnston (Chair), Prof. P. Halstead, Dr Y. Hamilakis, Prof. J. Herrin, Prof. C. B. Mee, Dr J. Roy, Prof. A. J. Spawforth, Dr I. K. Whitbread

#### *International Members*

Prof. S. Alcock (Brown), Prof. S. Andreou (Thessaloniki), Prof. J. Crouwel (Amsterdam), Prof. M. Hatzopoulos (KERA/EIE, Athens), Prof. A. Stewart (Berkeley)

### COURSES AND TEACHING

Dr G. Shepherd (Chair), Prof. C. Carey, Dr R. Sweetman, Mr R. Tatam, Director, Assistant Director.

### STUDENTSHIPS

Prof. L. Foxhall (Chair), Dr P. Liddel, Dr C. Stewart, Director.

### PRINCE OF WALES BURSARY

Mrs S. Weissman (Chair), Prof. P. Barlow, Prof. Sir John Boardman, Mr J. Clarke, Mr D. Parfitt, Ms K. Pertwee, Sir Adam Ridley.

### INVESTMENT

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

## Trustees' Report

### YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2011

The Council presents its report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2011. 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 18 June 2010.

### 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](http://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](http://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 2010–2011 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pp. 6–36.

### FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial statements that follow should be read in conjunction with the financial statements on pp. 44–5. The School's activities, shown under 'Unrestricted Funds' in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a surplus of £50,703 (2010 surplus of £138,174). We continued to endure the effects of a strong Euro against Sterling but, on average, this rate averaged 0.86£/€ during the year, compared with our budget of 0.90£/€. Turmoil within the Euro zone generally, and Greece specifically, has made it necessary to manage currency operations and bank balances very carefully.

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.

The value of our investment funds continued to improve during 2011 (resulting in an unrealised gain of £92,382 and an realised loss of £12,284 compared with an unrealised gain of £422,964 and a realised gain of £73,038 during the year to 31 March 2010). Despite the low interest rate environment, our investment income was steady at £140,677 compared with £139,842 in 2010.

Overall, the School's unrestricted reserves increased from £341,697 to £618,766 over the year, an increase of £277,069 which includes unrestricted donations of £131,767. 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](http://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 <http://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 (19 October 2011)**

**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 (2010–2015) and Strategic Plan for Research (2010–2015), which may be consulted on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://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 2011 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting practice).

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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities the trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements which give a true and fair view.

We have been appointed as auditor under section 43 of the Charities Act 1993 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 44 of that Act. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

## SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charity's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the trustees; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material

inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

## OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 5 April 2011 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Charities Act 1993.

## MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Charities Act 1993 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is inconsistent in any material respect with the financial statements; or
- sufficient accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

WMT

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

Williamson Morton Thornton LLP is eligible to act as an auditor in terms of section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES**

For the year ended 5th April 2011

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2011 £	Total Funds 2010 £
<b>Incoming Resources</b>						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Voluntary Income						
• Grant from British Academy		709,000	–	–	709,000	770,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		47,683	–	–	47,683	23,000
• Donations and legacies		131,797	40,640	2,097	174,534	426,438
• Subscriptions and admission fees		24,009	–	–	24,009	26,990
Total Voluntary Income		912,489	40,640	2,097	955,226	1,246,428
Investment income – UK listed investments		17,766	48,721	74,190	140,677	139,842
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds		930,255	89,361	76,287	1,095,903	1,386,270
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		74,672	–	–	74,672	91,903
• Project & course income		70,190	–	–	70,190	146,609
• Hostel income		86,802	–	–	86,802	105,309
• Miscellaneous		18,842	–	–	18,842	16,458
Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities		250,506	–	–	250,506	360,279
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>		<b>1,180,761</b>	<b>89,361</b>	<b>76,287</b>	<b>1,346,409</b>	<b>1,746,549</b>
<b>Resources Expended</b>						
Costs of generating funds						
Costs of generating voluntary income	2	21,512	–	–	21,512	12,920
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		566,553	18,074	5,581	590,208	565,147
• Research		227,475	95,241	66,681	389,397	404,013
• Hostel		116,137	–	–	116,137	108,321
• Communications & outreach		142,871	–	–	142,871	174,657
Total Charitable Activities	3	1,053,036	113,315	72,262	1,238,613	1,252,138
Governance costs	4	55,510	–	–	55,510	68,704
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>	5	<b>1,130,058</b>	<b>113,315</b>	<b>72,262</b>	<b>1,315,635</b>	<b>1,333,762</b>
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers</b>		<b>50,703</b>	<b>(23,954)</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>30,774</b>	<b>412,787</b>
Transfers between funds		225,234	(225,234)	–	–	–
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources</b>		<b>275,937</b>	<b>(249,188)</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>30,774</b>	<b>412,787</b>
<b>Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:</b>						
Realised		(174)	(4,801)	(7,309)	(12,284)	73,038
Unrealised		1,306	36,101	54,975	92,382	422,964
		1,132	31,300	47,666	80,098	496,002
Net Movement in Funds		277,069	(217,888)	51,691	110,872	908,789

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2011 £	Total Funds 2010 £
<b>Opening Funds at 6 April 2010</b>		341,697	1,178,800	1,578,615	3,099,112	2,190,323
Net Movement in Funds		277,069	(217,888)	51,691	110,872	908,789
<b>Closing Funds at 5 April 2011</b>		618,766	960,912	1,630,306	3,209,984	3,099,112

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The surplus for the year calculated on an historical cost basis is £18,490 (2010: £485,825). The notes on pp. 46–52 form part of these financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2011

	Notes	2011		2010	
		£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>					
Tangible fixed assets	6		263,603		59,645
Investment property	7		85,000		85,000
Listed investments	8		2,763,833		2,675,486
			3,112,436		2,820,131
<b>Current Assets</b>					
Stock of publications		73,051		85,122	
Debtors	9	47,736		45,799	
Cash at bank and in hand		313,464		489,438	
		434,251		620,359	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(107,354)		(122,632)	
<b>Net Current Assets</b>			326,897		497,727
Total assets less current liabilities			3,439,333		3,317,858
<b>Provision for liabilities</b>	11		(229,349)		(218,746)
<b>Net Assets</b>			3,209,984		3,099,112
Represented by:					
<b>Funds</b>					
Unrestricted	12		618,766		341,697
Restricted	13		960,912		1,178,800
Endowment	14		1,630,306		1,578,615
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>			3,209,984		3,099,112

Approved by the Council on 19 October 2011 and signed on its behalf by Dr Carol Bell — Honorary Treasurer

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2011

### 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. 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
Scientific equipment	- 6.67% 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. In accordance with FRS 30 books purchased during the year are capitalised if their individual cost is above the capitalisation limit. All other books purchased during the year are charged to the income statement.

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 Asset Investments

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 participates in the Universities Superannuation Scheme, a defined benefit scheme which is 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.

## 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:

	2011 £	2010 £
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	24,667	46,744
<b>Restricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	35,607	11,434
Payable to or in favour of institutions	–	–
	35,607	11,434
<b>Endowment funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	59,564	66,442
Payable to or in favour of institutions	–	–
	59,564	66,442
<b>Total grants payable</b>	119,838	124,620

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 27 individuals (2010: 23). 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 2011 £	Total 2010 £
Core activities	375,457	–	214,751	590,208	565,147
Research	269,559	119,838	–	389,397	404,013
Hostel	108,790	–	7,347	116,137	108,321
Communications & outreach	142,871	–	–	142,871	174,657
		119,838	222,098	1,238,613	1,252,138

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	Core	Hostel	Research	Comm & Outreach	Total 2011 £	Total 2010 £
Staff	270,382	57,137	171,074	36,179	534,772	577,841
Premises	5,581	42,367	–	–	47,948	34,828
Travel	7,077	–	–	–	7,077	8,201
Conferences & courses	–	–	75,824	44,049	119,873	80,772
Laboratory	26,905	–	22,661	–	49,566	85,484
Library	65,512	–	–	–	65,512	77,530
Publications	–	–	–	62,643	62,643	74,458
Other	–	9,286	–	–	9,286	9,519
	375,457	108,790	269,559	142,871	896,677	948,633

## SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	Core	Hostel	Total 2011 £	Total 2010 £
Staff	50,420	–	50,420	83,246
Premises	84,734	–	84,734	56,904
Office expenses	29,608	1,558	31,166	22,807
Insurance	11,578	5,789	17,367	13,160
Depreciation	39,104	–	39,104	15,790
Loss on exchange	(10,297)	–	(10,297)	(18,997)
Other costs	9,604	–	9,604	5,975
	214,751	7,347	222,098	178,885

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

## 4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2011 £	2010 £
Auditors' remuneration	7,000	7,000
Professional fees	10,805	11,219
Meetings and sundries	6,016	3,213
Annual report	–	377
Administration staff costs	31,689	46,895
	55,510	68,704

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £7,000 (2010: £7,000). In addition accountancy fees of £10,805 (2010: £11,219) were paid.

## 5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2011 £	2010 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	479,781	495,414
Taxes, social security and related costs	132,489	155,758
Pensions	18,127	21,220
	630,397	672,392

One employee earned between £60,000 and £70,000, including pension contributions, per annum (2010: 1).

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

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 2011 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 (i.e. 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 (i.e. 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 as at 31 March 2011 market's assessment of inflation has increased slightly. The government has also announce a change to the inflation measure used in determining the 'Official Pensions Index' from the Retail Prices Index to the Consumer Prices Index. The actuary has taken this all into account in his funding level estimates at 31 March 2011 by reducing the assumption for pension increases from 3.3% pa to 2.9% pa. The actuary has estimated that the funding level as at 31 March 2011 under the new scheme specific funding regime had fallen from 103% to 98% (a deficit of circa £700 million). Over the previous 12 months, the funding level has improved from 91% as at 31 March 2010 to 98%. This estimate is based on the funding level at 31 March 2008, adjusted to reflect the fund's actual investment performance over the three 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). The next formal valuation is at 31 March 2011 and this will incorporate updated assumptions agreed by the trustee company.

With effect from 1 October 2011, new joiners to the scheme will join the new revalued benefits section rather than the existing final salary section. This change will have an impact, expected to be positive, on the future funding levels.

On the FRS17 basis, using a AA bond discount rate of 5.5% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary estimated that the funding level at 31 March 2011 was 86%. An estimate of the funding level measured on a buy-out basis at that date was approximately 54%.

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 as at 31 March 2011 and will incorporate allowance for scheme benefit changes and any changes the trustee makes to the underlying actuarial assumptions. The contribution rate will be reviewed as part of each valuation and may be reviewed more frequently.

At 31 March 2011 USS had over 142,000 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 £18,127 (2010: £21,220). 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:

	2011	2010
Hostel	4	4
Office	3	3
Laboratory	1	1
Library	4	4
Premises	2	2
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	19	19

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year trustees received reimbursed expenses of £1,348 (2010: £1,958) for travel costs.

## 6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Scientific Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>						
At 6 April 2010	17,300	40,816	156,760	15,824	–	230,700
Additions	–	41,294	17,698	–	184,072	243,064
At 5 April 2011	17,300	82,110	174,458	15,824	184,072	473,764
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 6 April 2010	17,300	24,564	113,591	15,600	–	171,055
Charge for the year	–	6,232	20,377	224	12,273	39,106
At 5 April 2011	17,300	30,796	133,968	15,824	12,273	210,161
<b>Net Book Value</b>						
At 5 April 2011	–	51,314	40,490	–	171,799	263,603
At 6 April 2010	–	16,252	43,169	224	–	59,645

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 School holds as heritage assets its library, archive, collection of paintings, and Athens museum collection. None of these collections has been valued for the financial statements, as the School has no intention of disposing of any of them. All comprise materials which are made available to researchers, thus enabling the School to fulfil its mission.

The library of the British School supports research into the Hellenic world from prehistory to the present day. It comprises approximately 70,000 volumes plus more than 1,300 journal titles and a large 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. The catalogues of books and e-resources may be consulted online at [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk). The School employs two full-time librarians, one of whom is a conservator: expert advice on book conservation is obtained from the Benaki Museum, Athens. Most books are held on open shelf: rare books are held in a climate-controlled store within the library and fetched on request. Post graduate researchers in Hellenic studies (including all members of the Greek Archaeological Service and Foreign Schools based in Athens) are eligible to become readers: other researchers may be admitted at the discretion of the Director. Temporary access may be granted to others seeking books not otherwise available in Athens. More than 600 readers are registered annually: they enjoy free use of the library and support services from 9am–7pm Monday–Friday. School members have 24 hour access. Access arrangements and reader guides are available on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk).

The archive holds documents from BSA fieldwork projects, corporate papers, personal collections of School members, documents associated with early travellers to Greece before the School was founded, a unique collection of drawings of Byzantine monuments and a large photographic collection. Deriving as it does from School activities, only a small portion of the collection has any commercial value. It is housed in dedicated space within the library, with climate-controlled storage for photographic material. The School employs a full-time archivist and benefits from conservation advice from the Benaki Museum, Athens. Collections

vary in size and contain a variety of manuscripts, drafts, notes, notebooks, journals, diaries, photographs, memorabilia, and personal and professional correspondence: descriptions are posted on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk), as are many finding aids. Catalogues are available for consultation within the archive: the School has a programme of publishing catalogues and images from its major collections on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk) (*Museums and Archives Online*). Access to the collection is by appointment: reader information and policy on study and publication permissions is published online.

The School's collection of paintings (122 items) consists of works by, and gifts received from, its officers and members. It includes, for example, 25 watercolours by the School's first director, Francis Cranmer Penrose, and six icons and five watercolours by Edward Lear bequeathed by Sir Arthur Evans. The collection thus has an academic value as a whole, by virtue of its association with the School, in addition to that of individual items. The archivist is responsible for the maintenance, display and conservation of the collection: with the exception of a few pieces where conservation considerations apply, the collection is displayed in public areas of the School. It is available to researchers by appointment with the archivist.

The Athens museum houses a wide range of artefacts, from Neolithic to Byzantine, donated, collected, or excavated by the School and its members up until the 1950s. At its core is the private antiquities collection of George Finlay, plus several thousand sherds retrieved from surveys conducted throughout Greece and Turkey. In accordance with Greek law, this is a closed collection registered with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism: it may not be augmented or disposed of without the consent of the Ministry, and further consent would be required for the export of any item. The collection, which is housed alongside the library, is used for teaching and is available for study by arrangement with the Assistant Director (who serves as curator). Information about the collection and study permissions is published on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk). Parts of the collection are published in the School's *Annual*: we await Ministry approval to publish online the full, illustrated catalogue, with links to related material in the BSA archive.

## 7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2011 £	2010 £
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**

	2011 £	2010 £
Quoted Investments – UK	2,614,628	2,526,400
Cash on Deposit	149,205	149,086
	<u>2,763,833</u>	<u>2,675,486</u>
<b>Quoted Investments</b>		
Market Value at 6 April 2010	2,526,400	2,030,398
Acquisitions at cost	575,268	353,348
Sales proceeds from disposals	(567,138)	(353,348)
Gains/ (loss) in the year	80,098	496,002
Market Value at 5 April 2011	<u>2,614,628</u>	<u>2,526,400</u>
Historical cost at 5 April 2011	<u>2,777,168</u>	<u>2,755,428</u>

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

	2011 £	2010 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,446,953	1,378,438
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	417,649	423,488
The Charities Property Fund	145,899	145,052
NOSF Sterling Fixed Interest Class	–	224,568
Invesco Corporate Bond	–	354,854
Sarasin Alpha CIF	289,747	–
Sarasin International Equity	314,380	–

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

**9. DEBTORS**

	2011 £	2010 £
Taxation recoverable	5,511	5,504
Other debtors	27,275	21,435
Prepayments	14,950	18,860
	<u>47,736</u>	<u>45,799</u>

**10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	2011 £	2010 £
Other creditors and accruals	<u>107,354</u>	<u>122,632</u>

**11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES**

	2011 £	2010 £
Staff severance fund	<u>229,349</u>	<u>218,746</u>

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2011, 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:

	2011 £	2010 £
Balance at 6 April	218,746	347,158
Release of the fund during the year	–	(134,225)
Increase in provision for the year	17,735	20,036
Exchange (gain)/loss	(7,132)	(14,223)
Balance at 5 April	<u>229,349</u>	<u>218,746</u>

**12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS**

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ (Publications)	Total 2011 £	Total 2010 £
<b>Opening balance at 6 April 2010</b>	321,215	20,482	341,697	194,950
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	37,711	12,992	50,703	138,174
– realised	(79)	(95)	(174)	1,260
– unrealised	593	713	1,306	7,313
Transfers from/(to) restricted funds				
– Laboratory Development Fund	225,234	–	225,234	–
Net Movement in Funds	<u>263,459</u>	<u>13,610</u>	<u>277,069</u>	<u>146,747</u>
<b>Closing balance at 5 April 2011</b>	<u>584,674</u>	<u>34,092</u>	<u>618,766</u>	<u>341,697</u>

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

In the current year fixed assets were purchased using restricted funds from the Laboratory Projects ICP fund. On purchase these assets have been transferred to unrestricted funds.

**13. RESTRICTED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2011 £**

	Balance at 5 April 2010	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2011
General Research Funds	465,790	–	35,442	21,358	(56,531)	15,827	(2,105)	–	479,781
Laboratory Research Funds	512,063	–	878	23,575	(40,828)	17,469	(2,323)	(225,234)	285,600
Libraries, Archive & Museum	111,730	1,018	4,220	3,018	(8,706)	2,235	(297)	(1,018)	112,200
Broader Purposes Funds	16,381	–	–	770	–	570	(76)	–	17,645
Designated Fieldwork	72,836	634	100	–	(7,250)	–	–	(634)	65,686
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>1,178,800</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>40,640</b>	<b>48,721</b>	<b>(113,315)</b>	<b>36,101</b>	<b>(4,801)</b>	<b>(226,886)</b>	<b>960,912</b>

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 [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk).

**14. ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2011 £**

	Balance at 5 April 2010	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2011
General Research Funds	661,195	–	2,055	31,075	(29,326)	23,026	(3,061)	–	684,964
Laboratory Research Funds	534,224	–	–	25,107	(25,107)	18,604	(2,474)	–	550,354
Archive Funds	22,306	–	–	1,048	(869)	777	(103)	–	23,159
Broader Purpose Funds	360,890	–	42	16,960	(16,960)	12,568	(1,671)	–	371,829
Total Endowment Funds	1,578,615	–	2,097	74,190	(72,262)	54,975	(7,309)	–	1,630,306

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 [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk).

**15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS**

Fund balances at 5 April 2011	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	263,603	–	–	263,603
Investment property	85,000	–	–	85,000
Listed investments	172,615	960,912	1,630,306	2,763,833
Current assets	434,251	–	–	434,251
Current and long term liabilities	(336,703)	–	–	(336,703)
Net Assets	618,766	960,912	1,630,306	3,209,984
Unrealised gains/(losses) in the year on investment assets:	1,306	36,101	54,975	92,382

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

