

# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

*Annual Report 2011–2012*



# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

REGISTERED CHARITY NO. 208673

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

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# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

## Chairman's Report

The 2011–12 session saw social, economic, and political circumstances in Greece continuing very difficult. Life and work for the staff of the School have accordingly presented challenges of many kinds seldom encountered in happier times. In fact there are few institutions supported by the British Academy through its BASIS Committee that are not being constrained to cope with quite serious turbulence at the moment. What I can report from my own experience is that when I visit the School, I find remarkable cheerfulness and determination in a wonderfully cohesive team — and the pages that follow demonstrate just how much academic activity of high quality is being generated, despite an environment that is often unpropitious. It is a welcome tribute to all the staff, as well of course to the Director herself, that she was appointed OBE in the 2012 Birthday Honours list.

One particular impact is that of rising costs in Greece, in particular steep increases in energy prices: one of the factors contributing to the deficit of over £40,000 recorded under unrestricted funds in the financial statements for the year. Readers will recall that our BASIS grant has been frozen in cash terms for four years. Significant immediate improvements in the annual outturn are not to be expected — despite tight controls on expenditure and (on the energy front) expected savings from installation of solar panels; and although there will be some good news to report on increased capital assets in next year's Report.

There has also been much else to celebrate. Early in the session came the final chapters of our 125th anniversary events. In its splendidly refurbished new accommodation at 11 Carlton House Terrace, the British Academy housed a triptych of public lectures, organised principally by Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith, and delivered to large audiences of varied composition over three successive evenings in mid-October, on the theme of *Living Hellenism*. Our

distinguished lecturers were Alexander Nehamas on 'Philosophy with a public voice: a forgotten legacy of ancient Greece', Averil Cameron on 'Byzantium today', and Peter Mackridge on 'The heritages of modern Greeks' (this last talk was subsequently published in Issue 19, January 2012, of the *British Academy Review*, and can be downloaded from the Academy website). Then on the second Saturday in November the sequence was fittingly rounded off by a well-attended study day held in the British Museum, and organised jointly by the Greek and Roman Department of the Museum and the School (with support from the Institute of Classical Studies), on *Knossos: from Labyrinth to Laboratory*, to which a good many scholars associated with the School contributed (recordings of most presentations are posted on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk)). Our thanks go particularly to Lesley Fitton for hosting the occasion, and to Andrew Shapland for superb logistics.

The London AGM open lecture in February 2012 was delivered by Thalia Dragonas, Professor of Social Psychology, University of Athens, on 'Negotiating identities: reform of the education of Muslim minority children in Thrace', a topic and presentation which gripped her audience, who were loath to release her from their appreciative stream of questions. In the following week Todd Whitelaw presented another version of his compelling 2011 London AGM lecture in Thessaloniki and Athens: a week that had begun in the University of Athens with award of an Honorary Doctorate of the University to Robin Barber, one of the School's greatest stalwarts, a distinction which will have given pleasure to all who know him or have profited from his publications. Robin was in fact to be the star of another celebratory occasion late in August 2012, when — after a visit to the new Acropolis Museum and lunch in the Plaka — alumni of the Undergraduate Summer School he had founded in 1973 joined former Assistant Directors, tutors from past and present courses, and School staff, together with this year's bright crop of students,





*Robin Barber receives an honorary doctorate from the National and Capodistrian University, Athens with (left to right): Prof. Eleni Mantzourani (Chair of the Faculty of History and Archaeology), Prof. Amalia L. Moser, and Prof. Panagiota Polychronakou-Sgouritsa.*

for an evocative talk by him entitled ‘The infection of Greece’. There followed an evening party on the lawn of the Upper House.

The other highlight of the year was a packed gathering of Friends and Subscribers who met in the Ioannou Centre in Oxford on 3 March 2012 to honour Dr Hector Catling CBE, upon his retirement in the autumn of 2011 from his long stewardship as founding Secretary of the Friends (UK) (being succeeded by Peter Warren). Dr Catling’s many distinguished contributions to archaeology and to the School over the years were recalled illuminatingly and affectionately by a sequence of eminent colleagues who had worked with him or were carrying forward projects he had initiated. Those present were delighted that Dr Catling, despite continuing poor health, was able to be present and himself deliver remarks that brought the afternoon to its conclusion. My thanks and those of Marie-Christine Keith go to the Oxford Classics Faculty, especially the Deputy Administrator,

Clare Jarvis (an alumna of the School’s undergraduate course), and to Irene Lemos and her team of graduate students, for their help with the organisation.

There have been some comings and goings. Jane Gillespie vacated the position of London Secretary in August 2011, and has been succeeded by Philippa Waller, who is combining the position with preparation of a PhD thesis in Greek history at UCL. After four years in the key role of Chair of the Committee for Archaeology, Bill Cavanagh stood down at the end of March 2012; his successor is Irene Lemos. Finally, Don Evely retired from the Knossos Curatorship after nine years in post in July 2012, to be succeeded since August by Matthew Haysom. I was able to visit Knossos in early April, and to enjoy the inimitable experience of a tour of the palace with Don, where he gave me a meta-commentary — telling me what he would have



*Don Evely giving a guided tour of the palace at Knossos.*



said to someone less knowledgeable than he affected to believe myself to be. He will be much missed by Friends, Subscribers, and the many who have worked at Knossos during his time. Our best wishes go with him for continuing health and happiness.

The School has as always been supported over this last session by advice and assistance of various kinds by the British Embassy in Athens. We owe a great debt in particular to David Landsman, Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic for the last four years, whose good offices exercised on our behalf throughout that period are deeply appreciated. At the end of November 2012 we were delighted to be able to entertain him and Catherine to a farewell supper party with the School staff and students in the Upper House. They leave with a memento of the School expressing our gratitude.

Malcolm Schofield



*London secretary  
Philippa Waller.*

## Director's Report

The Chairman has alluded to the difficulties of the past year, which have added considerably to the burden placed upon an already over-stretched staff. That staff members have risen to the challenge magnificently will come as no surprise to those familiar with the School, but it is also appropriate to emphasise how important the warm support offered by our members, friends and supporters has been in sustaining morale. It is heartening to know that our strong sense of purpose and determination to succeed at the highest level are so widely shared.

Despite these difficulties, there has been much to celebrate in the past year. To the events described by the Chairman, I add the celebrations in Athens during the visit of the LOCOG delegation for the hand-over of the Olympic flame, in which we joined colleagues

from the British Embassy and British Council in representing Britain in Greece. Highlights of a packed programme included an infectious visit to the School by the Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, and a memorable reception in the Embassy to mark the arrival of the flame *en route* to the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding current circumstances, the academic programme of the School remains rich and strong. New opportunities for academic collaboration and incentives to explore synergies in both research and administration have been an important consequence of the economic and organisational changes in both Greece and Britain. The attention of the British Academy's BASIS committee is closely focused upon the five institutes operating overseas, plus the British Institute for Persian Studies and the Society for Libyan Studies, and



*Keith Rutter (leader of the Postgraduate Numismatics course) at the British Ambassador's reception for the handover of the Olympic flame.*

in the UK the Council for British Archaeology. Under the chairmanship of Martin Millett, we are now working together to tell a powerful collective story of the quality and variety of British research enabled across a wide geographical area. The BSA is involved in a number of shared research initiatives, with major grant applications in process. The first of these to be funded (by the British Academy) is *Balkan Futures*, a collaboration with the British Institute

at Ankara and the École française d'Athènes, with the close involvement of the London School of Economics, which examines inter-regional development and cooperation in Southeast Europe in a period of crisis rather than consolidation in the EU. The project has a more specific focus on Greece and Turkey, examining their roles and aspirations in a region of which they form a key part, and their bilateral relations which historically have played a major part in shaping Balkan identities. Funding was awarded early in 2012 to support a three-year postdoctoral fellowship shared with the BIAA, plus three workshops to be held in Ankara and Athens in 2013–14. The new fellow, Dr Özge Dilaver Kalkan, took up her post in October 2012. BASIS-wide collaboration is also being carried forward in the area of shared administrative services. An initiative spear-headed by the BSA Treasurer Carol Bell has led to the creation of a shared accounting service which promises significant benefits via increased efficiency and reduced audit costs.

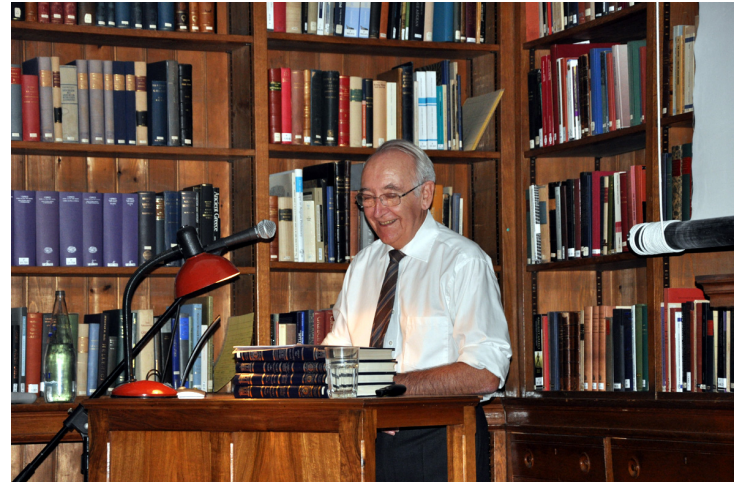
In reporting the strength of our academic research and new range of collaborations, it is important to emphasise the quality of support and advice provided by the School's committees in the UK. The new Statutes adopted in 2009 brought with them a new committee system, with the creation of committees, greatly changed remits for all, and a clearer reporting structure. Three years into the new regime, the great benefits to the School are apparent, and I would like to add my personal thanks to the Committee Chairs, whose day-to-day advice and support make the Director's job possible. The creation of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters, the major innovation of 2009, has had perhaps the greatest impact on the School's research profile. Each of the founder members of this committee has brought to the table ideas for events and publications which have quickly translated into new directions and constituencies for the School. Now in its fourth year of operation, the first retirement from the committee has taken place: I therefore take this opportunity to thank Peter Mackridge (Oxford) for his energy and commitment which resulted in a very successful conference on the work of the British Council in Greece (*Between Two Worlds*) held in January 2012, co-organised with his successor on the committee, David Ricks (KCL). The School



now has a strong and rounded research profile across the spectrum of activities covered by the Committees for Archaeology and for Society, Arts and Letters, and, not least via the research conducted in the Archive, is increasingly exploring areas of intersection for future development.

In addition to research activities, the School's teaching activities have continued to develop. With the addition of a new course on Greek and Roman pottery to be taught for the first time in 2013 (utilising the rich and varied collections of the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos), we now have a rolling programme of four postgraduate skills courses which attract large fields of applicants worldwide. Attention is therefore turning to reshaping support for school teachers, with plans in place for a new School Teacher Fellowship (supported by the Gilbert Murray Trust) and for an Athens-based short-course. The Courses and Teaching Committee, under the dynamic leadership of Chris Carey (UCL), has played a vital role in shaping and realising these plans, and in helping to ensure that the structure and nature of our programmes remains in close harmony with UK requirements. In one area, however, no change is required. The Undergraduate Summer School continues as popular as ever, and celebrated its 40th anniversary in style as the Chairman reports.

Staff changes this year have particularly affected Knossos, with the departure of an old and much-valued colleague, Don Evelyn. His successor, Matthew Haysom, faces the challenge of seeing through plans currently under development to improve the condition and facilities of the Knossos Study Centre to meet the needs of the next generation of researchers. This project, for which the BSA Friends' walk in 2011 raised the first funds, is now being pursued in close consultation with colleagues in Herakleion Ephoreia. Here too, the Crete Subcommittee, chaired by Todd Whitelaw (UCL), has played a central role, not least in shaping the strategy essential to the future health of the School's work on Crete. Meanwhile, the Curatorial Project continues to improve the storage and recording of the Stratigraphical Museum holdings. Under the management of INSTAP-funded Research Fellow Polly Westlake, the Project has



*Robin Barber lectures on 'The infection of Greece' at the 40th anniversary celebration for the Undergraduate Summer School.*

provided practical experience for a series of conservation and museum-studies interns, emphasising the importance of the work now achieved by, and experience offered to, student interns in many areas of School activity. Polly too left the School in December 2012, being temporarily replaced by Flora Michelaki: we thank her for her great contribution to the life of the Knossos Centre, and wish her well in her new life on Cyprus.

Finally, it was with great pleasure that the Friends in Athens marked the 90th birthday of Geoffrey Graham Bell, one of the founder members of the Friends in Greece. Not only is he a regular attendee at Friends' events in Athens, but he also spoke memorably about his experiences of the British Council in the post-war years at the *Between Two Worlds* conference. And I join the Chairman in expressing the thanks of the School to the outgoing Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic, David Landsman, who has been constantly

generous in his support whether in interventions on our behalf or in his personal academic interest in our work. The School relies upon the good offices of the Embassy in many ways. Over the past months, for example, we have benefitted from the advice of the security officer in making the regular assessments necessary to determine the calm pre-emptive action taken to keep the School safe and running smoothly. Embassy staff are unfailingly helpful to us, but it is the Ambassador himself who sets the tone of collegiality and collaboration. The good wishes of all at the School go with David and Catherine in their next posting.

Catherine Morgan

*Right: Geoffrey Graham Bell celebrates his 90th birthday with the BSA Friends.*



## Events

### CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

*Knossos: from Labyrinth to Laboratory* (British Museum, with contributions by: G. Cadogan, Y. Galanakis, A. Kotsonas, C. Macdonald, A. Shapland, P. Tomkins, K. Wardle, P. Warren, and T. Whitelaw). *In collaboration with the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, The British Museum*

*Interpreting the 7th Century BC. Tradition, Innovation and Meaning* (with contributions by: A. Alexandridou, V. Aravantinos, H. Aurigny, M. Bessios, G. Bourogiannis, X. Charalambidou, J-P. Crielaard, M. D'Acunto, J. Davis, A. M. D'Onofrio, R. Frederiksen, A. Gadolou, J. S. Gros, S. Huber, A. Ikonomaki, A. Johnston, K. Kalliga, M. Kerschner, G. Kokkorou-Alevra,

A. Kotsonas, M. Koutsoumpou, C. Lederrey, A. Mazarakis Ainian, C. Morgan, W-D. Niemeier, L. Palaiokrassa, S. Paspalas, M. Prent, T. Theodoropoulou, Y. Tzifopoulos, A. Vacek, V. Webb, and F. Zaphiropoulou)

*Between Two Worlds: the British Council and Anglo-Greek Literary Interaction* (with contributions by: L. Arnoux-Farnoux, R. Beaton, G. Graham-Bell, R. Holland, M. Llewellyn-Smith, P. Mackridge, J. Potts, T. Pylarinos, D. Ricks, A. Sharon, D. Tziovas, and N. Valaoritis). *In collaboration with the British Council, the Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College London and the University of Oxford*



## PUBLIC LECTURES

Eleni-Anna Chlepa (Athens): ‘Πρόσληψη και Αποκατάσταση των Βυζαντινών Μνημείων στη Νεότερη Ελλάδα (1833–1939): νέα αρχαιολογικά τεκμήρια’ (2012 Annual Archive Lecture)

Thalia Dragonas (Athens): ‘Negotiating identities: reform of the education of Muslim minority children in Thrace’ (London Open Lecture)

Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘The work of the British School in 2011’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki and London)

Graham Oliver (Liverpool): ‘Boundaries within the Athenian polis: spatiality and epigraphy’ (2011–12 Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)

Maria Sakellarakis (Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports): ‘The Minoan megaron of Nirou. Re-examining the old excavation’ (Knossos Summer Lecture)

Todd Whitelaw (London): ‘Knossos through nine millennia: preliminary perspectives from the Knossos Urban Landscape Project’ (delivered in Athens and Thessaloniki)

*Living Hellenism*: a triptych of lectures delivered in the British Academy in celebration of the 125th Anniversary of the BSA  
Alexander Nehamas (Princeton): ‘Philosophy with a public voice: a forgotten legacy of ancient Greece’

Averil Cameron (Oxford): ‘Byzantium today’

Peter Mackridget (Oxford): ‘The heritages of modern Greeks’

*A Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the Death of J. D. S. Pendlebury*

Chris Naunton: ‘John Pendlebury in Egypt and on film’

Olga Krzyszkowska: ‘John Pendlebury on Crete and 70 years on’

Followed by the launch of Leslie Preston Day, *The Pottery of Karphi: A Re-examination* (BSA Studies 19)

*In collaboration with the Egypt Exploration Society and the Institute of Classical Studies*

## UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

### *Archaeology and ancient history*

Mirko Canevaro (Durham): ‘Law, epigraphy and forgeries: the documents in the Attic Orators’

Janusz Czebreszuk (Poznan): ‘Amber in the Mycenaean world’

Angelos Hadjikoumis (Sheffield): ‘Animal husbandry in Early Helladic Attica: first glimpses from Koropi’

Fiona Hobden (Liverpool): ‘The archaeological aesthetic in ancient world documentary’

Ian Jenkins (London) and Hara Thliveri (Athens): ‘The many sides of Myron’s diskobolos’

Sokrates Koursoumis (ΑΖ’ ΕΠΙΚΑ): ‘Revisiting Mount Taygetos: the sanctuary of Artemis Limnatis’

Iro Mathioudaki (Athens): ‘Mainland polychrome pottery in Mainland Greece and the Aegean’

Robin Lane Fox (Oxford): ‘Pericles: impacts and problems’

Evi Margaritis (BSA): ‘“Data versus speculation” reconsidered. The olive and the vine in the Aegean Bronze Age’

Edgar Peltenburg (Edinburgh): ‘States of mind. Alashia and the archaeology of Late Bronze Age Cyprus’

Maria Stamatopoulou (Oxford): ‘The sanctuary of Pasikrata at Demetrias: “rediscovering” the finds’

Rebecca Sweetman (St Andrews): ‘The Late Antique churches of the Peloponnese: place, memory and emergent change’

Ken Wardle (Birmingham): ‘C14 dates from Assiros in Macedonia and a new chronology for the end of the Greek Bronze Age’

### *Modern history and society*

Thalia Dragonas (Athens): ‘“Addition not subtraction, multiplication not division”: a long-term intervention in the education of the Muslim minority in Western Thrace, Greece’

**Art**

Sadie Murdoch: preview of an exhibition at The Apartment gallery.  
*In collaboration with The Apartment gallery*  
 Garan Davis: ‘Sculpture’ (Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts Lecture)

**BSA/ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D’ATHÈNES PROGRAMME  
 IN HISTORY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

*The Balkans: From Academic Field to International Politics*  
 (with contributions by: V. Aarbakke, A. Angelidou, A. Bošković,  
 D. Bozhilova, R. Detrez, T. Exadaktylos, M. Herzog, D. Kofti,  
 T. Marinov, D. Mishkova, F. Tsibiridou, T. Veremis, and  
 A. Vezenkov)

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

Malcolm Schofield (Cambridge):  
 ‘Music and morality in Plato, *Laws*, Book 2’  
 ‘Music and morality in Aristotle, *Politics*, Book 8’

**FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
 SCIENCE**

Chryssa Bourbou (28th EBA): ‘Outside the confined burial ground:  
 towards the bioarchaeology of the “marginalized” death in  
 antiquity’  
 Stephania Chlouveraki (INSTAP-EC): ‘Gypsum in Minoan  
 architecture: varieties, sources and uses’  
 Valasia Isaakidou (Sheffield): ‘Biographical bones and symbolic  
 stones? Exploring materiality in the EBA Aegean’

Konstantinos Kopanias (Athens), Angelos Hadjikoymis (Sheffield/  
 BSA), Sherry Fox (ASCSA): ‘Integrating science and  
 archaeology in Kurdistan: the Tell Nader Project, Erbil, Iraq’  
 Georgia Kodratzaki (Crete): ‘Fabric-ating a peak sanctuary and a  
 survey: the Vrysinas Project (Rethymnon)’  
 Eleni-Anna Prevedorou (Arizona): ‘Shedding light on the Dark Cave  
 of Andritsa, Argolid: a biogeochemical approach to the Early  
 Byzantine human remains’  
 Melina Smirniou (UCL/BSA): ‘Late Bronze Age glass production  
 and exchange in Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean’

**FRIENDS’ LECTURES**

Stavros Deligiorgis: ‘Tsarouchis among Modernisms’ (Athens)  
 Christos Doumas: ‘Ακρωτήριο Θήρας: Παλαιά οράματα και  
 σημερινή πραγματικότητα’ (Athens)  
 Markos Dragoumis: ‘Η έρευνα της Βυζαντινής Μουσικής στη  
 Δύση — Τα 80 χρόνια από την Ίδρυση των Μνημείων  
 Βυζαντινής Μουσικής’ (Athens)  
 Ann French: ‘Untangling the threads: investigations into the Greek  
 embroidery collecting of R. M. Dawkins and A. J. B. Wace’  
 (London)  
 Michael Heslop: ‘Byzantine defences in the Dodecanese: planned  
 or improvised?’ (London)  
 George Huxley: ‘Aristotle and the oligarchs: the plight of  
 contemplative scholarship in market-driven universities’  
 (London)  
 Thomas Kiely: ‘The first terracotta army: monumental clay sculpture  
 in Iron Age Cyprus’ (London)  
*Colloquium in Honour of Hector Catling*, organised jointly with the  
 BSA.



## Library and Archive

### LIBRARY

As part of a network of institutions offering expert research support in Hellenic Studies, the BSA Library continues to seek new opportunities for co-operation and to discuss with peer research libraries current best practice and concerns for future development. We have long collaborated informally with our fellow foreign Schools in Athens and formally with the ASCSA in the AMBROSIA union catalogue and in tailoring our acquisitions policy. In 2011–12, this network was consolidated with the creation of a forum to bring together the 13 Hellenic Studies research libraries based in Athens to discuss matters of common interest (latterly these have included cataloguing standards and bibliographic management systems, as well as e-cataloguing). Within the BASIS group of libraries, we share particular interests with the British School at Rome. The BSR librarian, Valerie Scott, visited Athens last autumn to compare procedures and investigate areas for future co-operation, further confirming the great similarities between our libraries and shared concerns for future development and collaborative research. A major issue for both (as for all specialist research libraries) is the availability and cost of ensuring long-term access to, and archiving of, electronic publications (there is currently no reliable long-term archiving service to suit our specialised needs). We will now work to build on our links with Rome and to widen contacts with other BASIS libraries to develop closer collaborations.

In 2010–11 we reported Dr Katerina Ierodiakonou's generous pledge of the late Michael Frede's library of works on ancient and medieval philosophy. The collection (7,754 books) has now been fully catalogued by Philippa Currie, with records accessible on AMBROSIA. We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Jowett Copyright Trustees for continuing purchases of new publications in philosophy to maintain the collection as a cutting-edge resource, and thank the School Chairman, Malcolm Schofield, for his expert advice.



*Mayor of London, Boris Johnson, visits the School.*

During the Academic year 2011–2012 the Library hosted 521 readers and more than 900 visitors in addition to School members. It remained open through August and September (apart from one week of basic maintenance), proving longer summer access which proved very popular and will be continued. In a year of anniversaries and celebrations the Library received a number of distinguished visitors, including, as the Director reports, a delegation from the London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games led by the Mayor of London. Public lectures in the Penrose Library included Dr Robin Barber's celebration of 40 years of the Undergraduate Summer School.

The Library continues to rely upon the work of student interns and volunteers. Philippa Currie, who this year gained an MA in Library Science from Aberdeen University, has undertaken a number



*Left: Library and Archive assistant Philippa Currie.*



*Right: Arianna Trecarichi (Erasmus intern, University of Pisa).*

of independently funded large projects. In addition to her work on the Michael Frede Collection, she has played a major role in the Library's continuing development of the School's EMu database system, creating a handbook for bibliographic and parties entries, training new users, and editing more than 10,000 bibliographic entries from Knossos. As part of the University of Pisa's Erasmus Placement Programme, Arianna Trecarichi completed a six-month internship during which she downloaded and edited electronic records for the Michael Frede Collection and worked on the archaeological offprint collection. Alexander Fox undertook a summer internship before the start of undergraduate study at Warwick University, checking the rare map collection and beginning a descriptive catalogue of the English language maps. The student research assistant throughout

the 2011–12 session was again Duncan Howitt-Marshall (Cambridge) who is completing a PhD in maritime archaeology.

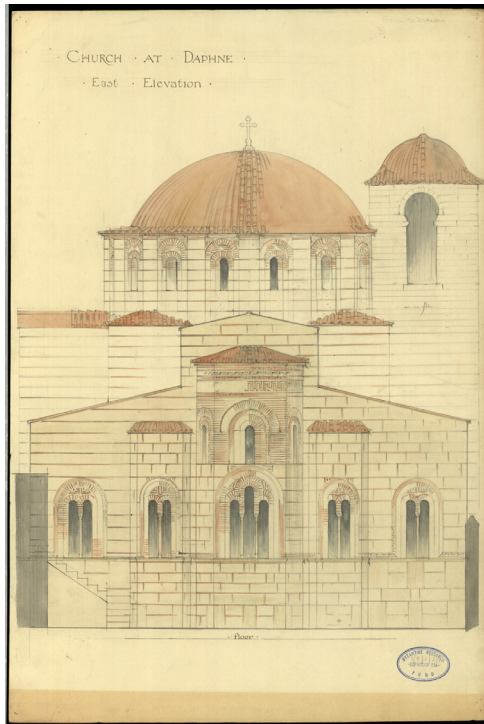
As ever, we conclude by thanking all the individuals and institutions whose support enriches the collection and services offered by the Library, and especially the Friends of the British School at Athens, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the Jowett Copyright Trustees, Professors Mary and Michael Walbank, Jock Anderson, Harriet Blitzer, Michael Gunton, Tim Cunningham, Tyler Jo Smith, Chikako Sugawara, and Irene Miliou for their continued generosity.

### ARCHIVE

The third Annual Archive lecture, co-organised with the Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments, was presented by Dr Eleni Anna Chlepa, an architect specialising in the restoration of historic (specifically Byzantine) buildings whose recent book *Τα Βυζαντινά μνημεία στη Νεότερη Ελλάδα Ιδεολογία και Πρακτική των Αποκαταστάσεων 1833–1939* (Athens, Kapon, 2011) includes much material from the BSA Archive. Her lecture, entitled 'The perception and restoration of Byzantine monuments in modern Greece (1833–1939): new archival documentation', focused on the way in which the Greek state has perceived and treated Byzantine architecture, and how its activities compare with other European approaches of the time. She demonstrated the contribution of archival sources to our understanding of both ideological and practical issues surrounding the protection and restoration of Byzantine monuments in Greece.

The work of interns has enabled us to make significant progress in the cataloguing and conservation of collections. Kaitie Garvin (Arcadia College) completed a three-month archival paper conservation project as a credited part of her undergraduate course, locating some 100 letters (dated 1823–1873) pasted into the library books of George Finlay. These were removed, copied and placed in separate secure archival storage, and a condition report prepared for each. Isidora Tsouri undertook the digital curation of the School's early photo albums, entering them into the EMu programme in order to make these delicate images more easily accessible. Jo Day made box lists of the School's Corporate records.

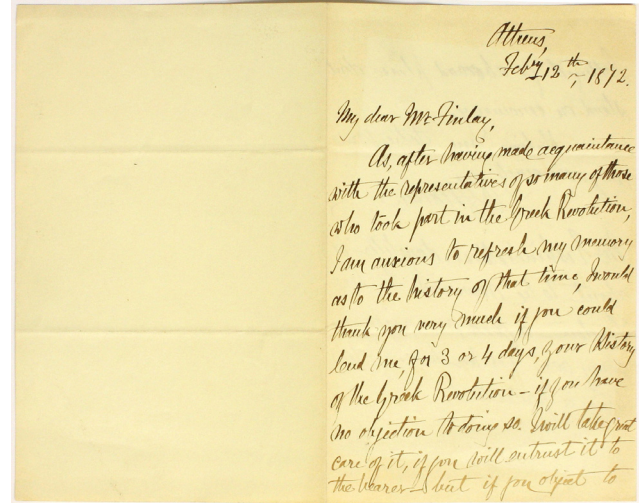




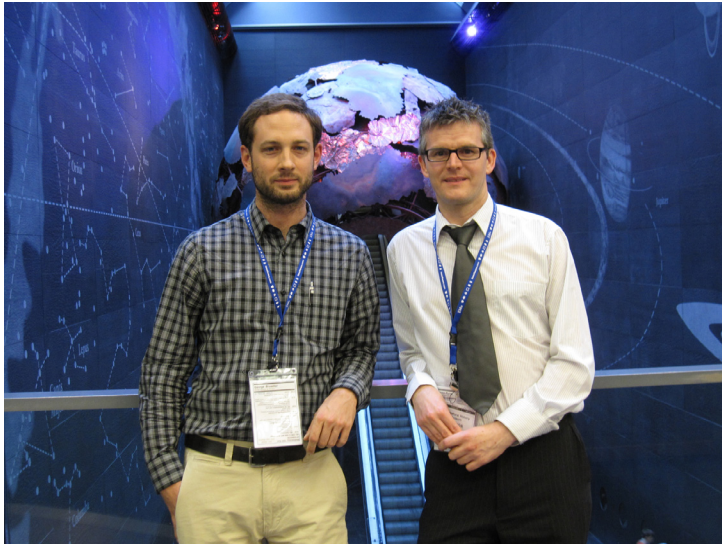
*Left: Daphni Monastery, Attica: katholikon, east elevation. Drawing, ink pencil and watercolour: R. Weir Schultz and S. H. Barnsley, 1888–1890. BSA Archive: BRF 01.01.01.158 (used on the cover of Dr Chlepa's monograph).*

*Top right: BSA Archive, George Finlay Collection: B.9-54.1: letter R. G. Watson to G. Finlay, 12 February 1872. Enclosed in Sir Charles Thomas Newton, Travels and Discoveries in the Levant (1865).*

*Right: BSA Photo Archives. BSA Albums 1903: BSAA-2-039: Candia, Repairing Room, Cretan Fund House.*



The Noel-Baker Family Papers remained an important focus of curatorial work. Eleftheria Daleziou continued to catalogue the Francis Noel-Baker Series, while Rebecca Sgourou (Sheffield) re-structured the rest of the collection into working series (including Achmetaga, Philip Noel-Baker, Barbro Noel-Baker, and Photographs and Paintings). Philippa Currie inventoried the Irene Noel-Baker Papers, completed the catalogue of the Ellen Cobden Sickert Papers (within the Irene Noel-Baker Papers) given by the Churchill Archives, and now is working on the Philip Noel-Baker Series.



*IT Officer George Bruseker with EMu developer James Byrne (KE Software) at the EMu Global Users conference 2011.*

The archaeological holdings of the Archive were strengthened in 2010–11 by Jill Carington-Smith's donation of Knossian papers. These have now been inventoried by Rebecca Sgourou, who also made listings of the oversized Cameron drawings. The work of IT intern Chris Monaghan (Oxford) focused largely on the creation of a catalogue of School field projects within the collections module of EMu and a general clean-up of the sites module (which now contains GIS data for all of the projects catalogued). In October 2011, the Archivist and IT Officer attended the KE EMu Global Users' conference in London. The IT Office presented papers on the School's general EMu implementation strategy and (in collaboration with Knossos Curatorial Project Manager Polly Westlake) on the work done at Knossos to standardise terms and references.

Archive holdings were used for teaching on a number of occasions, including a postgraduate seminar on the use of illustrations in archaeological discourse taught by Dr Giorgos Vavouranakis (Athens University), which examined the methodology and techniques used over time with reference to the work of Francis Penrose, Piet de Jong, Mark Cameron and the architects of the Byzantine Research



*Hagios Georgios (Rotunda), Thessaloniki, view from east.  
B/W photograph: creator unknown (photo acquired by W. S. George),  
c. 1900. BRF 02.01.07.067.*



Fund Archive. The last also formed the basis of another seminar by ASCSA Whitehead Professor Glenn Peers on ‘Exhibiting Byzantium’, which discussed the principles and theories of museums, collecting and display.

The Archivist continued her research on the Byzantine Research Fund architects with work in the archive of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and further planning of the conference *Byzantium and British Heritage* to be held at King’s College London on 4th–6th September 2013. With the Archive Research Associate Dimitra Kotoula, she joined colleagues from the Centre for Byzantine

Research of the Aristotle University and the Vafopouleio Cultural Centre of Thessaloniki in organising an exhibition of photographs of Thessaloniki in the BRF collection in celebration of the centenary of the incorporation of the city into the Greek state. The exhibition (in the Vafopouleio Cultural Centre), entitled *IMPRESSIONS: Byzantine Thessalonike through the Photographs and Drawings of the British School at Athens*, was formally opened on December 5, 2012 and will run to January 31, 2013. The accompanying catalogue is published in Greek and English.

## IT

IT Officer George Bruseker has spent a large part of the session on secondment (April 2012–March 2013) as a documentation specialist to the Qatar Museums Authority in Doha, working on the implementation of the EMu system across the Qatar Museum network. While in Doha he has retained overall charge of the BSA’s EMu system, and the position of IT officer has been filled by Denitsa Nenova (interrupting her tenure of the Macmillan Studentship). She reports as follows.

For the past five years the School has prioritised the integration and amalgamation of research, outreach and management data and processes. This decision was taken partly in response to the existence of many fragmented and often incompatible databases, and partly in recognition of the growing demand for streamlined data access and the benefits this can bring in terms of increased efficiency and reduced labour costs. As we have noted in previous *Annual Reports*, we have made systematic progress towards closer integration of our information structure with the large-scale implementation of digital information processing and retrieval.

KE Software’s *Electronic Museum* (EMu) has been in use in the School since 2009, and is progressively being expanded towards our

long-term goal of full centralisation of administrative systems, content delivery and research. Work is currently focused on: achieving streamlined and efficient data exchange between the School’s departments and between the School and its user community; increased efficiency in data collection and archiving (especially of corporate data), eliminating where possible duplication of processes; an entirely centralised database for all of the BSA’s key administrative processes, equally accessible in Athens, London and Crete. This last will eventually save between 60 and 70% of paperwork, avoid duplication of records, and enable us to connect relevant information. This is no small task, but the overall outcome will be to free more time for core research activities.

Various School facilities were also modernised. The website was redesigned, and the lecture/conference facilities in the Upper House upgraded with the installation of a large 4 × 3 m automated video projector screen in the saloni and the provision of relay facilities into the salonakia. A permanent ArcGIS 10 concurrent license was purchased to serve the School’s research needs.

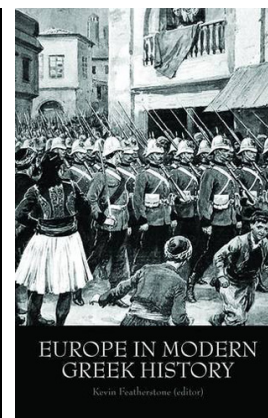
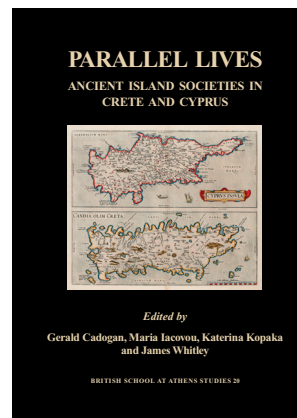
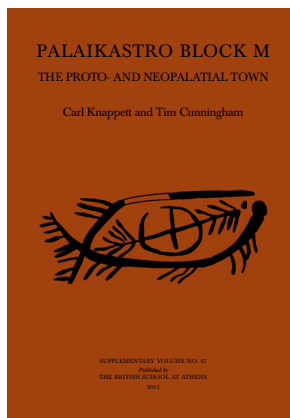
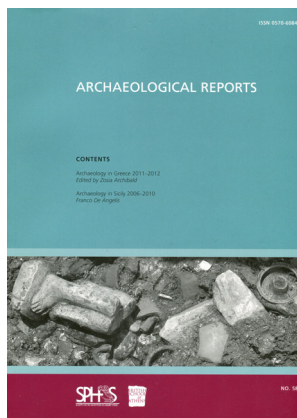
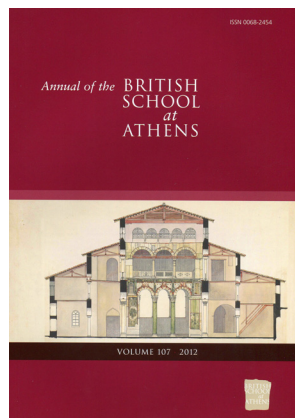


## Publications

In addition to the *Annual* and *Archaeological Reports*, 2011–12 saw the publication of two volumes, one in each of our series, both with a strong Cretan focus — *Palaikastro Block M*, edited by Tim Cunningham and Carl Knappett (*Supplementary Volume 47*) and *Parallel Lives*, edited by Gerald Cadogan, Katerina Kopaka, Maria Iacovou and James Whitley (*Studies 20*). The latter is the proceedings of a conference held in collaboration with the Universities of Crete and Cyprus in Nicosia in 2006, at which pairs of contributors were invited to share their views of the development of the two islands during given periods. We envisage publication outside these series in the near future, on the one hand for conference proceedings, such as that of the *Interpreting the 7th Century BC* conference held at the School in December 2011, and on the other for volumes devoted to (relatively) recent periods. Under the latter heading, the publication is now imminent of *Europe in Modern Greek History*,

edited by Kevin Featherstone (London, Hurst, 2013), being the proceedings of the *Changing Conceptions of 'Europe'* conference organised in January 2011 with the Hellenic Observatory of the London School of Economics.

Electronic publication is also under active discussion. Cambridge University Press offers an increasing number of ways for Members to consult the *Annual*, and we are considering how to present our other publications in future, to the mutual benefit of the School and the reader. At the same time, we are actively engaged with the Classics community, CUP and our BASIS peers in debate about the Government's desire for all publicly funded research to be on open access. The ramifications of the notion are manifold, and the School is naturally concerned to protect not only its own interests, but those of the wider research community as Government policy becomes more precisely articulated.



## Society, Arts and Letters

As the Director's Report notes, the work of the Committee for Society, Art and Letters now forms a major part of the research activity of the School. The series of conferences reported in previous years continued with a two-day meeting held at the School (on 27–28th January 2012) entitled *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, and with proceedings soon to be published. The 2012–13 session continues this pattern, with conferences on *Anglo-Hellenic Relations* (in collaboration with the Foundation of Parliament and the British Embassy) and *Greece and the Levant in the Age of Empire, ca. 1800–1960* (in collaboration with the University of Cyprus).

The joint seminar in history and anthropology with the École française d'Athènes, initiated in 2010–11, was this year developed into a workshop on *The Balkans: From Academic Field to International Politics* (17–19th April), co-organised by the Director, Maria Couroucli (Directeur des études, EfA), and Tchavdar Marinov (EfA). This was one of the foundations of our successful funding application in collaboration with the BIAA to the British Academy for *Balkan Futures*. *Balkan Futures* fellow Dr Özge Dilaver Kalkan took up her post on 1st October 2012, and is currently preparing the first project workshop to be held in Ankara in April.

The creative arts continued to flourish in the School. The Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts 2011–12 was held by sculptor Garan

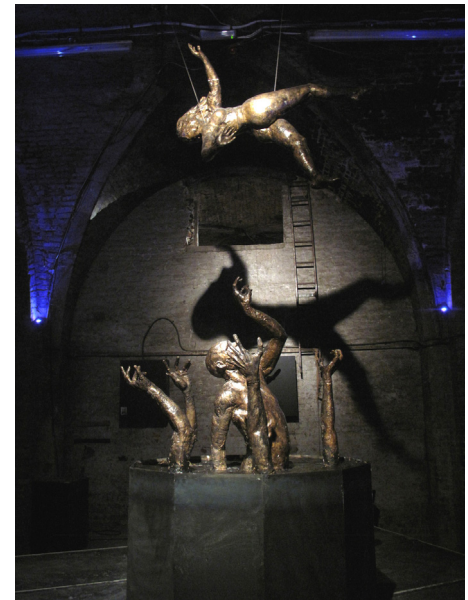


### Between two worlds: the British Council and Anglo-Greek literary interactions, 1945-1955

British School at Athens, Upper House, 52 Souedias Str., Athens 106 76  
Friday, 27 January 10.00-2.00 & 7.00-8.00 and Saturday, 28 January 10.00-1.30

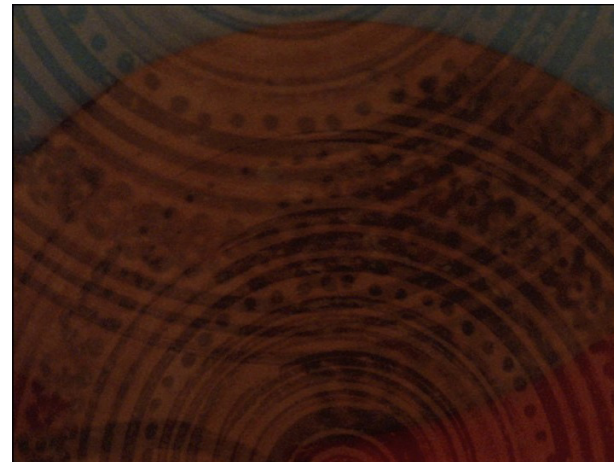
Right: *Konspiritas de las Animus* by  
Garan Davis.

Below: *Figures* by Garan Davis.



Davis, a graduate of the Art Academy and Heatherly's School of Fine Art in London (where he completed a Diploma in figurative sculpture in 2009). He carves and casts large-scale, mostly figurative works and while in Athens pursued a project on the potential of myth to capture the contemporary dilemmas and paradoxes of human nature. He created clay and wax models for figurative sculpture rooted in Classical design (using Polykleitos' canon and exploring contraposto); in making the final work, he intends to implement elements of ancient practice such as the cold work used in ancient bronze sculpture and other metallic inlays which he studied in Greek collections. This sculpture is in turn intended to inspire new myth. The artist will waive his rights to the piece so that it may be copied and evolve into a part of wider culture: a web page will allow people to write and post a myth inspired by the art work, creating stories in the public domain so that participants can choose the best and most appealing parts of each and change the least effective. Thus the art and the story behind it may grow organically, emulating the fashion in which ancient Greek myths and works of art were conceived and honed into timeless creations, via word of mouth and a sense of public ownership.

Garan Davis' successor as Prince of Wales Bursary holder, Sophie Michael, is a London-based photographer and film-maker upon



*Sophie  
Michael:  
2012 still.*

whose work, which has centred on the School Museum, we will report next year. Photography also featured in the 2011–12 programme, with the School hosting the opening presentation accompanying Sadie Murdoch's solo exhibition at The Apartment gallery.

## Fieldwork

In 2011–12, the School conducted field and/or study seasons at Karphi, Knossos, Ithaca-Kephallonia, Koutroulou Magoula, Lefkandi, Mycenae, Palaikastro, Pavlopetri, Praisos, and Thisbe (Kastorion). These projects are themselves just part of an extensive and varied archaeological research programme which also included a conference on the seventh century BC, museum studies (such as a project to publish material from the School's excavations at Phylakopi held in the National Museum, directed by Robin Barber), and the many individual and group projects housed at Knossos and in the Fitch Laboratory (described below). The School's archaeological research thus remains extremely rich, with a variety which may pass

unremarked in an *Annual Report* traditionally split between departments of the School. In this section we offer extended accounts of just four field projects which have yielded particularly significant results. We are as ever most grateful to the Secretary General of what is now the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports, Dr Lina Mendoni, the Director General of Antiquities, Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, and the numerous colleagues in the Ministry who help to make our work possible. We particularly thank those in charge of the regions in which our major 2012 work took place — Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (ΚΣΤ' ΕΠΙΚΑ, Piraeus), Mrs Ekaterini Dellaporta (2nd EBA, Cyclades), Dr Panagiotis Hatzidakis



# INTERPRETING THE SEVENTH CENTURY BC TRADITION, INNOVATION AND MEANING



The British School at Athens  
9th–11th December 2011

*Reproduced here from: P. Kalamara, 'The British School at Athens, 9th–11th December 2011', in: P. Kalamara (ed.), 'The British School at Athens, 9th–11th December 2011', p. 10.*

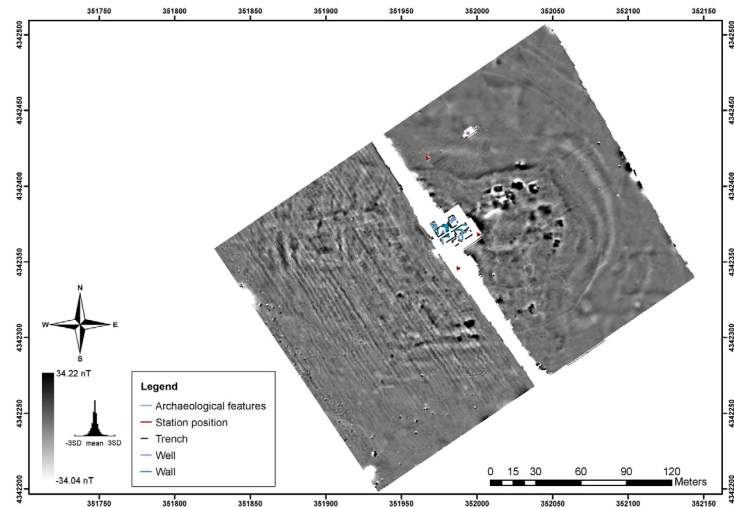
*Above right: Koutroulou Magoula: state plan 2012.*

*Right: Koutroulou Magoula: geophysical survey 2012.*

(KA' ΕΠΚΑ, Cyclades), Dr Paraskevi Kalamara (IA' ΕΠΚΑ, and 23rd ΕΒΑ, Chalkis), Dr Athanasia Kanta (ΚΓ' ΕΠΚΑ, Herakleion), Dr Alkestis Papademetriou (Δ' ΕΠΚΑ, Nauplion and Ε' ΕΠΚΑ, Sparta), Dr Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou (ΙΔ' ΕΠΚΑ, Lamia), Dr Angeliki Simosi (Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities), Dr Chryssa Sophianou (ΚΔ' ΕΠΚΑ, Ag. Nikolaos), and Mr Andreas Soteriou (ΛΕ' ΕΠΚΑ, Argostoli).

## KOUTROULOU MAGOULA

Yannis Hamilakis (Southampton) reports on the 2012 excavation season conducted under the overall direction of Nina Kyprissi-Apostolika (Director Emerita, Ephoreia of Speleology and Palaeoanthropology of Southern Greece). The principal aims were to investigate the Neolithic buildings uncovered in Θ4 and Z1 in





*Left: Koutroulou Magoula, tholos tomb.*

*Right: Koutroulou Magoula, Neolithic figurine.*



2011 and to clarify Neolithic activity in that area. On the eastern periphery of the tell, tests were made to investigate the indications of terrace walls and perimeter ditches around the settlement revealed both in topographical survey and in a new geophysical survey which provides a near-complete picture of the mound, save for the areas close to the shelter. The Neolithic building now exposed in Θ5 and H5 was mostly destroyed in later periods. Θ4 produced evidence of outdoor activities during the Neolithic period, including hearths and *in situ* deposition of finds. The building in Z1 has stone walls preserved to a height of up to 0.8 m, with at least three building

phases evident in the same wall. The area of H3 was a locus of significant open-air activity in the Neolithic, with evidence of hearths, feasting remnants, and depositional pits.

A later, corridor-like feature partially uncovered in 2011 proved to be a tholos tomb which was excavated in full. The tomb was empty of significant and diagnostic finds, and was evidently looted in the pre-modern past. The maximum diameter of the chamber is 2.65 m, and its walls are preserved to a height of c. 0.6 m with, in places, evidence of corbelling. The dromos is preserved to a length of 4.07–4.1 m, and a height of 0.35–0.38 m. Study of the material from the

tomb has not yet begun, but it was probably built at the end of the Bronze Age or the beginning of the Iron Age.

Evidence of linear features (possibly a robbed wall) was found on the periphery of the tell. On the east side and at the foot of the tell, a series of parallel earth features appear to be ditches, thus supporting the picture shown by the geophysical survey. Soil micromorphological sampling was carried out in these features.

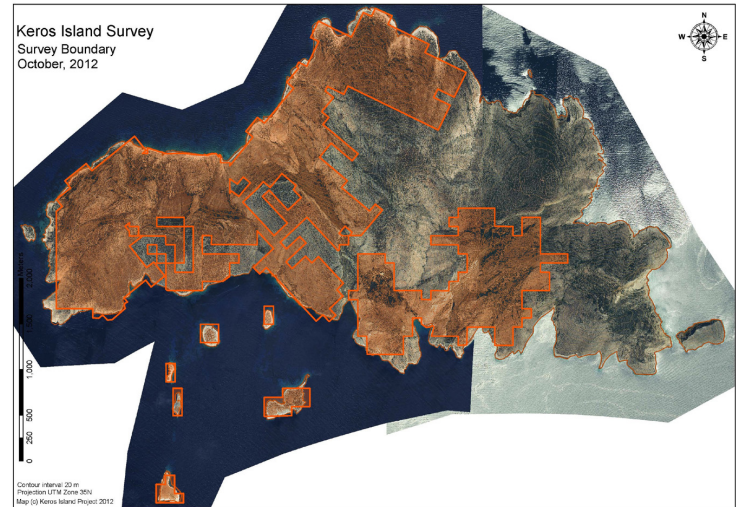
Findings include a further 95 figurines, taking the total for the site to over 300, one of the highest densities in any Neolithic site in Greece. More than 130 chip stones were collected, as well as 14 polished stones, seven quern stones, and 15 hammer stones. A large quantity of animal bone was also recovered, and samples taken for organic residue analysis, charcoal analysis and radiometric dating, analysis of phytoliths and soil micromorphology.

### KEROS ISLAND SURVEY

C. Renfrew (Cambridge), M. Marthari (Director Emerita, KA'EPKA) and E. Dellaporta (Director, 2nd EBA) report on the first season of intensive survey.

The island was divided into 1584 one-hectare tracts, each subdivided into five 20 m segments. 764 tracts were walked, 38,350 sherds and 2,800 obsidian fragments counted, and 2,246 sherds and 277 special finds collected. An intensive sampling methodology adopted at two areas of interest (or 'Polygons' — 1 centred on modern Konakia and 2 further west on the north coast) involved complete collection in 5 m<sup>2</sup> circles, with diagnostic ceramics and other special finds collected in 100 m<sup>2</sup> squares.

Geological and geomorphological study focused on the creation of a new geological map and cross-sections of the island, and the recording of geomorphological features, soil types and land-use practices. Single column profiles from exposed sections were cleaned, and the stratigraphic units described and sampled for grain size, organic carbon and calcium carbonate content to investigate depositional history and soil formation processes. C<sup>14</sup> samples were taken where cultural material was noted. Specific exposed profiles were sampled for soil micromorphology and OSL dating.

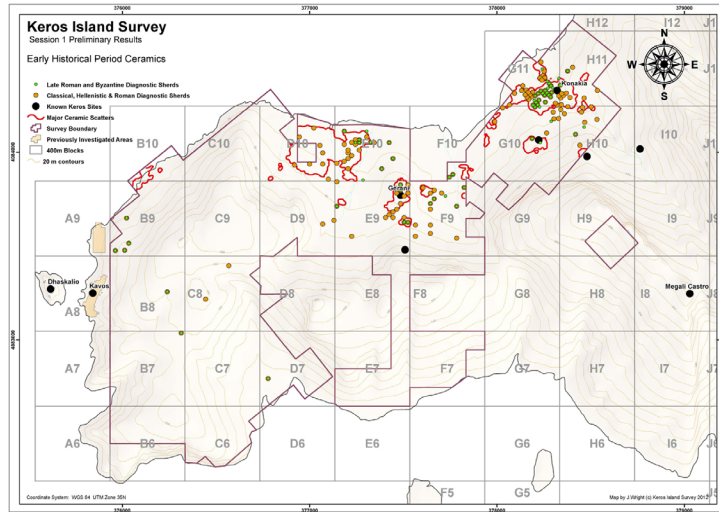


*Keros Island Survey plan.*

Geomorphic maps are being constructed for areas of archaeological investigation. The extensive terracing systems were also investigated: exposed profiles were recorded and sampled for sedimentological analysis and dating. Coring was conducted in specific terrace infills and foundations.

Preliminary chronological classification reflects the generally low presence of diagnostic feature sherds. Sherds classified as Neolithic to Bronze Age occur throughout the surveyed area, with concentrations just north of the Kavos promontory, in the Gerani Beach area and under the modern site of Konakia. A fragment of EB II Talc Ware was found at Konakia. There is also strong evidence for a concentration of MBA–LBA sherds in the Gerani Beach area, with significant numbers of tripod cooking pot legs of Minoan type, and a bridge-spout from a jar. Many of these cooking pot legs are manufactured in the distinctive ‘patelia’





*Above: Keros Island Survey: historical period ceramics.*

*Left: Keros Island Survey: Cycladic marble figurine.*

fabric known to originate from Amorgos (the Dark Phyllite fabric from Kavos): few, if any, fabrics appear compatible with production on Crete itself.

Gerani and Konakia had dense sherd concentrations of particular periods. The low-hilltop of Gerani produced much Hellenistic black-glaze, while Konakia produced a significant range of pottery compatible with a Late Roman to Early Byzantine date, including numerous amphora handles of various types, beehives and African Red Slip. Both sites also had a smaller range of sherds of other periods, indicating a complex settlement pattern for the whole north central coast stretching sporadically from the Neolithic–Bronze Age until modern times.

Nine Early Cycladic figurine fragments were found, five in the Kavos area, three at Konakia and one near a recent household ('tou Markou') in the mountains above Konakia. Several worked marble bowl fragments were also recovered from Konakia and tou Markou, as well as a fragment of a very large palette. A few stone discs and flint tools were collected. The obsidian collection includes a number of irregular and wide blades as well as bladelet cores, and some irregular points and scrapers: it clearly differs from the well-ordered blade industry recovered from Dhaskalio and Kavos. It includes obsidian from Giali.

The emerging diachronic picture indicates a wide spread of cultural material and terracing systems over much of the northwest coastal region, extending to a significant extent inland. Since the sea level was c. 3.5–5 m lower during the Early Bronze Age, Bronze Age material now on the shore (where not washed down) relates to areas formerly inland. Terracing includes water management systems, sediment capture systems, and agricultural terraces. While these terraces are not yet dated, an initial impression suggests that in the Early Bronze Age, Archaic to Classical, and Roman periods, intensive terracing was utilised widely. There is a clear difference in habitation and use between lowlands and uplands. On the southwest side of the island, levels of cultural material are generally low and usually located close to sea level. Several important exceptions include the area known as Megalo Kastro.

A three-aisled church with three apses was recorded at Konakia, and a rectangular tower on the top of the low hill of Gerani. In addition to two houses and stables at Konakia, structures noted include a dairy farmstead at Mourisma to the south of Megalo Kastro, and animal pens in Gerani in Azoiria. Two wells remain in use at Gerani and at Vlyhada to the south, plus cisterns at Konakia and close to the church of the Panagia.

In the southeast of the island is evidence of a post-medieval farming system on a high-elevation plateau which contrasts with the relatively poor agricultural land elsewhere. There are indications of prehistoric agricultural exploitation but not yet concentrations of population comparable to those now well-established in the region of Konakia on the island's northwestern slopes.

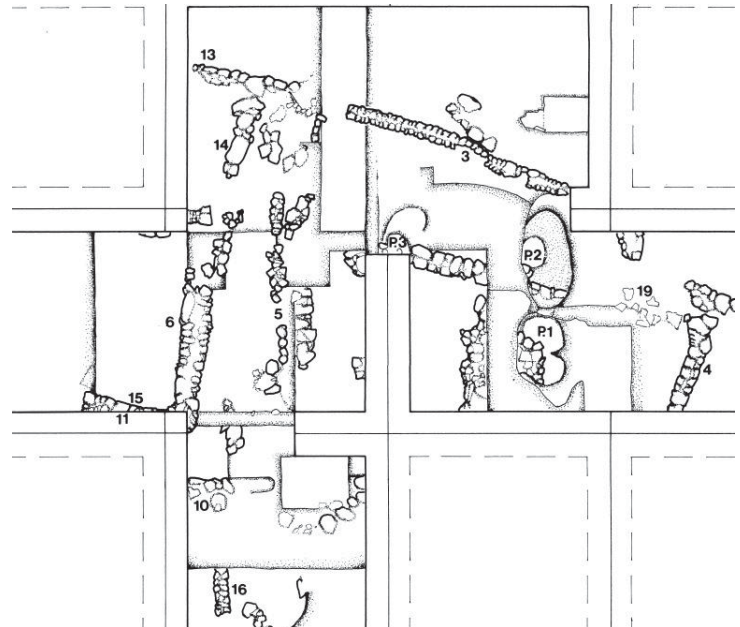


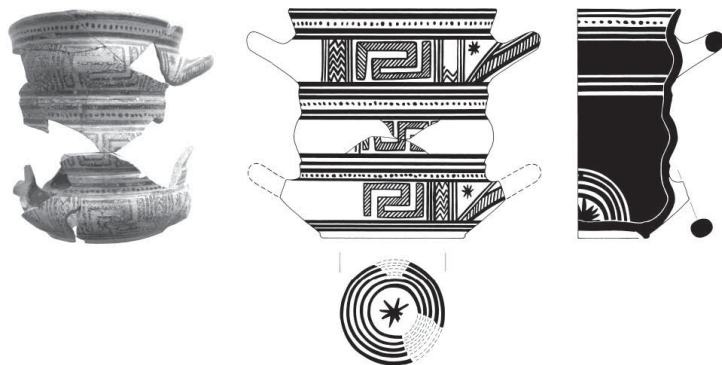
*Above: Southeast Keros.  
Right: Lefkandi: area M.*

## LEFKANDI – XEROPOLIS

Irene Lemos (Oxford) reports on continuing study of stratigraphy and portable finds.

In **Area M**, the latest phases in the area of the LH IIIC Megara were restored, with analysis of Late Geometric and Sub-Geometric walls and structures. In the East Sector the latest activity dates to the Late Geometric period, when two pits were cut in the eastern part of the area investigated. Both produced good quality ceramics. Two almost complete SM/EPG vases discovered in the western part of the sector are of types commonly associated with burials (perhaps of a child or infant). This sector was also occupied in Late Helladic IIIC, probably during the later stages. Two houses/structures are assigned to this period, and a street may have run east–west to the





*Lefkandi: Attic Middle Geometric II triple skyphos.*

north of them. White Ware pottery again characterises the late phases of LH IIIC at Xeropolis.

In **Area N**, a Late Geometric house partially excavated in the 1960s was further excavated in 2004 in an unsuccessful attempt to locate its north end. Joins between sherds from the two campaigns have now been established, noting especially the deposit assigned to the desertion of the building. Near-complete vases include an Attic Middle Geometric II triple skyphos, a rare form not otherwise known in domestic contexts.

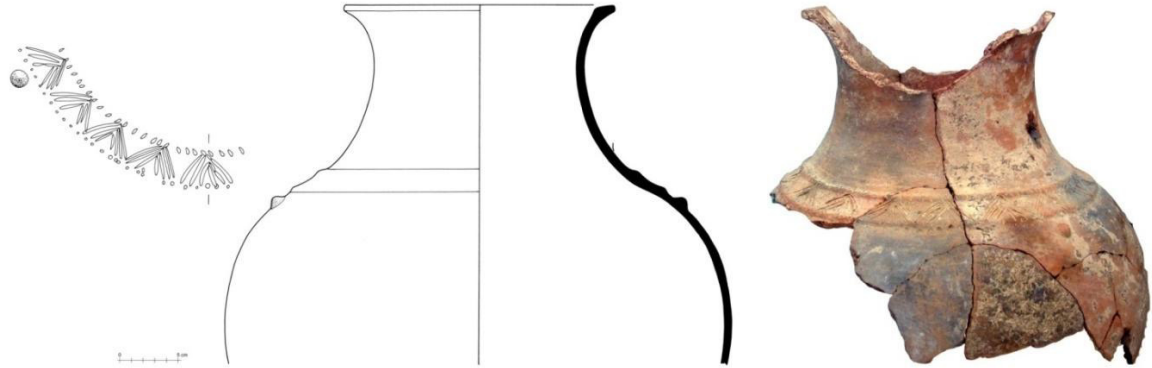
In the **South West Area of Region I** (which is badly eroded and damaged by ploughing), study confirmed the presence of Iron Age structures, notable Early/Middle Protogeometric deposits associated with an apsidal wall and a pit. The quantity of ceramics dated to this period strongly suggests Protogeometric activity in this area, which is significant as the period is poorly represented at Xeropolis.

Pottery studies focused on well-dated deposits containing large quantities of coarse pottery, especially Iron Age utilitarian pottery, cooking ware and pithoi. Several groups were identified on the basis of fabric, surface finish and vessel form. Particular attention was given to parallels in form, fabric and manufacturing techniques from Zagora and sites in neighbouring regions.

Study of small finds from Region I focused on stone and metals, noting also faience, glass, bone and shell. The most ubiquitous stone items are tools: 140 ground-stone tools were identified, plus 21 querns/working surfaces and 10 working surfaces or supports for grinding, pounding or crushing activities. Specialised tools are less common: 12 examples for polishing/burnishing were recorded, plus whetstones, pestles, a heavy hammer, and two possible chopping tools. In addition, there were two fragmentary mortars, 10 pierced weights, and three pierced disc spindle whorls. Thirty-five other stone items include likely architectural members (perhaps thresholds or sills) and disc-lids perhaps for vases. Apart from stone burnishers perhaps used in pottery manufacture, the only other stone tools of obvious purpose are moulds for bronze casting. Fragments were found of an open mould for a dagger and an unknown decorated item, and another perhaps for a spearhead. Metal working is further indicated by terracotta crucible fragments, a piece of a large, stemmed crucible, and a hemispherical vessel sherd with a pulled lip for pouring. In some cases small quantities of copper or bronze remain. Slag/corroded metal and perhaps ores confirm metal-working in the settlement: further slag refuse was collected via wet-flotation during the excavation. A small piece of a copper (oxhide?) ingot was found in the Megaron area. Pumice may have been used to sharpen and adjust metal items, but none of the preserved pieces show evidence of use. Fifty metal (bronze, iron and lead) items include anonymous bronze and iron shanks, bronze sheet (one piece possibly with cast decoration), bronze jewellery (pins, rings, and a fibula), and tools (a needle, punch, chisel top and three blades). Lead items comprise weights and clamps for repairing pots. Personal ornaments include beads in terracotta, faience and glass, and a reused shell pendant. Bone and antler tools consist only of points.

The human burials found on Xeropolis in the recent excavations were all of babies (five cases) or young children (two cases). Zooarchaeological study has now covered just under half of an estimated 30,000 specimens from Region I. The patterns observed support the initial impressions in the 2011 report. An important exception is the identification of two lion bones (a claw/3rd phalanx and a central



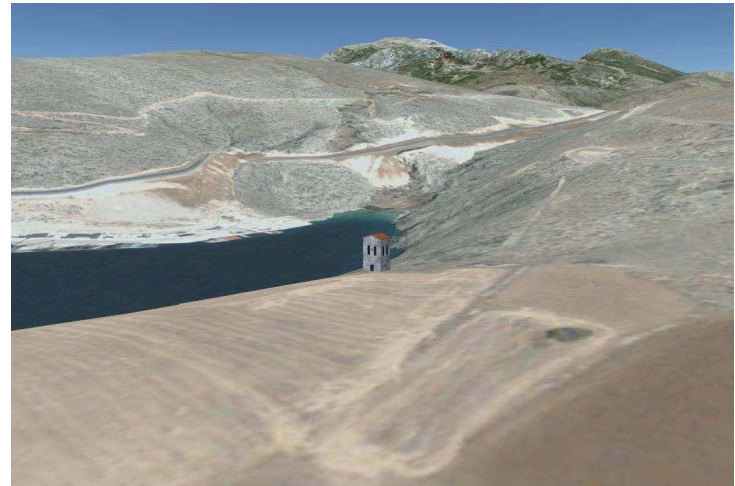


*Lefkandi: Early Iron Age Pithos.*

tarsal), one of which shows cut marks consistent with disarticulation. The Early Iron Age contexts of these bones are, as yet, difficult to interpret as they come from a large pit and a backfilled robber-trench.

### **THISBE (KASTORION)**

A. Dunn (Birmingham) reports on the 2012 study season and palaeo-environmental survey of the Thisbe basin, conducted in collaboration with the 23rd EBA. Over six seasons (2005–8, 2011–12) the monumental topography of pre-Classical to Late Roman Thisbe/Byzantine-Frankish Kastorion has been recorded in its entirety, including six phases of fortifications, two rock-cut necropoleis, the remains of thirteen Byzantine churches and chapels, and other post-Roman building foundations. Architectural surveys using a 3-D laser scanner were completed at 11 monuments, and geophysical surveys in and around four. Post-Byzantine chapels and monumental post-Byzantine *lênoi* for wine fermentation were also recorded, plus two Ottoman fiscal threshing-floor complexes. Integration of data obtained in the Ohio State University's partial study of Thisbe's natural harbour in the Bay of Domvraina with evidence from Byzantine and post-Byzantine texts and Early Modern travellers'



*Thisbe: Classical to Hellenistic watchtower in the Bay of Domvraina.*

accounts resulted in discoveries including a Classical to Hellenistic watchtower situated to overlook two loci of maritime traffic.

Geoarchaeological fieldwork in 2011–12 aimed: to describe key elements of the sedimentary fill of the basin; to improve the reliability of the geochronology for the fill; and to improve understanding of the central waterworks near Thisbe. The sedimentary succession is well exposed in a major quarry at the south side of the basin. Up to 6m of alluvial floodplain deposits exposed at the base of the sequence are dated at  $73 \pm 6$  ka BP by Optically Stimulated Luminescence. These are covered by 2–3 m of slope deposits (dated at  $54 \pm 4$  ka BP by OSL) capped by a palaeosoil that may have formed prior to 28 ka BP and was still active at the contemporary surface at *c.* 5400 BP (determined by 14C AMS). This well-developed palaeosoil surface was truncated and buried by slope deposits up to 6 m thick. A minor palaeosoil was formed *c.* 2 m below the present surface. The Plain of Thisbe was stable from at least 2200 BP but, as a component of a poorly drained enclosed basin (a *polje*), subject to major seasonal inflows of water, a challenge to the sedentary farmer. Study in 2012 focused on detailed description of these palaeosoils in order to reconstruct palaeo-environmental conditions during soil formation, and on dating the soils to assess the timing of intense local erosion. Three samples were taken for 14C age-estimation.

A north–south stone-lined earthwork across the centre of the Thisbe plain may have served a double function as a dam-causeway,

containing the temporary lake at the west side of the dam and perhaps helping to irrigate the lands to the east through controlled inundation. The visible part is probably Hellenistic. However, sediments exposed in excavation by the Archaeological Service may indicate that the east flank of the structure was set in an earlier (Mycenaean?) earthwork which could have its base 3–4 m below the present floodplain surface. A ground-penetrating radar survey of part of the basin aimed to distinguish between basin matrix, this early earthwork, and a colluvial fan that is submerging one of these earthworks and the floodplain. Linear features identified on the north side of the basin must be buried sections of the Classical–Hellenistic dam-causeway. The survey results indicate that its façade is preserved in many places, that it contains sluice gates, and that it adjoins the earthen embankment phase(s) visible at ground level. This earthwork was probably rebuilt in the Ottoman period. The north part of the structure was later used as the base of a major (Frankish–Ottoman?) irrigation channel that supplied the lower lands on either side of the dam. The incised stream directly west of Thisbe contains dam structures built or repaired during the Mycenaean, Archaic–Hellenistic, Middle Byzantine–Frankish, Ottoman and early modern periods. These structures feed the irrigation systems around Thisbe that water the lower slopes of the extensive alluvial fans that extend into the basin. They likely served to divert floodwaters for irrigation, including storage in cisterns. The Alyki saltmarsh was re-sampled for pollen analysis.

## The Fitch Laboratory

2011–12 has been a particularly productive year for the Fitch. The number of researchers and projects housed at the laboratory continues to increase, and the extent and range of the research undertaken is constantly expanding through longstanding and newly developed collaborations. The European dimension in our collaborative work is further evidence of the laboratory's status as a centre of excellence for the study of ancient materials, particularly ceramics. The recently

established facility for chemical analysis of inorganic materials, combined with the refurbished facilities for thin section petrographic analysis, have greatly enhanced the research and training capacity of the laboratory and its potential for future development.

Archaeomaterials research at the Fitch currently covers all periods from Neolithic to early Modern, and all regions of Greece, from the Ionian islands to the Cyclades, and from Macedonia and Thrace



*Left: Fitch Laboratory: microscopy room.*

*Above: sites associated with Fitch Laboratory research.*

to Thessaly and the Peloponnese, including also neighbouring Bulgaria and Cyprus. Building upon longstanding research collaborations, the laboratory team has focused on large-scale diachronic studies of technological landscapes, mobility and connectivity. Four of these projects concern island connectivity, examining the ceramic landscapes of Kythera-Antikythera, Aegina and Kephallonia-Ithaca, and the metallurgical landscapes of the Cyclades. Two regional projects focus on issues of connectivity and technology transfer on the mainland during transitional phases, investigating transformations in potting traditions and networks in Thessaly from the Middle to Late Neolithic, and in central Macedonia during the Late Bronze–Early Iron Age transition and subsequent period of colonisation. And a number of other smaller-scale and targeted studies (mostly associated with these major projects) shed light on various aspects of the history of Aegean and east Mediterranean landscapes. As ever, we gratefully acknowledge the support of INSTAP for many of our major programmes.

Turning to the new WD-XRF analytical unit, after the development of a calibration method for the analysis of 26 elements (Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, K, Ca, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Ba, La, Ce, Nd, Pb, Th) for archaeological ceramics and clays, the performance of the method was thoroughly tested using a range of standards and, where necessary, precision, accuracy and detection limits improved. The parameters and performance characteristics of the new calibration method will shortly be published to provide open access for future users of the technique. A one-day workshop in April 2012 on aspects of inter-laboratory comparability brought together researchers from some of the main laboratories worldwide working on chemical analysis of ceramics in the Mediterranean (Vasilis Kilikoglou and Anno Hein of NCSR Demokritos, Michael Glascock of the archaeometry laboratory at the University of Missouri Research Reactor, and Sylvie Yona Waksman of Laboratoire de Céramologie, UMR 5138 CNRS–Université Lumière Lyon 2).





Late Roman micaceous Aegean cooking ware from Kastri, Kythera. Left: sample Kastri 10/21. Right: transmitted light microphotograph of sample Kastri 10/20 (granodioritic fabric, field of view 2.8 mm).

WD-XRF analyses using the new equipment began with ceramics from the Kythera Island Project. The assemblage currently being analysed (over 1,000 samples) includes pottery from excavations at the multi-period site of Kastri and from more than 100 sites of all periods located in the field survey, geological samples from Kythera and neighbouring areas, and experimental reconstructions of ancient fabrics. This is the largest diachronic set of samples yet analysed for the study of a Mediterranean landscape. Project co-directors Evangelia Kiriati and Cyprian Broodbank (UCL) presented the KIP methodology in a paper at the Amsterdam conference *Fact and Fiction in Medieval and Post-Medieval Ceramics in the Eastern Mediterranean* in October 2011, and the final picture of prehistoric Kythera as derived from KIP research to the Mycenaean seminar of the Institute of Classical Studies, University of London, in May 2012. Petrographic analysis of prehistoric samples from the Kastri excavations has already shed light on local pottery production and the impact of Cretan traditions (especially in relation to coarse wares): chemical analysis will address such issues more comprehensively and with regard to fine wares. For the Classical, Roman and Byzantine

periods, the first results of petrographic analysis reveal a very different picture of reliance on imported wares rather than local products. Emphasis was placed on the study of Roman cooking pots from the Kastri excavations, including so-called Aegean micaceous cooking pots (some of the most common types attested at Late Roman sites in the central and east Mediterranean). On the basis of petrographic analysis, their production is assigned to a number of sources across the eastern Aegean and the Sea of Marmara: a study by Kathleen Slane (Missouri) and Evangelia Kiriati is in press in the proceedings of the 4th *LRCW* conference in Thessaloniki.

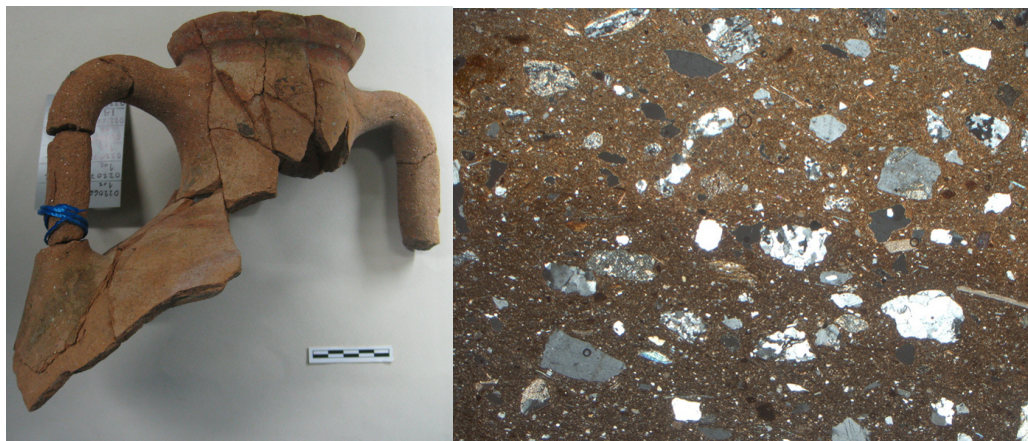
As part of the Fitch's ongoing work on the Hellenisation of Macedonia, collaboration was initiated between Evangelia Kiriati and Xenia Charalambidou (Fitch Laboratory), Maria Roumpou (Charokopeio University), Manthos Bessios (KZ' EPIKA), Yannis Tzifopoulos (Aristotle University, Thessaloniki) and Antonis Kotsonas (Amsterdam) for the study of the inscribed pottery from Methoni, the earliest Greek colony in the northern Aegean (an EU-funded project which is part of a wider investigation into the origins of the Greek language). The recently published inscribed pottery

from the *hypogeion* deposit consists largely of transport amphorae (the earliest and richest such assemblage yet known). Well-dated by fine-wares, this assemblage reveals that transport amphorae were widespread in the Aegean by the late eighth century, considerably earlier than often assumed. Petrographic analysis of amphora fabrics was combined with organic residue analysis to address questions of provenance and content, contributing to the study of trade and colonisation in the eighth- and seventh-century North Aegean. The early production of distinctive amphora types is established for a number of locations, from Samos and Miletus to Chios, Lesbos and possibly the Anatolian coast opposite, as well as the Thermaic Gulf. To new information on provenance and the overlooked subject of technology are added preliminary but invaluable results on the content and interior coating of amphorae. Completion of the project opens up the possibility of exploring the correlation between post-firing graffiti on transport amphorae and vessel contents. These results were presented at the international conference *Panhellenes at Methone* held at the Aristotle University, Thessaloniki in June 2012.

This work builds upon the rich reference collection of the Fitch and the studies of transport amphorae by Ian Whitbread and of

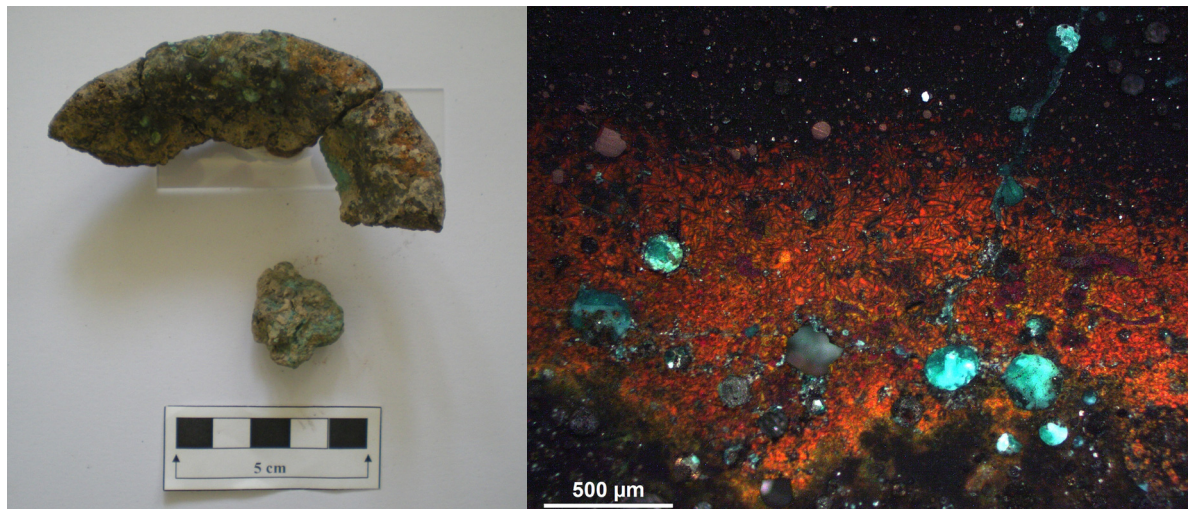
pottery production in central Macedonia by Evangelia Kiriati. The potential of these resources also to shed light on neighbouring areas is well illustrated by a small-scale study undertaken by Kiriati in collaboration with Chavdar Tzochiev (ASCSA) of a new type of Hellenistic amphora found on sites in southern Bulgaria. Petrographic analysis indicates the existence of a previously unknown amphora production centre in inland Bulgaria, probably around ancient Seuthopolis. This unexpected discovery was presented at the *9th Scientific Meeting on Hellenistic Pottery* in Thessaloniki, December 2012.

Scientific Research Officer Myrto Georgakopoulou continued to work on metallurgical materials from KIP, submitting a paper to the *Journal of Field Archaeology* and co-authoring an article comparing patterns of ceramic and metal working in the Kytheran landscape (E. Kiriati, M. Georgakopoulou, C. Broodbank, and A. Johnston, ‘Landscape history through the study and analysis of ceramics and metallurgical finds: the example of the Kythera Island Project’, in N. Zacharias, M. Georgakopoulou, K. Polikreti, Y. Facorellis, and Th. Vakoulis (eds.), *Proceedings of the 5th Symposium of the Hellenic Society for Archaeometry*, Athens 2012, 289–304). She also



*Thermaic amphora from Methone, Pieria (METH 10/06). Left: mended pot. Right: transmitted light microphotograph (field of view 5.6 mm).*





*Crucible fragment from Palamari with evidence of copper melting evidence. Right: reflected light microphotograph showing vitrified ceramic (on top) and attached 'slag' layer with cuprite and delafossite.*

completed analytical work on metal and metallurgical finds from two sites central to her research into metal production and consumption in the third millennium BC Aegean. Chapters on the materials from Dhaskalio Kavos on Keros have now been submitted for the excavation publication. Study of finds from Palamari on Skyros was undertaken in collaboration with Yiannis Bassiakos (NCSR Demokritos) and a paper presented at a workshop on the site held at the Benaki Museum, Athens, in October 2012 (in press). Four phases of occupation are recognised at Palamari, from EB II to the Middle Bronze Age: samples of metal (copper and lead) and metallurgical remains were analysed from each. The metallurgical remains testify to copper working, with one slag (dating to the earliest phase of occupation) showing a composition typical of smelting by-products (although one sample alone cannot confirm the practice of primary metal production on site). Tin bronze is recognised from the first phase, albeit only in one artifact so far, which is consistent with the presence of a few tin bronzes in the northern Aegean early

in the EBA: further south, the alloy appears mainly in the later Kastri phase (Palamari II). Approximately half of the known copper-based artefacts from Palamari (54 samples) were analysed qualitatively with a portable XRF spectrometer. A selection was subsequently sampled for metallography and lead isotope analyses. The dominant alloy in all periods is arsenical copper: tin bronze only became significant during Palamari III, and at present appears to decrease in Palamari IV. The isotopic composition of these artefacts varies widely, indicating the use of metal from a range of sources and perhaps mixing and recycling also. Finally, Myrto Georgakopoulou initiated a new project in collaboration with Giorgos Sanidas (Université Charles de Gaulle-Lille 3) to investigate metallurgical workshops in Early Iron Age settlements in northern Greece during and after Greek colonisation (a study which will complement ongoing ceramic research under the *Hellenisation of Macedonia* programme). They visited Argilos, Karabournaki and Abdera to study finds and select samples.

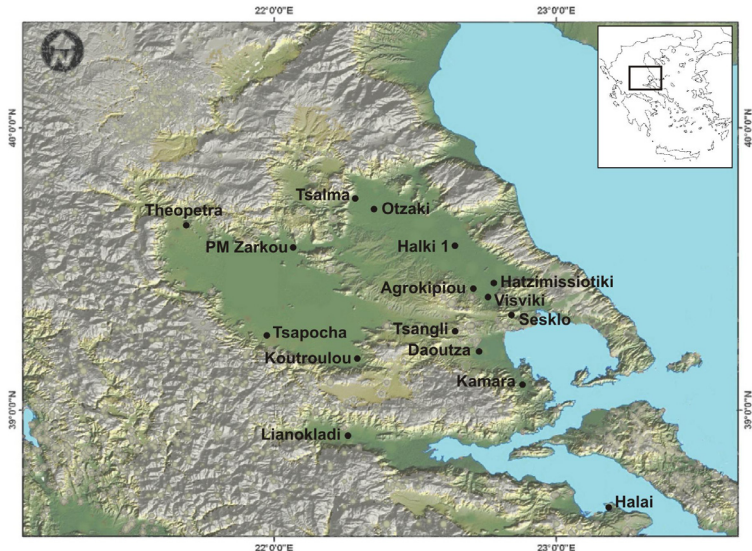


Dr Areti Pentedeka, Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, completed the analysis of plain, coarse and kitchenwares from Kephallonia in collaboration with Catherine Morgan (BSA) and Andreas Soteriou (ΑΕ' ΕΠΚΑ). Some 250 pottery and raw material samples were studied, focusing on: Moussata in the south-central part of the island, where a number of Neolithic pits revealed a special deposit of symbolic or ritual character; the area of ancient Sami in the east, with assemblages dating to the Early Bronze Age and from the Geometric to the Late Roman period; and the Roman/Late Roman port of Fiskardo in the far north. The results show a diachronic use of local resources, but a shift from the red-firing coarse raw materials which characterised prehistoric pottery production to the fine calcareous marine clays typical of Geometric–Hellenistic plain tableware and semi-coarse kitchenware. Local Late Roman coarse and cooking ware production follows the Nikopolis tradition also attested on neighbouring Ithaca. Imports from a number of sources are identified

at both Sami and Fiskardo, but Fiskardo, a strategically important port on an intersection of sea routes between western Greece and Italy, shows a strong preference for imported kitchen- and cooking ware (85% of the samples analysed) especially from central-southern Italy.

Areti Pentedeka also made substantial progress with research on pottery exchange in Thessaly and Central Greece during the Neolithic period. 583 pottery samples were selected from 16 Middle and Late Neolithic I and II assemblages to investigate pottery production and circulation, and examine settlement connectivity via intersecting networks within these regions. Analysis indicates that during the Middle Neolithic, monochrome wares were almost always produced and consumed locally, whereas decorated wares (red-on-white, scraped) were produced in a number of centres and relate to rather

*Below: Neolithic pottery exchange networks: sites sampled in Thessaly and Phthiotis.*



localised networks especially in southern Thessaly. There are exceptions: Sesklo red-on-white pottery is identified at Halai in Lokris, while Lianokladi red-on-white reached southern Thessalian sites in very small quantities. In LN I, a production centre near Tyrnavos in northeastern Thessaly, probably at Magoula Tsalma, specialised in the black burnished pottery which circulated mostly in northern Thessaly. In LN II, this network expanded into the southernmost parts of Thessaly and included a second (black-on-red) ware in the same fabric, identified in the Magoula Tsapocha and Magoula Visviki assemblages. A diversity of production and circulation patterns is observed in LN II wares: brown-on-cream decorated was evidently produced in very few centres following closely similar clay paste recipes, whereas decorated polychrome seems to be connected to the shared technological practice of grog tempering, as attested in the polychrome pottery from Magoula Visviki, Magoula Agrokipiou and Magoula Tsapocha. Analysis of assemblages at Magoula Visviki, Magoula Agrokipiou, Hatzimissiotiki and Halki 1, all near Lake Karla, and of raw materials from the southern end of the lake near Velestino, reveals particular aspects of pottery production in a lacustrine environment. All four sites produced pottery using local raw materials, but with significant internal variability in the relative proportions of various components which probably reflects natural variability within the raw material sources. This may be due to climatic conditions and the hydrological instability of the region: fluctuation in the shoreline of Lake Karla indicates major oscillation in the total lake area in the past due to the complex stream network in the surrounding hillsides. A first account of the pottery production of the Lake Karla area was presented in the 4<sup>ο</sup> *Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Θεσσαλία και Στερεά Ελλάδα* (in press), and a chapter on the Magoula Visviki assemblage has been submitted for the excavation publication (A. Dousougli-Zachos and E. Alram-Stern (eds.), *Visviki-Magoula/Velestino. Die deutschen Grabungen des Jahres 1941*, forthcoming).

The Senior Visiting Fellow for 2011–12, Dr Sylvie Yona Waksman (Laboratoire de Céramologie, UMR 5138 CNRS–Université Lumière Lyon 2) was based at the Fitch for more than two months in April–



*Middle Byzantine pottery analysed by the Fitch Senior Visiting Fellow.*

June 2012 and will return in the next academic year to complete her research and present her first results in a public lecture at the School. Her project focused on the study of Middle Byzantine ceramic production. In the 12th and 13th centuries AD, several types of Byzantine ceramics were widespread in the Aegean and the Mediterranean, their trade also attested by the large quantities present in shipwrecks. Different types, including fine sgraffito and Aegean ware, reflect various styles and techniques of decoration. Despite a fairly long time span indicated by their revised typo-chronology, chemical analysis implies their association with a single production location, and thus a major pottery production centre for this period. Several hypotheses have been proposed for its location, including Cyprus, Anaia in western Anatolia, and Corinth (the last recently ruled out). Thebes and the surrounding region are a plausible candidate, noting the city's status as an important commercial centre and the

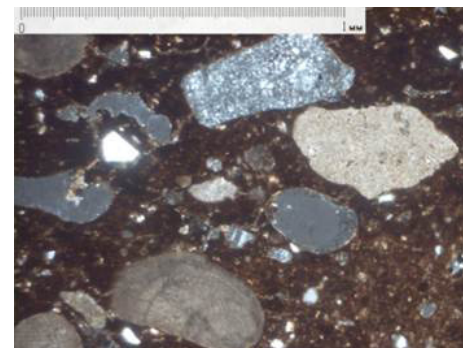
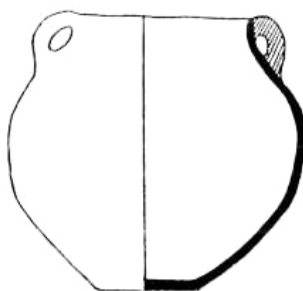
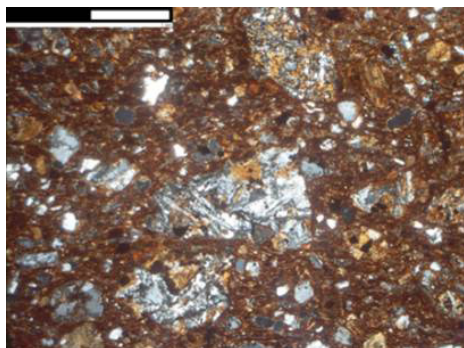
high frequency of such pottery in the region, even in rural sites (as shown in survey). Dr Waksman investigated this hypothesis using recently discovered pottery from rescue excavations in Thebes and its region as reference material for local production. Selected samples including both reference material for Theban production and typical Middle Byzantine wares are currently being analysed through WD-XRF in Lyon. The project was carried out in close collaboration with the 23rd EBA, and Dr Waksman also studied collections in Corinth (ASCSA) and Argos (25th EBA). In June, she lectured at the National Hellenic Research Foundation on her recent research on the Marmaray excavations in Istanbul, where remains of the first pottery workshop of the Byzantine capital have been found.

Two of the three Fitch Bursary holders also pursued ceramic research. Conor Trainor (Trinity College Dublin) undertook petrographic analysis of a large set of samples collected during the Sikyon urban survey to document the production history of a city which was home to a prosperous ceramics industry for 400–500 years. The city's major product appears to have been amphorae, probably linked to a significant olive oil industry. The fabric used in Sikyonian pottery manufacture was composed from two types of clay, one calcareous (probably derived from directly below the production area) and the other a terra rossa. In the Late Roman period

(fourth–sixth century AD), the production site at Sikyon appears to have moved, although the earlier clay sources remained in use. This work, carried out in collaboration with Evangelia Kiriati, will be presented at the 2013 AIA Annual Meeting in Seattle and published in a paper co-authored with P. Stone in the proceedings of a conference on *The Distribution of Technological Knowledge in the Production of Ancient Mediterranean Pottery* held in November 2012 at the Austrian Institute in Athens.

Dr Maria Dicomitou-Eliadou (University of Cyprus) undertook the petrographic analysis of 77 samples of cooking pots from four prehistoric settlements in Cyprus (Early and Middle Bronze Age Marki Alonia, and Late Bronze Age Kalavassos Ayios Demetrios, Pyla Kokkinokremmos, and Maa Palaeokastro). This study forms part of a research project entitled 'Stirring pots on fire: a diachronic and interdisciplinary study of cooking pots from Cyprus', coordinated by Dr A. K. Vionis, and funded by the A.G. Leventis Foundation. Preliminary results indicate a general preference

*Marki Alonia, Philia culture cooking pot, with transmitted light microphotographs of non-calcareous volcanic (left) and calcareous, sand-tempered (right) fabrics.*





throughout the Bronze Age for the use of non-calcareous, volcanic clays from the Troodos foothills in the production of cooking vessels, with no subsequent detailed refining of clays or tempering. The sole exception was a calcareous and sand-tempered fabric dated to the very beginning of the Cypriot Bronze Age (the Philia phase, 2500–2300 BC), which is considered as imported to Marki Alonia. The fabrics recorded will be studied further in relation to the wider settlement assemblages and the sociocultural contexts in which pottery was produced, used and discarded, to gain a more holistic picture of their technology and fabric distribution over time. While specific cooking pot fabrics were consistently used at Marki and Kalavassos, there is significant variability among the samples from Pyla and particularly Maa, perhaps suggesting that cooking pots at these sites were not locally produced.

Bioarchaeological research at the Fitch was undertaken by Dr Angelos Hadjikoumis (Sheffield/BSA) on animal bone assemblages from EBA sites in southern Attica, and Dr Georgia Kotzamani

(Ephoreia of Speleology and Palaeoanthropology of Southern Greece) on the archaeobotanical assemblage from excavation in the cave of Agia Triadha, Karystos, Euboea. The EBA II archaeobotanical record from Agia Triadha contains a wide range of edible plants of different categories, from cereals (mainly barley) and legumes to fruits and nuts (including whole carbonised figs and sweet chestnuts), and various wild species (such as dill, flax, and seeds of the mint and daisy families). This is a unique assemblage in Greece, not only for its preservation and richness, but due to its association with an EB II burial context. Contextual analysis of botanical finds identified in the assemblage will contribute to the understanding of the incorporation of plants in early Bronze Age funerary activities (as offerings or as elements of meals in the context of burial rites).

*Whole carbonised figs from EB II funerary contexts in the Agia Triada cave, southern Euboea.*



## Knossos

As the Director reports, the close of the 2011–12 session saw major change at Knossos. Don Evelyn, who had served as Curator since 2003, capped his tenure with a lecture tour of Australia in March. He also collaborated with the incoming Curator (Matthew Haysom) in organising an outreach event to give members of the local expatriot community a view of the archaeology of the wider Knossos region and of the British School's work there. Matthew Haysom arrived in early August for a handover period, and formally took up his position at the beginning of October, having taken leave to teach the Undergraduate Summer School.

The 2011–12 session saw work on a large number of BSA projects at Knossos — a significant portion, but far from the entirety, of the School's research on Crete (elsewhere, the photograph below was taken during a season of survey in preparation for new excavation at

Palaikastro on which we will report next year). Publication of excavations in the Little Palace North is now nearing completion, and members of other long-running projects, such as those on the South West Houses and Myrtos Pyrgos, made frequent study visits. The Knossos Neolithic Publication Project made good progress: Rena Veropoulidou completed the field analysis of mollusc remains, Joanne Cutler continued the analysis of ceramic artefacts, and other project members will continue to work on synthesis of results for publication in 2013. The Knossos Urban Landscape Project filled the Stratigraphical Museum from June through to October. Led by Todd Whitelaw (UCL), Antonis Vasilakis (for the ΚΓ' ΕΠΙΚΑ) and Maria Bredaki (Institute of Cretan Studies), the team focused on the detailed study and documentation of 2,940 prehistoric and Early Iron Age sherds collected in 2005 (considerably refining initial dating and



*Left: Palaikastro: oblique kite photograph from above Kastri towards Roussolakkos and Petsophas (photo: Ch. Gaston).*

*Below: KULP study season in the Stratigraphical Museum, Knossos.*



characterisations), and on closer dating of diagnostic sherds from 2,370 collection units of the 2007–8 seasons. The more refined dating of units north and east of the city strengthens the patterns previously noted. One focus of attention was the hill of Prophitis Ilias which had an extensive but low density distribution of prehistoric sherds (mostly coarseware but with an anomalously large component of LBA pithos sherds). It is suggested that other extensive but low density scatters of sherds on and flanking the Kephala-Isopata ridge represent extensive cemeteries.

Sponsored by the Knossos Donated Fund, Argyro Mathioudaki began a study of the South Polychrome Deposit. Initial indications suggest that the bulk of this pottery dates to MM IIIA and that it amply lives up to Evans' statement that 'the ceramic relics taken together supply a unique repertory of the ceramic forms in vogue during that period'. A number of other projects based in British Universities also made use of the Stratigraphical Museum's facilities. Valasia Isaakidou (Sheffield) continued her analysis of faunal assemblages towards a monograph, assisted by Giorgos Koutsoumpas (Sheffield) who worked on zooarchaeological material from the Unexplored Mansion, using data collected for his MSc thesis supervised by Paul Halstead. Joanne Cutler studied loomweights from a variety of deposits as part of her on-going research into Bronze Age weaving technology. PhD projects included those of Celine Murphy (Kent), who completed a study of material from the Philioremos peak sanctuary, Flora Michelaki (UCL) who continued work on material from Skaniari (supported by the Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund), and Anna Panagiotou (UCL) who studied a wide variety of deposits in the Stratigraphical Museum collection for a comparative examination of the production and consumption of decorated and undecorated pottery in the palatial centres of the eastern Mediterranean in the second millennium BC.

The British School was also pleased to support the work of its international partners. Many important Greek projects made use of the Knossos facilities during the winter months. PhD research included that of Alessandro Sanavia (Venice) who studied Protopalatial pottery with impressed and relief decoration, with a



*Matthew Haysom with Curatorial Project interns Lucy Creighton (left) and Eleni Nikolaidou (right).*

particular interest in finding parallels with the Messara. Caroline Jeffra (holder of a Fyssen Postdoctoral Award at Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense) studied material from Myrtos Pyrgos for a study of the aptitude and potting techniques of Minoan potters.

The Curatorial Project is one of the School's major commitments to research infrastructure, aimed at preserving and fully documenting the extensive holdings of the Stratigraphical Museum. Funded by INSTAP and led by Polly Westlake, the team processed a further 443 boxes, with a total of 3841 records entered on the School's EMU database. The intern programme continued to contribute to the training of a new generation, hosting eight students primarily from UK-based Masters programmes in Museum Studies (at Manchester, Newcastle, Oxford, St Andrews and UCL) as well as from the Universities of Lucca and Southern Denmark. In addition to her role in the Curatorial Project, Polly Westlake continued to work on plaster from a number of Cretan sites, notably Mochlos (House of the Metal Workshop, now



ready for publication), Malia (Quartier Nu) and Palaikastro (Building 1). Her publications this year included sections on plaster and painted plaster in T. Cunningham and C. Knappett (eds.), *Palaikastro, Block M (Supplementary Volume 47)*, and J. S. Soles (ed.), *Mochlos IIC (INSTAP 2011)*. Her work for a large Leverhulme Trust funded collaborative project based in the University of Glasgow on non-destructive analytical techniques for the study of ancient plasters and pigments has now been published as: P. Westlake, P. Siozos, A. Philippidis, C. Apostolaki, B. Derham, A. Terlixi, V. Perdikatsis, R. E. Jones, and D. Anglos, ‘Studying pigments on painted plaster in Minoan, Roman and Early Byzantine Crete. A multi-analytical

technique approach’, *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry* 402 (4) (2012), 1413–32.

The chair of the Crete Sub-committee, Todd Whitelaw (UCL) continued his contribution to the on-going re-examination and publication of material from old BSA excavations held in the Stratigraphical Museum. He coordinated the drawing of pots from the Agios Ioannis Protogeometric cemetery and the study of the very limited skeletal remains from that site (supported by the Knossos Donated Fund). Antonis Kotsonas (Amsterdam) supervised work on the Agios Ioannis pots and studied the ceramics for the publication of Hankey’s looted Early Iron Age tomb (VNP/76).

## Courses and Teaching

### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

On 25th August 2012, we celebrated the 40th anniversary of the annual Undergraduate Summer School. Begun in 1973 by the then Assistant Director Robin Barber, the course has taught around a thousand students the archaeology and topography of Greece over four decades, has laid the foundation for numerous careers in Hellenic studies, and for many participants has fostered a life-long interest in Greece, ancient and modern.

During a day of celebrations in Athens around a hundred former students, Assistant Directors, tutors and staff from past courses, together with students attending the 2012 course and current BSA staff, gathered for a lecture by Robin Barber entitled ‘The infection of Greece,’ followed by an evening Garden Party at the Director’s residence. The call to find former students tracked down several hundred people, and we intend to use these lists as the basis for an alumnus association.

As well as the celebrations on August 25th, the 2012 course also included two new trips, partly funded by private donations for the anniversary — to Aegina, where we visited the Temple of Aphaia and a traditional pottery workshop, and to Monemvasia, where Haris



*Assistant Directors past and present (left to right): Hugh Sackett, Guy Sanders, Robert Pitt, Robin Barber, Rebecca Sweetman and Sandy MacGillivray.*

Calligas gave a tour of the Byzantine citadel. During a visit to the temple of Apollo at Bassai, Konstantinos Papadopoulos gave a tour of the restoration works, and some students tried their hands at cutting blocks of new stone for the temple guided by the stone masons of the project. As in recent years, the course was led by the Assistant Director, together with Matthew Haysom and Conor Trainor.

### POSTGRADUATE COURSE ON GREEK NUMISMATICS

The first course on Greek Numismatics (21 May–2 June 2012) built upon the experience and successes of recent BSA postgraduate training courses. It combined a chronological outline of the development of Greek coinage from its origins in the Near East to the Roman Provincial series, with treatments of the ‘nuts and bolts’ of numismatic studies: resources for numismatic study; techniques of making coins; dies and die-studies; metrology; hoards; overstriking; countermarks. The course was led by Professor Keith Rutter (Edinburgh), with visits to the Numismatic Museum, the Athenian Agora (where the special focus was on the conservation of coins), to the Centre for the Hellenic World (for a demonstration of Roman Provincial coins) and to the Basil Dimitriades Library of Auction Catalogues. A visit to the silver-mining area of Lavrion, its museum and also Sounion, introduced students to the extraction and production of silver by the Athenians for their coinage. Ten students were enrolled, each giving a presentation at the conclusion on a selection of coins from the BSA collection which they had to identify. The School is particularly grateful to the A.G. Leventis Foundation for generous funding which allowed for the provision of several student bursaries, as well as an improvement in the teaching facilities of the Museum.

### INTRODUCTION TO CERAMIC PETROLOGY

The Fitch Laboratory hosted its third postgraduate course on ceramic petrology (26 March–6 April 2012), taught by the Laboratory Director and Dr Ruth Siddall (UCL). Once again a large number of applications were received, with 11 students selected from universities in eight different countries in Europe and North America. They formed a multi-cultural group of young scholars, with distinct academic

backgrounds and carrying out research on ceramics of different regions and periods, ranging from Neolithic pottery at Çatal Hüyük to Hellenistic wares in Afghanistan, and from Roman amphorae in the west Mediterranean to the early colonial pottery of Madagascar. In daily lectures and practicals they were taught optical polarising light microscopy, the identification of the main rock-forming minerals, 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 them with hands-on training in prospection for, and sampling of, raw materials, as well as observation of contemporary potting practices in a traditional pottery workshop. In the last two days, each student was assigned a small set of archaeological and geological samples to carry out a ceramic petrology project on which they made a presentation on the final day. The highlight of the course was undoubtedly the field trip, followed by a farewell party in the School garden.



*Students on the Ceramic Petrology course visit a traditional workshop on Aegina.*

## Students and Research Fellows

The 2011–12 Visiting Fellow, Dr Graham Oliver (Liverpool), was in residence from February to April 2012. In addition to completing a series of publications, he worked on a study of Athenian public finance in the Hellenistic period, and on a new edition of the state laws and decrees of Athens from 321 to 301 BC to be published as fascicule in the third edition of the *Inscriptiones Graecae*. He delivered a very well-attended public lecture on ‘Boundaries within the Athenian polis: spatiality and epigraphy’, and worked closely with staff and students, offering valuable recommendations for the development of the School’s intern programme and wider collaborations with UK universities. The 2012–13 Visiting Fellow, Professor Robert Holland (Institute of Commonwealth Studies,

University of London/KCL) is now in residence, pursuing research into the pattern of Anglo-Hellenic relations since 1821 and preparing for the upcoming conference on *Greece and the Levant in the Age of Empire, ca. 1800–1960*.

The Early Career Fellow, Dr Yannos Katsourides (University of Cyprus/Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London) developed his work on the comparative evolution of right-wing political parties in Greece and Cyprus in the post-1974 era with periods of archival research in Athens and Nicosia. His successor in 2012–13 will be Dr Katerina Douka (RLAHA, Oxford), whose project on ‘Constructing a new chronological framework for the earliest Neolithic in the Aegean’ will focus on the application of the most advanced AMS radiocarbon dating to samples from major Early Neolithic sites in Greece.

At the end of February 2012, Dr Evi Margaritis completed her three-year tenure as Leventis Fellow. While the major focus of her work during her Fellowship was an ethnographical, experimental and archaeobotanical study of the domestication and intensive cultivation of the vine and the olive in the Aegean and Cyprus (with a wide range of work now being brought to press), Evi has also



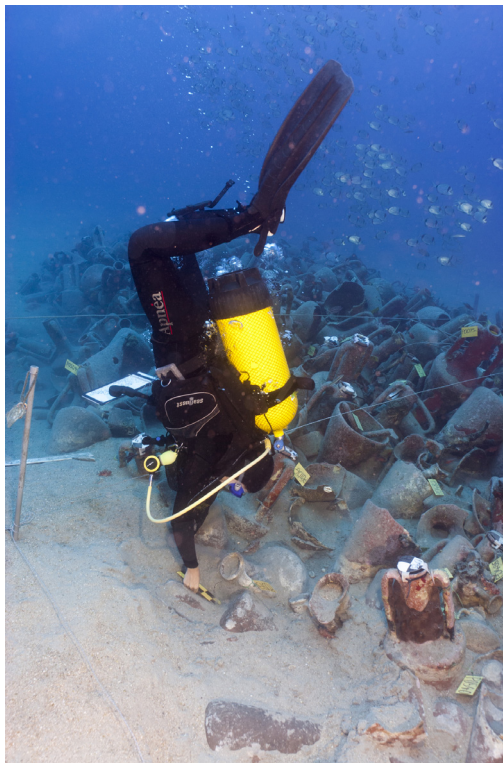
*Left: 2011–12 Visiting Fellow, Graham Oliver; centre left: 2012–13 Visiting Fellow, Robert Holland; centre right: 2011–12 Early Career Fellow, Yannos Katsourides; right: 2012–13 Early Career Fellow, Katerina Douka.*







worked on a large number of field projects, including the School's excavations and new survey on Keros. She has now taken up an Environmental Studies Fellowship in the Wiener Laboratory of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens to complete a project on 'Agriculture, farming and the use of space at Ancient Corinth'. Her successor as Leventis Fellow, maritime archaeologist Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, took up her position on 1st October 2012. Her doctoral thesis was on *The Navy in Fifth-century Athens: Evidence from Athenian Religion* (KCL 2010) and she has excavated



*Left: 2009–12 Leventis Fellow, Evi Margaritis.*

*Centre: Leventis Fellow (2012–), Chryssanthi Papadopoulou.*

*Right: 2011–12 Macmillan-Rodewald Student and temporary IT Officer, Denitsa Nenova.*

for many years with the Danish Institute team in Zea harbour. She will use her Fellowship to investigate natural and cultural site formation processes on ancient shipwrecks with particular reference to the fourth-century BC Mazotos wreck off the coast of Cyprus, where she is part of the excavation team under the direction of Dr Stella Demesticha (University of Cyprus).

The Macmillan-Rodewald Student 2011–12 was Denitsa Nenova (UCL) who pursued research for her doctoral thesis on the dynamics of isolation and interaction in Late Bronze Age Thrace, and continued

to play a prominent role in the Kythera Island Project, being responsible for the project's GIS. As reported, she intermitted her studentship from 1st April 2012 to take up the temporary post of IT Officer during George Bruseker's secondment.

Three awards of School studentships were made. Conservator Melina Smirniou (UCL) continued her research towards a doctorate on Late Bronze Age glass production and trade. Her research focused on similarities and differences in the various regional chemical compositions in Mycenaean Greece, Egypt and Mesopotamia. Based in the Fitch Laboratory, she used the WD-XRF equipment and helped to establish protocols for analysing glass. Dr Angelos Hadjikoumis (Sheffield) spent six months in the Fitch Laboratory completing the study of the animal bone assemblage recovered during rescue excavation of an EBA site at the Medical Centre of Koropi (see his report in *Archaeology in Greece Online*, entry 2475), before taking

up a Marie Curie Fellowship at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Mirko Canevaro (Durham) also used a short-term studentship to study inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum and other collections in order to develop his doctoral research on the authenticity and tradition of the documents preserved in the speeches of Attic orators for publication. On leaving the School he took up a three-year Humboldt Post-Doctoral Research Fellowship at the University of Mannheim.

*Left: 2011–12 School Student Melina Smirniou.*

*Centre: 2011–12 School Student Angelos Hadjikoumis.*

*Right: 2011–12 School Student Mirko Canevaro.*







Two full-year awards were made for the session 2012–13. The Macmillan-Rodewald Student, Semele Assinder (Cambridge) has just been awarded her PhD for a thesis entitled *Greece in British Women's Writing, 1866–1915*. She will use the studentship for further archival research. The School Student, Caroline Thurston (Oxford), is researching the co-occurrence of terracotta figures and figurines in mainland Greece, Euboea, the Cyclades and the Dodecanese, 1200–700. She is a long-standing member of the Lefkandi excavation staff, and in 2012 also excavated at Koutroulou Magoula.

*Left: 2012–12 Macmillan-Rodewald Student Semele Assinder.*

*Right: 2012–13 School Student Caroline Thurston.*

## Other Awards

### **CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS**

Dr Giorgos Bourogiannis (British Museum, Ashmolean Museum, and Fitzwilliam Museum)

*Cypriot Diversity in Naukratis and the Nile Delta*

Dr Ioanna Christoforaki (University of Oxford)

*Dress, Identity and Society in Venetian Cyprus*

Dr Anna-Vassiliki Karapanagiotou (University of Oxford)

*Publication of the Late Hellenistic and Imperial Cemetery at Milia in Arkadia*

Dr Nikos Kontogiannis (Ashmolean Museum, British Museum)

*Publication of the 'Chalkis Treasure'*

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

*Not awarded*

### **FIELDWORK BURSARY**

Konstantinos Papadopoulos

*Koutroulou Magoula excavation*



**THE HECTOR AND ELIZABETH CATLING BURSARY**

Ms Lisa Kenan

*Cypriot Ceramics of the Byzantine Dark Age: a Rural Perspective on Continuity and Prosperity throughout Late Antiquity***THE ELIZABETH CATLING MEMORIAL FUND FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAUGHTSMANSHIP***Not awarded***THE RICHARD BRADFORD MCCONNELL FUND FOR  
LANDSCAPE STUDIES**

Ms Elizabeth Cohen

*Local, State, and Tourist Groups' Interaction with Ottoman Greek Places***THE VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES***Not awarded*

## Fundraising and Development

In 2011–12 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 (including the triptych of lectures in the British Academy) and the 40th anniversary of the Undergraduate Summer School. This year in particular, these have amounted to very substantial support: 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 Prof. and Mrs J. J. Coulton, Mr Nicolas and Mrs Matti Egon, Mr Athanasios C. Laskaridis, Sir Jeremy Morse

and Baron Waldegrave of North Hill. 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), the British Council, 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 Magikon Productions. The Annual Archive lecture was sponsored anonymously in memory of Sophia Miliou.

## Administrative Information

### STAFF IN GREECE

#### **DIRECTOR**

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

#### **ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**

Mr R. K. Pitt, MA

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

Dr E. Kiriatzis

#### *Scientific Research Officer*

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

#### *Laboratory Fellow*

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

#### *Honorary Fellows*

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

Dr E. Panagiotakopoulou (Edinburgh: Honorary Fellow in Bioarchaeology)

#### *Administrator*

Ms Z. Zgouleta, MSc

#### **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 (until 31/7/2012)

Dr M. Haysom, MA (from 1/10/2013)

#### **LIBRARIAN**

Mrs P. Wilson-Zarganis, ALAA

#### *Archivist*

Ms A. Kakissis, MA

#### *Assistant Librarian*

Mrs S. Pepelasis, Dip.Con.

#### **IT OFFICER**

Mr G. Bruseker, MA (on secondment 1/4/2012–31/3/2013)

Ms D. Nenova, MA (1/4/2012–31/3/2013)

#### **LEVENTIS FELLOW**

Dr E. Margaritis, MSc (until 29/2/2012)

Dr C. Papadopoulou (from 1/10/2012)

#### **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. Irene Lemos (Chair), Dr Zosia Archibald, Mr Richard Catling, Prof. Paul Halstead, Dr J. Pearce, 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. D. Ricks, Dr C. Stewart, Chair of Council, Director.

### FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES

Sir Adam Ridley (Chair), Dr R. Barber, Prof. R. Beaton, 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. Graham Shipley, Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith, Director (by invitation).

### SEARCH

Mr G. Cadogan (Chair), Dr L. Bendall, Prof. P. Halstead, 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), Prof. J. Bennet, Dr C. Macdonald, Dr N. Momigliano, Dr A. Shapland, Dr R. Sweetman, Director, Knossos Curator.

### SPARTA & LACONIA

Prof. C. B. Mee (Chair), Prof. W. G. Cavanagh (acting Chair), 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, Dr O. Krzyskowska, Prof. I. S. Lemos, Dr A. Livarda, Mr L. H. Sackett, Dr S. Sherratt, 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), Dr 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. P. Kitromilides (NHRF), Prof. A. Stewart (Berkeley).

### COURSES AND TEACHING

Prof. C. Carey (Chair), Dr E. Aston, Mr S. Hullis, Dr G. Oliver, Dr R. Sweetman, Mr R. Tatam, Director, Assistant Director.

### STUDENTSHIPS

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

### ARTS BURSARY OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

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 2012

The Council presents its report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2012. 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 2009.

### MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Council consists of the Chair, Honorary Treasurer, 1 representative of the Vice-Presidents elected by Council for a 4-year term, 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; the Subscribing Member election is by postal ballot. 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 2011 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. 45. 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 2011–2012 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pp. 1–41.

## COUNCIL

Professor Malcolm Schofield (Chair)  
 Sir Adam Ridley (Vice-Chair and Chair of the Finance and General Purposes Committee)  
 Dr Carol Bell (Honorary Treasurer)  
 Professor William G. Cavanagh (Chair of the Committee for Archaeology until 31 March 2012)  
 Professor Irene Lemos (Chair of the Committee for Archaeology from 1 April 2012)  
 Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith (Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters)  
 Mr Gerald Cadogan (Vice-President)  
 Dr Zosia Archibald  
 Dr Pamela Armstrong  
 Ms Semele Assinder (from 1 April 2012)  
 Dr Emma Aston (until 31 March 2012)  
 Dr Jean-Sébastien Balzat  
 Dr Robert Barber  
 Professor Roderick Beaton  
 Professor John Bennet  
 Dr Archibald Dunn (until 31 March 2012)  
 Mr Kevin Feeny  
 Ms Fiona Gledhill (from 1 April 2012)  
 Ms Rosemary Jeffreys (from 1 April 2012)  
 Dr Susan Mossman (until 31 March 2012)  
 Dr Nigel Spencer

## 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  
 Professor Lord Renfrew, MA, PhD, FBA, FSA

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 Catherine Morgan, OBE

## ACCOUNTANTS

WMT  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Torrington House  
 47 Holywell Hill  
 St Albans AL1 1HD

## BANKERS

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc  
 62–63 Threadneedle Street  
 London EC2R 8LA

## ATHENS ADDRESS

Souedias 52  
 10676 Athens

## AUDITORS

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

## LONDON OFFICE

10 Carlton House Terrace  
 London SW1Y 5AH

## REGISTERED CHARITY NUMBER

208673

## FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial statements that follow should be read in conjunction with the financial statements on pp. 48–56. The School's activities, shown under 'Unrestricted Funds' in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a deficit of £40,976 (2011 surplus of £50,703). We continued to endure the effects of a strong Euro against Sterling but this rate averaged 0.88£/€ 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. Even though the exchange rate was slightly in our favour compared with the budget, this was more than offset by high utility costs and inflation in Greece.

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 reduced slightly during 2012 (resulting in an unrealised loss of £54,356 and a realised loss of £229 compared with an unrealised gain of £92,382 and realised loss of £12,284 during the year to 31 March 2011). As a consequence of reduced interest rates, our investment income also fell slightly to £129,940, compared with £140,677 in 2011.

Overall, the School's unrestricted reserves decreased from £618,766 to £577,043 over the year as a consequence of the operational deficit together with the realised and unrealised losses on investments. 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 17 of the Charities Act 2011 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 [www.bsa.ac.uk](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. 47, 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;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping sufficient 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 2011. 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 (30 October 2012)**

**Signed on its behalf by**

**Dr C. Bell — Honorary Treasurer**



### PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

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



# Independent Auditors Report 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 2012 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes numbered 1 to 15. 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 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and with regulations made under Section 154 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 144 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 154 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 2012 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 2011.

## 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 2011 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  
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7 November 2012

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 2012

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2012 £	Total Funds 2011 £
<b>Incoming Resources</b>						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Voluntary Income						
• Grant from British Academy		709,000	—	—	709,000	709,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		17,000	—	—	17,000	47,683
• Donations and legacies		89,764	142,899	800	233,463	174,534
• Subscriptions and admission fees		23,753	—	—	23,753	24,009
Total Voluntary Income		839,517	142,899	800	983,216	955,226
Investment income – UK listed investments		26,064	35,211	68,665	129,940	140,677
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds		865,581	178,110	69,465	1,113,156	1,095,903
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		62,134	—	—	62,134	74,672
• Project & course income		77,416	—	—	77,416	70,190
• Hostel income		86,216	—	—	86,216	86,802
• Miscellaneous		15,057	—	—	15,057	18,842
Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities		240,823	—	—	240,823	250,506
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>		<b>1,106,404</b>	<b>178,110</b>	<b>69,465</b>	<b>1,353,979</b>	<b>1,346,409</b>
<b>Resources Expended</b>						
Costs of generating funds						
Costs of generating voluntary income	2	42,424	—	—	42,424	21,512
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		547,892	58,400	5,155	611,447	590,208
• Research		253,476	78,372	62,993	394,841	389,397
• Hostel		109,346	—	—	109,346	116,137
• Communications & outreach		136,859	—	—	136,859	142,871
Total Charitable Activities	3	1,047,573	136,772	68,148	1,252,493	1,238,613
Governance costs	4	57,383	—	—	57,383	55,510
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>	5	<b>1,147,380</b>	<b>136,772</b>	<b>68,148</b>	<b>1,352,300</b>	<b>1,315,635</b>
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers</b>		<b>(40,976)</b>	<b>41,338</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>30,774</b>
Transfers between funds						
		—	—	—	—	—
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources</b>		<b>(40,976)</b>	<b>41,338</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>30,774</b>
<b>Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:</b>						
Realised		(6)	(75)	(148)	(229)	(12,284)
Unrealised		(741)	(18,175)	(35,440)	(54,356)	92,382
		(747)	(18,250)	(35,588)	(54,585)	80,098
Net Movement in Funds		(41,723)	23,088	(34,271)	(52,906)	110,872

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2012 £	Total Funds 2011 £
<b>Opening Funds at 6th April 2011</b>		618,766	960,912	1,630,306	3,209,984	3,099,112
Net Movement in Funds		(41,723)	23,088	(34,271)	(52,906)	110,872
<b>Closing Funds at 5th April 2012</b>		<u>577,043</u>	<u>984,000</u>	<u>1,596,035</u>	<u>3,157,078</u>	<u>3,209,984</u>

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The surplus for the year calculated on an historical cost basis is £1,450 (2011: £18,490). The notes on pp. 50–6 form part of these financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2012

	Notes	2012 £	2011 £
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	6	237,252	263,603
Investment property	7	85,000	85,000
Listed investments	8	<u>2,809,367</u>	<u>2,763,833</u>
		3,131,619	3,112,436
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stock of publications		74,158	73,051
Debtors	9	67,084	47,736
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>235,336</u>	<u>313,464</u>
		376,578	434,251
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(107,246)</u>	<u>(107,354)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		269,332	326,897
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,400,951</u>	<u>3,439,333</u>
<b>Provision for liabilities</b>	11	(243,873)	(229,349)
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>3,157,078</u>	<u>3,209,984</u>
Represented by:			
<b>Funds</b>			
Unrestricted	12	577,043	618,766
Restricted	13	984,000	960,912
Endowment	14	1,596,035	1,630,306
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>		<u>3,157,078</u>	<u>3,209,984</u>

Approved by the Council on 30 October 2012 and signed on its behalf by Dr Carol Bell — Honorary Treasurer



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2012

### 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 2011. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets using the following policies.

#### a) Incoming Resources

All income is gross without deduction for related expenditure.

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

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

#### b) Outgoing Resources

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

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

#### c) Tangible Fixed Assets

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

Computers	- 25% straight line
Office equipment	- 20% straight line
Furniture and fittings	- 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line
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 the requirements of FRS 30 books purchased during the year are capitalised if their individual cost is above the capitalisation limit. All other book purchases 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:

	2012 £	2011 £
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	34,161	24,667
<b>Restricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	17,827	35,607
Payable to or in favour of institutions	—	—
	17,827	35,607
<b>Endowment funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	49,002	59,564
Payable to or in favour of institutions	—	—
	49,002	59,564
<b>Total grants payable</b>	100,990	119,838

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 30 individuals (2011: 27). 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 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Core activities	400,525	—	210,922	611,447	590,208
Research	293,851	100,990	—	394,841	389,397
Hostel	103,518	—	5,828	109,346	116,137
Communication & outreach	136,859	—	—	136,859	142,871
	934,753	100,990	216,750	1,252,493	1,238,613

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	Core	Hostel	Research	Comm & Out	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Staff	281,875	60,673	205,881	37,741	586,170	534,772
Premises	5,155	30,982	—	—	36,137	47,948
Travel	4,342	—	—	—	4,342	7,077
Conferences & courses	—	—	76,400	52,988	129,388	119,873
Laboratory	27,040	—	11,570	—	38,610	49,566
Library	82,113	—	—	—	82,113	65,512
Publications	—	—	—	46,130	46,130	62,643
Other	—	11,863	—	—	11,863	9,286
	400,525	103,518	293,851	136,859	934,753	896,677

## SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	Core	Hostel	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
Staff	51,316	—	51,316	50,420
Premises	61,964	—	61,964	84,734
Office expenses	39,409	2,074	41,483	31,166
Insurance	7,508	3,754	11,262	17,367
Depreciation	39,960	—	39,960	39,104
Loss on exchange	4,362	—	4,362	(10,297)
Other costs	6,403	—	6,403	9,604
	210,922	5,828	216,750	222,098

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

## 4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2012 £	2011 £
Auditors' remuneration	7,000	7,000
Professional fees	10,086	10,805
Meetings and sundries	6,217	6,016
Administration staff costs	34,080	31,689
	57,383	55,510

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £7,000 (2011: £7,000). In addition accountancy fees of £10,086 (2011: £10,805) were paid.

## 5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2012 £	2011 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	534,203	479,781
Taxes, social security and related costs	133,730	132,489
Pensions	18,239	18,127
	686,172	630,397

One employee earned between £60,000 and £70,000, including pension contributions, per annum (2011: 1).

The institution 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.

The latest triennial actuarial valuation of the scheme was at 31 March 2011. This was the second valuation for USS under the 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 regular reviews of the funding levels. In particular, he 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 2012 are also included in this note.

The triennial 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 6.1% per annum, salary increases would be 4.4% per annum (with short term general pay growth at 3.65% per annum and 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 3.4% per annum for 3 years following the valuation then 2.6% per annum thereafter.

At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £32,433.5 million and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £35,343.7 million indicating a shortfall of £2,910.2 million. The assets therefore were sufficient to cover 92% 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 68%. Under the Pension Protection Fund regulations introduced by the Pensions Act 2004 the Scheme was 93% funded; on a buy-out basis (i.e. assuming the Scheme had discontinued on the valuation date) the assets would have been approximately 57% 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 5.5% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary estimated that the funding level at 31 March 2011 was 82%.

As part of this valuation, the trustees have determined, after consultation with the employers, a recovery plan to pay off the shortfall by 31 March 2021. The next formal triennial actuarial valuation is at 31 March 2014. If experience up to that date is in line with the assumptions made for this current actuarial valuation and contributions are paid at the determined rates or amounts, the shortfall at 31 March 2014 is estimated to be £2.2 billion, equivalent to a funding level of 95%. The contribution rate will be reviewed as part of each valuation and may be reviewed more frequently.

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 but the allowance for promotional salary increases was not as high. 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.

As at the valuation date the Scheme was still a fully Final Salary Scheme for future accruals, and the prevailing employer contribution rate was 16% of salaries.



Following UK government legislation, from 2011 statutory pension increases or revaluations are based on the Consumer Prices Index measure of price inflation. Historically these increases have been based on Retail Prices Index measure of price inflation.

Since the previous valuation as at 31 March 2008 there have been a number of changes to the benefits provided by the scheme although these became effective from October 2011. These include:

#### *New Entrants*

Other than in specific, limited circumstances, new entrants are now provided on a Career Revalued Benefits (CRB) basis rather than a Final Salary (FS) basis.

#### *Normal pension age*

The normal pension age was increased for future service and new entrants, to age 65.

#### *Flexible Retirement*

Flexible retirement options were introduced.

#### *Member contributions increased*

Contributions were uplifted to 7.5% p.a and 6.5% p.a for FS Section members and CRB Section members respectively.

#### *Cost sharing*

If the total contribution level exceeds 23.5% of salaries per annum, the employers will pay 65% of the excess over 23.5% and members would pay the remaining 35% to the fund as additional contributions.

#### *Pension increase cap*

For service derived after 30 September 2011, USS will match increases in official pensions for the first 5%. If official pensions increase by more than 5% then USS will pay half of the difference up to a maximum increase of 10%

Since 31 March 2011 global investment markets have continued to fluctuate and following its peak in September 2011 inflation has declined rapidly towards the year end, although the market's assessment of inflation has remained reasonably constant. The actuary has estimated that the funding level as at 31 March 2012 under the scheme specific funding regime had fallen from 92% to 77%. This estimate is based on the results from the valuation at 31 March 2011 allowing primarily for investment returns and changes to market conditions. These are sighted as the two most significant factors affecting the funding positions which have been taken into account for the March 2012 estimation.

On the FRS17 basis, using an AA bond discount rate of 4.9% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary calculated that the funding level at 31 March 2012 was 74%. An estimate of the funding level measured on a historic gilts basis at that date was approximately 56%.

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.

At 31 March 2012, USS had over 145,000 active 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 £18,239 (2011: £18,127). 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:

	2012	2011
Hostel	4	4
Office	3	3
Laboratory	2	1
Library	4	4
Premises	2	2
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	20	19

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year trustees received reimbursed expenses of £736 (2011: £1,348 ) for travel costs.

## 6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Scientific Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>						
At 6 April 2011	17,300	82,110	174,458	15,824	184,072	473,764
Additions	–	1,450	–	12,159	–	13,609
At 5 April 2012	17,300	83,560	174,458	27,983	184,072	487,373
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 6 April 2011	17,300	30,796	133,968	15,824	12,273	210,161
Charge for the year	–	6,377	18,880	2,432	12,271	39,960
At 5 April 2012	17,300	37,173	152,848	18,256	24,544	250,121
<b>Net Book Value</b>						
At 5 April 2012	–	46,386	21,611	9,727	159,528	237,252
At 6 April 2011	–	51,314	40,490	–	171,799	263,603

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 water colours 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**

	2012 £	2011 £
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**

	2012 £	2011 £
Quoted Investments – UK	2,660,043	2,614,628
Cash on Deposit	149,324	149,205
	<u>2,809,367</u>	<u>2,763,833</u>
<b>Quoted Investments</b>		
Market Value at 6 April 2011	2,614,628	2,526,400
Acquisitions at cost	378,235	575,268
Sales proceeds from disposals	(278,235)	(567,138)
Gains/ (loss) in the year	(54,585)	80,098
Market Value at 5 April 2012	<u>2,660,043</u>	<u>2,614,628</u>
Historical cost at 5 April 2012	<u>2,860,141</u>	<u>2,777,168</u>

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

	2012 £	2011 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,421,031	1,446,953
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	145,938	417,649
The Charities Property Fund	244,850	145,899
Sarasin Alpha CIF	289,312	289,747
Sarasin International Equity	558,912	314,380

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

**9. DEBTORS**

	2012 £	2011 £
Taxation recoverable	4,995	5,511
Other debtors	43,105	27,275
Prepayments	18,984	14,950
	<u>67,084</u>	<u>47,736</u>

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

	2012 £	2011 £
Other creditors and accruals	<u>107,246</u>	<u>107,354</u>

**11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES**

	2012 £	2011 £
Staff Severance fund	<u>243,873</u>	<u>229,349</u>

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2012, 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:

	2012 £	2011 £
Balance at 6 April	229,349	218,746
Increase in provision for the year	23,309	17,735
Exchange (gain)/loss	(8,785)	(7,132)
Balance at 5 April	<u>243,873</u>	<u>229,349</u>

**12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS**

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ (Publications)	Total 2012 £	Total 2011 £
<b>Opening balance at 6 April 2011</b>	584,674	34,092	618,766	341,697
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	(58,416)	17,440	(40,976)	50,703
– realised	–	(6)	(6)	(174)
– unrealised	–	(741)	(741)	1,306
Transfers from/(to) restricted funds				
– Laboratory Development Fund	–	–	–	225,234
Net Movement in Funds	<u>(58,416)</u>	<u>16,693</u>	<u>(41,723)</u>	<u>277,069</u>
<b>Closing Balance at 5 April 2012</b>	<u>526,258</u>	<u>50,785</u>	<u>577,043</u>	<u>618,766</u>

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

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



**13. RESTRICTED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2012 £**

	Balance at 5 April 2011	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2012
General Research Funds	479,781	–	43,979	19,969	(51,655)	(10,307)	(42)	–	481,725
Laboratory Research Funds	285,600	–	75,545	11,616	(51,226)	(5,995)	(25)	–	315,515
Libraries, Archive & Museum	112,200	–	22,491	2,883	(27,430)	(1,489)	(6)	–	108,649
Broader Purposes Funds	17,645	–	–	743	–	(384)	(2)	–	18,002
Designated Fieldwork	65,686	–	884	–	(6,461)	–	–	–	60,109
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>960,912</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>142,899</b>	<b>35,211</b>	<b>(136,772)</b>	<b>(18,175)</b>	<b>(75)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>984,000</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 2012 £**

	Balance at 5 April 2011	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2012
General Research Funds	684,964	–	800	28,849	(28,333)	(14,890)	(62)	–	671,328
Laboratory Research Funds	550,354	–	–	23,180	(23,180)	(11,964)	(50)	–	538,340
Archive Funds	23,159	–	–	975	(975)	(503)	(2)	–	22,654
Broader Purpose Funds	371,829	–	–	15,661	(15,660)	(8,083)	(34)	–	363,713
Total Endowment Funds	1,630,306	–	800	68,665	(68,148)	(35,440)	(148)	–	1,596,035

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**

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2012				
Tangible fixed assets	237,252	–	–	237,252
Investment property	85,000	–	–	85,000
Listed investments	229,332	984,000	1,596,035	2,809,367
Current assets	376,578	–	–	376,578
Current and long term liabilities	(351,119)	–	–	(351,119)
Net Assets	577,043	984,000	1,596,035	3,157,078
Unrealised Gains/(Losses) in the year on investment assets:	(741)	(18,175)	(35,440)	(54,356)

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

*Cover illustration*

Hagia Sophia, Thessaloniki. B/W photograph: R. Weir Schultz and S. H. Barnsley, 1888–1890.

BSA Archive: BRF 02/01/07/093.