

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Annual Report 2012–2013



THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

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THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Chairman's Report

With the death of Hector Catling last February, the British School at Athens has lost one of its most faithful and distinguished servants in all its long history. Dr Catling's association with the School spanned his entire adult life. But he will always be remembered most for his eighteen years, in partnership with his wife Elizabeth, as its Director from 1971–89, a tenure exceeding that of any of his predecessors or successors. The new paths taken by the School during that period, either on his own initiative or with his encouragement, continue to prove their staying power. If I may select just one or two, the annual teaching programme for undergraduates works as well as ever in its



Hector and Elizabeth Catling entertain on the Upper House lawn, Easter 1976.

fifth decade; and the course for schoolteachers he began was in the 2012–13 session successfully restructured to meet the needs of more pressured professional lives served by public media saturated with things Greek. The Fitch Laboratory goes from strength to strength, and now mounts its own postgraduate course in ceramic petrology, with international competition for places continuing fierce. No institution within the School was more important to Hector Catling than the Library, and the extensions built following the 1986 Centenary Appeal and more recently with monies raised by the UK Friends gave him lasting satisfaction. I am happy to report that under a generous provision of his will 'The H.W. and E.A. Catling Library Purchase Fund' is to be established, for the purchase, binding or repair of books for or in the Library, and will appear in next year's accounts. The creation of the Friends of the BSA is, of course, another of Dr Catling's legacies to the School. The Director reports on the inauguration in October 2013 of the Elizabeth and Hector Catling Terrace, constructed with the aid of funds kindly donated by the Friends as a permanent visible memorial enhancing the amenity of the grounds of the School. Next year's *Annual* will contain an extended obituary article on Dr Catling's life and work. In the meantime we continue to remember his family in our thoughts.

The School has for many years been the grateful beneficiary of grants from the Richard Bradford Trust, as for example that supporting the Richard Bradford McConnell Fund for Landscape Studies, but also in the shape of generous donations assisting the work of the Fitch Laboratory, including its course in ceramic petrology. The Trust was founded in 1969 in honour of his ancestor, the Revd. Richard Bradford, by Dr R. B. McConnell, who described himself as 'a professional geologist with a love for the arts'. The prime object of the Trust was promotion of research into the influence of the arts on the development of civilisation; and Dr

McConnell believed ancient Greece to be a particularly significant paradigm of the way artistic creation could profitably employ methodologies analogous to those of the sciences. Following his death the remaining Trustees continued to promote its aims for many years, but eventually concluded in 2012 that the time had come to terminate the Trust, and (as the Deed of Trust empowered them) to transfer its assets to an appropriate charitable body. With this end in view the School was approached, and naturally was delighted at being nominated for this purpose. The outcome amounts to one of the most important benefactions the School has ever received, in the region of £400,000, and accounting for the unusually high figure for donations and legacies under unrestricted funds in this year's Statement of Financial Activities. Council's deep appreciation has been conveyed to the Trustees. Mrs Rosemary McConnell subsequently agreed to its suggestion that an appropriate way to make public acknowledgement of the donation would be to name what has long been known as the School Studentship the

'Richard Bradford McConnell Studentship': recipients may be working either in the arts and humanities or in the sciences and social sciences, including archaeology in all its diverse forms, thus reflecting something of Dr McConnell's original aspirations.

Partly in consequence of that and other donations, the School's finances are now in a healthier condition than they have been for some years. We owe a great debt of gratitude also to the dedication of the School staff, for the part they too are playing in helping to make this so: lean budgets are managed with care and vigilance. New accounting arrangements agreed with the British Academy enable more immediate and effective monitoring of income and expenditure. The exchange rate has been working in our favour. The Investments Committee have capitalised on opportunities and achieved notable success in increasing income. We still depend heavily, however, on our core grant from the Academy, which in turn depends on its own government grant for its ability to support BASIS institutions and their activities. How such funding will fare when a new government takes office in 2015 no one knows, nor of course how the political and financial climate more generally will change, whether in Greece or the UK. For the moment we can take pride and pleasure in the volume and quality of the academic work being achieved by the School, amply illustrated in the pages that follow. One particular development I would highlight is the proliferation of academic initiatives of different kinds involving partners in the UK and elsewhere in and outside Europe. Enterprise of this sort is one ingredient in the School's portfolio that with some confidence we can predict will grow larger and more significant as the years unfold.

Malcolm Schofield



2013–14 Richard Bradford McConnell Students Benjamin Earley (far left) and Rebecca Raynor (left).

Director's Report

2012–13 marked the mid-point in the School's current five-year research cycle, when long-planned projects reached fruition and new initiatives and collaborations gained pace. The programme of events and fieldwork described in this year's report is fuller than ever. We are on track to deliver the research proposed in a strategic plan that develops established strengths (in the Fitch Laboratory, at Knossos, and in our long-standing field projects) while exploiting a rich range of new opportunities. Archaeology remains central: the inclusion of the Neolithic settlement at Koutroulou Magoula, with its exceptional collection of figurines, among *Heritage Daily's* top 10 archaeological discoveries of 2013 worldwide is welcome recognition of the impact of our work. But the overall breadth of research supported, from international relations to archaeometry, and the number of institutions in the UK and worldwide with which we now collaborate, continue important trends.

We are constantly reshaping and fine-tuning our facilities and services to ensure that we work as effectively as possible with our network of collaborators, and that teachers and young researchers are able to participate and use the fruits of the latest research. This year, for example, new provision for secondary school teachers (on which more below) reflects our commitment to continuing professional development. The School's distinctive voice as a longstanding historical presence in Greece — as a place where the historical and the contemporary entwine — is a vital element in enabling us to build new relationships as Greece becomes an increasingly exciting research space. An initiative by colleagues in the School of Social Sciences at the Panteion University to devote a postgraduate seminar series through 2012–13 to the role of the foreign Schools in cultural diplomacy, comparing national perspectives over time, has opened wider discussion of institutional and individual collaboration, the first fruits of which (a workshop in visual anthropology) will feature in next year's report.

At a time when news from Greece continues to focus on financial crisis and social unrest, it is perhaps hard to convey the strength and diversity of Greek and foreign research in all areas in which the School is active. For example, rescue excavations across the country for major EU-funded infrastructural projects, from motorways to the Thessaloniki metro, are now delivering the volume and quality of data required for large-scale shifts in understanding of entire periods and regions. Sometimes research takes on a particular quality by virtue of contemporary resonances, while in other cases, contemporary circumstances and future prospects provide excellent material with which to explore ideas of global significance. Our conference in Nicosia on *Greece and the Levant in the Age of Empire* held in collaboration with the University of Cyprus and in association with the University of Athens — at which we debated *inter alia* the impact of the great powers on the region through the 19th and early 20th centuries — took place soon after the banking crisis broke in May 2013, at a time when international interest in Cyprus' assets and strategic role was again a subject of intense speculation. *Balkan Futures* this year hosted a particularly rich combination of debate about contemporary questions (Turkey's engagement in the Balkans), historical reflection on issues of heritage and identity across the region, and a powerful demonstration of the existence in the Balkans of a wealth of case studies with which to explore wide-reaching concepts (perceptions of time in the case of the *Balkan Topologies* conference). As the Chairman observes, the diverse range of networks linking our UK and international collaborators is now one of the School's great assets. I look forward to reporting next year on *Adriatic Connections*, a joint project with the British School at Rome and the École française d'Athènes.

As I have already indicated, periodic reviews of our provision are necessary to ensure that we meet the needs of our members worldwide (especially those based in UK institutions). Last year

we took the view that the Schoolteachers' course was no longer fit for purpose in its traditional format. The Courses and Teaching Committee therefore undertook a complete revision of support for secondary school teachers, with valuable guidance from the committee's two teacher members, Shaun Hullis and Robert Tatam. As a result, a short professional development programme, centred on Athens, was delivered for the first time this year, eliciting high praise from all takers. A second programme following the same model, on *Sanctuaries, War and Sport in Ancient Greece*, will be taught in 2014. And with the generous support of the Gilbert Murray Trust we have just appointed the first School-teacher Fellow, James Bryan of Newcastle Sixth Form College, who will spend time in Athens in summer 2014 to prepare new teaching materials to be shared online. The School's postgraduate training programmes (which now include a course on Greek and Roman pottery taught at Knossos) have been validated as MA modules by the University of Warwick. Further details of these courses and their validation, plus potential models for recognition of the undergraduate course, can be found on the 'teaching' pages of the website. The School's various courses now have a large number of alumni, many of whom return to Greece and remain in contact with us. Indeed, as emphasised in the Fitch Laboratory report, the newly appointed Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, John Gait, gained his basic training on the first Fitch course in 2010 — his appointment (following open international competition) is a tribute to the excellence of the course and its students alike. Building on last year's success in tracing participants in the undergraduate summer school, we are now creating an alumnus database to facilitate communication and we welcome information from all concerned.

Considerable demands are placed upon School staff by such a full programme and by the increasing quantity and diversity of requests for research support. Despite these pressures and severe financial constraints, staff continue to work as a cohesive and highly effective team. Particular thanks are due to the former Scientific Research Officer, Myrto Georgakopoulou, and IT Officer, George Bruseker, who left the School in 2012–13 to take up new positions in Qatar

(with UCL and the Qatar Museums Authority respectively). Myrto's contribution to the life of the School and the Fitch Laboratory is recounted in the Laboratory report below: here I pay tribute to her dynamism and humour in all that she did for us. George's achievement in transforming the School's IT provision, from infrastructure design to the development of database systems and the configuration of EMu, cannot be overstated. We wish them both well and welcome their successors, Drs Noémi Müller and Jean-Sébastien Gros. In Knossos too, we welcome the new Curatorial Project manager Dr Abigail Baker.

Echoing the Chairman's report, the death of Hector Catling in February 2013 was widely mourned in the School community. Thanks to the generosity of the Friends of the British School and of Dr Catling's daughter and son-in-law, Susan and Robert Welsford, a permanent memorial has now been created in Athens in the form of the Elizabeth and Hector Catling Memorial Terrace — a paved



The Elizabeth and Hector Catling Memorial Terrace.

terrace and fixed barbecue surrounded by a garden, which recalls Hector and Elizabeth's joint passion for gardening and entertaining. Designed by the School's honorary architect and Friends' treasurer, Nikos Zarganis, and landscape gardener (and Friend) Christina Nevans (in collaboration with the School gardener, Dimitris Foundas), the terrace has transformed the neglected rear of the School and proved instantly popular with members. The dedicatory plaque was unveiled on 17th October by Hector and Elizabeth's granddaughter, Katy Welsford, during a celebration of Hector Catling's life and work which also included a moving recollection of his directorship by former Assistant Director, Robin Barber, and an appreciation of his work in Lakonia by his former student

Right: Lectures in memory of Hector Catling held in the Library on 17th October 2013.

Below: Katy Welsford (with Friends' treasurer Nikos Zarganis) unveils the dedicatory plaque on the Elizabeth and Hector Catling Memorial Terrace, 17th October 2013.



and collaborator, Katy Demakopoulou. The creation of the Friends in both Athens and London was one of Hector Catling's major contributions to the present health of the School. It is a pleasure again to thank the Friends for their continuing generosity, and in particular Nicky Coldstream and Marie-Christine Keith for organising an auction of promises in London in November last, which raised a much-needed £21,000.

2013 has been a dark year for the Greek archaeological community, with the passing of friends and colleagues including Stylianos Alexiou, Giorgos Dontas, Giorgos Hourmouziadis and Spyridon Iakovidis. Professor Iakovidis, a colleague at Mycenae, served for many years as the representative of the Academy of Athens on the selection committee for the School's Centenary Bursaries, a programme of Hector Catling's creation which has strengthened our relations with the academic community in Greece for almost 30 years. In December, former Assistant Director Christopher Mee passed away after a long and hard-fought illness. Chris Mee's association with the BSA dates back to 1972, when he arrived as a doctoral student: following his appointment to a lectureship in the University of Liverpool in 1978, he continued to serve in many capacities, as a Member of Council, editor of the *Annual*, tutor on School courses, Chair of the Sparta and Laconia Committee, and the 2010 Visiting Fellow. He participated in excavations at Knossos, the Menelaion, Mycenae, the Laconia Rural Sites Project, and co-directed excavations at Kouphovouno. Earlier in the year we mourned Honorary Member Ann Thomas, whose long career in archaeological drawing, trench supervision and excavation management began at the Menelaion in 1974. She was a key team member in a series of major School campaigns at Knossos and Palaikastro, and continued to draw for different projects on Crete and in the Cyclades before her retirement to join her family in New Zealand.

I conclude, however, with happier news of honours and awards. At its 2014 Annual Meeting, the Archaeological Association of



*Chris Mee as
2010–11 Visiting
Fellow on a field
trip to Aegina
with students from
the Fitch ceramic
petrology course
(to the right is John
Gait, now Williams
Fellow in Ceramic
Petrology).*

America honoured School Vice-President Hugh Sackett with its gold medal for distinguished archaeological achievement. And the School's Council conferred Honorary Membership upon Irene and Philip Noel-Baker in recognition of their generosity in presenting a large part of the Noel-Baker papers to the Archive.

Events

CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

The Ethnography of Eastern Christianities (University College London, with contributions by: A. Antohin, A. Bandak, T. Boylston, J. du Boulay, I. Papadogiannakis, and C. Stewart). *In collaboration with the Department of Anthropology, University College London.*

Sanctuaries and Cults in Ancient Thessaly (with contributions by: P. Arachoviti, A. Batziou-Efsthiou, R. Bouchon, P. Bougia, J.-Cl. Decourt, A. Doulgeri-Intzesiloglou, P. Exarchou, M. Haagsma, L. Hatziaggelakis, B. Helly, B. Intzesiloglou, S. Karapanou, S. Katakouta, S. Kravaritou, I. Leventi, A. Mazarakis Ainian, M. Mili, M.-Ph. Papakonstantinou, E. Skafida, M. Stamatopoulou, E. Stamelou, G. Touphexis, and P. Triantaphyllopoulou). *In collaboration with the University of Oxford.*

Greece and the Levant in the Age of Empire since 1800 (University of Cyprus, with contributions by: E. Aggelomati, S. Ball, R. Beaton, M. C. Chatziioannou, R. Clogg, J. Darwin, E. Hadjivassileiou, A. Hamatsou, R. Holland, G. Kazamias, A. Kitroeff, L. Kourkouvelas, M. Koumas, K. Kyriakides, M. Llewellyn-Smith, P. Mackridge, D. Markides, G. Mavrogordatos, M. Panayiotou, and A. Yiangou). *In collaboration with the University of Cyprus.*

British-Greek Relations: Aspects of their Recent History (Hellenic Parliament, with contributions by: N. Alivizatos, L. Athanasiou, M. C. Chatziioannou, R. Clogg, K. Galani, E. Hadjivassileiou, G. Harlafti, P. Kapetanakis, P. Kitromilidis, M. Llewellyn Smith, G. Mavrogordatos, C. Morgan, K. Papageorgiou, N. Papaspyrou, I. Tasopoulos, G. Theotokas, C. Stray, and D. Vlami). *In collaboration with the Hellenic Parliament Foundation, the British Embassy and the British Council.*

BALKAN FUTURES (A JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMME WITH THE BRITISH INSTITUTE AT ANKARA AND THE ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'ATHÈNES)

Balkan Futures Workshop I: Rethinking Turkey's Current Role and Engagement in the Balkans (USAK, Ankara, with contributions by: D. Bechev, C. Deliso, B. Demirtaş, T. Judah, G. Knaus, N. Koru, A. Kovago, K. Öktem, N. Onar Fisher, P. Ralchev, S. Rexhepi, and E. Türbetar).

Re-Inventing Heritage in the Balkans (École française d'Athènes: with contributions by: D. Antoniou, A. Hadju, D. Janev, T. Marinov, F. Mazzuccelli, and T. Rakić).

Balkan Topologies (with contributions by: N. Argenti, D. Gefou-Madianou, L. Hart, D. Henig, D. Knight, I. Maček, Y. Navaro-Yashin, L. Neyzi, P. Papailias, A. Rogalla von Bieberstein, and C. Stewart). *In collaboration with Brunel University.*

EXHIBITION

Impressions: Byzantine Thessalonike through the Photographs and Drawings of the British School at Athens (1888–1910). Vaphopouleio Cultural Centre, Thessaloniki. *In collaboration with the Centre for Byzantine Research, Aristotle University, Thessaloniki.*

PUBLIC LECTURES

Anastasia Gadolou (Athens): 'The Antikythera shipwreck. Science, luxury and trade in an era of transition' (London Open Lecture)
Rob Holland (London): 'Writing the 'British' Mediterranean since c. 1800' (2012–13 Visiting Fellow's Lecture)

- Elizabeth James (Sussex): ‘Mosaics by numbers: counting Byzantine mosaics’ (delivered in Athens and Thessaloniki)
- Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘The work of the British School in 2012’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki and London)
- Yona Waksman (Lyon): ‘Looking for the main production site of Middle Byzantine pottery’ (Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

- Stephanos Alexopoulos (Athens): ‘When a column speaks: the liturgy of the Christian Parthenon’
- Ewen Bowie (Oxford): ‘Rediscovering Sacadas of Argos’
- Ann Brysbaert (Leicester): ‘Talking shop: multicraft workshop materials and materialities in prehistoric Tiryns, Greece’
- Despina Catapoti (University of the Aegean): ‘Monuments of a “Holy Struggle”: authoring the history of the Greek nation in the National Historical Museum of Athens’
- Stella Chrysoulaki (ΚΣΤ’ ΕΠΚΑ): ‘Το αρχαϊκό νεκροταφείο του Φαλήρου: Νέο φως σε μια παλιά ανασκαφή’
- Aikaterini Douka (Oxford): ‘Dating the arrival of the first modern humans and the disappearance of Neanderthals in southern Mediterranean Europe’
- Matthew Haysom (BSA): ‘Social practice and power between the Neopalatial and Final Palatial periods on Crete’
- Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA): ‘Artemis and Aphrodite in the Piraeus. Cults in context’
- Vasif Sahoglu (Ankara): ‘Çeşme — Bağlararası in western Anatolia: new discoveries concerning Anatolia and the Minoan world’
- Caroline Thurston (Oxford): ‘After the break: terracotta figures and figurines in Postpalatial and Early Iron Age Greece’

Art

- Sophie Michael (London): ‘Film and installation work’; film screening

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

- Mary Margaret McCabe (London): ‘Transformative goods: rereading Glaucon’s challenge’
- Mary Margaret McCabe (London): ‘From the cradle to the cave: what happened to self-knowledge in Plato’s *Republic*?’
- Malcolm Schofield (Cambridge): ‘The Stoics on the cardinal virtues — I: the early Stoics’; II: ‘Panaetius’

EPIGRAPHIC SEMINAR (A JOINT SEMINAR WITH THE ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D’ATHÈNES, THE EPIGRAPHIC MUSEUM AND THE GREEK EPIGRAPHIC SOCIETY)

- Giovanni Marginesu (Sassari): ‘*IG I³ 45* reconsidered: discussion of the role of the architect in the sanctuary’
- Christophe Feyel (Lorraine): ‘Inscriptions et sources littéraires: comment écrire l’histoire d’une pratique institutionnelle, la dokimasia’
- Maria Xenaki (EfA): ‘Εισαγωγή στο corpus επιγραφών της κεντρικής Ελλάδας (8ος–13ος αι.)’
- Graham Oliver (Liverpool): ‘An Athenian notable: Lysanias of Xypete’
- Andronike Makres (Athens): ‘Choregica’
- Liliane Rabatel (Lyon) and Nicolas Bresch (Paris): ‘Klērôtēria. Usages et fonctionnement’
- Angelos Matthaiou (Athens): ‘Παρατηρήσεις σε αττικό ψήφισμα περί έορτής : *IG II³ 449*’
- Dimitris Sourlas (Athens): ‘Ανέκδοτη Εφηβική επιγραφή Θησείδων από την Αθήνα’
- Georgia Malachou (Athens): ‘Σκηνές της αγοράς: νέα αττική επιγραφή’
- Robert Pitt (BSA): ‘Συγγραφαί and the rebuilding of the walls of Athens: *IG II² 463*’
- Elena Zavvou (Athens): ‘Πρόξενοι του Κοινού των Λακεδαιμονίων. Ένα ψήφισμα από τη Φιγάλεια’

FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

- Maria Dikomitou (Nicosia): ‘Red polished Philia pottery from Cyprus. An interdisciplinary investigation into ceramic production, distribution and social interaction in the dawn of the Cypriot Bronze Age’
- Eleni Hasaki (Tucson) and Irene Zanarini (Athens): ‘Reading ancient Greek kilns: from archaeology to archaeomagnetism’
- Georgia Kotzamani (Athens): ‘Seeds from a distant past: an archaeobotanical narrative on the early stages of plant exploitation and the incipience of agriculture in Greece’
- Maaïke Groot (Amsterdam): ‘Sacred sheep. Animal remains from the Early Iron Age sanctuary of Plakari’
- Eleni Maragoudaki (Athens): ‘Late Bronze Age shipbuilding: a reconstruction and evaluation of a Mycenaean carpentry toolkit’
- Efrossini Vika (Bradford): ‘Diachronic dietary reconstructions in ancient Thebes, Greece: results from stable isotope analyses’

FRIENDS’ LECTURES

- Semele Assinder: ‘American and British travel writers: Durrell, Leigh Fermor and Miller reconsidered’ (Athens)
- Joost Crouwel: ‘Geraki in Laconia: a Dutch project with British roots’ (London)
- John Davies: ‘Corridors, cleruchies, commodities, and coins: the pre-history of the Athenian empire’ (London)
- Stephen Duckworth: ‘Edward Lear and his Cretan drawings’ (London)
- Tassos Papacostas: ‘Mountain valleys and settlement in medieval Cyprus: the Troodos massif in the Byzantine period’ (London)
- Argyros Protopapas: ‘New perspectives in Romanticism: Percy Bysshe Shelley’s poetic science’ (Athens)
- Zetta Theodoropoulou-Polychroniadis: ‘Sounion revisited: new evidence on early cults’ (London)

Library and Archive

LIBRARY

Collaboration with other research libraries expanded during this academic session. The network of Athens-based Hellenic studies research librarians met in November and May, hosted by the British School at Athens/American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the École française d’Athènes respectively. Collection development in a time of economic difficulty is a major concern for all. Mutual exchanges of institutional publications were ratified, and we were especially pleased by the success of a combined application to a leading publisher for a substantial discount on institutional subscriptions. Closer integration with national systems and resources is also high on our respective agendas. The librarians of the EfA enjoy support through the centralised bibliographic services

of the French Government. All their records and digitised data are uniformly archived and accessible from a centralised data source in Paris to which all French government supported research institutions contribute. While the UK does not provide the same level of centralised government support, the Copac National, Academic and Specialist Books Catalogue is a common catalogue of research and academic libraries in the UK and Ireland. Following the successful inclusion of the British School at Rome’s library catalogue, the BSA has also applied to include its data, which will bring benefits in terms of shared cataloguing standards and widening knowledge of the collection in the UK.

The School’s EMu digital management system has remained a major focus for library staff through the year. Philippa Currie, the

EMu project librarian, has entered more than 5000 records for people and institutions connected to the library as members, referees, authors and publishers, plus some 7000 analytical bibliographic records for every BSA publication, from volumes in our series to individual articles. She has also prepared user handbooks and conducted staff training in EMu applications.

We have again been fortunate in the assistance of student interns and volunteers. Through the EU Da Vinci Work Mobility Scheme, Rosa Maria Perrone (Università degli Studi della Basilicata, Potenza) worked for four months on the bibliographic records of the archaeological offprint collection. We would also like to thank Michael Abele from the Arcadia Center for Hellenic Studies who worked with dedication for a semester on library data for EMu. The library could not have functioned efficiently without the help of student research assistant Anna Moles (MSc Edinburgh, MA St Andrews), who also used her time at the School to study a selection

of bone assemblages in the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos in preparation for doctoral research, and willingly undertook additional responsibilities as a MacMillan Bursary holder following the early departure of the MacMillan Student to take up a teaching position.

This year the library has hosted 569 registered readers and more than 900 visitors; it also accommodated the Visiting Fellow's lecture, and in October last an evening of lectures in memory of Hector Catling. An important aspect of the librarians' work is answering individual queries made in person, by telephone or e-mail from a range of sources worldwide, including, in addition to academic researchers, journalists, writers, teachers, creative artists, and British officials in Greece. Some 900 such queries were handled in the past year, confirming the wide reach of School expertise. The BSA library Twitter account spreads news of the latest developments in the library to all our followers. The library itself now operates through almost all of the year, with just a week's closure in the summer for cleaning and maintenance. During this year's break, new compact shelving was installed, giving an additional capacity of 95 linear metres.

As ever, we are indebted to the institutions and individuals whose support enriches our collection and the services offered. In particular we thank the Friends of the British School at Athens, the Jowett Foundation, Professors Michael and Mary Walbank, Gordon Davies and Irene Miliou for their continued generosity. We are also grateful to Ryan Preston for the gift of a collection of books on Byzantine and traditional painting, and to Ada Kalogirou for a collection of books on archaeological science.

ARCHIVE

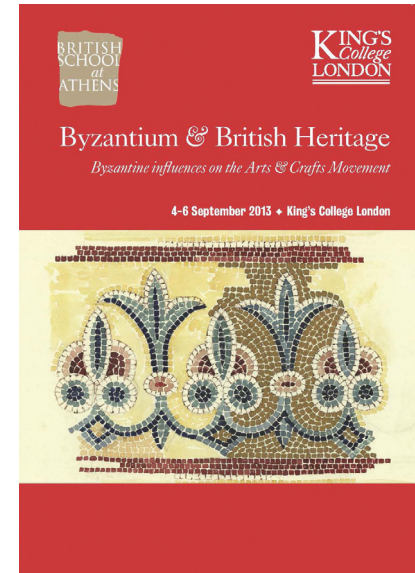
A highlight of the 2012–13 session was the exhibition *Αποτυπώματα: η βυζαντινή Θεσσαλονίκη σε φωτογραφίες και σχέδια της Βρετανικής Σχολής Αθηνών (1888–1910)* / *impressions: Byzantine Thessalonike through the photographs and drawings of the British School at Athens (1888–1890)*, based on photographs and drawings from the Byzantine Research Fund Archive. The exhibition, which ran from 5th December 2012 to 31st January 2013, was hosted by the



Library intern Rosa Maria Perrone (left); Library research assistant, Anna Moles (right).



Prophitis Elias, Thessaloniki (centre): east façade showing the Turkish cemetery in the foreground. Photograph: W. Harvey (1907–08). BSA Archive: BRF 02.01.07.05



Vaphopouleio Cultural Centre in Thessaloniki (which also organised a programme of educational tours) in collaboration with the Centre for Byzantine Research of the Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, under the overall supervision of its Director Professor Aristotelis Mentzos (who edited the catalogue). The Archivist lectured on the BRF architects and their work in Thessaloniki as part of the exhibition programme.

The focus of the Archivist's work through the year was the organisation (in collaboration with freelance curator Mary Greensted and Annette Carruthers of the University of St Andrews) of the conference *Byzantium and British Heritage: Byzantine Influences on the Arts & Crafts Movement*. This was hosted by the Centre for Hellenic Studies at King's College London early in the 2013–14

session (4th–6th September 2013), with generous support from the J. F. Costopoulos Foundation, the A. G. Leventis Foundation, the Goldsmiths' Company, Matti and Nicholas Egon, and the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies. The conference opened a dialogue between specialists on the Byzantine world and the Arts and Crafts movement. Delegates came from a variety of backgrounds and institutions (including the Universities of Cambridge, St Andrews, Oxford, Birmingham, Nottingham, Kent, Sussex and Stanford, as well as the Courtauld Institute, English Heritage, the British Museum, the Textile Society, UCL's Bartlett School of Planning, the William Morris Gallery, and Central Saint Martin's College of Art and Design), and there was a large attendance at both the conference and the associated tours to Westminster Cathedral,



Peter Howell guides delegates to the Byzantium and British Heritage conference in Westminster Cathedral.



Liverpool University interns Joanna Badrock and Jennifer Sloane at work on the Noel-Baker family papers.

St Sophia in Bayswater, and the Church of the Wisdom of God in Upper Kingswood, Surrey. The Archivist lectured on ‘Bringing Byzantium to Britain: the Byzantine Research Fund Archive and its twentieth-century legacy’. She also spoke at the 46th Spring Symposium of Byzantine Studies at the University of Birmingham (in collaboration with Archive research associate Dimitra Kotoula), and gave the Third Annual Koraes Lecture for Greek alumni of King’s College London, which provided the Athenian audience with a glimpse of the London conference.

Alongside these events, work on the BRF Archive and related collections continued. Interns Lilliane Hubbell and Gillian Conabeer (St Andrews) produced detailed archival descriptions and digitally curated metadata for the BRF notebooks of Sidney Barnsley, Walter

George, William Harvey and Harold Swainson. Anthoulla Vassiliades (AAIA) continued her work on the Peter Megaw personal papers, in the course of which she discovered a substantial section of original drawings from the main BRF Archive sent to Megaw by Robert Weir Schultz during their collaboration. The Archive also provided material for Byzantine seminars in the study abroad programme of College Year in Athens and the BSA Summer School.

Among the many other archival collections on which research was conducted this year, the Noel-Baker family papers remained a focus of attention. Eleftheria Daleziou began work on the Irene Noel-Baker Series (the largest section of the collection), assisted by Philippa Currie who also catalogued the Philip Noel-Baker Series. Joanna Badrock and Jennifer Sloane, interns from the Masters

in Archives and Records Management (MARM) programme at the University of Liverpool, produced archival descriptions and formatting documents for different sections of the collection in ISAD (G), which will eventually be entered into the EMu system. Evangelia Polytarchi (Thrace) translated Greek correspondence and created descriptive summaries in English of the Achmetaga papers.

Finally, we are pleased to report further improvement to the Archive infrastructure. In the former map room, a large stationary

unit houses new accessions, while the addition of compact shelving and an additional stationary unit in the main archive room provides much needed space for future acquisitions.

Below left: New archival shelving in the former map room.

Below centre: The archive room after refitting.

Below right: IT Officer Jean-Sébastien Gros.



IT

On the completion of his secondment to the Qatar Museums Authority in Doha in March 2013, IT Officer George Bruseker resigned his post at the BSA in order to take up further employment in the Qatar Museum network. Until the arrival of his successor, Dr Jean-Sébastien Gros, in June, the position of IT officer continued to be filled by Denitsa Nenova, who then returned to complete the remaining months of her Macmillan Studentship. The School's new IT Officer completed his doctorate, *Céramique commune, typologies, production, circulation et consommation (1150–680 av. J.-C.)*, in cotutelle between the Universities of Montpellier and Thessaly.

Thereafter he became a scientific member of the École française d'Athènes and lectured in Greek archaeology in the University of Strasbourg. Major projects for which he has served as IT developer include the *CIRCE* online database (<http://circe-antique.tge-adonis.fr>) for the CNRS/EHESS, and the webGIS database system for the *Sanctuaries and Cults in the Cyclades* project directed by Alexander Mazarakis Ainian. He has quickly made his mark at the BSA via his work on the new interface for *AGOnline* (in collaboration with the EfA) and in revising the new BSA website.

Publications

Spring 2013 saw the publication of two volumes in the *Studies* series. *Intermezzo: Intermediacy and Regeneration in Middle Minoan III Palatial Crete*, edited by Colin Macdonald and Carl Knappett, reviews the striking innovations in art, architecture and material culture evident across Crete during Middle Minoan III. Laura Preston's *Knossos Monastiriako Kephali Tomb and 'Deposit'* publishes two Bronze Age sites, including the earliest known funerary site at Bronze Age Knossos which was established in the late Prepalatial period and continued in use until the Neopalatial.

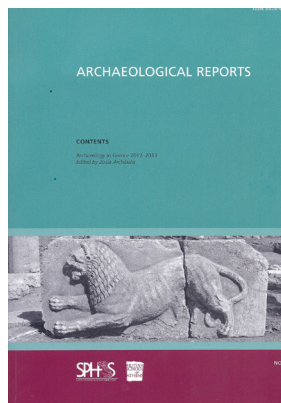
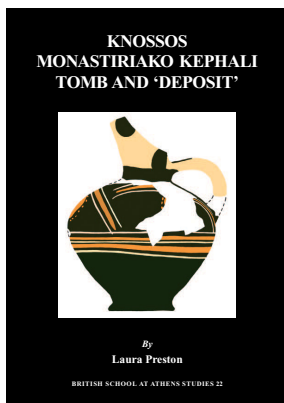
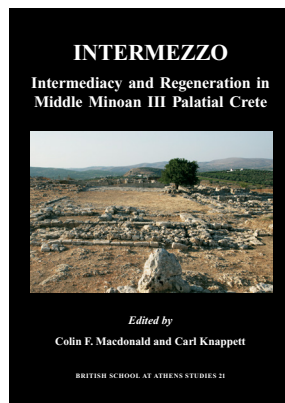
The issue of *Archaeological Reports* for 2012–13 comprised entirely 'Archaeology in Greece' in its new, resumé, format. These essays have been much welcomed, and we thank Zosia Archibald for the effort she and her team have put into its success, based on the work of the British and the French Schools in compiling *AGOnline*. *AGOnline* now has a new interface featuring additional search modes via photographs and maps.

It is scarcely controversial to say that much is happening in the world of e-publication. Our aim has been to keep pace with these

changes, while retaining all that is good of the original. We envisage that in 2014 most, if not all of our publications will be available online through a mix of outlets. The contents of the *Annual* are posted by CUP as soon as they are ready for publication; some articles have online supplements in the form of material too bulky to be included in hard copy. We are also using the School website to host a range of materials which slip in and out of the traditional 'publication' label. Firmly within it is *Europe in Modern Greek History* edited by Kevin Featherstone, the most recent contribution to our blossoming collection of modern Greek studies.

Not all of the School's work appears within our own series. The Archive report notes the catalogue of the *Impressions* exhibition, and we also report the publication by Oxbow Books of *Well Built Mycenae* Fascicle 34:1: *Technical Reports: The Results of Neutron Activation Analysis of Mycenaean Pottery*, co-authored by Elizabeth French and Jonathan Tomlinson.

Below right: Archaeology in Greece Online (<http://chronique.efa.gr>).



Society, Arts and Letters

The School hosts two large projects which have won funding from the British Academy. *Balkan Futures* (a co-initiative with the British Institute at Ankara and the École française d'Athènes) for which funding is spread over the years 2012–3 to 2014–5, considers the relationships between Greece, Turkey and their Balkan neighbours. Özge Dilaver Kalkan (Surrey/LSE) holds a three-year fellowship to research the comparative development of Istanbul and Thessaloniki as commercial centres. She began her research based in Ankara, and over the past year has focused on fieldwork and the preparation of publications. In addition to participating as co-investigator in the second milestone workshop of the ESRC-funded network *Constructing Complexities*, which examines the intersection between

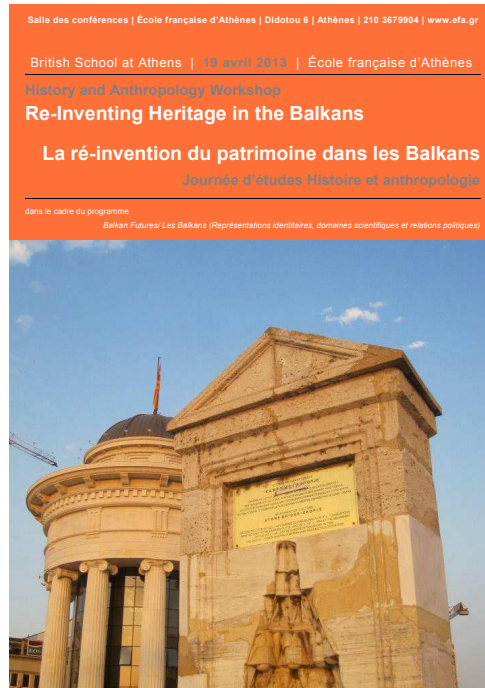
complexity theory and social constructionism, she organised the first of the three *Balkan Futures* milestone workshops, *Rethinking Turkey's Engagement in the Balkans*, with BIAA Assistant Director Marc Herzog. This was hosted by the Ankara-based think-tank USAK from 16th–17th April, with 14 speakers from five countries. Preparations are well underway for the second milestone, on the role of state institutions, to be held at the BSA in March 2014. The *Balkan Futures* programme also included two independently-funded events in Athens: a workshop on *Reinventing Heritage in the Balkans* co-organised with the EfA, which is now being prepared for publication, and an ESRC-funded workshop on *Balkan Topologies*, organised by Nicholas Argenti (Brunel), at which the keynote speaker, who also played a major role in the preparation of the meeting, was Charles Stewart (a member of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters).

The second British Academy-funded project, *Adriatic Connections* (a collaboration with the British School at Rome based on a research design by former committee member Judith Herrin), supports research into the nature and role of the Adriatic as a contact zone between east and west from the seventh to 14th centuries AD. The Academy funding covers a conference to be held in Rome in 2015, and an 18-month post-doctoral research fellowship (primarily based in Athens) held by Dr Magdalena Skoblar (York). Dr Skoblar is now in residence and pursuing research into the cult of the Virgin Mary in the Adriatic.

The committee has continued to foster research into 19th- and 20th-century Greek history. A conference in November 2012 on *British-Greek Relations: Aspects of their Recent History*, organised by the Foundation of the Hellenic Parliament in collaboration with the British Embassy and the School, included papers by the committee Chair and the Director. The proceedings were broadcast



The Balkan Futures team at the first milestone workshop in Ankara.



*Adriatic Connections Research Fellow,
Magdalena Skoblar.*

Sponsored by:

- The A.G. Leventis Foundation
- The Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus
- The British School at Athens
- Aegean Airlines

Greece and the Levant in the age of empire since 1800

Conference

Co-organized by:
the British School at Athens and the Department of History and Archaeology, University of Cyprus

Venue:
Archaeological Research Unit, Lecture Hall (12, Gladstone Street), Nicosia.

Starts:
17.00 Friday 31 May and ends 13.00 Sunday 2 June.

For further details contact Dr. Anastasia Yangou (yangou.anastasia@ucy.ac.cy)

Organizing Committee:

- Professor George Kazamias (University of Cyprus)
- Professor Robert Holland (British School at Athens)
- Professor Evangelos Halvatzakos (University of Athens)
- Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith (British School at Athens)
- Dr. Dana Mordakes (University of Cyprus)

The illustration shows a bustling harbor scene with numerous sailing ships docked at a quay. A large crowd of people is visible on the quay and in the foreground, engaged in various activities. The scene is set in a historical context, likely the 19th century.

by Vouli TV and are now in press. A further conference on *Greece and the Levant in the Age of Empire since 1800*, in collaboration with the University of Cyprus and with support from the University of Athens, was held in Nicosia from 31st May–2nd June with keynote addresses by Professors John Darwin and Rob Holland. Here too, publication is in process.

Finally, in celebration of the work of Juliet du Boulay, Charles Stewart arranged a workshop at UCL in September 2012 on the *Ethnography of Eastern Christianities* at which Dr du Boulay herself gave a paper on water in Greek village symbolism and liturgy.

Looking forward, a rich programme into 2015 includes a collaborative British Museum workshop on the archaeological activity of the British Salonica Force, a workshop in visual anthropology on *Imag[in]ing Crisis*, and a conference on 19th-century Greek art music in collaboration with King's College London and the Athens Conservatoire. The Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters now faces the challenge of planning for 2015–2020. Many ideas are under discussion and proposals are welcomed.

ARTS

The British School at Athens Arts Bursary 2012–13 was held by photographer and film-maker Sophie Michael, a graduate of the Slade School of Fine Art and the Royal Academy Schools. She uses 16 mm and super 8 film, and manipulates analogue processes by editing ‘blindly’ in the camera, using superimposition and multiple projections. She choreographs objects in front of the lens, mixing colours and stirring up anachronisms. While in Athens she worked extensively in the School museum, and created three experimental short films entitled ‘Lines’, ‘Morning, and ‘Attica’. ‘Attica’ was then developed into a short film which opens with a close-up of Iron Age pots spinning on a wheel to the sound of a 1973 ‘laiki’ record. Sophie Michael describes the film thus: ‘As the crackling record turns, the close up patterns painted on the surface of vases animate

the frame in multiple directions. Loose black lines run vertically, like paint on the surface of the film strip made centuries later. Waves of ancient red paint behave like an ornamental soundtrack that has strayed into the 16 mm image. The double exposed footage twice tints the artefacts with bright colours and weaves moiré effects over the pale Attic clay. Scratches in the record, cracks in the objects and splices between rolls of film produce glitches in the visual music sequence and mark the points where these superseded materials have been crudely and anachronistically glued together.’

Sophie Michael’s successor, Anna Ilsley, is a London-based painter who studied at the University of Brighton and the Prince’s Drawing School. Her work has focused on landscape in conjunction with myth and the role of women. We will report on her residency next year.



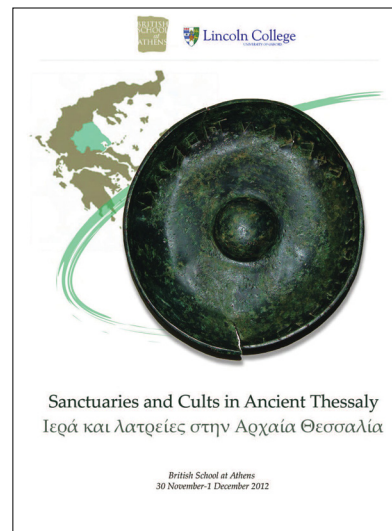
*Sophie Michael
holding a still from
Attica 13 (left);
Anna Ilsley: In
India (right).*



Fieldwork

In 2012–13, the School conducted field and/or study seasons on Ithaca, Keros and Kythera, and at Kenchreai, Knossos, Kouphovouno, Koutroulou Magoula, Lefkandi, Mycenae, Palaikastro, Pavlopetri, and Praisos. Together with the work of the Fitch Laboratory and Knossos Research Centre described below, and a conference on *Sanctuaries and Cults in Ancient Thessaly* (with colleagues from Thessalian ephoreias, the University of Thessaly and British and French universities), these projects formed a rich and varied research programme. 2012–13 also saw the launch of a new seminar series in epigraphy, a joint initiative of the BSA, the Epigraphic Museum, the École française d'Athènes, and the Greek Epigraphic Society. Eleven seminars brought together the epigraphic research community in Athens for regular presentations of on-going research.

Highlights of four projects are presented below: fuller details of these and other field seasons can found in *Archaeology in Greece Online* (<http://chronique.efa.gr>) and *Archaeological Reports*. We are as ever most grateful to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, 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 work took place — Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (ΚΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ, Piraeus), Mrs Ekaterini Dellaporta (2nd EBA, Cyclades), Dr Panagiotis Hatzidakis (ΚΑ' ΕΠΚΑ, Cyclades), Dr Paraskevi Kalamara (ΙΑ' ΕΠΚΑ and 23rd EBA, Chalkis), Dr Athanasia Kanta and Mrs Ioanna Serpetsidaki (ΚΓ' ΕΠΚΑ, Herakleion), Dr Konstantinos Kissas (ΔΖ' ΕΠΚΑ, Corinth), Dr Alkistis Papademetriou (Δ' ΕΠΚΑ, Nauplion and Ε' ΕΠΚΑ, Sparta), Dr Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou (ΙΔ' ΕΠΚΑ, Lamia), Dr Angeliki Simosi (Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities), Mrs Chryssa Sophianou (ΚΔ' ΕΠΚΑ, Ag. Nikolaos), and Mr Andreas Soteriou (ΑΕ' ΕΠΚΑ, Argostoli).



PALAIKASTRO

Carl Knappet (Toronto), Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol) and Alexandra Livarda (Nottingham) report on the second season of the *Palace and Landscape at Palaikastro* (PALAP) project in 2013, which focused on exploration of a new area of the settlement. The so-called ‘palace fields’ were thus named following a 2001 geophysical survey which indicated possible buried features of a scale and alignment consistent with a palatial building. With further geophysical work in 2012 apparently confirming the interest of the area, excavation zones were selected accordingly. However, the geophysical results proved to be misleading, and the areas of most promise revealed little but deep, gradual accumulations of colluvium. The sporadic finds in these levels are generally of mixed date,



Left: Palaikastro: plan of the town showing the new excavation area to the southeast (Argyris and Papadakis plots).

Right: Palaikastro: snake tube.



though with increasing depth they become gradually earlier from Late Minoan III, through Late Minoan I, to early Middle Minoan. These deposits were probably created by a gully which carried water down the steep slopes of Petsophas, perhaps in flash-flood events. It would have been logical to conclude that this gully then marked the edge of the settlement, but excavation a little further to the east, away from the town, produced both architecture and finds from the Late Minoan III and Late Minoan IB periods immediately beneath the topsoil. These discoveries indicate that the settlement was indeed more extensive than previously imagined, though further excavation will be needed to establish whether this area is the eastern edge of the town or a less peripheral area with possible civic buildings. Finds include a group of Late Minoan IIIA2–B material that could be interpreted as a shrine; the collapsed upper levels of a Late Minoan IB destruction event; and an enigmatic curving feature which probably dates to the Protopalatial period.

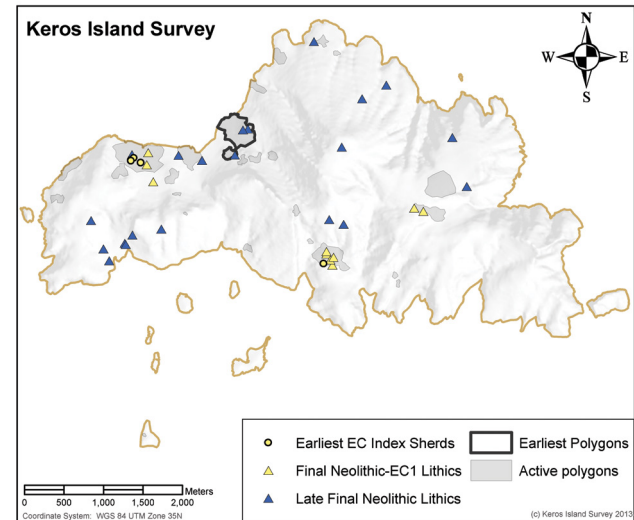
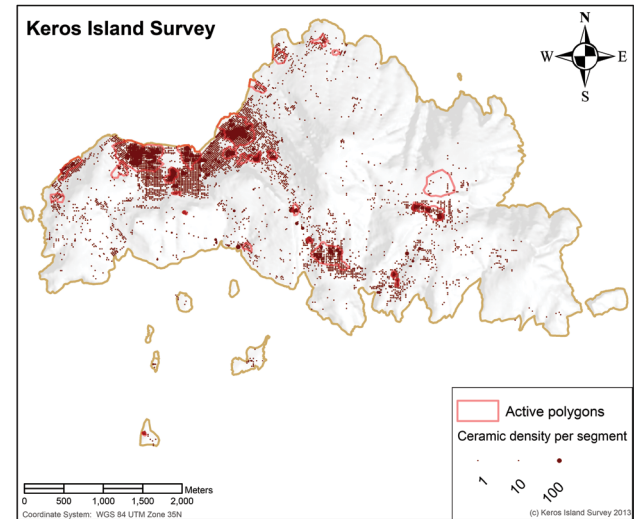
KEROS ISLAND SURVEY

Colin Renfrew (Cambridge), Mariza Marthari (Director Emerita, KA' EPIKA) and Ekaterini Dellaporta (Director, 2nd EBA) report on the second and final season of intensive survey. In addition to walking a further 445 tracts, including some of the more remote and mountainous parts of the island, intensive collection was carried out at 25 areas of interest, or 'polygons' (complete collection was carried out in 5 m² circles, with diagnostic ceramics and other special finds collected in 100 m² squares). The survey overall has now defined

and examined 26 polygons, concentrated mainly in the northwest coastal region but also found in most parts of the island apart from the furthest eastern areas. These represent areas of potential intensive, diachronic use over some 6.4% of the island's surface, with less intensive use, including agricultural use, documented by wider scatters and terracing. Most larger polygons exhibit use during different time periods, and the definition of sites within polygons during specific periods is a major aim of the forthcoming synthesis. The Early Bronze Age and Roman periods saw the widest activity, with more concentrated zones of activity in other periods. Late Bronze and Early Iron Age occupation is hardly attested, and Classical activity was strongly concentrated in areas such as Gerani and Megalo Kastro. The very low quantity of Hellenistic pottery is another notable feature of the data.

A total of 3592 chipped stone artefacts was collected: 99% are of Melian obsidian. The remaining materials include the distinctive white-spotted obsidian from Giali, local medium-quality grey-black chert, and three or four possible examples of imported cherts. The earliest material is a group of 18 Late Neolithic arrowheads, many tanged and with good parallels from Saliagos (Antiparos), Ftelia (Mykonos) and Strofilas (Andros). These were mainly isolated finds, often in the hilly hinterland, probably where they fell during the pursuit of game. Since no other finds are so early, it seems unlikely that Keros was settled during the Late Neolithic, but was rather visited for hunting, perhaps by populations from Naxos or Amorgos where contemporary settlements existed at Zas Cave and Minoa respectively. The earliest evidence for settlement on Keros may date to the Final Neolithic period. Assemblages with percussion blades (i.e. technically comparable to the Final Neolithic material from Kephala on Kea) come from two or three areas in the interior of the island at a relatively high elevation. Most of the chipped stone material dates to the Bronze Age, and mainly postdates Early Bronze

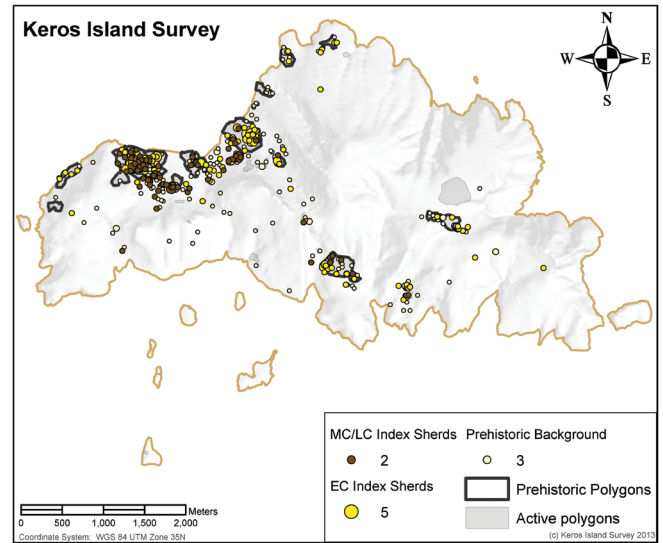
Keros: overall ceramic distribution and polygon outlines (above right); distribution of LN, FN and EC I lithics and ceramics (right).



Age I on the basis of the pressure blade dominated assemblages. A number of locations along the north coast (including polygons 1, 2, 4, and 7) have evidence for production in the form of cores and knapping debris; local populations were not, therefore, reliant on obsidian workers based at Dhaskalio. The latest diagnostic finds in the chipped stone assemblage are two obsidian hollow-based points, a distinctive type associated with the Middle Helladic southern Greek mainland. Rare in a Cycladic context, these may represent a new form of prestige good or practice imported from the mainland, perhaps alongside the Grey Minyan recognised in the ceramic assemblage.

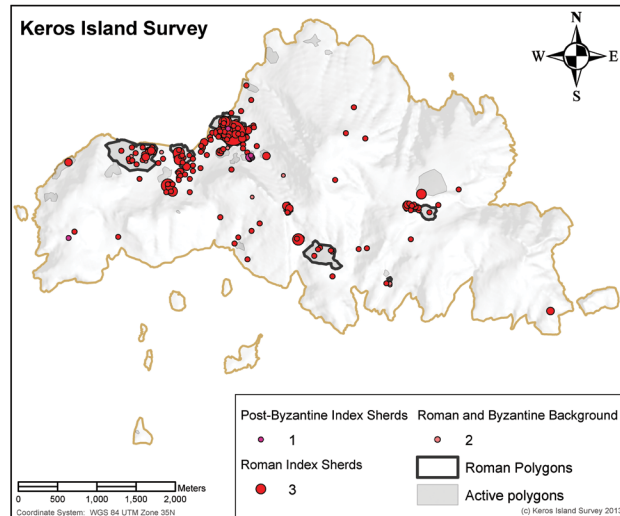
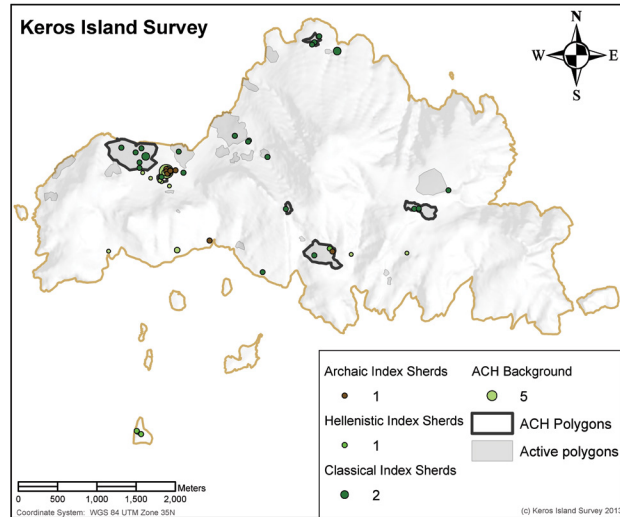
The earliest pottery so far identified corresponds to the Grotta-Pelos culture of the Cyclades, which potentially stretches into the end of the Late Neolithic (Final Neolithic elsewhere). No ceramics of canonical Late Neolithic date have been identified for consideration with the Neolithic obsidian projectiles. Pre-Dhaskalio activity or occupation on the island is tentatively suggested by four index types (cheese pot, rolled rim bowl, heavy burnished ware and organic/grog tempered fabric). Another 11 index types provide substantial evidence for occupation between late Early Cycladic I and Early Cycladic III: several can be tied to occupation contemporary with Dhaskalio Phases A–C, particularly the radiating slashed pithoid jar handles, kerbschnitt-decorated hat-shaped vessels, and sauceboat fragments. There is also a poorly preserved frying pan fragment with concentric stamped circle decoration on one surface. Special finds include fragments of Early Bronze Age marble figurines of both the schematic and folded-arm types, and several pieces of marble bowls.

Evidence of post-Dhaskalio Bronze Age occupation on Keros is provided by a further five index types, with a significant number of tripod legs from Minoan style cooking vessels. Grey Minyan sherds, potentially from the very end of the Middle Helladic period, and a lone bridge spout from a jug or jar have also been identified. It is unclear as yet how broad a period of activity is indicated by these sherds. Potential Late Helladic or Late Minoan sherds are so few and fragmentary as to suggest that Keros was largely uninhabited during this phase.



Keros: distribution of EC and MC/LC sherds.

Early Iron Age to Early Roman pottery is generally rare. There may be no Early Iron Age material, and the Archaic period is represented by just a handful of sherds from seventh- and mostly sixth-century decorated cups and kylikes, and a large bowl from an insular workshop. Black-glazed finewares form the majority of the material identified across the broader period; fifth- and fourth-century Attic imports plus a few fragments of local Cycladic imitations. These are mostly plain pouring, drinking and eating vessels (skyphoi, a few plates, cups or bowls, and a kantharos) and pouring vessels such as oinochoai, plus a well-preserved fifth-century red figure bell krater — shapes suitable for the domestic table or funerary use. The few lamp fragments date to the Classical period. The sole Hellenistic piece is an intact wheelmade unpainted example of a so-called Delian lamp (c. second-century BC), a



find which confirms some activity or occupation on the island during this phase.

The Middle Roman to Early Byzantine pottery gives both chronological and geographical information about the cultural and commercial relations of the island with the rest of the Mediterranean. It consists mainly of amphorae (LRA 1, 2, 13), red slip wares (ARS form 104, LRC forms 3 and 10) and lamps, which reveal exchange with Asia Minor, other Aegean islands, Cyprus and North Africa. Most of the identified sherd material dates to the sixth–seventh centuries AD, with few fifth-century examples.

The later Byzantine and post-Byzantine material includes late 14th-century AD protomajolica and 19th-century Çanakkale ware, Ottoman pipes of the 17th- to 19th-centuries, slipped and grooved pithoi, and various mid- to post-Byzantine amphorae. The densest concentrations of these sherds occur within polygons 1, 12 and 14, in the area of Konakia, though they also appear sparsely in the west and southeast.

The two Classical building complexes at Gerani and Megalo Kastro were planned, as were modern buildings at Konakia, tou Markou and the church of Panagia Hozoviotissa, and island-wide mapping of terracing features was completed.

Ethnoarchaeological study sought to establish a reliable toponymy, obtain information on land use, and document the material culture and architectural remains abandoned during the last century. A systematic search was made for looted Early Cycladic cemeteries, recording cavities and structures, and relating them to finds from the intensive survey. Potential graves were organised in clusters located in the area between Konakia and the hill of Gerani. Three petroglyphs were identified among the marble slabs in the area of the houses at Konakia and at tou Markou. All have engraved cavities arranged in spirals and are of the known repertoire seen in the petroglyphs now at the Museum of Apeiranthos on Naxos.

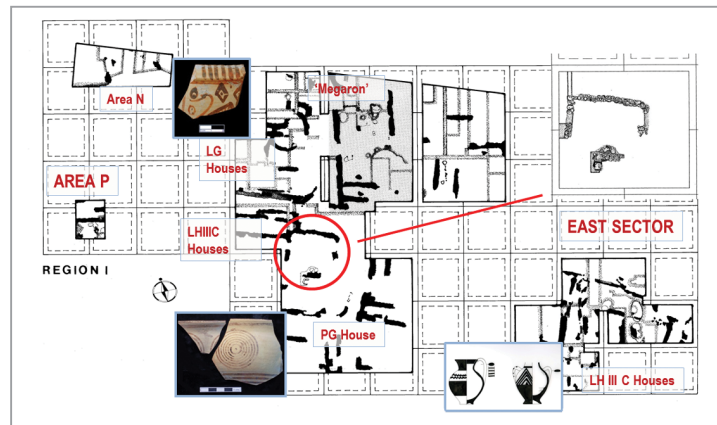
Keros: distribution of Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic sherds (above left); distribution of Roman, Byzantine and Post-Byzantine sherds (left).

LEFKANDI — XEROPOLIS

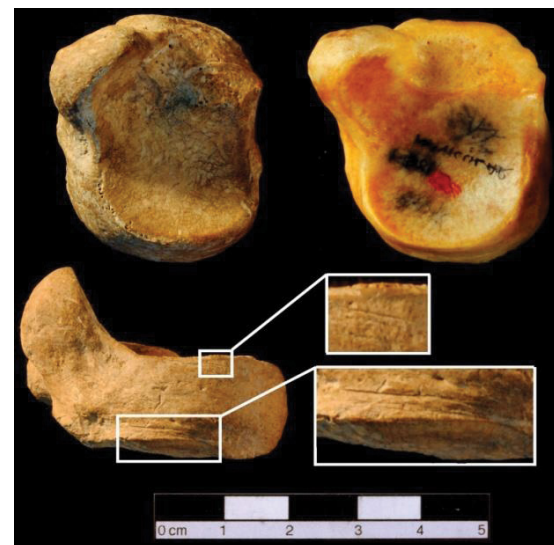
Irene Lemos (Oxford) reports on further work on the so-called ‘megaron’ in region I (now termed Building M), with some eight use-phases identified from LH IIIC Middle to Early Proto-geometric. Study of Sub-Geometric and Late Geometric occupation in the area revealed two small Iron Age buildings which reused materials from earlier structures. One is associated with Walls 68 (in the north) and 69 (in the east), while the other probably reused the west wall of the second major phase of Building M. A third, Sub-Proto-geometric or Late Geometric building located in the northwest is mostly lost to erosion. During this period, one pit was dug in the southwest part of Building M and another opened between Area M and the Late Geometric complex to the west (Area H). More work was undertaken in the area south of these structures where high quality Proto-geometric ceramics were associated with walls and surfaces.

Study of the figurines continued, and in region II, examination of the stratigraphical sequences of the ‘ritual zone’ began. Contexts within or immediately surrounding structures B and C were targeted to test the potential for identifying remains of distinctively ritual activity. A pilot study of the faunal remains used domestic deposits from region I as comparanda against which to assess potential structured ritual deposits. Notable finds include a disarticulated but near complete sheep skeleton in a pit within structure B, and isolated specimens such as a large portion of naturally-shed antler and a butchered lion humerus. Further study of their contexts will be pursued.

Study of coarse and cooking wares from well-dated Late Bronze and Early Iron Age contexts used polarised light optical microscopy to verify the range of fabrics identified in hand specimen and examine the use of raw materials and methods of vessel construction. The majority of samples contained quartz and phyllite inclusions consistent with the results of previous analysis of Middle Bronze Age fabrics from Lefkandi. Coarser varieties of phyllite fabrics occur in both LBA and EIA samples from pithoi and cooking pots. A small group of EIA samples and one LBA sample have fabrics that appear to be gneissic in character rather than phyllitic



Lefkandi: Building B1 (ringed) with the other principal features in Region I (above); butchered lion humerus from Region II (below).





Lefkandi: cooking pots of the Late Bronze Age (left) and Early Iron Age (right).

or schistose. Further research is necessary to clarify whether this reflects lithological variation in the quartz and phyllite source region, or whether significantly different raw materials were used. Two pithos fragments and one body sherd have serpentinite-rich fabrics similar to those noted in the Middle Bronze Age material. The large quantities of serpentinite suggest that an ophiolitic suite of rocks was the source, the closest outcrops to Lefkandi being to the north, at Phylla. A distinctive fabric of very well sorted quartz and mica belongs to a probably northern Greek imported EIA amphora. Finally, while few quartz and phyllite fabrics have inclusions of limestone, one possibly EIA sherd has a limestone-rich fabric.

Dislocations showing different orientations of clay structure (not typical of wheel-thrown pots) were found in a handmade Iron Age cooking pot and a Late Bronze Age coarse body sherd with internal wheel-rills. The latter may indicate that wheel-made cooking ware of this period was not thrown, but handmade and wheel-fashioned. Supporting evidence, while rarely conclusive, includes the absence of the spiral rill inside the vessel base that typically forms when clay is drawn up during wheel-throwing, and a rare example of a

vessel wall being thicker as it rises (the wall of wheel-thrown pots is usually even or grows thinner). Analysis of preferred fabric orientation revealed coil traces in large LBA coarse tubs, but proved inconclusive for cooking ware (noting that the structures of LBA and handmade EIA cooking pots are very similar).

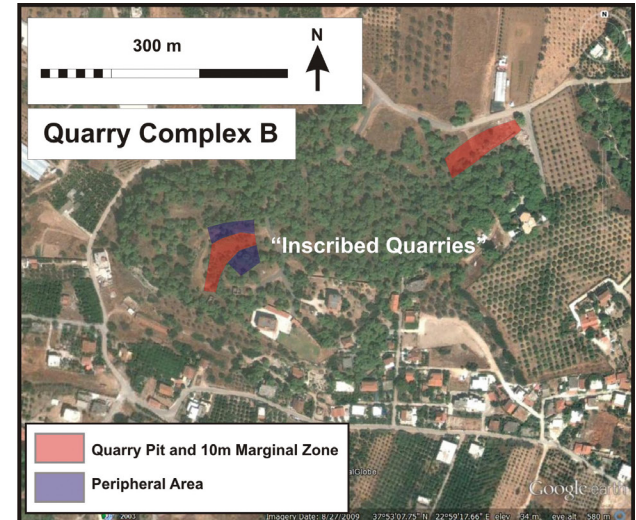
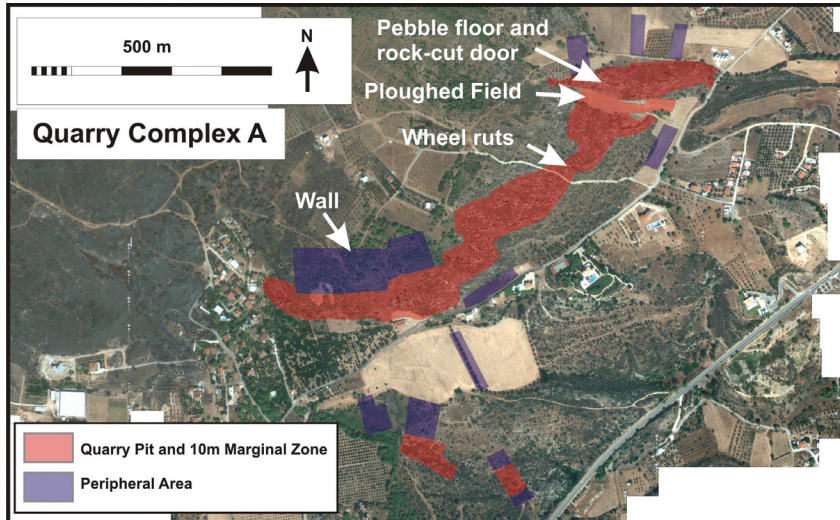
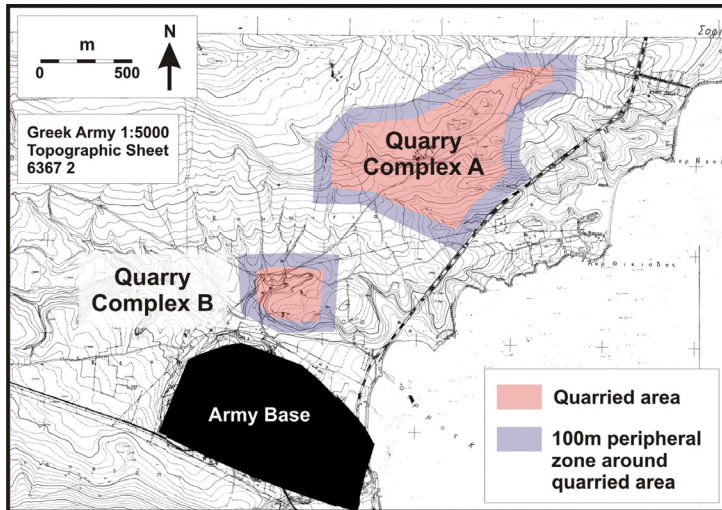
KENCHREAI QUARRIES SURVEY

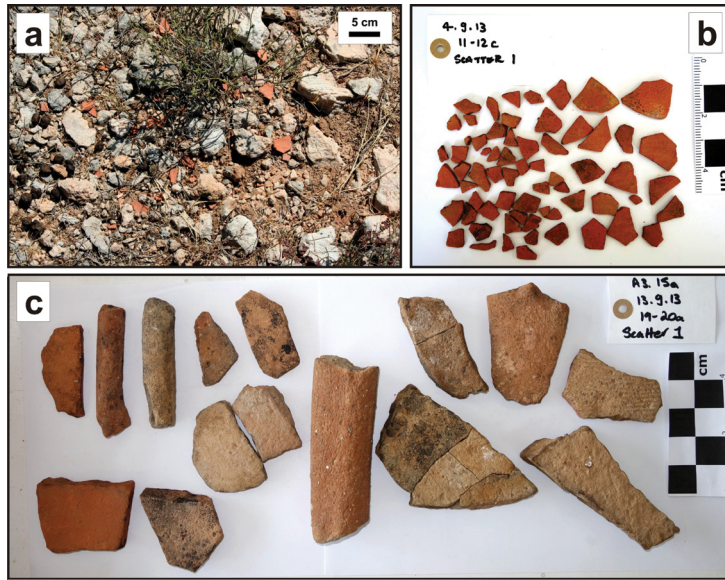
Chris Hayward (Edinburgh) reports on the first season of intensive pick-up survey in the ancient quarries of Kenchreai, conducted to identify the periods of quarrying and the types and locations of post-quarrying activity. Building upon his earlier close study of these quarries, the results of this combined archaeological and geoarchaeological survey will for the first time permit a holistic understanding of a major Greek quarry complex, the material culture of stone extraction, the subsequent use of the space, and its integration into local and regional historical and cultural contexts.

The study area comprised the two quarry complexes (A and B) plus a 100 m-wide zone around the quarried areas. The quarries are mostly a series of small, shallow pits. Some represent stone extraction over short periods (possibly for single projects), which should enable (uniquely within the Corinthia) close dating of quarrying activity at certain locations. Relatively undisturbed by modern activity, they preserve the deposition/formation processes operative in each area, and enable discrimination between material in primary (or close to primary) deposition and linked to a period of quarrying, and that redeposited during quarry operation in the immediate area (e.g. in clearance of debris), or deposited after quarrying had ceased. The survey methodology was designed to accommodate low artefact density in quarry interiors, differences in land use during quarrying and thereafter over a period in excess of a millennium, and scales of

Above right: Kenchreai Quarries Survey: coverage of the study area during the 2013 field season, locating some of the main finds and features.

Right: Kenchreai Quarries Survey: location of Quarry Complexes A and B and total study area (left); representative view of shallow pits, from central Complex A (right).





Kenchreai Quarries Survey: a typical scatter of thin-walled cup sherds (a) prior to collection and (b) after washing; a scatter of primarily Late Roman sherds showing joins and differential weathering.

activity from individuals and small work gangs to domestic groups and agricultural activities.

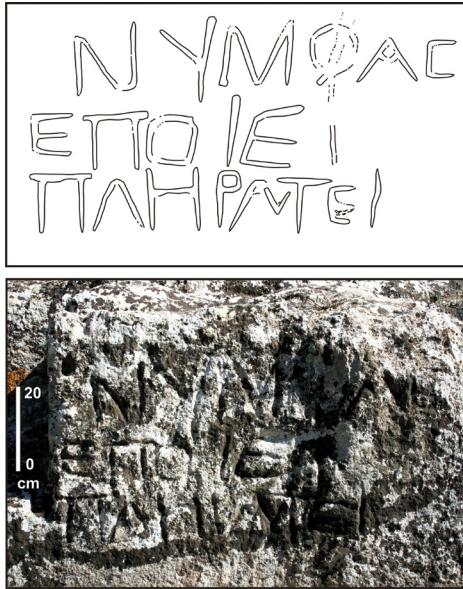
Quarry pit interiors and a 10 m margin around them were covered in 10 m-wide strips by walkers spaced 2 m apart. All visible artefacts were collected, numbered and located on quarry plans prepared from Hayward's geoarchaeological study. Distinct artefact scatters were recorded and collected as discrete features, thus maximising spatial information about artefact distribution. Initial study indicates a common association between ceramic deposition and quarry edges or quarry debris; multiple joins between sherds within scatters irrespective of date, thickness or hardness of firing (generally with old breaks and differential weathering); and different structures of

assemblage (tile plus storage vessel plus cups, for example, or single thin-walled cups, the latter often at quarry edges). It is thus likely that pottery can be associated with specific quarry activities and a spatial model of ceramic use developed. A large ploughed field lies within Complex A between two lines of quarry face, and may itself represent a series of buried quarry pits. This was divided into 5×5 m squares and a total artefact collection made to facilitate comparison between this ploughzone assemblage and assemblages from the uncultivated quarry pits. Finally, in order to identify activity in the near vicinity of the quarry pits, whether related to stone quarrying or to post-quarrying activities, a zone up to 100 m from the edge of the quarry pits was sampled in 25×25 m squares walked at 5 m spacing: artefact recovery was thus approximately 20% for each line walked.

Preliminary evidence indicates that activity in both complexes dates from the fifth century BC (when a significant amount of Attic black-glaze marks a shift from rare earlier Archaic sherds) to the fifth century AD, declining thereafter through the sixth and seventh centuries. The Classical date accords with the reference to the Kenchreai quarries as a stone source in the Epidaurian building inscriptions (*IG IV*² 103. 40–41).

Preliminary study of ceramics (3471 finds from 61 collection units) focused on two areas — the so-called inscribed quarries and the ploughed field. In 2012, Hayward located two inscriptions, apparently made by contractors or masons, in a series of small linked quarry pits at the western end of Complex B. These are the first inscriptions related to quarrying activity found in the Corinthia. Examination of quarry faces during the 2013 season revealed a further four inscriptions in the same area, also probably by contractors and/or masons. Most were deeply carved and in large letters. The general lettering style is of the Roman Imperial period: the names are all very rare and the onomastics suggest a probable date around the first to second centuries AD. The longest text reads:

ΝΥΜΦΑC
ΕΠΟΙΕΙ
ΠΑΗΡΑΝΤΕΙ
'Nymphas made (this) complete'



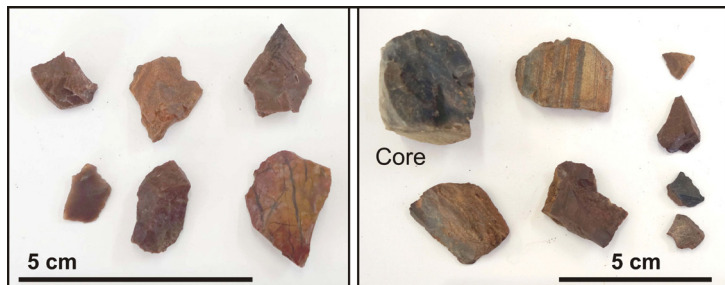
Kenchreai Quarries Survey: example of an inscription from the 'inscribed quarries' in Complex B.

This inscription (letters 0.10–0.14 m) was carved with a point-ended pick — the same tool used in quarry-related stone cuttings on adjacent stone surfaces — suggesting that Nymphas was a contractor and/or a stone mason. Others also appear to record names of contractors or stone workers responsible for areas of quarrying, and differentiation of hands suggests that individuals, rather than any authority, carved them.

The earliest identified material from the inscribed quarries consists of a few Argive and Attic black-glaze sherds dating from the late fifth century onwards. This area produced one of the largest ceramic collections in the complex, with the largest shape range (fine tableware, cookware, tile, pithos and amphora) and chronological span. Peaks occurred in the Classical–Late Hellenistic/Early Roman and Middle–Late Roman periods, with a small late 16th- to 18th-

century presence. The area immediately to the south contained nearly the same volume of material, but with a more consistently Roman–Late Roman chronological profile and a more limited shape range (mostly tile, pithos and amphora). The majority of finds from the inscribed quarries date to the Roman period: the main pottery forms are thin-walled drinking cups approximately contemporary with the preliminary date of the inscriptions. Fragments of these cups appeared across the area, but especially in the northern part where six main clusters within the quarry pit and on the unquarried edges are sometimes associated with other fineware or water storage vessels. Tiles and pithoi are quite common, appearing in clusters, mostly free of drinking cups, which may indicate the locations of structures near the quarry edges. Five cooking vessels were identified, including two Early Roman examples associated with tiles and pithoi. Post-quarrying occupation is represented by an early modern building immediately to the southwest of the inscribed quarries: a scatter of finds from this structure extends northwards and includes late 16th- to 18th-century monochrome glazed and unglazed domestic sherds.

The ploughed field within Quarry Complex A yielded a high density of ceramics. Preliminary examination of *c.* 1/5th of this material (some 4000 sherds and 284 tile fragments) revealed a preponderance of cooking and transport vessels and imported fine tablewares of largely Middle–Late Roman date. Settlement activity was contained within the field, and significant discrepancies in sherd density observed within it. The quality of the data set collected will support close spatial analysis of the chronological development of the settlement, the location of functions represented by vessel types, and comparison of the assemblage with that selected for use within the quarries. The earliest identifiable pottery is Archaic, but Archaic–Hellenistic sherds are rare on present evidence. Early Roman finds are more common, including cooking pots, jugs and several Brindisian and Northern Aegean (possibly Thasian) amphora sherds. The vast majority of finds are Late Roman. Lamps of Broneer's Types XXVII and XXVIII (second- to fourth-century) were relatively common, as were Late Roman (fifth- to sixth-century) cooking pots and LR 2 amphorae. ARS and LRC Ware imports (Hayes Form 3) and



Kenchreai Quarries Survey: lithic finds.

imitations are thus far the most commonly identified table vessels, strongly suggestive of sixth-century activity.

Significant numbers of lithics (blades, scrapers, cores and working chips, and flakes) were found in all parts of Complex A wherever vegetation was moderate, with many tools showing evidence of retouching. One particular concentration of finds represents the entire production process, including cores (some used to their maximum extent), working flakes and finished tools mostly of red chert, with a lesser number of banded and grey chert. A small number of blades of obsidian or pitchstone were also recovered. The source(s) and date(s) of these tools will be the subject of further study.

Ancient roads identified during the 2013 season and in Hayward's previous studies suggest that stone from the Kenchreai quarries was also transported to Isthmia and other Corinthian locations. In 2013, two short sections of wheel rut were observed in the northern part of Quarry Complex A. In one case the rut width indicates a relatively heavy vehicle and perhaps the carting of stone blocks, while on a nearby bedrock outcrop a series of narrow, shallow ruts is suggestive of the relocation of narrower gauge wheels to obtain the best purchase. In neither case was the opposite rut exposed, precluding measurement of the axle gauge.

Post-quarrying occupancy of quarry pits was traced in several locations. In the central part of Complex A, a series of collapsed structures within and immediately outside the adjacent quarry were represented by significant piles of rubble and a range of (probably Late Roman–early modern) roof tiles, of which nine distinct types were identified by visual inspection. In the northern part of Complex A, well-rounded pebbles polished on one face and with mortar on the other likely represent a floor surface laid within the quarry, possibly within a domestic space. A further example, which could also be contemporary with a period of quarrying, is a door threshold cut through the thin wall of bedrock remaining after the extraction of stone blocks from adjacent areas. The feature is hard to date given the scarcity of ceramics from this location.

The Fitch Laboratory

Through 2012–13 many of the Laboratory's on-going projects approached completion while new research initiatives ranged from Iron Age Macedonia to Neolithic Nubia, and from Roman Kephallonia to Minoan Crete. The end of the session saw major staff changes that brought to completion long-lasting collaborations while creating opportunities for new synergies. In spring 2013, Myrto Georgakopoulou moved to Doha to take up a lectureship in

Archaeological Science at UCL-Qatar after a long tenure at the Fitch Laboratory as Fellow in Archaeological Chemistry and subsequently the first Scientific Research Officer. Dr Georgakopoulou was instrumental in the establishment of the Fitch's Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence unit for chemical analysis. In addition to her fundamental work on the early metallurgy of the Aegean, she collaborated closely with the Laboratory Director in



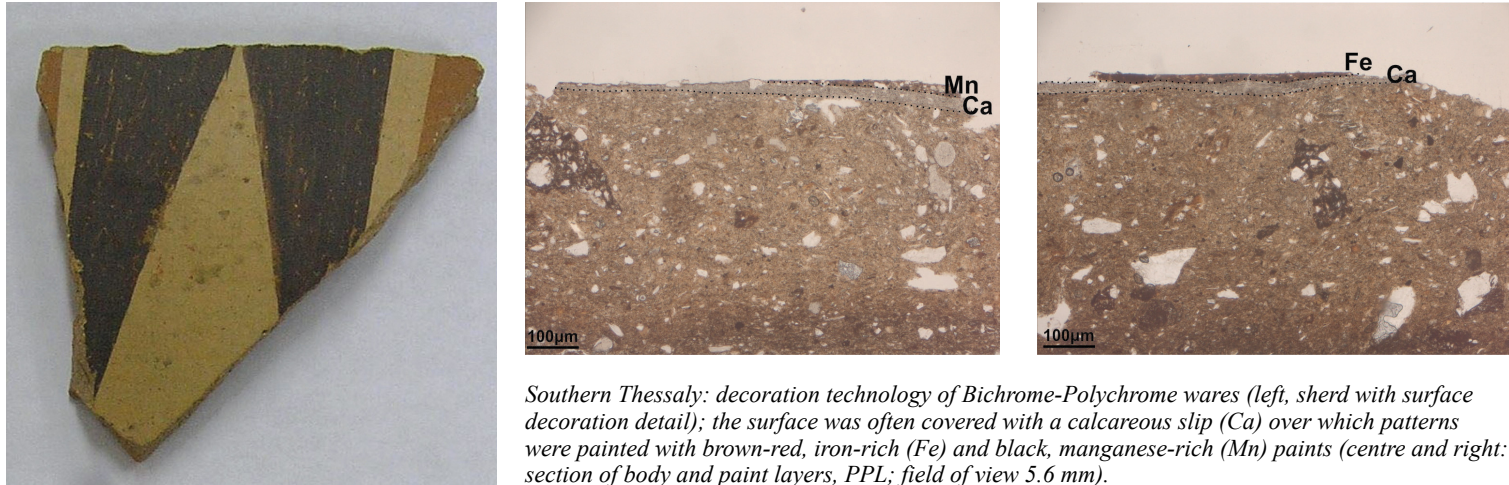
Former Fitch Scientific Research Officer Myrto Georgakopoulou (left) with her successor, Noëmi Müller (right).

promoting chemical analysis of ceramics and its integration with ceramic petrology, as well as the combined study of potting and metallurgical technologies within the same landscape (in the context of the Kythera Island Project). Her publications testify to these contributions, while opportunities for continuing collaboration opened between the Fitch Laboratory and her new host are already being realised with the arrival of the first Doha trainee.

Myrto Georgakopoulou's successor as Scientific Research Officer, Dr Noëmi Müller, took up her position on 1st September 2013. With an MSc in Chemistry (ETH Zurich, 2001) and a PhD on the technology of Bronze Age cooking ware from Akrotiri, Thera (Sheffield, 2009), followed by postdoctoral posts at the Universities of Barcelona and Cyprus, and the NCSR Demokritos, she has developed a strong science-based background in the investigation of inorganic archaeological artefacts and materials, focusing on the study of provenance and technology with a special interest in

archaeological ceramics. In addition to the application of chemical and mineralogical techniques to explore provenance, her research aims to address questions relating to the technological choices made in the production and consumption of ceramic vessels, in particular cooking ware. Her research examines the affordance (qualities, capacity and potential) of utilitarian ceramics, exploring the influence of technological choices in manufacture on mechanical and thermal properties. Dr Müller has already been involved in on-going projects at the Laboratory but is also developing new initiatives in diachronic research into the production and use of cooking pots in the Aegean.

The Williams Fellowship in Ceramic Petrology changed hands upon the completion of Areti Pentedeka's tenure in September 2013. Dr Pentedeka has collaborated in several laboratory projects over the years, gaining extensive experience in ceramics of all periods and many regions. Her research focused on Neolithic Thessaly, and the prehistory and history of the central Ionian islands. Her project on diachronic coarse and kitchenware production and consumption on Kephallonia and Ithaca (in collaboration with the Director of the ΑΕ΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Andreas Soteriou, and the BSA Director) showed that throughout prehistory, pottery production on both islands relied heavily on local resources. Thereafter recipes crystallised, production became more standardised, and imports steadily increased. One or two prehistoric recipes survived, but in the main new recipes emerged to crystallise from Hellenistic times onwards. Regional recipes, attested on both islands and on the coast of the mainland (in the Nikopolis area), were used for cooking pots during the Classical–Hellenistic, Roman, and Late Roman periods. Kephallonia and Ithaca, located on intersecting maritime trade routes, become part of the networks developing in the western world. In pre-Roman times, both islands participated in the wide trade networks of Corinth and Aegina. From Hellenistic, and notably from Early Roman, times onwards, trade in coarsewares intensified: cooking pots were produced in numerous workshops and circulated widely in the Mediterranean. Ithaca and Kephallonia favoured imports from Asia Minor (notably Ephesos and Phocaea) and to a lesser extent (central) Italy.



Southern Thessaly: decoration technology of Bichrome-Polychrome wares (left, sherd with surface decoration detail); the surface was often covered with a calcareous slip (Ca) over which patterns were painted with brown-red, iron-rich (Fe) and black, manganese-rich (Mn) paints (centre and right: section of body and paint layers, PPL; field of view 5.6 mm).

Dr Pentedeka's synthesis of old and new analytical data on pottery exchange in Neolithic Thessaly and Central Greece revealed a rich ceramic landscape within Thessaly, while Central Greece followed a different trajectory combining selective stylistic adoption with local technological practices. General stylistic similarity in the Neolithic repertoire throughout Thessaly is interpreted as a unifying factor. It is no coincidence that wide regional networks (as in the case of Late Neolithic grey, black burnished and black-on-red wares) tend to connect northern areas to the south of Thessaly. Conversely, all other networks (dating to Middle or Late Neolithic) seem rather localised, usually involving a few neighbouring sites. The most interesting of these, attested in the polychrome and bichrome wares of southern Thessaly, involves elaborate technology and decorative styles in a tradition of tempered clay pastes with grog fragments which derives from the main fabric identified as local to each site. Decoration is applied to the buff surface of the pot (whether or

not it bears a calcareous slip) in black (manganese-rich) and red (ferruginous) paint. Unlike other schemes of connectivity so far identified in Neolithic Thessaly, this illustrates a shared tradition of grog tempering confined to the southern part of the region, indicating close contacts between people (including potters) and the sharing of ideas rather than the circulation of pots.

Areti Pentedeka's successor as Williams Fellow, Dr John Gait, took up his position on 1st October 2013. Through his studies of European prehistory, Egyptology, and Sudanese archaeology at BA (Exeter 2003), MA and PhD (Liverpool 2005 and 2012) level, he has developed wide-ranging archaeological interests in both historic and prehistoric contexts. His doctoral thesis examined systems of pottery production and use within the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age cultures of Lower Nubia (Egypt/Sudan), focusing on the way in which material culture reflected underlying patterns of social organisation and economic activities, but also addressing

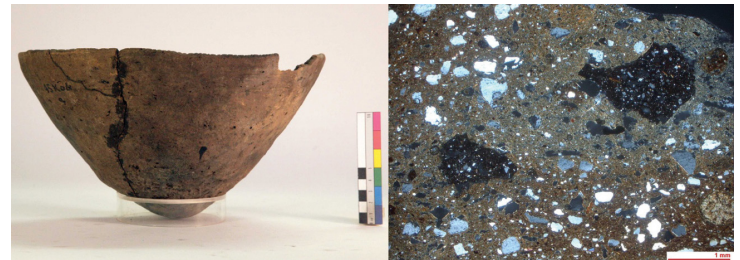


*Williams Fellow in
Ceramic Petrology,
John Gait.*

the nature of cultural and historical transitions within Lower Nubia during the fourth and third millennia BC. As a PhD student, he took the first training course in ceramic petrology offered by the Fitch. As the Williams Fellow, he will extend the Laboratory's established reputation as a leading centre of Aegean ceramic studies by undertaking research projects in a wide range of archaeological contexts in the Mediterranean and North Africa, including Crete, central Anatolia, Upper Egypt and Lower Nubia.

As the holder of a Fitch Bursary in 2012–13, John Gait conducted a pilot study of Early and Middle Nubian pottery from the late Neolithic A-Group (c. 4000–2500 BC) and early Bronze Age

C-Group (c. 2500–1500 BC), using 37 samples from the cemeteries at Koshtamna and Faras in Lower Nubia, which demonstrated the applicability of petrographic analysis to the investigation of low-fired pottery from the Lower Nubian Nile Valley. Despite the limited number of samples, interesting regional and diachronic patterns were identified. The use of grog temper was identified for the first time in Early Nubian pottery, in material from Koshtamna. A distinct textural variation between the fabrics of the pottery from Koshtamna and the more southerly site of Faras may indicate significant regional variation either in the natural raw materials used or in the preparation of clay pastes. These initial results have significant implications not only for the potential determination of the provenance of Early and Middle Nubian pottery (either by composition or technology), but also for the identification of localised long-term continuity in raw material procurement and/or processing. They pave the way for future investigations of intra-regional contact and exchange, as well as helping to address the question of cultural and historical continuity in Lower Nubia during the third millennium BC. Further study of a larger number of samples from a wider range of sites is now necessary to confirm these initial findings, but this work has already succeeded in demonstrating the utility of petrographic analysis in this region. The discovery of previously unrecognised



Lower Nubian Nile Valley: macroscopic view of an A-Group vessel (SACE E6162) together with a photomicrograph of the same vessel showing grog temper (XP, field of view = 5.5 mm).



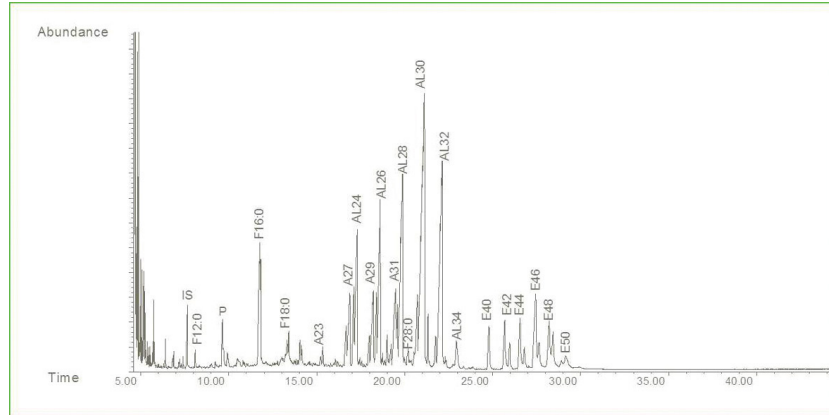
*Fitch Bursary holder,
Florence Liard.*

spatial and diachronic patterning cautions against over-reliance on macroscopic techniques for the examination of fabrics.

Another Fitch Bursary was awarded to Florence Liard for petrographic analysis of postpalatial pottery from Quartier Nu at Malia in the context of her PhD research at the Catholic University of Louvain. She examined 113 samples representative of both fine and coarse wares, local products and assumed imports, aiming to provide new insights into the still problematic organisation of Minoan communities after the fall of the Neopalatial political centres (c. 1450 BC). The postpalatial pottery assemblage in Quartier Nu shows an obvious predominance of imports over local products, especially among coarsewares. Pottery production at Malia, while limited, reached an appreciable level of standardisation, with certain recipes recalling proto- and neo-palatial practices. Coarseware production also displays functional specialisation, with distinct *chaînes opératoires* associated with cooking assemblages and with storage jars. The dominance of imports from north-central, south-central, and central/western Crete is particularly noteworthy as it coincides with the assumed dominance of Knossos during the so-called Mycenaean phase on Crete. Different trends in the origin of imports emerge between LM IIIA2/B and advanced LM IIIB. Pots

from eastern Crete appear mainly in earlier postpalatial contexts, while imports from the mainland, the Cyclades and the southern Pediada/Messara are mostly associated with advanced LM IIIB. Plainly, the different regions of Crete were not isolated during the postpalatial period. There is also a clear link with Minoan exchange networks and potting practices after the fall of the Bronze Age palatial systems, and an increased importance for the central-Cretan regions and the mainland.

Work continued on the long established Kythera Island and *Hellenisation of Macedonia* projects, while new initiatives were pursued at Eretria, Latoufi in Boeotia, and the sanctuary of Zeus on Mount Lykaion in Arcadia. *Hellenisation of Macedonia* is a cross-disciplinary investigation of the role of central Macedonia in Aegean networks during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age, focusing on issues of migration, identity, technology transfer, and the reproduction of craft traditions and consumption practices in the context of interregional contacts and colonisation. It draws upon collaborative work at two major sites, Toumba Thessalonikis and Methone in Pieria, plus a growing number of sites from the region for comparison. Current research focuses on ceramics, but it is planned to combine this with work on other craft traditions (e.g. metallurgy). Analysis of the inscribed pottery from the ‘ypogeion’ at Methone continued, undertaken by Evangelia Kiriatzi and Xenia Charalambidou in collaboration with Maria Roumpou (Athens), Antonis Kotsonas (Edinburgh), Manthos Bessios (KZ’ ΕΠΙΚΑ) and Yannis Tzifopoulos (Thessaloniki), with funding from the Centre for the Greek Language (Ministry of Education, Life-long Learning and Religions) and the European Union. Following the work on imported transport amphorae reported last year, analysis centred on the production and circulation of pottery in the broader area of the Thermaic gulf. The emerging picture is one of co-existing craft traditions and intense mobility at various scales on the local and regional level, indicating the active participation of individuals or groups from the area in wider networks across which people, products and raw materials circulated. This is evident in the early production of transport amphorae at a number of locations in the



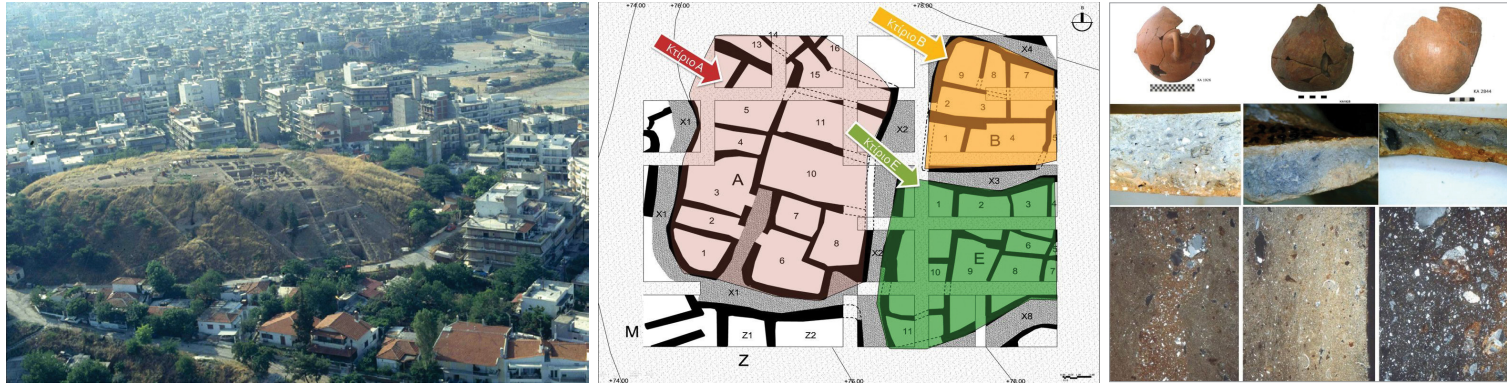
Transport amphora produced in the Thermaic gulf: results of organic residue analysis (right) indicate that its contents were associated with plant oil.

Thermaic gulf, their wide distribution across the northern Aegean, and the higher frequency of inscriptions and graffiti associated with merchants' activities in comparison with the rest of the Aegean. In spring 2013, different aspects of this work were presented at the 26th *AEMTh* Meeting in Thessaloniki and the Sixth Symposium of the Hellenic Society for Archaeometry in Athens.

Toumba Thessalonikis is the other focus of Fitch research in northern Greece. A comparative investigation of the pottery consumed by different households within the settlement during the transitional phases from the end of the Late Bronze Age to the beginning of the Early Iron Age is being carried out by Evangelia Kiriatzi in collaboration with Evangelia Vliora and Stelios Andreou (Thessaloniki). The emerging picture indicates that different households used pots of different manufacture and origin for the same functions, reflecting potential differences in the social identities of their members and in their connections with intra-site and interregional networks. A paper on this work will appear in the

proceedings of the conference celebrating *A Century of Research in Prehistoric Macedonia*, held at the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki in November 2012.

Three new research projects were initiated in 2012–13. The first is an INSTAP-funded study of late Early Helladic II pottery from the rescue excavation of a building at Latoufi in northwestern Boeotia — a project which builds on previous Fitch research at Orchomenos (by Thomas Tartaron and Marie Claude Boileau) and Thebes (by Jill Hilditch, Efi Kartsonaki and Evangelia Kiriatzi). Georgia Kordatzaki, in collaboration with Evangelia Kiriatzi, defined and characterised the fabric typology, combining information from macroscopic examination of the assemblage (by Kyriaki Psaraki of the Greek Archaeological Service) with examination of 104 thin sections under the petrographic microscope. Compositional and technological variation among the broadly local fabrics at Latoufi, even for the production of similar shapes, probably reflects a number of dispersed production units in northwest Boeotia. The



The tell site of Toumba Thessaloniki (left), where a number of LBA–EIA households (centre) provide evidence for the use of pots imported from various sources (right).

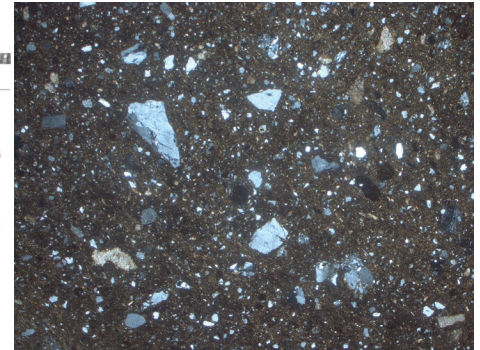
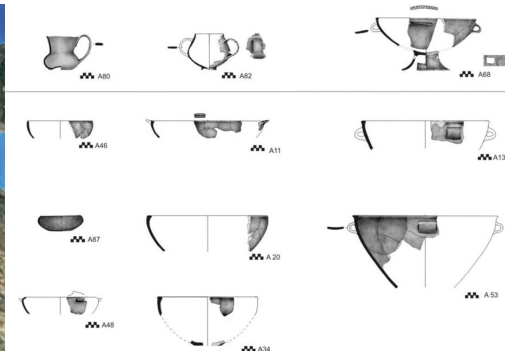
majority of the Latoufi fabrics resemble those of Orchomenos but are distinct from typical Theban fabrics. At least two distinct pottery production areas can thus be identified in Boeotia, one associated with the northwest (including Orchomenos and Latoufi) and the other with the southeast, so far associated mainly with Thebes. The products of each area circulated in the other, with pots of varying size, from small vessels to pithoi, appearing as imports at Latoufi and in Thebes. Exploratory comparison of samples from these three Boeotian sites thus reveals the great potential of a systematic and comparative petrographic study to deepen our understanding of production and exchange.

The second new project is a diachronic study of pottery production at the multi-period centre of Eretria (excavated by the Swiss School at Athens), aiming to characterise local products and investigate continuity and change in potting traditions. Macroscopic study of the Bronze Age pottery by Sylvie Müller Celka (Lyon) and Tobias Krapf (Basle) has identified a number of fabric groups. More than 150 samples, selected to represent these main groups

and cover their internal variation, were subjected to petrographic analysis with thin sections and chemical analysis through WD-XRF. A number of geological samples and samples of clay-rich building materials from the settlement itself have been also analysed to document locally available raw materials. Initial results indicate the use of different clay recipes for pots of different function and manufacturing requirements, and pinpoint those aspects of the local potting tradition which reveal continuity or change.

Finally, a programme of analysis of pottery from the sanctuary of Zeus on Mount Lykaion in Arcadia was initiated in collaboration with the University of Arizona and the ASCSA. One hundred samples were selected from the Final Neolithic to Late Bronze Age ceramics recovered from the altar. Combined petrographic and chemical analysis of this assemblage will provide the first evidence for the production and circulation of pottery of this period in the central Peloponnese.

Zooarchaeological research in the Fitch Laboratory was carried forward by the Senior Visiting Fellow for 2012–13, Maaïke Groot



The site of Latoufi (Boeotia) with typical local pottery shown in drawing (centre) and fabric microphotograph (right).

(Amsterdam), who completed her examination of the faunal remains from two seasons of excavation at Plakari near Karystos in southern Euboia (a collaboration between the VU University, Amsterdam and the IA' EPIKA). Evidence of Early Iron Age cult activity at the site comes from a *bothros* containing votive offerings,

pottery types linked to (ritualised) consumption of food and drink, and large quantities of animal bone. Study of these bones provides information about animal husbandry and the rural economy of the area at this time, as well as about cult practices. The assemblage consists of a mixture of heavily fragmented burned and unburned



Plakari: view from the hilltop (left); burned caudal vertebrae next to a complete tail from a modern sheep from the Fitch Laboratory reference collection (right).



bones — the burned bones being the remains of burned sacrifice, while the unburned bones are the refuse of sacrificial meals. When an animal was killed for sacrifice, a part was burned on the altar while most of the meat was consumed. The over-representation of femur and tailbone fragments in the burned bone assemblage fits expectations based on literary and iconographic sources and other zooarchaeological research — these elements are, not surprisingly, absent from the unburned assemblage. While the over- and under-representation of other elements can be explained by bone density and taphonomic processes, the lack of phalanges suggests that

hides were taken elsewhere for processing. The presence of a few bones from foetal or neonate animals may indicate the sacrifice of pregnant females, which is mostly associated with female divinities. Adult sheep and goats were preferred for sacrifice at Plakari, but this may reflect local availability rather than religious beliefs. Most sanctuaries for which animal remains have been analysed show a dominance of sheep and goats, but they also dominate in non-ritual sites. Since most of the meat of sacrificial animals was consumed, religion was no threat to local subsistence but rather provided occasions for the consumption of meat.

Knossos

2012–13 saw the Knossos research facilities heavily used by a number of large and/or long-running BSA projects. Over the winter, Katerina Papagiannis (Paris) and James Conolly (Ontario), specialists in microfauna and lithics respectively, studied material under the aegis of the Knossos Neolithic Project. In the spring, Peter Callaghan, Meike Prent, and Stuart Thorne continued work on the Roman pottery from the Little Palace North excavation, the last remaining large group from that excavation still under study. In the summer, the Knossos Urban Landscape team occupied the Stratigraphical Museum, while the directors of the upcoming excavation on Gypsades Hill, Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati), Amy Bogaard (Oxford) and Gianna Ayala (Sheffield), came for an extended period to prepare for the breaking of ground next year. In the autumn, Gerald Cadogan spent a month working on the pottery from Myrtos Pyrgos. Finally, Colin Macdonald and the team of specialists working with him on material from the South West Houses (Joanne Cutler, Don Evelyn, Angelos Gkotsinas, Valasia Isaakidou, Alexia Spiliotopoulou, and Polly Westlake) were regular presences throughout the year as this project nears completion.

The taverna and Stratigraphical Museum also housed a number of shorter projects, many conducted by young scholars. Iro Mathioudaki

studied the pottery from the South Polychrome deposit, Joanne Cutler continued her project on weaving tools, Celine Murphy worked on the figurines from the peak sanctuary at Philioremos, and Flora Michelaki on material from Skaniari. Anna Moles (BSA Library Research Assistant) spent several weeks examining the extensive human bone collection in the Stratigraphical Museum in order to develop a PhD proposal, and Caroline Jeffra spent two months in the spring continuing her postdoctoral project on ‘Minoan potting skills: a diachronic study of techniques and skilfulness at Myrtos-Pyrgos’. Caroline studied over 4500 vases covering most of the Bronze Age, recording the marks left by the various processes of clay preparation, forming, finishing decoration and firing, in order to construct a picture of potting skills through time. Finally, reflecting a busy year for BSA archaeology more generally on Crete, the taverna and library saw much welcome traffic as project directors Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol), Alexandra Livarda (Nottingham) and Irene Lemos (Oxford) brought student groups through on their way to excavations or (in the last case) on a tour of Cretan sites.

2012–13 was a year of change for one of the British School’s largest commitments — the Stratigraphic Museum Curatorial Project which aims to preserve and fully document the museum’s



*Knossos Curatorial
Project manager
Abigail Baker.*

extensive holdings. As reported last year, Polly Westlake, who has headed the project for a number of years with great commitment, left the School at the end of 2012 to move to Cyprus. Fortunately, a generously increased grant from INSTAP has enabled us to expand the team. The new full-time head, Abigail Baker, joined the School in June 2013 after completing her PhD at Birkbeck, University of London on *Ancient Narratives in the Modern Museum: Interpreting Classical Archaeology in British Museums*. Flora Mihelaki (a PhD candidate at UCL) re-joined the team in a newly-created part-time staff position. The project continues to offer training and work experience to a new generation, hosting students primarily from UK-based Masters programmes in Museum Studies on internships increased in duration to three months: Lucy Creighton (Manchester) and Eleni Nikolaidou (UCL) joined us in winter 2012, and Jon Burnett (Leicester) and Gwyneth Thomas (Swansea) in autumn 2013. Despite these staff changes, the project achieved a greater rate of progress than ever before.

Courses and Teaching

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The BSA Summer School continues to be a popular course for undergraduates wanting to learn about the landscape and remains of Greece, oversubscribed by two to three times the number of places available. In 2013, 30 students pursuing a range of degrees in Classical subjects were chosen from 12 universities across the UK to join the 41st annual course from 25th August to 14th September. The three-week programme began in Athens with lectures on the rediscovery of Greece by early travellers, a pottery handling session in the BSA museum, and a hike up Lycabettos Hill to see the topography of Athens in preparation for site visits in the following days. Site and museum tours in Athens and Attica were followed by a ten-day journey around the Peloponnese, visiting the Mycenaean

palaces of Mycenae and Tiryns and the vast ongoing excavations of Hellenistic Messene, exploring the topography of Pylos and the Bay of Navarino by boat, trying out skills in stone masonry with the team restoring the Temple of Apollo at Bassai, and concluding at the Panhellenic sanctuary at Olympia.

The course was taught primarily by the Assistant Director and the Knossos Curator, with guest talks by Conor Trainor (pottery), Heinrich Hall (prehistoric galleries at the National Museum), and Konstantinos Papadopoulos (Bassai temple). The course manager, Duncan Howitt-Marshall, looked after the health and well-being of the group, as well as teaching at a number of sites.

We are most grateful for the continuing support of several institutions and societies which provide the much needed financial



Undergraduates on the 2013 summer school embark for a boat trip in the Bay of Navarino.

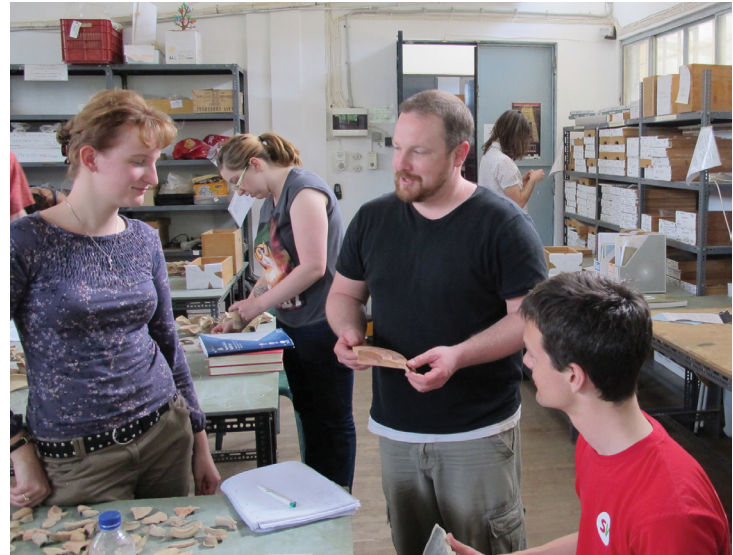
assistance which enables us to keep the course fees low and to offer 12 bursaries to help students who would not otherwise have been able to accept their places. In particular, we thank the Craven Committee, University of Oxford; the Classics Faculty of the University of Cambridge; the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies; the Classical Association; and the Gilbert Murray Trust.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN PREHISTORIC, GREEK AND ROMAN POTTERY

Perhaps the most significant development at Knossos was the inauguration of a new series of two-week long postgraduate training courses, fulfilling a long-held ambition to use our facilities and collections to train a new generation of scholars in the skills needed

to study archaeological material in the field. This year the course focused on the study of pottery, spanning the full range from the Early Bronze Age to Roman times. Twelve students (the maximum capacity of the taverna) were taught by the Curator, Antonis Kotsonas, Colin Macdonald and Conor Trainor, with guest lectures and practical tuition from Caroline Jeffra, Carl Knappett, Nicoletta Momigliano, and Denitsa Nenova. Two local potters, Vasilis Politakis and Antonis Araviakis, spent considerable time giving practical demonstrations of the processes of pottery production covering a variety of ancient techniques and the modern system of pithos production. Student feedback confirms that the course was both successful and enjoyed. It will run again in the 2013–14 session.

Students on the postgraduate course in prehistoric, Greek and Roman pottery at work in the Stratigraphic Museum, Knossos.





*Postgraduate course in
Greek epigraphy 2013.*

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN GREEK EPIGRAPHY

The third BSA epigraphy course (24th March–27th April 2013) was taught principally by Dr Graham Oliver (Liverpool) and the Assistant Director, with the assistance of a small number of guest lecturers. Nine students took part (seven from UK institutions) in a programme that began with a hands-on introduction to reading and recording techniques, and continued with examination of inscriptions in context on archaeological sites as well as in museum collections, in order to understand the epigraphic landscape of ancient Greece. A series of lectures on historical and thematic subjects showed how epigraphy can be deployed across a range of classical subjects and questions. Armed with this background, students spent the second week based

at the Epigraphic Museum, where each was assigned an inscription associated with their research from which to create their own edition. The process involved supervised reading and recording of what they could see on the stone, and then a thorough search in the BSA Library for earlier editions and relevant bibliography. The results of their labours were shared with the group on the final day, with many excellent presentations, some of which are now in process of publication. Thanks are due to the Epigraphic Museum Director, Mr Athanasios Themou, and his team for a very productive collaboration and fruitful learning environment, and to the guest speakers, Professors Leslie Threaght (Berkeley) and David Braund (Exeter).

INTRODUCTION TO CERAMIC PETROLOGY

The Fitch Laboratory hosted its fourth postgraduate training course on ceramic petrology from 3rd–14th June 2013, taught by the Laboratory Director and Dr Ruth Siddall (UCL). From the large number of applications received, the 11 participants formed a multi-cultural group of young and senior scholars from distinct academic backgrounds, including archaeology professors from Yale, Dartmouth and Calabria, and PhD candidates from the Universities of Cambridge, Athens, Melbourne, Barcelona, Cincinnati, Vienna, Thessaly, and Florida State. Their research covered ceramics of different regions and periods, from prehistoric China to Late Roman cooking pots in the western Mediterranean, and from Bronze Age pottery traditions in the Aegean to Hellenistic wares in Bulgaria. In daily lectures and practical classes they were taught optical polarising light microscopy, the identification of the main rock-forming minerals, the use and interpretation of geological maps, and the analysis of ceramic thin sections to reconstruct provenance and technology. A field class to Aegina provided hands-on training in prospection for, and sampling of, raw materials, as well as observation of contemporary potting practices in a traditional pottery workshop. For the last two days, each participant 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 course culminated in a graduation ceremony and farewell party in the School garden.



Left: Fitch course in ceramic petrology: prospecting for clay during the Aigina fieldtrip

Right: Participants in the 2013 teachers' course.



INTENSIVE COURSE FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

Summer 2013 saw the launch of a new series of intensive, four-day courses for the continuing professional development of school teachers. Focused on the archaeology, art, and history of Classical Athens, the first course, taught between 11–14 July, was tailored to the needs of teachers tackling a number of papers in the A-level Classical Civilisation and Ancient History syllabus, helping them to develop teaching materials and offering guidance to those planning to bring school groups to Greece.

Sixteen teachers toured the major sites and museums of Athens with the Assistant Director. The course delivered resources to support the teaching of Athenian democracy, empire, Greek architecture and sculpture through visits to the Athenian Acropolis, Ancient Agora, Pnyx, and Piraeus, and the National Archaeological and Epigraphical Museums, as well as a day trip to the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi. The group was introduced to School's facilities and museum where Professor Robin Lane Fox (Oxford) gave two fascinating lectures on Alexander the Great, and Athenian imperialism, offering expert advice on how to tackle these difficult subjects, challenging old views and exploring new evidence.

As part of our developing commitment to support teaching in the Classics, the School will run another four-day intensive course in 2014 on *War, Sport, and Sanctuaries in Ancient Greece*. These themes will be explored through site visits around Athens and to the Panhellenic sanctuaries of Delphi and Olympia, as well as the Bronze Age palaces of Tiryns and Mycenae. In addition, the BSA is collaborating with the Department of Greek and Latin at University College London in a study day on fifth-century Athens for secondary school teachers to be held in London on 19th February 2014. The course will provide an opportunity for anyone teaching subjects related to classical Greece (for GCSE, A-level or IB) to brush up on the latest research in the fields of literature, history, archaeology and epigraphy. Experts from UCL and the BSA will offer lectures and seminars on various aspects of fifth-century Athens, including hands-on activities. Thanks to the generosity of the A. G. Leventis Foundation, attendance is free, and the event is open to all teachers at secondary schools, PGCE students, and PhD students interested in a career in secondary school teaching.

Students and Research Fellows

The 2012–13 Visiting Fellow, Professor Robert Holland (Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London/KCL) stayed at the School from January to April pursuing research into the pattern of Anglo-Hellenic relations since 1821 and preparing for the conference on *Greece and the Levant in the Age of Empire since 1800*. While in Athens he worked in the Archive on the papers of Irene Noel-Baker relating to refugee work in 1912, and took an advanced course in modern Greek. Professor Holland's successor in 2013–14, Professor Tony Spawforth, will come into residence in February 2014.

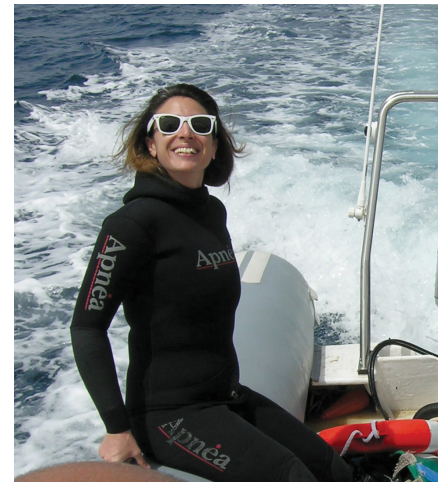
The Early Career Fellow, Dr Katerina Douka (RLAHA, Oxford), worked on a project entitled 'Constructing a new chronological framework for the earliest Neolithic in the Aegean', which features the application of the most advanced AMS radiocarbon dating to samples from major Early Neolithic sites in Greece. The School has

been fortunate to appoint two Early Career Fellows in 2013–14; Dr Silvia Ferrara (Rome) for the study of Cretan hieroglyphic script, and Dr Ilse de Vos (London) for research in Byzantine palaeography.

In 2012–13, Leventis Fellow Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou completed a further field season on the Mazotos Shipwreck Project (directed by Professor Stella Demesticha of the University of Cyprus) where she collected data for the study of natural site formation processes. A current meter was placed at the wreck site to monitor sea-bottom currents, and cores were extracted for sedimentological analysis in the Laboratory of Marine Geology and Physical Oceanography of the University of Patras. Dr Papadopoulou also participated in the Southern Euboean Gulf Project, and in the excavation of a Mycenaean shipwreck at Modi. She gave papers at the WAC-7 conference in Jordan and the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of Cyprus, and she is currently collaborating with Dr Nicolas Argenti



*2012–13 Visiting Fellow, Robert Holland (below);
2012–13 Early Career Fellow, Katerina Douka (left);
Leventis Fellow Chryssanthi Papadopoulou en route to
the Mazotos shipwreck (right).*





2012–13 School Student, Semele Assinder (left); 2012–13 Macmillan-Rodewald Student, Caroline Thurston (right); 2013–14 Macmillan-Rodewald Student, Martin Gallagher (far right).



(Brunel) in preparing a session on ‘Humanity at sea: hybridity and seafaring’ at the international conference of the Association of Social Anthropologists to be held in Edinburgh in June 2014.

The Macmillan-Rodewald Student, Semele Assinder (Cambridge), completed six months’ research in the Archive in preparation for the publication of her doctoral thesis, *Greece in British Women’s Writing, 1866–1915*, before resigning her studentship to take up a school teaching position. Thereafter, Library Research Assistant Anna Moles undertook the domestic duties attached to the studentship and received a Macmillan Bursary for the remainder of the session. The School Student, Caroline Thurston (Oxford), researched the co-occurrence of terracotta figures and figurines in mainland Greece, Euboia, the Cyclades and the Dodecanese, from 1200–700. She travelled widely to visit excavations and study figurines in museum collections, and

continued to work on the publication of the figurines from the latest excavations at Lefkandi. In October 2012 she participated in the excavation of a tholos tomb at Koutroulou Magoula. She is warmly thanked for her work in reviewing and developing hostel facilities, and (with Anna Moles) in drawing up a handbook for School students. At the end of the session she returned to Oxford. The 2013–14 session thus saw a completely new intake of School Students. The current Macmillan-Rodewald Student, Martin Gallagher (Oxford), is researching for a DPhil thesis on the urbanisation of northern Greece. The Richard Bradford McConnell Studentship (formerly the School Studentship) was divided between Benjamin Earley (Bristol), for postdoctoral work on the reception of Thucydides in political thought from 1750–1850, and Rebecca Raynor (Sussex) for a postdoctoral project on religious frescoes in Matera (southern Italy).

Other Awards

CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS

Dr Michael Iliakis (University College London)

Mobility of mercenaries within the Achaemenid Empire (c. 550–330 BC) and its Seleucid successors (312–63 BC)

Mr Stefanos Keramidas (Universities of Manchester and Newcastle)
Recent advances in museum interpretation. Researching exhibitions in the UK.

Dr Konstantina Zanou (University of London)
Between two Patriae. Transnational Patriotism in the Ionian and the Adriatic, 1800–1830

THE JOHN MORRISON FUND FOR HELLENIC MARITIME STUDIES

Mr Ioannis Triantafyllidis
Underwater survey of the Archaic harbour of Aegina

Ms Julia Leikin
Research into St Petersburg archives relating to maritime activity and law in the Aegean and Black Seas in the long eighteenth century

FIELDWORK BURSARY

Mr Nicholas Moulton
To attend the Keros survey

THE HECTOR AND ELIZABETH CATLING BURSARY

No applications received.

THE ELIZABETH CATLING MEMORIAL FUND FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAUGHTSMANSHIP

Ms Denitsa Nenova
Drawing at Knossos

THE RICHARD BRADFORD MCCONNELL FUND FOR LANDSCAPE STUDIES

Ms Bela Dimova
The relations between Greek and indigenous communities on the West Black Sea coast during the 7th–3rd century BC (Iron Age Ahtopol, Bulgaria)

THE VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES

Dr Constantinos Paschalidis
The Mycenaean cemetery at Clauss, near Patras.

Fundraising and Development

In 2012–13 the School received one of its largest ever donations in the form of the residue of the Richard Bradford Trust. As the Chairman reports, the generosity of the Trustees affords us much needed security in a period of increasing financial uncertainty. We continue to benefit greatly from many small gifts from supporters worldwide which together amount to a very substantial sum (the School received some £120,000 in the financial year 2012–13). 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 library report.

We are, however, particularly grateful for a number of larger donations: in addition to the Friends of the British School, we thank

especially Mr Donald Borer, Mr Nicolas and Mrs Matti Egon, FOSS Productions, Mr Athanasios C. Laskaridis, and Magikon Productions. 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 Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies, the J. F. Costopoulos Foundation, the Society of Dilettanti, the Goldsmiths' Company, INSTAP (for fieldwork and the Knossos Curatorial Project), and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

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Assistant Librarian:

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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.

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Trustees' Report

YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

The Council presents its report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2013. 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 statutes which were last amended on 12 February 2013.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Council consists of the Chair, Honorary Treasurer, 1 representative of the Vice-Presidents, 4 members elected by the School's Subscribing Members for a 4-year term, 2 members elected by School's Regular Members for a 2-year term, and 4 nominated members elected by Council for a 4-year term (currently transitional arrangements are in place to bring membership in this last category to its full complement). A Vice-Chair is elected from its number. The Chairs of the Committees for Archaeology, for Society, Arts, and Letters, and for Finance and General Purposes are ex-officio members of Council. Trustees are recruited from all constituencies represented in the School's activities: nominations for election by Subscribing and Regular Members may be made by any such Members.

Election is by postal ballot. The representative of the Vice-Presidents is elected by the Vice-Presidents. The Search Committee considers the balance of skills and interests represented on the Council whenever a nominated vacancy arises, identifies potential nominees by all appropriate means, and puts forward names for consideration so as to ensure that the Council is equipped to exercise critical scrutiny of all areas of the School's operation. Where the Council perceives the need for particular specialist experience to be represented on the Council, it shall have the power to co-opt one further member of the Council for a term of up to four years. Such a co-option must have the support of three-fourths of those present at a meeting of the Council.

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

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The School is governed by its Council, whose members are Trustees under the terms of the Charities Act 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): the current membership is listed on page 47. Charge of the School in Greece is delegated to the Director, who reports to the Council. S/he is the principal executive officer and principal accounting officer of the School and represents it in all its relations with the Greek State, Greek Entities of Public law, the Greek Archaeological Authorities and any third parties whatsoever. Council retains the power to intervene directly in the management of the School in Greece in the case of misconduct or other emergency.

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

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The purpose and objectives of the School are defined in Articles 1–10 of the Statutes. The School's mission statement, strategic plan for research, and corporate plan may be consulted on www.bsa.ac.uk.

The School's activities in furtherance of these objectives consist of: the conduct of research in archaeology and in all other disciplines pertaining to the study of Greek lands from antiquity to the present day; the provision of teaching for undergraduates, postgraduates and schoolteachers; the provision of facilities for research for individual scholars (notably the library, archive, and Knossos centre) and assistance with application for permits for study; the provision of fellowships, bursaries and studentships to promote research links between the UK and Greece.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Activities conducted, and awards made, during 2012–2013 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pages 1–43.

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 Sir Adam Ridley (Vice-Chair and Chair of the Finance and General Purposes Committee)
 Dr Carol Bell (Honorary Treasurer)
 Professor Irene Lemos (Chair of the Committee for Archaeology)
 Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith (Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters)
 Mr Gerald Cadogan (Vice-Presidential Representative)
 Dr Zosia Archibald (until 31 March 2013)
 Dr Pamela Armstrong
 Ms Semele Assinder
 Dr Jean-Sébastien Balzat (until 31 March 2013)
 Dr Robert Barber
 Professor Roderick Beaton
 Professor John Bennet
 Dr Michael Boyd (from 1 April 2013)
 Mr Kevin Feeny
 Ms Fiona Gledhill
 Ms Rosemary Jeffreys
 Dr Milena Melfi (from 1 April 2013)
 Dr Nicoletta Momigliano (from 1 April 2013)
 Dr Nigel Spencer (until 31 March 2013)

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 Dr C. K. Williams II, FSA

DIRECTOR

Professor Catherine Morgan

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 St Albans AL1 3AW

LONDON OFFICE

10–11 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 pages 50–58. The School's activities, shown under 'Unrestricted Funds' in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a surplus of £340,871 (2012 deficit of £40,976). The Euro weakened against Sterling during the year and this rate averaged 0.82£/€ during the year, compared with our budget of 0.90£/€ and a rate of 0.88£/€ during 2012. In view of the difficult economic situation in Greece, we have continued to manage currency operations and bank balances very carefully. Even though the exchange rate was in our favour compared with the budget, we continued to experience large increases in utility costs and in Greece.

We received a major unrestricted donation during the year when the Trustees of the Richard Bradford Trust agreed to transfer the entire funds of the trust to the School. We are extremely grateful for this donation, which amounted to £371,439. This donation made a major contribution to the overall increase in our Unrestricted Funds of £425,670 during the year and, at year end, our Unrestricted Funds stood at just over £1 million. This represents a strong recovery since the low point of 2006, when Unrestricted Funds had fallen to below £150,000.

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 increased during 2013 (resulting in an unrealised gain of £350,168 compared with an unrealised loss of £54,356 in 2012). Our investment income also rose from £129,940 in 2012 to £143,449 in 2013 as the income consequences of asset allocation decisions taken by the Investment Committee were realised.

Overall, the School's unrestricted reserves increased from £577,043 to £1,002,713 over the year. 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 to the BSA's Council for the management of its investments. The objectives of the Investment Committee of the BSA are to manage the School's funds in order to generate as high an income as possible while achieving some capital growth within a policy of prudent management.

For the time being the Investment Committee has chosen to achieve these objectives largely by allocating its resources to a small number of managed funds with exposure to fixed income securities, equities and property. The Committee's energies are therefore currently directed mainly towards maximising performance by prudent and effective asset allocation between these funds. The present policy is driven mainly by the portfolio's size, but if this were to increase, the Committee might choose to change its strategy and invest directly in shares or bonds through a stockbroker.

The Committee may from time to time invest directly in other quoted securities, but its overall policy will always be driven by the need to generate income within a prudent and careful strategy.

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 (provision of accommodation, teaching, permit applications, academic guidance and research facilities), to the provision of grants and scholarships, and to the range of Library services, academic lectures, and e-resources provided free of charge (the last via www.bsa.ac.uk).

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The following statement which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' statement of auditors responsibilities, 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 accounting standards (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;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation

The trustees are responsible for keeping 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 (12 November 2013)

Signed on its behalf by

Dr C. Bell — Honorary Treasurer



PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

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

Independent 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 2013 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 (APB'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 Trustees 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 2013 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 Auditor
45 Grosvenor Road
St Albans
Herts
AL1 3AW

15 November 2013

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 2013

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2013 £	Total Funds 2012 £
Incoming Resources						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Voluntary Income						
• Grant from British Academy		709,000	—	—	709,000	709,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		—	71,042	—	71,042	17,000
• Donations and legacies		451,656	199,109	—	650,765	233,463
• Subscriptions and admission fees		21,990	—	—	21,990	23,753
Total Voluntary Income		1,182,646	270,151	—	1,452,797	983,216
Investment income – UK listed investments		38,905	29,102	75,442	143,449	129,940
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds		1,221,551	299,253	75,442	1,596,246	1,113,156
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		54,769	—	—	54,769	62,134
• Project & course income		120,107	—	—	120,107	77,416
• Hostel income		78,868	—	—	78,868	86,216
• Miscellaneous		20,397	—	—	20,397	15,057
Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities		274,141	—	—	274,141	240,823
Total Incoming Resources		1,495,692	299,253	75,442	1,870,387	1,353,979
Resources Expended						
Costs of generating funds						
Costs of generating voluntary income	2	25,960	—	—	25,960	42,424
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		555,398	16,750	5,658	577,806	611,447
• Research		252,175	50,568	63,335	366,078	394,841
• Hostel		107,228	—	—	107,228	109,346
• Communications & outreach		151,596	—	—	151,596	136,859
Total Charitable Activities	3	1,066,397	67,318	68,993	1,202,708	1,252,493
Governance costs	4	62,464	—	—	62,464	57,383
Total Resources Expended	5	1,154,821	67,318	68,993	1,291,132	1,352,300
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers		340,871	231,935	6,449	579,255	1,679
Transfers between funds	13 & 14	—	6,270	(6,270)	—	—
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		340,871	238,205	179	579,255	1,679
Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:						
Realised		—	—	—	—	(229)
Unrealised		84,799	73,867	191,502	350,168	(54,356)
		84,799	73,867	191,502	350,168	(54,585)
Net Movement in Funds		425,670	312,072	191,681	929,423	(52,906)

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2013 £	Total Funds 2012 £
Opening Funds at 6th April 2012		577,043	984,000	1,596,035	3,157,078	3,209,984
Net Movement in Funds		425,670	312,072	191,681	929,423	(52,906)
Closing Funds at 5th April 2013		<u>1,002,713</u>	<u>1,296,072</u>	<u>1,787,716</u>	<u>4,086,501</u>	<u>3,157,078</u>

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The surplus for the year calculated on an historical cost basis is £579,255 (2012: £1,450 surplus). The notes on pages 52–58 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2013

	Notes	2013	2012
		£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	205,184	237,252
Investment property	7	85,000	85,000
Listed investments	8	3,639,241	2,809,367
		<u>3,929,425</u>	<u>3,131,619</u>
Current Assets			
Stock of publications		44,251	74,158
Debtors	9	54,963	67,084
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>411,630</u>	<u>235,336</u>
		510,844	376,578
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(114,841)</u>	<u>(107,246)</u>
Net Current Assets		396,003	269,332
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,325,428</u>	<u>3,400,951</u>
Provision for liabilities	11	<u>(238,927)</u>	<u>(243,873)</u>
Net Assets		<u>4,086,501</u>	<u>3,157,078</u>
Represented by:			
Funds			
Unrestricted	12	1,002,713	577,043
Restricted	13	1,296,072	984,000
Endowment	14	1,787,716	1,596,035
Total Charity Funds		<u>4,086,501</u>	<u>3,157,078</u>

Approved by the Council on 12 November 2013 and signed on its behalf by Dr Carol Bell — Honorary Treasurer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013

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. 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:

	2013 £	2012 £
Unrestricted funds		
Payable to individuals	9,620	34,161
Restricted funds		
Payable to individuals	56,246	17,827
Payable to or in favour of institutions	–	–
	56,246	17,827
Endowment funds		
Payable to individuals	53,900	49,002
Payable to or in favour of institutions	–	–
	53,900	49,002
Total grants payable	119,766	100,990

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 (2012: 30). 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 2013 £	Total 2012 £
Core activities	367,707	–	210,099	577,806	611,447
Research	246,312	119,766	–	366,078	394,841
Hostel	95,534	–	11,694	107,228	109,346
Communications & outreach	151,596	–	–	151,596	136,859
	861,149	119,766	221,793	1,202,708	1,252,493

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	Core	Hostel	Research	Comm & Out	Total 2013 £	Total 2012 £
Staff	267,342	44,324	196,383	36,014	544,063	586,170
Premises	–	47,516	–	–	47,516	36,137
Travel	3,423	–	–	1,508	4,931	4,342
Conferences & courses	–	–	–	57,371	57,371	129,388
Laboratory	–	–	49,929	–	49,929	38,610
Library	96,942	–	–	–	96,942	82,113
Publications	–	–	–	56,680	56,680	46,130
Other	–	3,694	–	23	3,717	11,863
	367,707	95,534	246,312	151,596	861,149	934,753

SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	Core	Hostel	Total 2013 £	Total 2012 £
Staff	45,461	–	45,461	51,316
Premises	63,644	–	63,644	61,964
Office expenses	39,820	2,276	42,096	41,483
Insurance	7,154	9,418	16,572	11,262
Depreciation	36,942	–	36,942	39,960
Loss on exchange	4,341	–	4,341	4,362
Other costs	12,737	–	12,737	6,403
	210,099	11,694	221,793	216,750

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

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2013 £	2012 £
Auditors' remuneration	7,000	7,000
Professional fees	11,542	10,086
Meetings and sundries	11,618	6,217
Administration staff costs	32,304	34,080
	62,464	57,383

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £7,000 (2012: £7,000). In addition accountancy fees of £11,542 (2012: £10,086) were paid.

5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2013 £	2012 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	483,475	534,203
Taxes, social security and related costs	118,474	133,730
Pensions	19,879	18,239
	<u>621,828</u>	<u>686,172</u>

One employee earned between £60,000 and £70,000, including pension contributions, per annum (2012: 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 2013 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 (ie the valuation rate of interest), the rates of increase in salary and pensions and the assumed rates of mortality. The financial assumptions were derived from market yields prevailing at the valuation date. An 'inflation risk premium' adjustment was also included by deducting 0.3% from the market-implied inflation on account of the historically high level of inflation implied by government bonds (particularly when compared to the Bank of England's target of 2% for CPI which corresponds broadly to 2.75% for RPI per annum).

To calculate the technical provisions, it was assumed that the valuation rate of interest would be 6.1% 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 (ie 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%

The actuary has estimated that the funding level as at 31 March 2013 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 2013 estimation.

On the FRS17 basis, using an AA bond discount rate of 4.2% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary calculated that the funding level at 31 March 2013 was 68%.

An estimate of the funding level measured on a historic gilts basis at that date was approximately 55%.

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 2013, USS had over 148,000 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 £19,879 (2012: £18,239). 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:

	2013	2012
Hostel	2	4
Office	3	3
Laboratory	2	2
Library	5	4
Premises	2	2
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	19	20

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year 6 trustees received reimbursed expenses of £801 (2012: £736) for travel costs.

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Scientific Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 6 April 2012	17,300	83,560	174,458	27,983	184,072	487,373
Additions	–	4,874	–	–	–	4,874
At 5 April 2013	17,300	88,434	174,458	27,983	184,072	492,247
Depreciation						
At 6 April 2012	17,300	37,173	152,848	18,256	24,544	250,121
Charge for the year	–	6,865	15,374	2,432	12,271	36,942
At 5 April 2013	17,300	44,038	168,222	20,688	36,815	287,063
Net Book Value						
At 5 April 2013	–	44,396	6,236	7,295	147,257	205,184
At 6 April 2012		46,386	21,611	9,727	159,528	237,252

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. 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.

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, 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 (Museums and Archives Online). Access to the collection is by appointment: reader information and policy on study and publication permissions is published online.

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

The Athens museum houses a wide range of artefacts, from Neolithic to Byzantine, donated, collected, or excavated by the School and its members up until the 1950s. At its core is the private antiquities collection of George Finlay, plus several thousand sherds retrieved from surveys conducted throughout Greece and Turkey. In accordance with Greek law, this is a closed collection registered with the Ministry of Culture and Sport: 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. 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

	2013 £	2012 £
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

	2013 £	2012 £
Quoted Investments – UK	3,489,745	2,660,043
Cash on Deposit	149,496	149,324
	<u>3,639,241</u>	<u>2,809,367</u>
Quoted Investments		
Market Value at 6 April 2012	2,660,043	2,614,628
Acquisitions at cost	479,534	378,235
Sales proceeds from disposals	–	(278,235)
Gains/ (loss) in the year	350,168	(54,585)
Market Value at 5 April 2013	<u>3,489,745</u>	<u>2,660,043</u>
Historical cost at 5 April 2013	<u>3,339,771</u>	<u>2,860,141</u>

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

	2013 £	2012 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,633,699	1,421,031
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	150,174	145,938
The Charities Property Fund	240,262	244,850
Sarasin Alpha CIF	311,107	289,312
Sarasin International Equity	624,226	558,912
Society of Lloyds	127,200	–
CAF UK Equity Bond	373,739	–

9. DEBTORS

	2013 £	2012 £
Taxation recoverable	4,379	4,995
Other debtors	37,494	43,105
Prepayments	13,090	18,984
	<u>54,963</u>	<u>67,084</u>

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2013 £	2012 £
Other creditors and accruals	114,841	107,246

11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	2013 £	2012 £
Staff severance fund	238,927	243,873

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2013, 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:

	2013 £	2012 £
Balance at 6 April	243,873	229,349
Change in provision for the year	(8,761)	23,309
Exchange (gain)/loss	3,815	(8,785)
Balance at 5 April	<u>238,927</u>	<u>243,873</u>

12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ (Publications)	Total 2013 £	Total 2012 £
Opening balance at 6 April 2012	526,258	50,785	577,043	618,766
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	320,590	20,281	340,871	(40,976)
– realised	–	–	–	(6)
– unrealised	78,706	6,093	84,799	(741)
Net Movement in Funds	399,296	26,374	425,670	(41,723)
Closing Balance at 5 April 2013	<u>925,554</u>	<u>77,159</u>	<u>1,002,713</u>	<u>577,043</u>

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

13. RESTRICTED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013 £

	Balance at 5 April 2012	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2013
General Research Funds	481,725	4,744	29,604	22,367	(43,871)	56,773	–	(4,000)	547,342
Laboratory Research Funds	315,515	45,033	129,571	2,765	(7,858)	7,023	–	(40,578)	451,471
Libraries, Archive & Museum	108,649	18,928	1,702	3,119	(8,592)	7,911	–	(18,581)	113,136
Broader Purposes Funds	18,002	–	–	851	–	2,160	–	–	21,013
Short Term Grants	–	3,918	107,274	–	–	–	–	–	111,192
Designated Fieldwork	60,109	–	2,000	–	(6,997)	–	–	(3,194)	51,918
Total Restricted Funds	984,000	72,623	270,151	29,102	(67,318)	73,867	–	(66,353)	1,296,072

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.

14. ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2013 £

	Balance at 5 April 2012	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2013
General Research Funds	671,328	–	31,733	(29,825)	80,551	–	(1,729)	752,058
Laboratory Research Funds	538,340	–	25,447	(20,248)	64,593	–	(5,199)	602,933
Archive Funds	22,654	–	1,071	–	2,718	–	(1,071)	25,372
Broader Purpose Funds	363,713	–	17,191	(18,920)	43,640	–	1,729	407,353
Total Endowment Funds	1,596,035	–	75,442	(68,993)	191,502	–	(6,270)	1,787,716

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.

15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2013				
Tangible fixed assets	205,184	–	–	205,184
Investment property	85,000	–	–	85,000
Listed investments	555,453	1,296,072	1,787,716	3,639,241
Current assets	510,844	–	–	510,844
Current and long term liabilities	(353,768)	–	–	(353,768)
Net Assets	1,002,713	1,296,072	1,787,716	4,086,501
Unrealised gains	84,799	73,867	191,502	350,168

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

Cover illustration

Kenchreai Quarries Survey (photograph: Dominic Tomasi).