

# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS



*Annual Report 2013–2014*

# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

REGISTERED CHARITY NO. 208673

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

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# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

## Chairman's Report

Outreach, access, impact: the buzz words and the imperatives that they summarise permeate much thought and activity throughout contemporary academe, with the British School at Athens no exception. Improving our visibility was high on the agenda in the year covered by this year's Annual Report. The 50,000 visitors to the website — our basic outreach resource — will many of them I trust be aware of the gradual improvement of the BSA website interface, for which thanks are owed principally to Jean-Sébastien Gros, who joined us as IT Officer in July 2013. A range of material created by the School is now freely accessible via the website: *AGOnline* (in association with the École française d'Athènes), whose interface has also been redesigned, *Museums and Archives Online*, recordings of School lectures and conferences, and virtual tours of the palace at Knossos and the Villa Dionysos (a particularly popular feature). We are gradually attracting more Twitter followers, and we can report nearly 2,000 Facebook 'likes'. The Library alone has fielded over 900 remote queries in the course of the year.

Upping our profile in the UK by more traditional means is also a priority. In February 2014 over thirty colleagues — mostly but not exclusively in Classics and archaeology departments — kindly agreed to act as BSA contacts (although in effect many were already functioning in that capacity), to make sure that students in particular were aware of upcoming events and of opportunities to avail themselves of the School's facilities, not least our growing number of graduate courses. We welcome new members who wish to join the network. A new poster was developed for the launch of this ambassador network, in two versions: one with a good deal of text (and an App), the other with the App (and a few headings). In association with King's College London's Centre for Hellenic

Studies, we had by then held our first residential conference in the UK in September 2013, a stimulating and well-attended event organised by Amalia Kakissis, our Archivist, entitled *Byzantium and British Heritage*.

The process of making our publications accessible electronically, as well as in hard copy, was all but finalised during the year, when it was the turn of monographs and collected volumes to benefit from such treatment. We shall retain in-house the publication of fieldwork reports in *BSA Supplements*. But two new series have been devised, to appear in simultaneous print and online form. A contract has now been signed with Cambridge University Press for the publication of *British School at Athens Studies in Greek Antiquity*. Earlier in the year, a contract was signed with Ashgate for *British School at Athens Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*, which will publish the increasing number of monographs and collected volumes generated through initiatives fostered by the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters.

When the Council agreed to institute a fresh committee structure in the reforms of 2009, a strong team of colleagues was recruited to the newly created Committee for Society, Arts and Letters, which since its inception has been led with vigour and imagination by Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith. Over the first five years of its operation, the Committee has debated priorities and forged a programme accordingly, developing ideas brought by its members, soliciting schemes for collaborative projects, and encouraging UK-based scholars to make full use of the School and its resources. It has had oversight of successful bids for BASIS Strategic Development funding, which have enabled us to mount large projects with dedicated researchers, one of which (*Balkan Futures*) has the speculative aim of attracting further research to the School. A



*Right: Current and future chairs of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters, Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith (left) and Professor Roddy Beaton (right).*



CSAL-generated volume (*Europe in Modern Greek History*, edited by Kevin Featherstone) was included in the School's submission in the British Academy's recent 'mini-REF' exercise. As the work of the Committee has grown, the School's public profile (e.g. in Byzantine art history) has begun to generate further new projects to be carried forward in 2015–2020. The school owes to CSAL's founding group a considerable debt of gratitude. Some have now completed their terms as members: we said goodbyes to Judith Herrin in spring 2013 and to Kevin Featherstone and Charles Stewart in spring 2014. Sir Michael himself will step down as Chair in spring 2015 (to be

succeeded by Roddy Beaton). Happily he continues on the Council as Vice-Presidential representative.

Questions of governance continue to preoccupy the Council. The School has the legal status of an unincorporated organisation, which with an annual turnover of around £1.5M and attendant risks and responsibilities appears increasingly inappropriate. Finding the kind of corporate structure that would best suit our needs is an ongoing work, requiring among other things consideration of how it should reflect the interests of the many stake-holders whose involvement in the School and support for it are likely to be crucial

to our future. I shall hope to sketch some of the issues and invite initial reactions from members at the February 2015 AGM.

On a more personal note, at the end of March 2014 I paid my second visit as Chair to Knossos, where among much else that was encouraging the Curator, Matthew Haysom, showed me the site on the Gypsadhes hill of the new excavation scheduled to begin in the summer (as indeed it did, thanks to the good offices of one friend of the School in particular): something we have long hoped to see under way. In the Stratigraphical Museum some rearrangement of material has been helpful, even if the School's development plan still remains slow moving in the planning and permission processes.

I write at a moment of more political uncertainty and apprehension even than usual, with Greek parliamentary elections due to take place on January 25th, and the UK general election in the spring. Within our own private sphere I have to record with sadness the death in June 2014 of Shelagh Meade, London Secretary 1973–5 and Athens Secretary 1975–6. The previous June she had celebrated a memorable joint party for her own 90th and

her sister's 80th birthdays, having as recently as 2007 completed a Friends' sponsored walk in the Peloponnese. With our good wishes Robert Pitt left the post of Assistant Director after seven years of service at the end of June 2014, and we welcomed the Leventis Fellow, Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, as his successor: the Director reports more fully. After eight years in post the Director herself will be moving to a Senior Research Fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, in October 2015. Hers has been a distinguished Directorship, begun at a time multiply critical for the School, and carried through with vision, determination, and commitment of a high order. I shall have more to say in next year's Report. Meanwhile we look forward to welcoming in her stead John Bennet, Professor of Aegean Archaeology at the University of Sheffield. He will find in Athens a cohesive body of committed staff. Once again I express our deep gratitude for all the support that they give through thick and thin for all that the School tries to do.

Malcolm Schofield

## Director's Report

One hundred and thirty years ago, in his 1883 *Plea for a British Institute at Athens*, Richard Jebb set out his vision that 'the British school ought not to be exclusively a school for specialists, but also, in the most comprehensive sense, a school of Greek studies in Greek lands'. By 'specialists' he of course meant scholars of the Classical languages and literature, but his wider view embraced all that we now regard as central to the life of the School, from archaeology to anthropology, linguistics to contemporary politics. As is confirmed by the range and quality of the work on which we report this year, Jebb's vision is alive and well.

The depth and diversity of our work on antiquity and its reception have few parallels in individual UK university departments. From art history to science-based archaeology, from

the Palaeolithic to Byzantium, from artefact to text to image, we help to sustain a highly successful sector in British universities. Whatever one's view of the 2014 REF exercise, Classics (Panel 31) undoubtedly achieved outstanding results in both research and impact, leading the humanities and most of the social sciences. The breadth of work submitted to that panel, from archaeology to reception studies, reflects the complex nature and great reach of the discipline of Classics today. The School's work mirrors this, and our role in ensuring the health of Hellenic studies and all that they contribute to UK Classics is essential. As an outstandingly well-connected hub with an almost 130-year history in the region, the BSA provides the resources and professional support to enable UK-based researchers to conduct their projects more effectively

and with greater reach — it makes major research grants go further. Among our 2013–14 projects, I note the ability afforded to the four-year ERC-funded AGRICURB (*Agricultural Origins of Urban Civilisation*) project, based in Oxford, to participate in the design of new excavations at Knossos Gypsadhes, integrate the study of data secured over a century of School research in the area, and exploit the on-site support and facilities of the Knossos Research Centre. The flow is two-way, since Greece and Cyprus remain major markets for UK higher education. Despite an annual fall of 7% in registrations from two countries so severely damaged by financial crisis, loyalty to the UK remains strong: the 2012–13 HESA statistics show that Greeks and Cypriots together accounted for some 17% of EU students in Britain. The essential contribution of overseas students to the UK economy (currently estimated at c. £78 billion p.a.) underlines the role of UK research hubs overseas in maintaining these vital relationships across generations. Such arguments are of course familiar to our members and supporters, but they merit repetition at a time of great uncertainty in Greece and in Britain, when funding is likely to come under renewed pressure.

Greece is not only a European partner — her location and historical links with Asia Minor, the Balkans, Cyprus and North Africa give her a distinctive perspective on areas of strategic significance. The School's research provides long-term historical understanding of this key 'interchange' area, and of many attitudes current in Greek engagement with Europe. As reflections on the causes and impact of World War 1 increasingly occupy public attention, we in turn have begun a major research strand on the Salonica Front, starting this year with a collaboration led by the British Museum (in partnership with the Musée du Louvre and the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki) on archaeology behind the battle lines. Over the next three years, as attention turns towards commemoration of the centenary of the Salonica Campaign, and its impact on Greek national politics, so our activities will increasingly centre on Thessaloniki and the experience of the campaign from all sides. This was also a perhaps surprisingly rich period in the development of archaeology at the BSA — indeed the opening of excavations at Olynthos this

year brings to mind Alan Wace's account of his visit to the site in 1915, published in *ABSA* 21 (1914–16) in the expectation that the School would soon begin excavation there.

In the modern sphere too, the School exploits its reach across the EU's eastern borders to conduct interdisciplinary projects which combine history, anthropology, the social sciences and international relations in ways unconventional for UK universities. The *Balkan Futures* programme this year moved to Athens and the BSA for the second of its three milestone workshops. Focused on the role of the state and of public institutions, this meeting explored the historical trajectories that have given rise to differences in the role and perception of the institutions which deliver public services, and the impact of the EU accession process in effecting change. The final milestone workshop, on *Contemporary Mobility and Changing Stereotypes in the Balkans*, was held at the École française d'Athènes



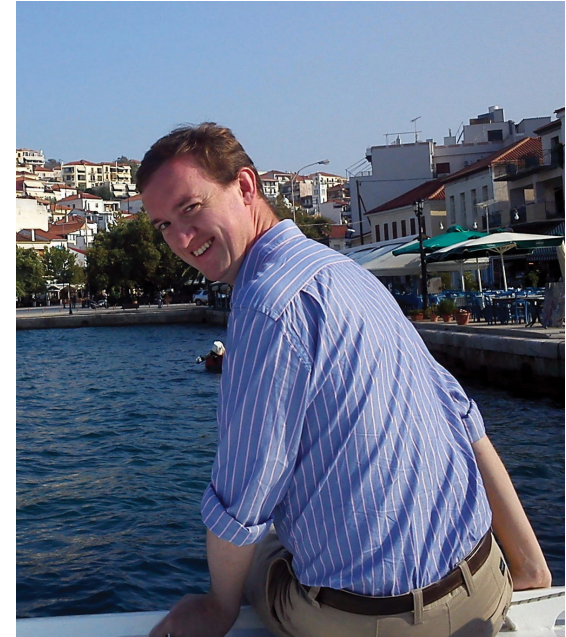
*Greek Day in Edinburgh: Professor Keith Rutter guides a tour of Neoclassical Edinburgh.*

in December 2014. We will report on this, and on the work of project Research Fellow Ozge Dilaver Kalkan, next year.

The School's postgraduate training and professional development programme is a major investment in the development of new generations of researchers. In 2014, through the generosity of the Gilbert Murray Trust, we were able to add a Schoolteacher Fellowship to our established programme, and to host the first Fellow, James Bryan from Newcastle Sixth Form College. We also hosted student groups from the Departments of Classics at the University of Reading and King's College London (the latter on their Jamie Rumble Memorial Fund tour). The Chairman has referred to the imperative for ever wider outreach and has described some of the measures which the School is now taking. A particularly pleasant occasion for me was the *Greek Day in Edinburgh* held last March, where the School provided the occasion to unite in a common celebration the many Hellenic Societies active across Scotland.

Wherever they are based, our members and supporters will find increasingly rich resources on the School website as our various digital projects reach publication. We continue to fundraise to make our collections public, and in 2014 were particularly gratified by a generous gift from the Wykeham Patrons of Winchester College to support the cataloguing and digitisation of the John Pendlebury Family Papers. As our resources become easier to access both remotely and in the School itself, we must raise awareness of their potential among new constituencies of researchers. To this end, we have this year replaced the Fitch Visiting Fellowship with a Fitch Visiting Lectureship on the model of the Archive Lectureship, to enable staff to seek out colleagues whose research is of particular interest but who may be unfamiliar with the School's resources, and invite them to Athens to share their work and discuss potential collaborations.

These are interesting times for us, and we had much to present to the BASIS team when they made their quinquennial review visit to the School in Athens and Knossos in December. The visit provided a timely opportunity to take stock as we face what promises to be a harsh period economically and probably also politically. At the time of writing, we await the team's report and the outcome of the



*Robert Pitt,  
Assistant  
Director  
2007–2014.*

BASIS review of institute publications, but we do so with optimism. Alongside preparations for the BASIS review, the School's staff and committees have been heavily engaged in planning for the next five-year cycle. The Corporate Plan 2015–2020 is now available on the website, as is a new Strategic Plan for Research 2015–2020 (the latter to be further enriched following the change of Direction). It is worth recalling the lead-time involved in the preparation of the activities reported each year: in 2013–14, new collaborations began to be shaped (on energy policy with colleagues in Durham and the oil and gas industry, for example), the fruits of which will become increasingly visible from 2015 onwards.

I conclude this year's report with personal thanks to Robert Pitt, whose tenure as Assistant Director ended in July 2014. Robert

has given outstanding service to the School in many ways, from developing the teaching programme and leading initiatives in epigraphy to completing with efficiency and diplomacy the daily tasks that free the Director to do her job. This work is frequently unpredictable and delicate, and it has invariably been handled with great skill. It has been a personal pleasure to work with such a good colleague, and I join all the staff in wishing him well. Coinciding with his departure was the publication by the Greek Epigraphical Society of the conference that he organised (in part at the School) in honour of Harold Mattingly (A. P. Matthaiou and R. K. Pitt [eds], *ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΙΟΣ. Studies in Honour of Harold B. Mattingly*, Athens 2014). Robert's successor, Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, is closely familiar with the School having being the Leventis Fellow at the time of her appointment. She is an underwater archaeologist whose research has come to focus on the perception of the place of the ship by mariners and maritime archaeologists. Together with Nicolas Argenti (Brunel), she convened a panel at the 2014 Decennial Conference of the Association of Social Anthropologists of the UK, held in Edinburgh, entitled 'Humanity at sea: hybridity and seafaring', which brought together anthropologists who had travelled on board ships and interviewed mariners about their interaction with their floating homes and their life at sea in general. The resulting collected volume is currently under review. Her current work focuses on the perception of ships by philosophers and the use of the place of the ship in philosophical metaphors. She is the Assistant Director of the Mazotos Shipwreck Project in southern Cyprus, where her archaeological work focuses on natural site formation processes (core samples extracted from the wreck site



*Chryssanthi  
Papadopoulou,  
Assistant Director  
2014-.*

are currently being studied in the Laboratory of Marine Geology and Physical Oceanography of the University of Patras).

The Chairman has referred to my own departure for All Souls College, Oxford, in September 2015. While this is some months ahead and much School business remains to be completed, this is nonetheless my final Director's Report. I therefore take what will, I hope, be the first of many opportunities to express my thanks to all with whom I have worked for their remarkable generosity and goodwill. These have been memorable years.

## Events

### CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

*Byzantium and British Heritage: Byzantine Influences on the Arts and Crafts Movement* (with contributions by: R. Butler, A. Carruthers, E. A. Chlepa, R. Cormack, S. Green, M. Greensted, A. Hamilton, P. Howell, A. Kakissis, N. Karydis, S. Kholucy, D. Kotoula, K. Kourelis, R. Macrides, A. Powers, Q. Russell, T. Sladen, J. Slinn, and G. Stamp).  
*In collaboration with the Centre for Hellenic Studies, King's College London.*

*Imagi(in)g Crisis: Materialities of Seeing and Representing in the Greek Critical Conjuncture* (with contributions by: K. Aivaliotis, A. Bakalaki, I. Chaviara, E. Efstathiou, K. Kalantzis, P. Karathanasis, P. Papailias, M. Papanikolaou, N. Pappa, A. Peglidou, P. Petsini, C. Pinney, E. Rikou, E. Stefani, C. Varvantakis, Z. Xagoraris, and E. Yalouri).  
*In collaboration with the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences.*

*Archaeology behind the Battle Lines: Macedonia 1915–1919* (British Museum, London, with contributions by: S. Andreou, R. Clogg, S. Descamps, A. Dimoula, Y. Galanakis, K. Kotsakis, A. Koukouvou, M. Maitland, C. Morgan, A. Shapland, E. Stefani, N. Valasias, P. Adam-Veleni, A. Wakefield, and K. Wardle).  
*In collaboration with the British Museum, Department of Greece and Rome.*

*3rd Euro–Japanese Colloquium in Ancient History* (with contributions by: X. Arapogianni, D. Braund, F. Camia, B. Earley, T. Fujii, J. Karavas, A. Makres, J. McInerney, A. Moroo, A. Rizakis, M. Sakurai, N. Sato, E. Strazdins, Y. Suto, K. Takeuchi, H. Tanaka, and S. Ueno).  
*In collaboration with the University of Tokyo and Kobe University.*

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

*Balkan Futures Workshop II: The Role of the State in the Balkans. Public Service Institutions and their Development* (with contributions by: S. Agir, J. Rangel de Almeida, T. Anastasiadis, A. Antic, W. Bartlett, D. Bechev, T. Dragonas, A. Fagan, K. Featherstone, B. Kajsu, E. F. Keyman, D. Knight, K. Kostis, C. Koulouri, M. Kutlay, A. Lyberaki, E. Massicard, A. Matei, M. Mendelski, G. Mihaylova, N. Nenovsky, G. Noutcheva, S. Parramore, P. Tinios, T. Veremis, and M. Vukasovic).

### EXHIBITION

*Impressioni Byzantine. Salonicco attraverso le immagini fotografiche e i disegni della British School at Athens (1888–1910)*. Bologna, Museo Civico Medievale. *In collaboration with the Centre for Byzantine Research, Aristotle University Thessaloniki, and the University of Bologna.*

### PUBLIC LECTURES

Roderick Beaton (London): 'Byron's Greece (1809–1824)' (London Open Lecture)  
 Cyprian Broodbank (London): 'The making of the middle sea' (British Academy, London)  
 Catherine Morgan (BSA): 'The work of the British School in 2013' (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki and London)  
 Catherine Morgan (BSA): 'The British School at Athens on Ithaca, 1930–2014' (delivered in Athens and Thessaloniki)  
 Victoria Solomonidis (Embassy of the Hellenic Republic in London): 'Kavafis in England'. *In collaboration with the British Council and the Lambrakis Foundation*  
 Anthony Spawforth (Newcastle upon Tyne): 'The king, the bow and the chariot: an Asian mystery' (Visiting Fellow's Lecture)

### UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

- Dimitris Athanasoulis (25th EBA): ‘Castles and fortifications of the medieval Peloponnese: the new evidence’
- Cyprian Broodbank (London): ‘The making of the middle sea’
- Dimitrios Christodoulou (IA’ EPKA): ‘Deifying Diocletian and Galerius: Salonica – Split – Gamzigrad – Šarkamen’
- Sophy Downes (London): ‘Decorum and decorative art. The politics of architectural sculpture: Persepolis and the Acropolis compared’
- Benjamin Earley (Bristol): ‘Visions of the Athenian Empire in eighteenth-century travel writing’
- Silvia Ferrara (Rome): ‘The beginnings of writing on Crete: theory and context in comparative perspective’
- Evgenia Gerousi-Bendermacher (Ministry of Culture and Sport): ‘Byzantine Greece in the light of recent archaeological finds from large-scale infrastructural and development projects’
- Martin Gallagher (Oxford): ‘Reimagining “the polis”’: case studies of Macedonian and Epeirote urban development, ca 350–150 BC’
- Maria Mili (BSA): ‘The concrete and the divine. Some thoughts on material culture and Greek religion’
- Olga Palagia (Athens): ‘Ritual dances in Greek sculpture and Kallimachos’ Spartan dancers’
- Rebecca Raynor (Sussex): ‘Exploring artistic connections between Greece and Southern Italy in Byzantium’
- Ilse de Vos (London): ‘The *Quaestiones ad Antiochum ducem*: dealing with an abundant manuscript tradition’

### BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS ARTS BURSARY (OPEN STUDIO)

- Anna Ilsey (London): ‘Divine women in art and legend’

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

- Malcolm Schofield (Cambridge): ‘Plato’s *Cratylus* — a naturalist theory of language: construction’
- ‘Plato’s *Cratylus* — a naturalist theory of language: critique’

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

- Delphine Ackermann (Poitiers): ‘Deux décrets du dème attique d’Aixônè et la question de l’abolition de la chorégie à Athènes à la fin du IVe s. av. J.-C.’
- Sophia Alipheri (Greek Epigraphical Society): ‘Μνημεία από το Δημόσιο Σήμα των Αθηνών’
- David Braund (Exeter): ‘New Greek inscriptions from the ancient Caucasus (Georgia)’
- Julien Fournier (EfA): ‘Retour sur un décret thasien: la fondation testamentaire de Rebilus’
- Olivier Gengler (Vienna): ‘Les inscriptions de Sparte dans les manuscrits de l’abbé Fourmont’
- Yannis Kalliontzis (EfA): ‘Décret inédit d’Akraiphia en l’honneur de métèques’
- Merle Langdon (Tennessee): ‘The verb κρούω in Greek epigraphy’
- Athanasios Themis (Epigraphical Museum): ‘Νέος κατάλογος των επιγραφών του Μουσείου Σπάρτης’

### FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

- Flint Dibble (Cincinnati): ‘The zooarchaeology of Nichoria revisited: the taphonomy of Dark Age beef cattle ranching’
- Daniel Fallu (Boston): ‘Degradation and the fall of Mycenae: micromorphology and Late Bronze Age landscape change in the northern Argolid, Greece’
- Noëmi Müller (BSA): ‘Ceramic recipes, material properties and use of Bronze Age cooking ware at Akrotiri’
- Efi Nikita (ASCSA): ‘Mobility patterns in the southern Aegean: demic vs. cultural diffusion and methodological considerations’
- Lisa Peloschek (Vienna): ‘Cross-craft interactions at EBA1 Çukuriçi Höyük (western Anatolia)? Petrographic and geochemical analysis of domestic and metallurgical ceramic assemblages’

Vasiliki Tzevelekidi (Sheffield): ‘Bones in context: exploring economy, consumption and behaviour among different patterns of deposition of animal bones at late Neolithic Toumba Kremastis-Koiladas, northern Greece’

Albert Zink (EURAC): ‘Detection of infectious diseases in ancient mummies and skeletons’

### FRIENDS’ LECTURES

William Cavanagh: ‘The Treasury of Atreus: one of Europe’s greatest monuments’ (London)

James Coulton: ‘Balboura and the peoples of southwest Asia Minor’ (London)

Anthony Eastmond: ‘The heavenly court in Byzantium and the great ivory triptychs’ (London)

Michael Llewellyn-Smith: ‘Crete on the eve of enosis’ (London)

Colin Macdonald: ‘Sir Arthur Evans: his life and work’ (Athens)

Andrew Shapland: ‘First World War archaeology: the British Salonica Force collection in the British Museum’ (London)

### OTHER

*Event in Memory of the Director of the BSA 1971–1989, Dr Hector W. Catling (1924–2013)*

Robin Barber (Edinburgh): ‘A tribute to Hector Catling’

Katie Demakopoulou (Director emerita, National Archaeological Museum): ‘Hector Catling in Laconia: the achievement of the Menelaion excavation and publication’

### *A Greek Day in Edinburgh*

Robin Barber (Edinburgh): ‘Scottish archaeologists on Melos’

Bill Cavanagh (Nottingham): ‘Helen, Menelaus and the archaeology of Sparta’

Dimitris Tziouvas (Birmingham): ‘From eternal glory to critical history: antiquity and modern Greek culture’

David Wingrove (Edinburgh): ‘Classical tragedy on film — the tragic heroine as Greek star’

Book presentation: D. Blackman, B. Rankov, K. Baika, H. Gerding, J. Pakkanen and J. McKenzie, *Shipheds of the Ancient Mediterranean* (CUP: Cambridge, 2013).

## Library and Archive

### LIBRARY

2013–14 was a year of consolidation, when we completed many projects and continued collaborative works with other libraries and institutions. With the assistance of Erasmus work placement interns, more than 7,000 bibliographic records for the pamphlet collection were checked and edited. Project librarian Philippa Currie undertook the transfer of most of the Library management records from varied paper storage into a single electronic data source through the EMu system: these records comprise over 6,000 retrospective reader entries, 2,000 records of referees and a further 2,000 entries for

organisations connected both to readers and to publication exchanges. Data for all periodical exchanges, presentations and subscriptions were also transferred in order to facilitate the efficient management of acquisitions. In a pilot project, Library staff contributed analytical catalogue entries from selected Greek journals to the German Archaeological Institute’s union catalogue ZENON, together with name authority entries.

Six-monthly meetings of the Hellenic studies research libraries in Athens have specially benefitted our mutual collection development policies, with emphasis on the acquisition of exchanges and



*Left: Erasmus library trainee Iro Camici.  
Above: Library volunteer Rebecca Levitan.  
Right: Library intern Eleanora Papone.*

minimisation of resource duplication. Under the auspices of the Erasmus Work Placement scheme, three students were trained and supervised in the use of the bibliographic management system ALEPH500, and the digital management system EMu. We are grateful for the hard work of Iro Camici (Pisa), who was attached to the Library for more than six months working mainly on the archaeological offprint collection. Eleanora Papone, also from Pisa University, worked for one month using her paper conservation skills to complete a condition report on the rare maps collection. Roman Szlazak (CSW University, Warsaw) worked one day per week for three months on the records of the Byzantine Collection. We are especially grateful to the 2013–14 student research assistant, Anna Moles, for her efficient help in the Library. Alongside her work at the School, Anna studied human bone assemblages in the Knossos Stratigraphic Museum in order to prepare an application

for an AHRC doctoral award via UCL. We congratulate her on the success of her application and look forward to new research on important BSA legacy material. We would also like to thank Rebecca Levitan (St Andrews) who volunteered for two weeks during the summer to add the rare book collection in the Librarian's office to the union catalogue.

This year the Library hosted the Visiting Fellow's lecture, admitted 640 readers, and handled more than 900 external queries. It closed for two weeks in September for maintenance to its furnishings. We have replaced chairs and standardised desk heights to facilitate the use of laptop computers, and replaced old wooden shelving in the basement with metal shelving.

We remain indebted to the institutions and individuals whose support enriches our collection and the services offered. In particular we thank the family, friends and colleagues of Professor Christopher



Above: 'Ghost of Minos': BSA Archive Knossos, Album: P-1444, no. 250, John Pendlebury Family Papers.

Mee, who donated generously to the Library in his memory, the Friends of the British School for funding special projects, and the Jowett Foundation, Professors Michael and Mary Walbank, Professor Harriet Blitzer, Gordon Davies, and the individual authors who kindly donated their works to the Library.

### ARCHIVE

In April 2014, a specially reshaped version of the exhibition, *Impressions: Byzantine Thessalonike through the photographs and drawings of the British School at Athens (1888–1910)*, drawn from the Byzantine Research Fund Archive and originally shown in Thessaloniki in 2012–13, opened at the Museo Civico Medievale,

Bologna. The Archivist, co-curator of the exhibition with Professors Isabella Baldini (University of Bologna) and Aristotelis Mentzos (Aristotle University, Thessaloniki), attended the opening and gave a lecture on 'Byzantium and British architects: recording Thessaloniki 1888–1910'. Following the success of the *Byzantium and British Heritage* conference at King's College London in September 2013 (listed above and on which we reported last year), preparations began for a new exhibition on *Byzantium and Modernism* to be held at the Byzantine and Christian Museum, Athens, in 2016.

Work also continued on other major collections in the BSA Archive. We are particularly grateful to the Wykeham Patrons of Winchester College for generously funding the cataloguing and



*Photograph from Philip Noel-Baker's album showing the procedures of the 'British Ambulance Unit for Italy' performed for dignitaries. Photograph taken by the 'The Press Photographic Agency' for the Unit, August 18, 1915. (NBFP VIII.4.3.3.2). BSA Archive Noel-Baker Family Papers.*

digitisation of the John Pendlebury Family Papers, on which work will commence early in 2015. The Wykeham Patrons included the Archive and the Knossos Research Centre in their tour of the northern Peloponnese and Crete 'in the footsteps of John Pendlebury', led and organised by Shaun Hullis, Ralph Townsend, Lorna Stoddart and David Fellowes, in May 2014, in the course of which they saw a display of the John Pendlebury Family Papers organised by the Archivist, and were guided by the Knossos Curator on a tour of the Palace.

In July 2014, Project Librarian Philippa Currie was funded by the Collaborative European Digital Archival Infrastructure (CENDARI, a four-year project funded by the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme for Research) to attend the second project workshop in Berlin on the creation of research infrastructure. This

focused *inter alia* on the integration of digital resources from World War 1. The School has contributed personal diaries, correspondence and photographs from the Noel-Baker Family Papers concerning Philip Noel-Baker, Captain of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, and Irene Noel-Baker, a Red Cross nurse who helped to set up and run hospital and recovery services. Philip and Irene met on the front in France and continued working together in Belgium and Italy.

As ever, the Archive relies upon the work of its interns. In the course of a three-month internship (September–December 2013), Hannah Gwyther (Melbourne) worked on the digital curation of the

*Right: Archive intern  
Hannah Gwyther at the  
Villa Ariadne, Knossos.*

*Below: Archive intern  
Constantine Fraser.*





*Liverpool Archive interns Michelle Conway and Stephanie Scrutton.*

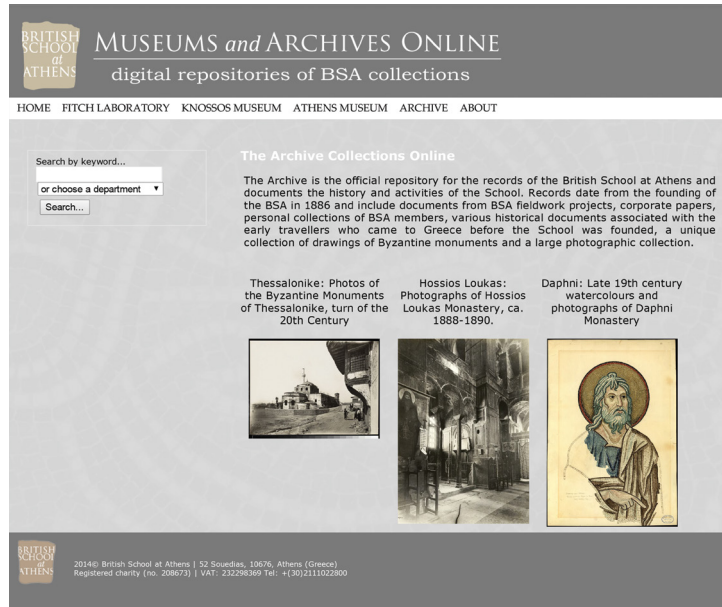
Parties Module in EMu and began to arrange the Thermi Excavation Records. From October 2013–March 2014, Constantine Fraser (Oxford) inventoried the School's Corporate Records. Michelle Conway and Stephanie Scrutton (MA Archives and Records Management, University of Liverpool) undertook placements to fulfil their degree requirement in January 2014. They arranged and described (respectively) the Vincent Desborough and John Pendlebury Family Papers to file level. Emily Zillmer (Arcadia Center) worked for one day per week from March to May 2014 to begin the electronic listing of drawings in the Mark Cameron Papers. Roman Szlajak (CSW University, Warsaw) sorted and identified negatives in the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies Photo Collection, on which work was then continued in July–August by Lindsey Roschen and Marcus Khan (St Andrews). Marcus Khan additionally listed some of the Corporate Records.

The Archivist led seminars and presented displays utilising the archive collections for students at College Year in Athens and the BSA Summer School well as lecturing on John Pendlebury to the Friends of the Historical Archive of the Archaeological Service (Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments) in March 2014.

## IT

The work of the IT Officer, Jean-Sébastien Gros, focused on the School's websites which form the main link between the School and its worldwide community. The BSA manages several websites (some in collaboration, as [www.chronique.efa.gr](http://www.chronique.efa.gr) with the EfA, and the Library's [ambrosia.ascsa.edu.gr](http://ambrosia.ascsa.edu.gr) with the ASCSA) all of which can be accessed via [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk). In 2014 the external user interface of the main site was overhauled and a BSA intranet created, fed using a content management system to enable fast and direct editing by staff, and integrating the global School database powered by the EMu system. Dedicated sites created for *Museums and Archives Online* and *Balkan Futures* (again accessible via [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk)) further

increase the range, complexity and completeness of information available to users. The School's EMu system is now fully operational: following an initial phase of data integration and migration, the results of the project are now becoming more visible to users as we complete a profitable phase of managing data and making collections accessible through the internet and intranet. In 2014, we embarked upon the third and final phase of the EMu project which entails the automation of data entry using online forms (via which data will be gathered into the global database). From 2014–15 onwards, we will steadily introduce online forms for the main types of request handled by the School, thus reducing paperwork for both users and



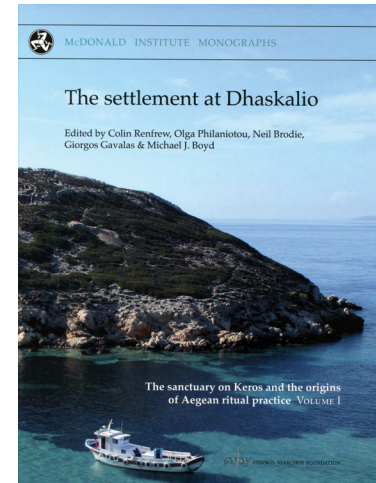
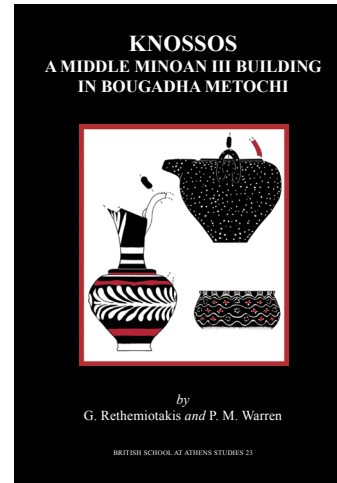
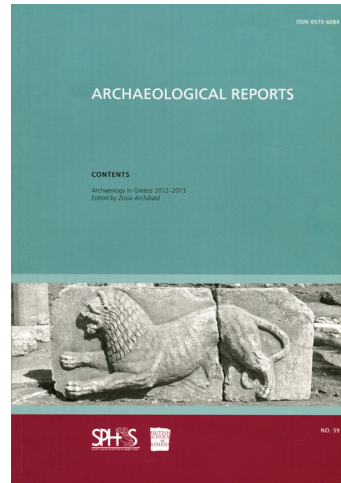
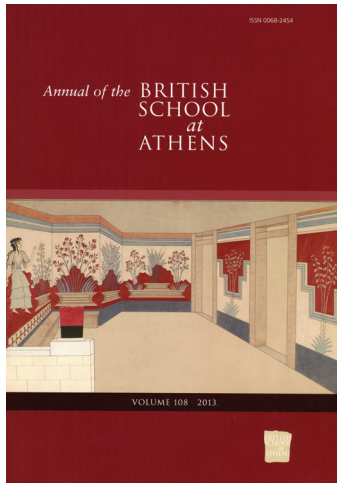
staff. We are grateful to KE Software, the developers of EMu, for the interest they have taken in the particular challenges presented by the School's information strategy and for their collaboration in developing functions to meet our specific needs.

Alongside his IT duties, Dr Gros continued his research on Roman pottery from Thasos and on several Late Hellenistic and Roman assemblages from Delos. Initial results from Thasos highlight the importance of local pottery production as well as imports from the Pontic region: these observations will be refined by the results of a programme of fabric analysis initiated in 2014 in collaboration with the Fitch Laboratory and the EfA. He collaborated in a number of online gazetteer and GIS projects, including *Eikon: la vie des portraits grecs* (a Franco-German collaboration funded by the ANR and DFG), the Paris-based *CIRCE: Constructions, Interprétations et Représentations Culturelles de l'Espaces dans les sociétés anciennes* (funded by the ANR), the EU-funded *Aristeia* programme of the University of Thessaly, and *Sanctuaries and Cults in the Cyclades* led by Professor Alexander Mazarakis Ainian (Thessaly). An important aim of these collaborations is standardisation of practices to facilitate merging of the resulting corpora of data, a process in which the BSA should play a key role.

## Publications

In 2013–14, the School published volume 108 of the *Annual of the British School at Athens* and volume 59 of *Archaeological Reports* in collaboration with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (the latter once again consisting exclusively of *Archaeology in Greece* edited by Zosia Archibald), as well as *Archaeology in Greece Online* with the EfA. We collaborated with colleagues in Cambridge University Press to redesign the *Annual*, providing a more generous format and improving the quality of illustrations. Changes to the format of *Archaeology in Greece*, developed through the year by Zosia Archibald with the assistance of Gina Coulthard,

were implemented with the 2013–14 edition (volume 60) recently published. These changes affect content as well as page design, with new sections added to create a more effective link with *AGOnline*. A more radical change concerns the contractual arrangements for *Archaeological Reports*, where renegotiation between the BSA, SPHS and CUP in 2014 established the BSA as a fully contracted partner and created an editorial board which will shortly have its first meeting. These new arrangements will provide the School with more robust information about the performance of, and responses to, *AR*, and will assist with continued strategic development.



As the Chairman indicates in his report, changes to the School's monograph publications were finalised through 2013–14. Tendering exercises resulted in contracts for two new monograph series — *British School at Athens Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* with Ashgate and *British School at Athens Studies in Greek Antiquity* with CUP, both to be published in print and online. The former falls under the aegis of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters and the latter of the Committee for Archaeology, with the School Director acting as series editor in both cases. Responsibility for the process of reviewing proposals and manuscripts and recommending publication now lies with these committees. In the few months since these arrangements were formalised, new works have already reached contract stage. The first volumes contracted for the *British School at Athens Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies* series are: D. Ricks and P. Mackridge (eds), *Between Two Worlds: the British Council and Anglo-Greek Literary Interactions, 1945–1955*; M. Couroucli and T. Marinov (eds), *Balkan Heritages: Negotiating History and Culture*; and R. Holland, G. Kazamias

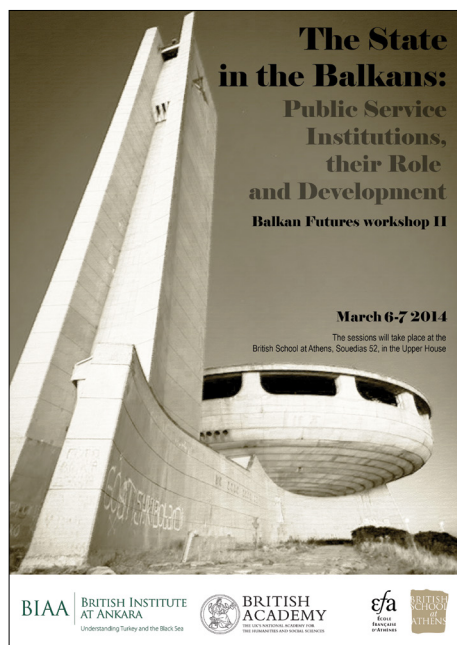
and A. Yiangou (eds), *Between Empires and Nations: the Greeks and the British in the Levant 1800–1960s*. Two more proposals are in review and many more are set to follow, all with their origins in BSA conferences and research collaborations. Archaeological field reports will mostly be published in-house in a recast *BSA Supplements* series: the School will produce print volumes, but is keen to explore with CUP the possibility of hosting digital publications on the press's proposed online platform. In December 2014, what will likely be the last of the former *BSA Studies* series was published. G. Rethemiotakis and P. Warren, *Knossos: A Middle Minoan Building in Bougadha Metochi* publishes part of a substantial house in a terrace of such buildings which flanked the palace of Knossos on the lower western hill-slope.

As ever, some major School projects were published outside School series. We note, for example, C. Renfrew, O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas and M. J. Boyd (eds), *The Settlement at Dhaskalio. The Sanctuary on Keros and the Origins of Aegean Ritual Practice I* (McDonald Institute: Cambridge, 2013).

## Society, Arts and Letters

In March 2014, the second milestone workshop in the joint *Balkan Futures* research programme (with the British Institute at Ankara and the École française d'Athènes) examined the nature and role of the state and other public agencies across the Balkans. Thirty-one speakers from eleven countries spanning Turkey, the Balkans, western Europe and north America delivered a rich range of papers which examined *inter alia*, the public institutions that deliver healthcare, education, and welfare services, state-economy relations, the historical factors behind the present form and operation of

agencies, and the challenges to be met. The impact of EU accession status and membership upon the nature and performance of state agencies was also much debated. A collection of essays shaped from the conference papers and debates is currently being prepared for publication by *Balkan Futures* Fellow Ozge Dilaver Kalkan (BSA/BIAA) and Daniel Knight (Durham). Dr Dilaver also continued her research on the comparative development of Istanbul and Thessaloniki, on which she will report next year. In addition to core programme events, we supported a two-day workshop



Above: Adriatic Connections Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Magdalena Skoblar.



*Imag[in]ing Crisis: Materialities of Seeing and Representing in the Greek Critical Conuncture*, which brought together anthropologists and visual practitioners to approach the crisis as simultaneously a field of experience, an object of representation, a sphere of affect and a realm of cultural production.

*Adriatic Connections* Fellow Dr Magdalena Skoblar (York) organised the project's major conference *The Adriatic as a Threshold to Byzantium (c. 600–1453)*, just recently held at the British School at Rome (in January 2015), and pursued research into the cult of the Virgin in the early medieval Adriatic (seventh–late eleventh century AD). She completed additional research on central Dalmatia for a book based on her doctoral thesis (*Figural Sculpture in Eleventh-Century Dalmatia: Patronage, Architectural Context, History*, now under contract with Ashgate). In Apulia, evidence for the cult consists of liturgical furnishings featuring the Virgin in narrative and non-narrative contexts. There is documentary evidence of lost icons (both painted and in precious metals), but the only surviving icon is an eleventh-century relief of the Virgin at Santa Maria de Dionisio, Trani, which depicts the extremely rare so-called *Hodegetria dexiokratousa*, type. Dr Skoblar's article on this relief will shortly be published in the journal *Medioevo Adriatico*. She is now working on the upper Adriatic, with a chapter on patronage in the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Byzantine Grado to be published in an edited collection on the Treaty of Aachen (812 AD). She gave papers at workshops in Oxford and Rome, and an Upper House seminar (a recording of which is available on the School website).

In addition to these ongoing major projects, the Committee oversaw continuing preparations for the 2016 *Byzantium and Modernism* exhibition and informal collaboration in an EfA-funded series of workshops in reception studies, co-organised by EfA Director Alexandre Farnoux and Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol), which began in 2013 with *Cretomania*. It also advanced new collaborations for future projects (notably with the Odeion of Athens and King's College London in a conference on *Music, Language and Identity in Modern Greece* to be held in May 2015). As the Director's Report emphasises, commemoration of the Salonica



*A Classical grave group from Karabournaki, excavated by the British Salonica Force in 1918 (© The British Museum).*

Front in World War 1 will be an important aspect of our work in the next few years, in close collaboration with the British Embassy and the British Council. A first step was taken in November 2013 with a workshop on *Archaeology behind the Battle Lines: Macedonia 1915–1919*, held in the British Museum in collaboration with the Department of Greece and Rome. This explored the archaeological work of the British Salonica Force, assessed the significance of its findings and approach, and brought together museum curators responsible for this widely scattered material.

The holder of the 2013–14 **British School at Athens Arts Bursary**, Anna Ilsley, a painter who studied at the University of Brighton and the Prince's Drawing School (now the Royal Drawing



*Left: Art Bursary holder Anna Ilsley shows her work in the Eleutherios Studio.*

*Above: Nathaniel Pimlott: untitled (presented by the artist to the BSA).*

School), based herself in the Eleutherios Studio in the Upper House. She travelled widely to sketch and photograph in landscapes linked to myths, and especially to powerful, divine and magical women through the ages, and presented a selection of the resulting work at an Open Studio during her last days in Athens. She subsequently developed a number of her drawings into larger works (many using paper cut-out) during a London residency at STORE (images are available on <http://annailsley.tumblr.com>). Her successor in

2014–15, Nathaniel Pimlott (a graduate of Oxford University and the Prince's Drawing School), is a painter and film-maker whose work focuses in urban space. He used his residency to walk, draw and photograph extensively in Athens, and to film gatherings and marches for a video which will accompany a future exhibition of the resulting work. We will report on his residency next year, but take the opportunity here to illustrate a piece of his Athens work which he has generously presented to the School.

## Antiquity

The work of the School in 2012–13 has featured a rich range of research on antiquity from prehistory until medieval times, and in fields from epigraphy, linguistics and literature to ancient history and archaeology in its widest scope. In addition to supporting the diverse work of its Fellows and Members, the School continues to collaborate with colleagues from the Epigraphical Museum, the Greek Epigraphical Society and the EfA in organising the Athens Epigraphy Seminar, and via the Fitch Laboratory, the Fitch-Wiener Seminar in Science-based Archaeology with the ASCSA. In July 2014, we hosted the first Summer Workshop in Byzantine Epigraphy organised by Ida Toth (Oxford) and Andreas Rhoby (Austrian Academy of Sciences), which brought 22 participants at all career stages from across Europe and North America into discussion with colleagues from the Ministry of Culture, the National Hellenic Research Foundation (a major sponsor of the programme), the Academy of Athens, Athens University and the Aristotle University in Thessaloniki. The wealth of individual research and new material from recent excavations and study programmes was striking, and reinforced the need for further such events. In April, we hosted the third Euro-Japanese Colloquium in Ancient History on the topic of *Myth, Sanctuary and Historiography*. Nine Japanese ancient historians joined colleagues from Greece, the UK and the USA in a lively forum which featured discussion of subjects as diverse as the reception of Thucydides in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain and the topography of Attic demes.

The prominence of archaeology within the School's programme reflects our essential role in obtaining British fieldwork and study permits. As ever there is much to celebrate. In 2013–14 the School began major new excavations at Knossos (Gypsadhes) and Olynthos, continued the excavation at Palaikastro begun in 2012–13, and conducted further fieldwork and/or study seasons on Ithaca, Keros and Kythera, and at Kenchreai, Kouphovouno, Koutroulou Magoula, Lefkandi, Mycenae, Pavlopetri, and Praisos. In October 2013, we



*Japanese participants in the 3rd Euro–Japanese Colloquium in Ancient History with Athens-based colleagues at the BSA.*

joined colleagues from Athens University, the Archaeological Service, and the Archaeological Society in Athens to celebrate 50 years of archaeological research on Keros, an event which concluded with a first presentation of the results of the 2013 survey season. Together with the work of the Fitch Laboratory and Knossos Research Centre described below, these projects formed a rich and varied research programme. Highlights of just five projects (three excavations and two ongoing studies) are presented below: fuller details of these and other field seasons will appear in *Archaeology in Greece Online* (<http://chronique.efag.gr>) and *Archaeological Reports*.

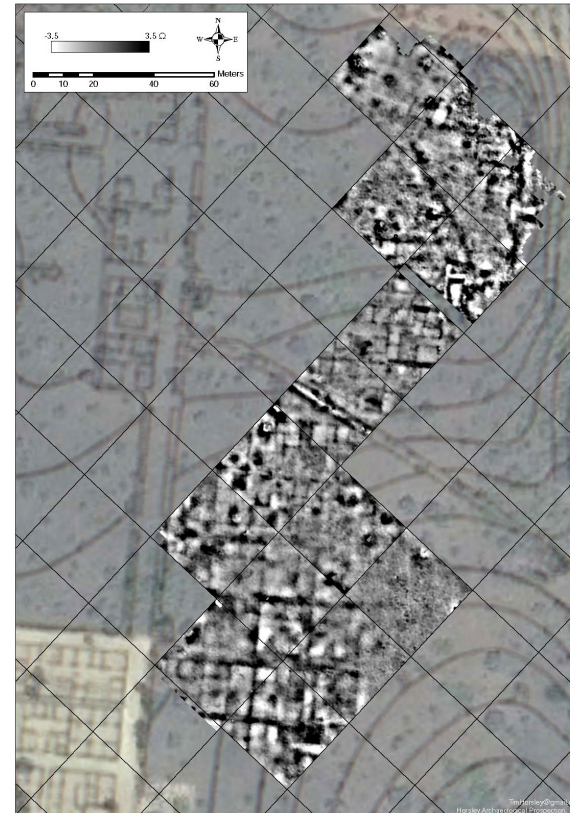
We are most grateful to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, Dr Lina Mendoni, the former Director General of Antiquities, Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlaziaki, and the numerous

colleagues in the Ministry who helped to make our work possible. We particularly thank those then in charge of the regions in which our major work took place — Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (ΚΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ, Piraeus), Mrs Ekaterini Dellaporta (2nd ΕΒΑ, Cyclades), Dr Panagiotis Hatzidakis (ΚΑ' ΕΠΚΑ, Cyclades), Dr Paraskevi Kalamara (ΙΑ' ΕΠΚΑ and 23rd ΕΒΑ, Chalkis), Mrs Ioanna Serpetsidaki (ΚΓ' ΕΠΚΑ, Herakleion), Dr Konstantinos Kissas (ΑΖ' ΕΠΚΑ, Corinth), Dr Vasiliki Misailidou-Despotidou (ΙΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ, Chalkidiki), Dr Alkistis Papademetriou (Δ' ΕΠΚΑ, Nauplion and Ε' ΕΠΚΑ, Sparta), Dr Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou (ΙΑ' ΕΠΚΑ, Lamia), Dr Angeliki Simosi (Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities), Mrs Chryssa Sophianou (ΚΔ' ΕΠΚΑ, Ag. Nikolaos), and Mr Andreas Soteriou (ΑΕ' ΕΠΚΑ, Argostoli).

### OLYNTHOS

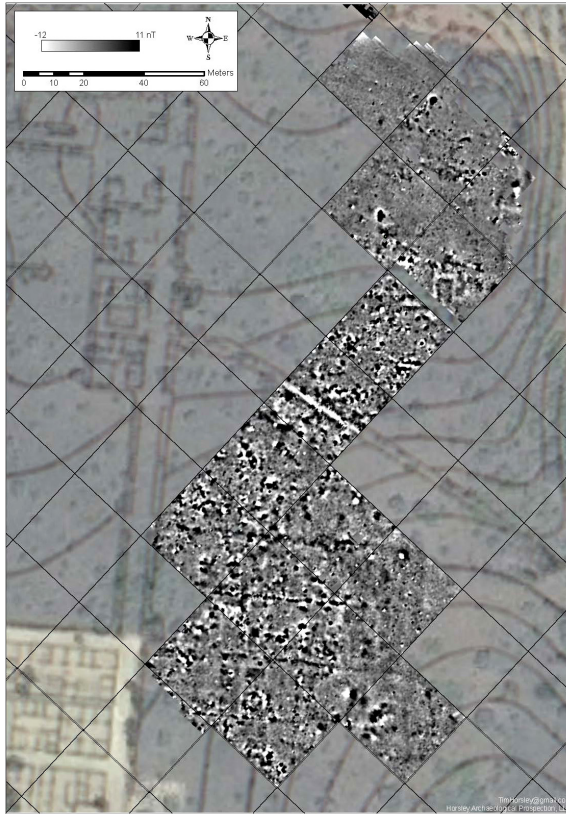
Bettina Tsigarida (ΙΣΤ' ΕΠΚΑ), Zosia Archibald (Liverpool), and Lisa Nevett (Michigan) report on the first season of a project which aims to build a holistic picture of Greek households within their urban setting. Geophysical survey (magnetometry and resistivity), excavation and field survey were used to investigate the spatial organisation and preservation of a largely unexcavated zone in the north-east of the North Hill, and the eastern boundary of the site adjacent to the South Hill.

Geophysical survey was conducted to locate areas for excavation and to devise appropriate methodology for investigating and mapping buried remains. Data were collected both inside and outside the known city area in order to define the extent of past activity and observe differences between on- and off-site measurements. Initial results reveal some fifteen houses almost completely preserved, plus partial plans of a further fifteen (the remainder lying beyond the survey area): compacted floor layers are suggested by contrasts in measurements inside and outside these buildings. The regular street grid continued to the north and east of the main area of David Robinson's 1928–1938 excavation, although in the northern part of the survey area, close to the edge of the hill, structures backing onto a probable perimeter wall are differently aligned. The magnetic data



*Olynthos:  
results of the  
resistivity  
survey.*

reveal areas of intense burning or other fired features (e.g. hearths). Fewer anomalies in the northeast area of the North Hill may indicate less intense occupation or different construction, although a number of intense magnetic responses suggest the presence of burned or fired material. The supposed fortification wall on the east side of the North Hill appeared as a linear feature in the magnetometer survey.



*Olynthos:  
results of the  
magnetometer  
survey.*

Trial trenches were opened to explore certain features indicated in the geophysics data, including two of the new residential units on the North Hill and the supposed fortification wall. One of Robinson's trenches was also reinvestigated in order to assess surviving evidence in and around it and facilitate comparison of field methodologies.

In the first of the residential units explored, a party wall between two houses had on the west side a cobbled surface covered with fallen roof tiles, and on the east, a further tile concentration on a floor identified by a light layer of white lime. A small amount of utilitarian pottery was retrieved. Excavation in another part of the same unit revealed a probable floor surface with numerous fragmentary vessels perhaps fallen from a shelf or upper storey. In the second unit explored, a trench was placed over the anticipated junction of two walls which define three spaces (apparently representing what Robinson termed a *pastas* with two adjacent rooms behind). The walls of one of these spaces were coated with red plaster which continued onto the floor. The second space contained a coarse limestone anta capital with a relief cornice.

Investigation of a circular magnetic anomaly in the northern part of the North Hill revealed a north–south rubble wall with a large pithos to the east of it, and to the west of it a circular pit- or well-like construction covered with tiles and ringed with stones. Inside the stone ring were two large and complete upturned ceramic vessels, together with a shallow bronze bowl. At a lower level lay an east–west wall of more carefully dressed blocks. Investigation of the supposed fortification wall revealed a 1.5 m-wide layer of river stones which may represent the foundation of a mud-brick defensive wall.

Preliminary assessment of the pottery shows no material earlier than the second quarter of the fourth century or later than the mid-fourth century BC. While some vessels find parallels in Robinson's publication, the range of medium and coarse shapes is wider, and the majority of finewares were probably produced locally (Robinson held that the majority of his fineware finds were Attic). The vast majority of amphorae were probably also relatively local, with few imports even from Thasos. These suggestions will be further tested via a programme of fabric analysis in collaboration with the Fitch Laboratory.

The project's 7 km<sup>2</sup> study area covers the ancient city site and its immediate hinterland. A field survey was conducted with the twin aims of gaining a better understanding of the functional and chronological distribution of artefacts over the North Hill,

South Hill, and Eastern Slope (including definition of the eastern boundary of the Classical city), and of exploring systematically the immediate hinterland to assess the roles which it played in antiquity. On the North Hill, a surface collection was made in  $30 \times 30$  m grid squares prior to excavation. Random sampling combined with total collection and grab sampling of diagnostic artefacts provided artefact density figures for a select portion of each grid square plus information about chronology and function for the area as a whole. In the hinterland, field walking covered an area of  $0.5 \text{ km}^2$  to the east of the South Hill. An uncultivated mound (approximately  $40 \times 40$  m) contained several large rock piles: a fourth-century BC date is indicated by the surface pottery. Close to the East Spur Hill (as defined by Robinson), an *in situ* pithos was found sheared off by mechanised agricultural equipment. A third feature of the landscape was the presence of artefacts mainly at higher (rather than lower) elevations. Whether this is due to alluvial or colluvial activity, to modern agriculture, or to cultural factors in antiquity remains to be ascertained.

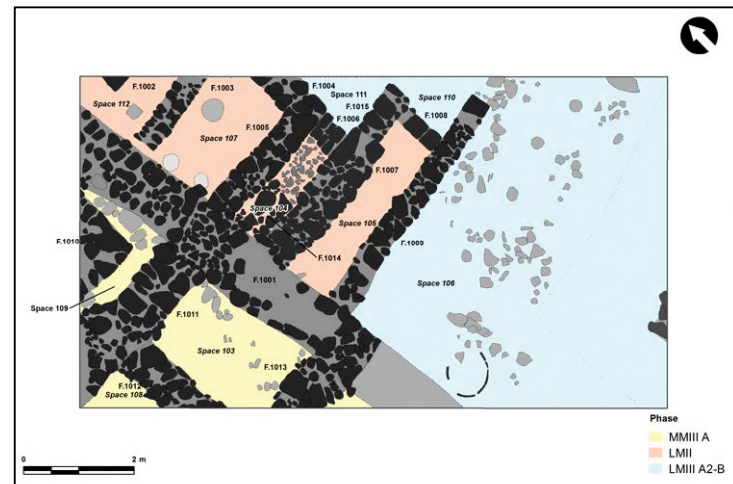
### KNOSSOS — GYPSADHES

Ioanna Serpetsidaki (KI' EIIKA), Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati), Gianna Ayala (Sheffield), and Amy Bogaard (Oxford) report on the first season of excavation aimed at revealing a Knossian neighbourhood and uncovering fine-grained information to help in the reconstruction of the Knossian economy through time. As part of the University of Oxford's ERC-funded project *Agricultural Origins of Urban Civilisation* (AGRICURB), the new excavation features large-scale bioarchaeological research (with intensive sampling) on which we will report in future years.

The remains of two Bronze Age buildings were partly excavated, the upper levels of which had sustained severe plough damage.

*Above right: Knossos Gypsadhes: Hood's 1958–9 excavation and the adjacent 2014 Trench 1.*

*Right: Knossos Gypsadhes: Trench 1 with phasing (by E. Hatzaki).*



These buildings lie immediately adjacent to Sinclair Hood's 1958–9 trenches, and he had evidently excavated a very small portion of both. Once excavation is complete they will give snapshots of two transformative periods of Knossian history. The first building, which continues beyond the excavated area to the west and north, is associated with Middle Minoan IIIA pottery. It may have been destroyed by an earthquake: no evidence for fire damage has yet been found, but at least one room was probably deliberately backfilled with half-broken pottery. A partially excavated room contained a small gold pendant, and a narrow space between two walls (packed with broken pottery) produced a fragmentary stone tripod vessel.

The second building, which continues beyond the excavated area to the east and north, produced architectural and stratigraphical evidence for Late Minoan II and Late Minoan IIIA2–B occupation phases respectively. One space was modified into a staircase with two flights of stairs: this (and one further area) yielded unburnt Late Minoan II pottery. In an adjacent small room, three depressions in the bedrock floor along the west and north walls may have held storage vessels. This room had also been intentionally filled with broken Late Minoan II pottery and artefacts. By contrast, three other rooms/spaces bore traces of fire: Late Minoan IIIA2–B pottery was associated with them, although a more precise date (whether LM IIIA1–2, LM IIIA2 or LM IIIB early) requires further excavation and study. Within an ashy grey layer in Space 111, an upside-down pedestalled lamp and a champagne cup were sealed by a layer of collapsed/disintegrated mud-plaster from the walls. Strong traces of fire were found, particularly along the west end of a further room (106): remains either of a collapsed upper floor or re-deposited destruction debris included two column bases and stone slabs, plus pithos and storage jar sherds. Carbonised seeds of pulses (including grass pea, bitter vetch and Celtic bean) probably represent stored supplies.

Close to the partly excavated Middle Minoan building, a midden contained Middle Minoan IIIA domestic pottery and an animal figurine. Elsewhere, a complicated sequence of superimposed



*Knossos Gypsadhes: space 103 with circular cuttings in the bedrock, looking SE.*

episodes of dumping was partly excavated. These dumps contained large quantities of Late Minoan I sherds, predominantly of conical cups. They do not appear to be normal domestic refuse, but are rather specialised deposits representing repeated activities over time but in the same location. In both of these areas, pottery accumulations were demarcated by single-course walls.

Finally, a poorly preserved building associated with a partially preserved single-course wall and two column bases was partly excavated. Associated with it was a small cluster of Hellenistic sherds. Evidence of burning, including disintegrated mud-brick, was confined to the east end. Superimposed on the Hellenistic structure, but at a different angle, was a later, perhaps Roman, building of which only a single-course rubble foundation survives. No floor surfaces or associated artefacts were preserved.

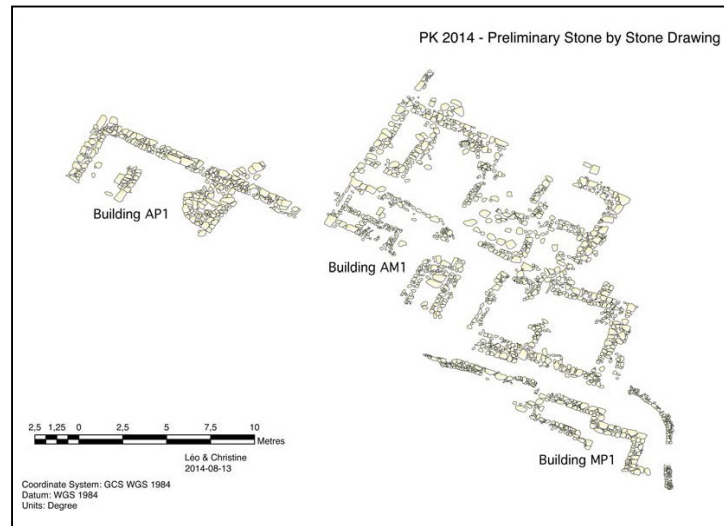
## PALACE AND LANDSCAPE AT PALAIKASTRO

Carl Knappett (Toronto), Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol) and Alexandra Livarda (Nottingham) report on the second season of excavation (in the Argyrakis and Mavrokoukoulakis plots) which revealed parts of three buildings (AP1, AM1, and MP1) occupied in Late Minoan I and Late Minoan III.

While much of building AP1 lies within the neighbouring plot to the south, its eastern and northern exterior walls (with a threshold) were revealed, plus a number of substantial walls, floors, and other features (including a possible staircase) belonging to different phases in the life of the building (especially within Late Minoan III). These structures produced considerable stone tumble which included (as did certain interior walls) large ashlar blocks in local sandstone, some with their original plaster and one with a mason's mark in the shape of a double axe. There is as yet insufficient evidence to date

the building's construction: while the size and technique of the walls suggest a Neo-palatial date, many of the various stages of collapse, walls, floors, and other features so far exposed are associated with Late Minoan III pottery. A concentration of roof debris (including much charcoal) was also found. To the north of the northern exterior wall, the stone tumble lay on a pebble and clay surface, one of a number of levelling fills and surfaces revealed around the building. A large dump of Late Minoan III pottery still further to the north represents a one-time clearance of this surface. The east wall of AP1 defines the western limit of a Late Minoan III street surface (or Neo-palatial street fill) which is bounded to the east by a further wall. A shallow fire pit or hearth containing much charcoal was an exterior feature probably contemporary with the levelling fill, although its relationship (and that of the surrounding area) to activities connected with building AP1 remains unclear.

The second building, AM1, is a largely Late Minoan I structure which was reoccupied in Late Minoan III. The area of the Neo-palatial building currently visible (310 m<sup>2</sup>) is greater than that of most freestanding houses excavated at Palaikastro, and comparable with building 1–17. Its façades, although heavily robbed or ploughed away, exhibit a regular profile and careful masonry, usually with good corner blocks and levelling courses (sometimes with blue or purple schist slabs). An entrance to building AM1 was located in its better-preserved west façade. A vestibule (room 1) had a threshold onto the street, and led to a staircase (room 2) to the south (with fine painted plaster preserved by the bottom landing) and to what was probably one of the largest rooms in the house (room 3) to the east. A low bench ran along its north wall. In room 3, the upper layers of the Neo-palatial destruction level were revealed, but not yet the floor level. Along the north wall a stone mortar and cover slab was found wedged in place, while a rough stone 'cupboard' was a later, perhaps Post-palatial addition as it partially blocked the opening between room 3 and its linked storage room 4. The rim of a pithos set in the ground is another *in situ* feature. The rest of building AM1 is as yet less well defined and explored. However, room 6 contained *in situ* a Neopalatial deposit comprising a large pithos with stone tools, a



*Palaikastro: Buildings AP1, AM1 and MP1.*



*Above: Palaikastro: pottery deposit from Room 6.*

*Right: Palaikastro: LM IB grinding installation in Room 12.*



quern, 10 conical loomweights, two square weights, four restorable strainers, a fire-box, a rectangular plastered ceramic offering table, and two pot stands set in and around it.

Tests into earlier strata were made in a number of locations, revealing *inter alia* the downward continuation of walls and the well-made and well-used floor of room 11, which sloped down towards a drain in the southeast corner. This half of the room had been plastered, while the remaining floor was of beaten earth with occasional paving slabs. Material from the floor itself dates around Late Minoan I. Thereafter, the generally uniform material from strata overlying the floor, accumulated during a phase of abandonment, indicates that the building was not reused until late in the Late Minoan period.

Beyond the north wall of room 11 was a grinding installation. A large saddle quern, with a grinding stone upon it, was built into a stone, earth and plaster base, with a vertical slab set into the floor as

a foot-rest. A large jar was set below the leading edge of the quern to catch the ground material (perhaps within a sack held inside the vessel since it was deeply built into the floor). A possible foundation deposit associated with the jar consisted of a juglet pierced twice after firing, plus a bronze nail of the size of the piercings. Excavation beneath the installation produced charcoal and sherds of a baking plate, while a heavy, utilitarian bronze double axe found under the partition wall could have been a foundation deposit, although the possibility of a hoard or wider stratum cannot yet be discounted.

Late Minoan III re-occupation, while poorly preserved and disturbed by modern cultivation, is attested in most areas, including the external spaces around the Neo-palatial building. In what became room 13, a layer of kitchen refuse perhaps collapsed from a roof or upper story included two concentrations of *Hexaplex trunculus* (probably used shells in perishable containers). Also in the upper layers was a terminal piece (or spout) of a terracotta drain. Both

shell deposits were in ephemeral Late Minoan III contexts which made use of a ruined building. Indeed, only the discovery of a hearth enabled the identification of a 'surface' plausibly in use during the reoccupation phase. The Late Minoan III walls may have been poorly constructed, reusing older collapsed walls as foundations: but whether or not room 13 was a fully roofed space, it represents a simple reuse of a ruined structure without complete clearance or even levelling of the earlier collapse (room 12, by contrast, was clearly an internal room with a beaten earth floor). At the south end of room 13 was a low platform on which a Late Minoan I stone offering table was found, *in situ* but inverted, amidst a denser concentration of pebbles. Since the find context relates to the Late Minoan III reoccupation, the vessel must have been preserved or scavenged. Kitchen refuse similar to that inside room 13 was also found outside the building.

Of the third building, MP1, only one corner has so far been revealed, with complete and semi-complete pots inside it. A street ran outside it with a curving line of stones which may have been a drain or have demarcated a 'porch'. The upper levels of building MP1 are Neo-palatial and probably Late Minoan IA (with some Middle Minoan III pottery also present). The lack of evidence for Late Minoan III occupation is noteworthy. Fragmentary architectural materials — schist fragments, plaster (some painted), charcoal, and mud-brick — appeared throughout. Finds in the interior space so far revealed may tentatively be connected with craft production.

Plant material (other than charcoal) consisted mostly of seeds and nut or fruit-shell fragments in particularly low quantities. The few food plants included poorly preserved cereals. Legumes were also poorly preserved, but grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus*) and broad bean (*Vicia faba*) were identified. Olives, grapes, figs and almonds complement the food plant repertoire of the site. The paucity of highly fragmented and again poorly preserved charred plant remains (seeds and charcoal) reflects the site's alkaline environment. Taphonomic study will enable understanding of the formation processes of the site in relation to plant remains, forming the basis for interpretation of the archaeobotanical material.

*Palaikastro:  
Alexandra Livarda  
demonstrates  
flotation to local  
school pupils.*



Among the molluscan remains, the finds of crushed *Hexaplex trunculus* shells are of particular interest as one the few large-scale domestic deposits of waste from purple dye production in the Aegean. As part of the University of Nottingham's 'purple project', an experiment in the production of purple dye was conducted using fresh purple shells collected from Palaikastro and Siteia which were crushed to extract the molluscs using stone tools which were then kept for micro-wear analysis. Linen, wool and silk were used in the experiment, and two dye recipes were devised (the liquid produced during the procedure will be subjected to chemical analysis). It is anticipated that observations made during the experiment, when combined with the counting and recording of all shell fragments and diagnostic features in the archaeological contexts, will offer insights into the methods and scale of purple dye production on site.

Seventeen palaeoenvironmental cores of various depths were taken in the areas of Chiona and Kouremenos to elucidate the formation of the landscape within the territory of the Minoan settlement, and obtain a catena of sedimentologically correlated cores that will be used for multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental study after the construction of a time-depth model of each area. As described in the Fitch Laboratory report below, a diachronic study of pottery production from Middle Minoan IIA through to Late Minoan III A2 was begun in order to characterise the range of fine and coarse wares used, investigate possible local sources of raw materials, and identify imports. Finally, education specialist Kostas Kasvikis gave classes to introduce pupils from the local primary school to archaeology, and conducted on-site activities with project staff to teach pupils how different stages of the excavation work.

### LEFKANDI — XEROPOLIS

Irene Lemos (Oxford) reports on continuing study. In collaboration with the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece (Eretria excavations) and Dr Matthieu Ghilardi (CNRS), cores were drilled at Lefkandi, Eretria, and Aliveri for a project to investigate the evolution of the coastline of central and southwest Euboea. Preliminary examination indicates that cores from the eastern harbour of Xeropolis include marine incursions and macro fauna.

Two further collaborative projects are now published: new radiocarbon dates from Lefkandi, Kalapodi, and Corinth (obtained in collaboration with the Weizmann Institute, Israel) appeared in *PLOS ONE* 8:12 (December 2013), 1–12, and the proceedings of a round table organised with the Austrian Institute of Archaeology at Athens (M. Kerschner and I. S. Lemos [eds], *Archaeometric Analyses of Euboean and Euboean Related Pottery: New Results and their Interpretations* [Vienna 2014]), based on Neutron Activation Analysis of 141 samples, present the most extensive archaeometric investigation of Euboean and Euboean-related pottery to date. Lefkandi is also contributing to new work on Euboean fabrics. As part of a wider Fitch Laboratory programme of petrographical and chemical (WD-XRF) analysis centred on Eretria, potential raw

materials for pottery production were collected from locations near Lefkandi, Phylla and Afrati which represent the principal range of rock types present. Previously sampled locations were also included for the purpose of correlation with earlier analytical programmes.

Study of the architecture and stratigraphy of Xeropolis focused on Area P, and the ‘hearth’ inside the north end of Building M1 which remained an important feature during the long period of use of successive megara. In Area P, the earliest excavated building, P1 (part of the South House), had two main phases of occupation dating to Lefkandi Phase 2b (with Middle Protogeometric floor levels) and Lefkandi Phase 2b/3. The successive structures were on different alignments, probably due to subsidence requiring levelling. Building P2a, located by the north baulk of Area P and reconstructed on the basis of Sub-Protogeometric plaster floors and fragmentary walls, is a rare ninth-century building on Xeropolis. It was a large structure (the western apse is 5.8 m in diameter), larger than the Late Geometric house excavated by Popham and Sackett. Building P3 (on the floor of which the ‘centaur’ figurine was excavated in 2006) is also ninth-century but postdates P2. This is not the latest structure in the area, noting the presence of one wall at a higher level to the west and a Late Geometric pithos in the same area.

The Lefkandi shell assemblage, one of the largest in the Greek Early Iron Age, provides an outstanding opportunity to reconstruct the fishing and collecting activities of a seaside community, and to understand them in the overall context of agro-pastoral activity. Completion of the field study of marine faunal remains (by Tatiana Theodoropoulou) permits general observations about what was evidently intensive and coherent exploitation of marine habitats over time. Exploitation of mixed substrates (gravel, sand, and mud), such as those near the settlement, expanded from the shore to the deeper waters of the Euboean gulf, with collecting methods ranging from the simple (hand-collection or the use of knives) to the elaborate (diving or trawling). Collection of molluscs from the rocky shores was less common. Murex shells (usually crushed) are found in almost every context and period. The edible *Hexaplex trunculus* was probably consumed: shell waste was sometimes thrown into the hearth either



*Lefkandi: murex shells from Xeropolis 1.*

as fuel or for disposal. However murex shells also produce purple-dye, and although no production installations have been found and considerable quantities of molluscs would be necessary to substantiate industrial production, the hypothesis of dye extraction at a household or artisanal level will be investigated.

Oysters (Ostreidae) and fan shells (Pinnidae) were common marine resources, the latter being preferred in the deeper layers of the settlement. Fan shells offer both an impressive nacreous shell and the filamentous substance commonly called 'sea-silk'. The exploitation of the hard and soft tissue of this shell is thus to be explored. Other resources occasionally exploited were Noah's arks (Arcidae), horn shells (Cerithidae), thorny oysters (Spondylidae), clams (Veneridae), crabs, topshells (Trochidae) and limpets (Pattelidae), as well as smaller shells, such as cowries (Cypraeidae), cones (Conidae) and dove shells (Columbellidae). Several of these molluscs had been collected dead on the beach and were exploited for their shell: worn thorny oysters were used as scoops, and cones, dove shells and horn

shells were used as ornaments (cone shells were frequently found in pairs). A small piece of unworked coral was also found.

Fish were consumed at Lefkandi, but on a more limited scale. Species include near-shore fish such as the gilthead seabream and other breams (Sparidae), the European sea bass (Moronidae) and grey mullet (Mugilidae), as well as medium-sized sharks and rays. The last must have entailed extraordinary and likely memorable fishing occasions, as one pierced ray vertebra (perhaps an amulet) suggests.

### KENCHREAI QUARRIES SURVEY

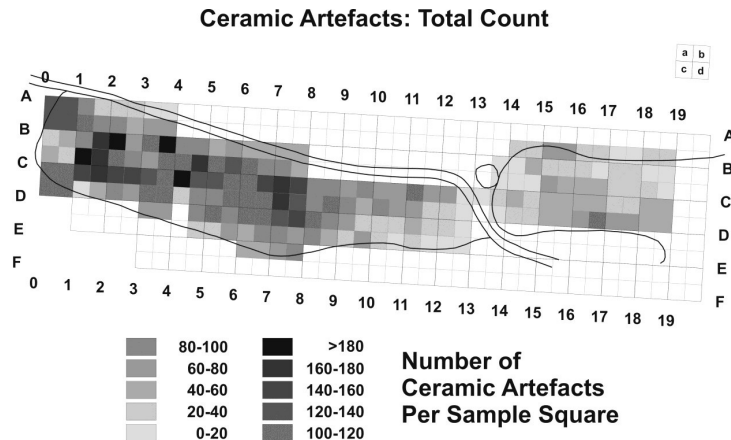
Chris Hayward (Edinburgh) reports on continuing study of the large ploughed field in Complex A and the 'inscribed quarries' in Complex B to date and characterise activity in broad terms of settlement, supply, or production, and to assess the scale on which provision was made for different forms of activity (and from what sources of supply).

The 'ploughed field' yielded *c.* 40% of all the pottery collected in the 2013 survey (over 11,000 sherds and 1,600 tile fragments). The densest concentrations lie at the western end and are unlikely to have been transported, on grounds both of topography and sherd condition. The vast majority of sherds are Roman. Fewer than 10 prehistoric sherds (Early Helladic where datable) were scattered in the western part of the field. Archaic–Hellenistic were more common, with three concentrations observed: Archaic vessels were mostly small open shapes while Classical included cups, bowls, a fish plate and a possible dinos, in a mixture of Corinthian and imported (mostly Attic) fabrics, plus several Corinthian A and A' amphorae. Hellenistic pottery shows two chronological peaks which differ in character. The earlier, fourth-century material is finer: it includes cups, Argive kraters, and blisterware vessels, plus sherds in the coarse variety of Corinthian A fabric which may represent the transport or storage vessels of the period. The later, first-century BC peak is marked by the presence of Aegean (northern Aegean, Koan and Rhodian), and Italian (Greco-Italian, Lamboglia 2 and Campanian Dressel 2-4) transport amphorae,



*Kenchreai: quarried ridge from the west showing the large unvegetated area of the 'ploughed field' mid-ridge.*

*Below: Kenchreai: total sherd count from the 'ploughed field' (with large, 10 m squares subdivided into 5 m<sup>2</sup> collection units).*



and Eastern Sigillata A. Few Hellenistic cooking vessels or jugs were identified.

The Early Imperial period is relatively lightly represented, with Aegean and Italian amphorae, cooking vessels, Italian sigillata (and regional imitations), plus Broneer Type XXVI lamps. The volume of material increased thereafter, featuring thin-walled cups and juglets most often in a variation on local cooking fabric, Middle Roman amphorae (notably an early form of Late Roman Amphora 3, Niederbieber 77 and various North African types) cooking pots and Broneer Type XXVIII lamps. The best represented period spans the fifth to seventh centuries AD, with large quantities of sherds across the entire area. Although much has been made of a possible Late Roman 'population explosion' identified in survey data, the finds in the 'ploughed field' do not necessarily indicate this. A highly repetitive surface assemblage consisted of storage/transport vessels (LRA 2 and 3), drinking/serving bowls and plates (ARS Hayes' Forms 99, 104, and 105; PRS Hayes' Forms 3 and 10), large cooking pots (especially sixth- to seventh-century types)

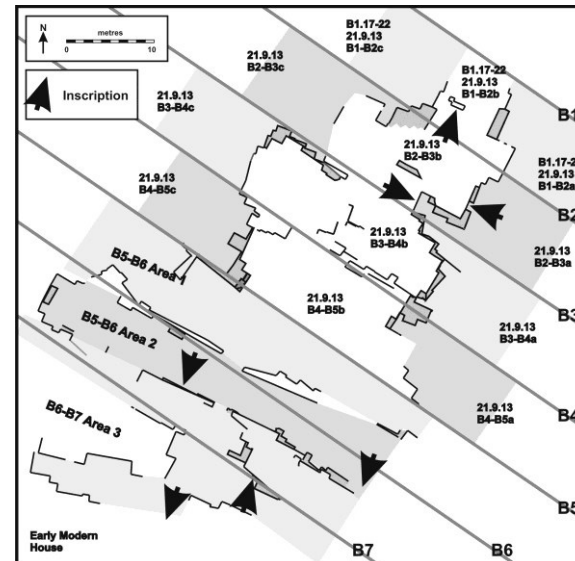
and lamps of types (as Broneer XXXI) which were common (and presumably inexpensive) throughout the Eastern Mediterranean at this time. One or more of these was present in almost all collection units, while other ceramic types, such as deep basins/bins, jugs, and loom-weights, are strikingly absent. Close analysis of the distribution and co-occurrence of functional types, and the possibility of characterising activity and identifying spatial variation, is a target for research. Despite a marked decline in activity after the seventh century, several ninth- to tenth-century basins and thirteenth- to fifteenth-century cooking pots come from one area in the east of the field. Scattered Ottoman and early modern finewares were also found.

Almost all of the glass found in 2013 came from the ‘ploughed field’; with a high proportion of Middle to Late Roman wineglass bases and rims. Stone objects (especially those in rock types not represented within the local geology) include thin slabs of blue-grey slate (perhaps roofing or other architectural material) and pieces of marble flooring (two of which were found close to two limestone tesserae). Igneous rocks probably used for grinding tools were found in two areas, one with fragments of basalt and dolerite and the other with andesite. Small grinding/polishing tools were found with each. Chipped stone finds were, however, confined to two mesial fragments of a retouched flint flake.

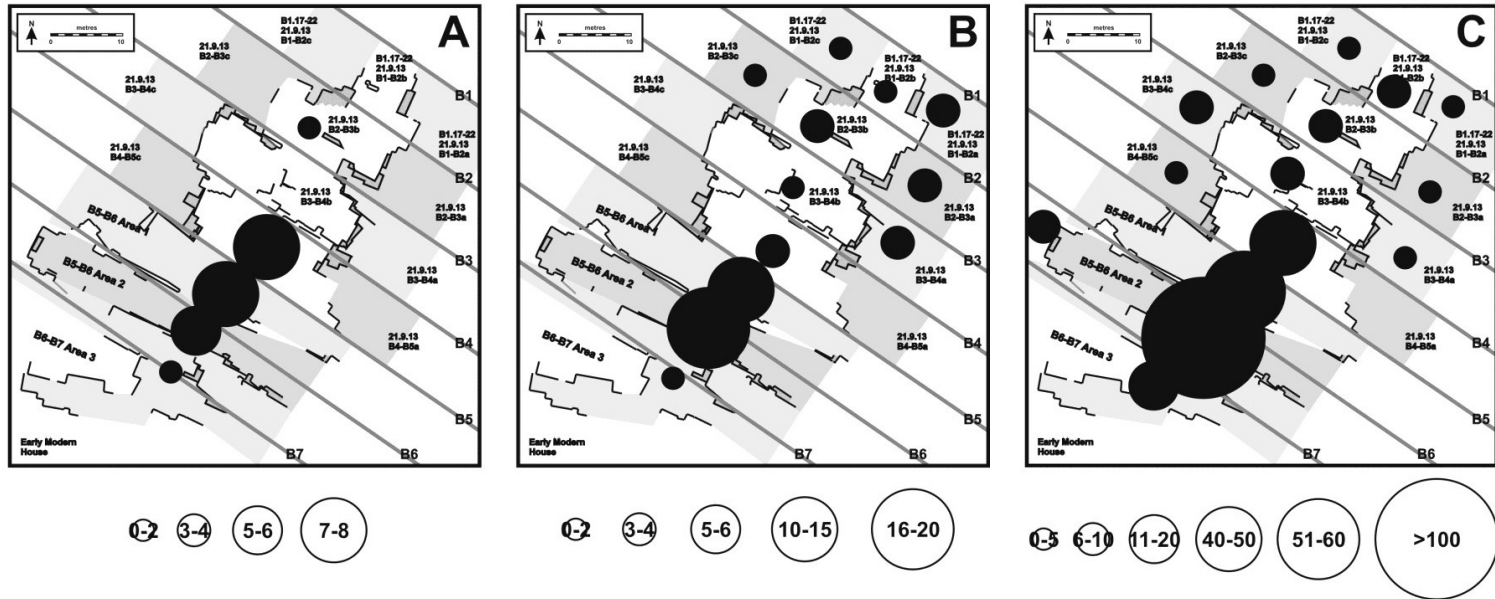
In the ‘inscribed quarry’ in Complex B, seven inscriptions occur in two groups at the northern and southern area of the series of small pits that comprise the quarried area. This grouping may result from the removal of other inscriptions during subsequent quarrying, or may denote separate, and not necessarily coeval, episodes of quarrying (the ceramic evidence best fits the latter view). Two inscriptions are too weathered to recover the complete text, while a third is composed of three letters that correspond to no known name or abbreviation thereof. The complete inscriptions contain the names Nymphas, Megisthes, Symphoros and Diotimas, suggesting a date in the first–second century AD. The inscriptions were cut with two distinct tools, one of which is clearly visible in contemporaneous working of the quarry faces. The rock surfaces

were prepared to receive the inscribed letters, which were cut with short strokes from quarry picks. In all cases, the inscriptions were the final cuttings made on the quarry faces. The use of quarry picks explains the size (and potentially some eccentricities of the form) of the individual letters, although notwithstanding the clumsiness of these tools, eccentricities indicate that the inscribers were not well-practiced in letter-cutting (circumstances suggest that they were engaged in quarrying).

At the southernmost end of Complex B was an Early Modern house with associated ceramics: a twelfth- to thirteenth-century Corinthian stewpot, a white glaze bowl of similar date, and a Middle–Late Byzantine jar found to the north of the building might relate to a preceding structure, but need not do so. There is a clear chronological gap between these sherds and the Late Roman pottery which marks the end of a sequence of continuous activity



*Kenchreai:  
location of  
inscriptions  
in Quarry  
Complex B.*

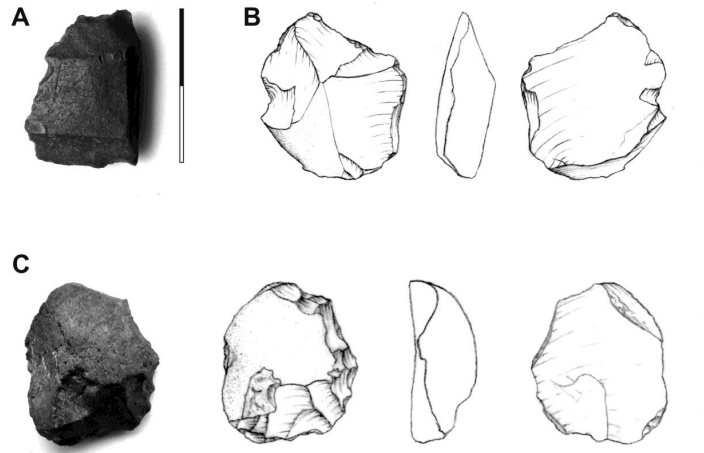


*Kenchreai, inscribed quarries in Complex B. Sherd counts: A Classical–Hellenistic, B Hellenistic–Early/Middle Roman, C Roman–Late Roman.*

in the area of the ‘inscribed quarries’ from the fifth century BC onwards. A concentration of ancient ceramics further to the north includes almost all the ancient tile found in the complex: Greek and earlier Roman pieces in a variety of fabrics are consistent with makeshift and perhaps small shelter roofs. The earliest sherd in this concentration and in the complex as a whole is an Attic stemless cup with bevelled foot of the first quarter of the fifth century BC. Thereafter, evidence spans all periods to Late Roman. This is the only part of the complex to produce a full range of open and closed vessels of all sizes, including provision for bulk storage.

The pattern of deposition differs markedly in the northernmost transects, both inside and outside the quarried area, where there

is scant evidence for activity before later Hellenistic times. Most sherds are Early–Middle Roman thin-walled cups (in a variety of fine and semi-coarse fabrics) consistent with the putative dates of the inscriptions noted above. A small number of imprecisely datable Roman medium-scale open and closed vessels within the quarry area include a very few amphorae, some of which are the smaller LR3 forms consistent with personal or small group provision of water. Less datable, however, are large storage shapes including pithoi and bins which were found both in the southern ‘storage’ area and on the east side of the complex outside (and in two cases inside) the quarry. The majority of sherds, regardless of age, vessel size or hardness of firing, show little abrasion from transport.



*Kenchreai: lithic finds from survey squares 6.13 and 6.14  
(A = obsidian core).*

Study of the chipped stone focused on finds from Complex A outside the ‘ploughed field’. The material so far examined comes from squares A6.13 and A6.14, which were stripped of vegetation by a fire in June 2012. The high recovery of lithics, including very small working flakes, is a direct result. The majority of artefacts are of flint (86.6% of the total), with five different varieties discerned on the basis of colour and/or textures. The assemblage is in fresh condition and apparently *in situ*. The dominant part is derived from small pebbles similar in appearance to examples found in the vicinity of the site, but showing differences in weathering. Their small size governed the module of the flint assemblage. Pebbles were knapped *in situ* near the quarried area, with debris, cores, flakes and tools present in the studied sample. The chronocultural definition of this lithic assemblage, found in a quarried area assigned to the Classical–Hellenistic period or later, is a major challenge. Eight obsidian artefacts (13.4% of the total) comprise one core, one blade and six tools (mostly retouched blades and notches). These pieces have suffered some damage, and some have blunt ridges and edges. The presence of obsidian and the condition of the pieces might indicate a prehistoric (perhaps Early Bronze Age) component.

## Knossos

The facilities of the Knossos Research Centre were heavily used throughout the year, with residential accommodation increasingly in demand. Our rooms have been over 50% full for nine months of the year (completely so through the summer), and even in the quiet months of December and January up to 18% occupancy was achieved. The positive impact of the postgraduate training course in Greek and Roman pottery (on which we report below) and the new Gypsadhes excavation is obvious, both for the periods which they cover and the knock on effects through the year. In addition to the Knossos Urban Landscape Project and the Gypsadhes excavation,

the following UK-based projects made use of the Stratigraphic Museum: Knossos Southwest Houses (BSA), AGRICURB (Oxford), Knossos Little Palace North (BSA), Iron Age fibulae (DPhil study, Oxford), Roman Knossos pilot study (Leicester/London Birkbeck), Hellenistic Knossos pilot study (Trinity College Dublin/UCL), textile tools (UCL), Southwest Polychrome deposit (BSA), Myrtos Pyrgos (BSA), and Skaniari (PhD study, Kent). A number of Greek (chiefly Archaeological Service) projects were also hosted: Vathypetro (PhD study), Kophinas (PhD study), Viannos Roman kilns, Aposelemes dam, Zakros (Athens University), LM III larnakes, Iouktas Alonaki,

Trypiti, Skoteino Cave, Apesokari, Kastrokephali, Knossos coins (PhD study), and Knossos Anetaki. These are declining in number partly due to the completion of certain long running projects (as Vathypetro), but mostly due to the increased UK use of the facility.

The year-round utility of Knossos is more apparent than ever. The Centre enables UK institutions to conduct complex projects with optimal efficiency: for example, the cutting-edge scientific analysis which is a feature of the Gypsadhes excavation requires many hours of processing best achieved as a continuing operation outside normal field seasons. The winding down of certain large projects (as the Knossos Neolithic Project) is now creating capacity for new initiatives. Two pilot studies conducted this year exploit the wealth of Knossos in historical periods. The first is a study of Roman Knossos by Dan Stewart (Leicester) and Jennifer Baird (London, Birkbeck) with a view to combining a geophysical survey with reassessment of legacy material. The second, by Conor Trainor (Trinity College Dublin), draws principally on data from KULP to re-evaluate Knossos' external connections during the Hellenistic–Early Roman period: it is now the subject of major grant applications.

The Knossos Curatorial Project continued throughout the year with generous (indeed increased) funding from INSTAP. In 2012, when the current Curator took up post, he laid out in detail a plan to complete the project within six years. Since then the project staff have comfortably exceeded the rate of processing required to meet this target. The following material has been processed over the past year: Platon's 1950s excavations in the palace (66% complete); Pendlebury's surveys of various Cretan sites (complete); Hood, Warren and Cadogan's surveys of Cretan sites (50% complete); Piet de Jong's excavations to the west of the palace (complete); rescue excavations of the 1970s and 1980s (complete); metal finds from all excavations (25% complete); Monasteriako Kephali (complete); Demeter sanctuary (complete). Records are now accessible to all staff on the School intranet, facilitating co-ordination of resources held in different parts of the School.

This year witnessed further staff changes. Full-time Project Assistant Abigail Baker departed at the end of her ten-month tenure.



*Knossos Curatorial  
Project Assistant,  
Céline Murphy.*

Her successor, Céline Murphy, is a PhD candidate at the University of Kent whose research focuses on anthropomorphic figurines from Minoan peak sanctuaries (notably those from Philioremos-Gonies). The fact that work rates were maintained despite this change demonstrates the effectiveness of our training system, for which thanks are again due to the part-time Project Assistant, Flora Michelaki. Internships remain an important (and very popular) element of the project: two pairs of interns were employed for periods of three months each, with a further pair due within the 2014 funding cycle.

The impact of the Curatorial Project is now evident in important ways. Fast access to records of material of particular types and dates has made a major difference to our ability to design new projects around legacy data (as that on Roman Knossos). Digital records can also be mined for larger projects which bring together specific parts of the School's collections. As the Archivist has noted, in May the



in *Neolithic Northern Greece* directed by Kostas Kotsakis (Aristotle University, Thessaloniki).

The Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence (WD-XRF) unit is firmly embedded in the everyday work of the Laboratory. Beyond analysing a wide range of archaeological ceramics and related samples, methodological questions have also been addressed. An important issue in ceramic provenance studies is the comparability of newly acquired data with existing reference data. Since a vast amount of chemical analysis of pottery from the Eastern Mediterranean has been undertaken using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA), a first step is to establish inter-method intercalibration factors, looking into the comparability of Fitch WD-XRF data with NAA data previously gathered at NCSR Demokritos. Preliminary inter-method calibration factors have been determined, thus ensuring comparability and ultimately contributing to the longevity of data collected. The first results of this ongoing work were presented at the NARNIA International Conference *Interdisciplinary Studies of Ancient Materials from the Mediterranean* in Nicosia in September 2014.

The following major projects were focal points of Laboratory research in 2013–2014.

The **Kythera Island Project** directed by Cyprian Broodbank (Cambridge) and Evangelia Kiriati completed its programme of site revisits in order to take GPS readings, note current site condition and any changes over the last twelve to sixteen years, check the profile of the material on the ground relative to that collected and studied, improve and standardise site descriptions, and create a full photographic record. In 2013, 57 sites were revisited, almost all in the coastal Paliopolis zone in the wider vicinity of Kastri. Another 126 revisits then covered the remaining survey area. While in some areas this was facilitated by subsequent burning of dense maquis (and vice versa, in areas cleared by fire in 1998–2001), overall, invasive growth had followed another decade of rural abandonment. A few additional sites were encountered, although their very small number reinforces the overall integrity of the survey results. A further consequence of the 2014 walking, allied to re-examination



*KIP: Andy Bevan and Evangelia Kiriati check an EBA site in central Kythera.*

of Mesolithic and pre-Bronze Age lithic finds by Danica Mihailovic (Belgrade), was the recognition of a persistent presence of such generically early scatters, especially on the stable plateau landscapes in the north-west part of the survey area. These finds vary in date from Mesolithic to Neolithic, but collectively reveal a distinct early use of the landscape the interpretation of which, while not straightforward, is compatible with seasonal hunting, perhaps of small game and migrating birds.

Laboratory analyses of ceramics progressed significantly. The results of chemical analysis of the full suite of prehistoric samples from Kastri, when compared with petrographical data, suggest greater variability than initially identified and probably more production sites in different parts of the island during the Bronze Age (reinforcing the need to sample the more spatially spread out survey pottery). Initial results were presented at the NARNIA conference noted above. In collaboration with Myrto Georgakopoulou (UCL Qatar), chemical analysis of Byzantine and Venetian samples has

**Eretrian ceramic products through time: investigating the history of a Greek metropolis** is a collaboration between the Fitch Laboratory (Evangelia Kiriati, Xenia Charalambidou, Noémi Müller and Myrto Georgakopoulou) and the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece (Sylvie Müller Celka) which aims, through diachronic investigation of Eretrian pottery production, to explore the city's role in the context of local, regional and Mediterranean networks. Eretria was among the key players in Greek colonisation and the wide diffusion of Greek material culture and practices during the early first millennium BC. The first phase of research (completed in 2014) focused on analysis of pottery (and potential raw material) from Early Helladic II to the late Middle Helladic period, while the second phase, now in progress, concerns Geometric to Hellenistic ceramics. One hundred and fifty one samples were selected to represent variability in vessel form and size, fabric, surface treatment and firing. In parallel, refiring tests were carried out to distinguish different compositions of clay pastes or slip/paints reflected in colour. Twenty-six reference samples of sediments and rocks from the wider area, as well as building materials from the site, were analysed using the same techniques. Briquettes prepared from the clay-rich sediments were fired to 700, 900 and 1050 °C to record a number of physical properties. Analyses identified local fabrics in use throughout Early Helladic IIB and Early Helladic III for coarse, medium coarse and fine wares, covering a wide range of vessels used for cooking and serving food as well as storage and transport. Changes in local fabric recipes were observed during the Middle Helladic alongside a number of new elements in manufacturing technology. Imported fabrics also changed through the Bronze Age, probably indicating transformations in the site's external relations and its role in regional networks. The first results of this work were presented at the NARNIA conference and subsequently submitted for publication in the *Journal of Archaeological Science Reports*.

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## Methodology

- pottery samples (all wares; Early to Middle Bronze Age; Bouras plot (G10) & acropolis (F100/F200)
- samples of ancient building materials
- geological samples (sand, clays, hard rocks) (Fig. 2)

Detailed macroscopic examination was combined with refiring tests, petrographic analysis with thin sections and chemical analysis on a WD-XRF BRUKER S8-TIGER with HF excitation source. 26 major, minor and trace elements were determined, using a custom calibration. Samples were prepared as fused beads.

## The landscape and raw materials

Fig. 2. Geological map of the study area (after Bouras *et al.*, 1998). The map shows the location of the study area (indicated by a red rectangle) and the location of the sampling sites (indicated by red dots). The map also shows the location of the city of Athens (indicated by a red star) and the location of the city of Piraeus (indicated by a red star).

Fig. 3. Experimental lithologies of collected clays from the vicinity of Eretria.

# Eretrian ceramic products through time: Investigating the early history of a Greek metropolis

## Research focus

Eretria in Euboea (Fig. 1) is among the key players in the Greek colonisation phenomenon and the wide spread of Greek material culture and practices during the early 1st millennium BC. The current project undertaken by the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens, in collaboration with the ESAG, aims through a diachronic investigation of Eretrian pottery production and circulation to shed further light on Eretria's role in the above phenomenon in the context of local, regional and Mediterranean networks. Research so far has focused on setting the background through:

- the identification, sampling and characterisation of potential raw materials in the vicinity of the site, and
- the investigation of pottery production and supply in Eretria during the Bronze Age (2nd mill. BC)

## Results

### Petrographic analysis

Nine main petrographic groups have been defined:

## Chemical analysis

Fig. 4. Overview of loading plots of PCA depicting the different fabric groups.

Fig. 5. Overview of loading plots of PCA depicting the different fabric groups.

## Concluding remarks

Fabric group	Date periods	Vessel types	Origin
FG1	EH1 (mainly EH1B) and EH2	EH1: Open (mostly table wares) and closed vessels (mainly phytol and jars) EH2: mainly open vessels (bowls and wide-mouthed jars)	Local
FG2	EH2	Open vessels (table and cooking wares)	Non-local
FG3	EH2B	Open vessels (table and cooking wares)	Non-local
FG4	EH	Open and closed vessels	Non-local
FG5	EH1B and EH2	Open and closed vessels (mostly two-stage-necked jars and saucers)	Local
FG6	EH2	Pinch or globed bowls	Unknown (non-local)
FG7	EH1 (B)	Open vessels (more specifically saucers/bowls or saucers) and probably a few closed vessels	Unknown (non-local)
FG8	EH1B, EH2 and as well as MH and the transition to LH	Manufacture of a wide variety of open and closed vessels; In EH1B the range includes Anatolianizing shapes and in EH1B Bowls.	Local
FG9	MH and the transition to LH	In MH this fabric is also used for the production of Grey Myrina wares as well as for buff plain wares with slipped surface. Mainly wide-mouthed jars and more rarely open shapes.	Unknown (non-local)

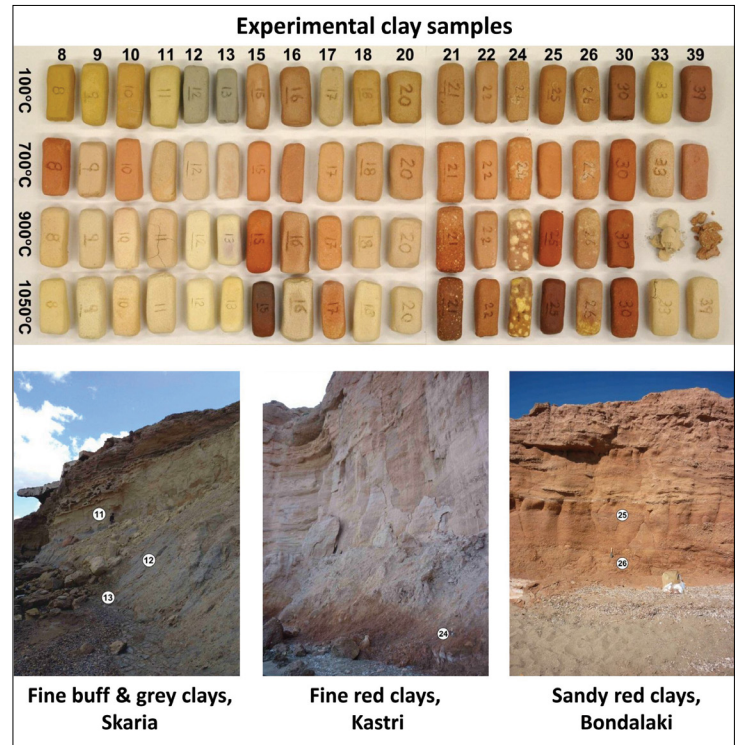
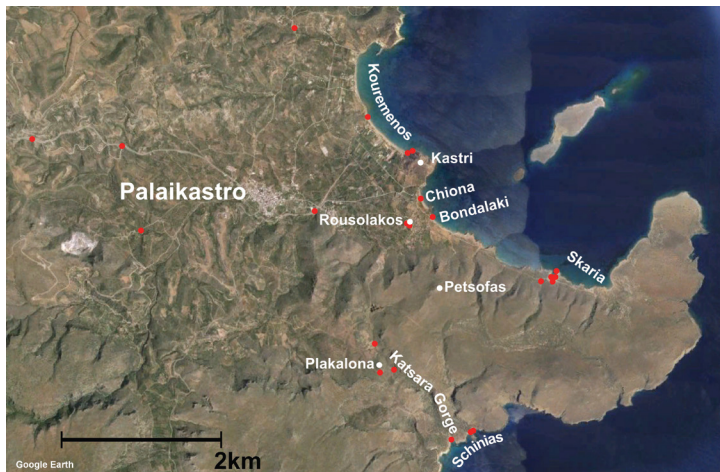
Table 1. Summary of information on the main fabric groups defined based on macro-stylistic, petrographic and chemical data.

- The main local fabrics (FG1, FG5 and FG8) were in use throughout Early Helladic (EH) IB and EH2 periods (second half of third millennium BC), for coarse, medium and fine wares, covering a wide range of vessels forms used for cooking and consuming food as well as for storage and transport. The analyses so far indicate the consistent use of the same raw materials from the vicinity of Eretria, which were processed, however, in different ways.
- A change can be clearly seen during the MH period (early second millennium BC). Although the same fabric continued to be used for the fine wares, becoming more standardised, the production of the coarse and medium coarse fabrics (FG2 and FG3) of the previous periods seems to cease. Instead, coarse wares are associated now with a range of fabrics that diverge from the typical local recipe and reflect either the use of imported coarse wares in Eretria or the choice of completely different locally available sources, as well as manufacturing technology.
- Overall, the current evidence for local pottery production supports that, during the third and the early second millennia BC, there has been no dramatic changes in the manufacturing technology or production organisation in Eretria but rather a gradual reproduction of a local tradition adding newly introduced elements that are incorporated into local practices.
- Certain fabric groups of coarse, medium and fine wares are associated with raw materials not compatible with the geology of Eretria and have been considered as imports to the site (mainly FG2, FG3, FG4 and possibly FG6, FG7, FG9). Imported fabrics do not show continuity through time as the locally produced fabrics of EH1, EH2B and MH, which are indicating changes in the direction of external relationships of the site.

project described above. Undertaken by John Gait in collaboration with Evangelia Kiriati, Noëmi Müller, and Carl Knappett (Toronto), the project aims to characterise the range of fine and coarse wares used from Middle Minoan IIA to Late Minoan III A2 (c. 1800–1330 BC), explore possible local sources for the raw materials, and identify imports and their potential sources. It will examine transformations in manufacturing techniques and the transmission of technological knowledge over time, and how potters may have moved within and used the landscape. A total of 288 pottery samples and 39 samples of clays and sands collected in a geoarchaeological survey of potential raw material sources in the site hinterland are currently being subjected to petrographic analysis, with chemical analysis to follow. A number of substantial deposits of red-coloured clays have been investigated between Kastri and Bondalaki bay, as well as extensive buff- and grey-coloured Neogene marl deposits near Skaria. Initial results from petrographic analysis of experimental clay briquettes

*Below: Palaikastro: geological sample locations.*

*Right: Pottery production and supply at Bronze Age Palaikastro.*



and archaeological materials suggest that these coarser local red clays may have been used in preference to the fine Neogene clays, although additional phyllite temper from an as yet unidentified source may have been intentionally added. The preliminary results of this work were presented at the NARNIA conference in Nicosia.

In addition to research at Palaikastro, John Gait has continued work on Early and Middle Nubian pottery from southern Egypt. The integration of petrographic fabric groups with macroscopic and stylistic characteristics revealed a complex, and hitherto unsuspected, pattern of regional variation and diachronic continuity

within Nubian potting traditions which may have implications for the understanding of social and cultural dynamics within the region and its relations with Egypt. The results of this study were presented at a number of international conferences and public events in Cyprus, Norway, Egypt and Athens, and submitted for publication in the Journal of Archaeological Science Reports.

A diachronic investigation of 'local' pottery production and supply at the sanctuary of Zeus, Mount Lykaion is a collaborative project with the ΛΘ' ΕΠΙΚΑ and the ASCSA under the direction of Anna Karapanagiotou, David Romano and Mary Voyatzis. Significant amounts of Neolithic to Hellenistic pottery were recovered from a large ash altar: while it is unclear whether the site was a cult place as early as the Final Neolithic, large quantities of Middle Helladic–Early Iron Age drinking cups likely relate to ritual practices. Macroscopic archaeological study is complemented by a programme of petrographic and chemical analysis supported by refiring tests and geological sampling, undertaken by the Fitch Laboratory (Georgia Kordatzaki, Evangelia Kiriatzi and Noémi Müller). Petrographic analysis identified nine fabrics among the coarser Final Neolithic–Middle Helladic pottery, while chemical analysis enabled five main compositional groups to be defined among Late Helladic–Early Iron Age fineware samples. Raw materials are in most cases compatible with local geology. Fabric continuity is observed through the Neolithic, Early Helladic and Middle Helladic periods (although diversification is also apparent), but chemical analysis indicates a strong preference for more calcareous fabrics in the Early Iron Age. A preliminary reading of this evidence suggests a shift from highlands to lowlands: the fabrics of the Neolithic pottery reflect highland sources and use of primary, non-calcareous and coarse clays, whereas the fabrics of the Late Helladic and Early Iron Age pottery are associated exclusively with secondary calcareous clays (and at least some with Neogene formations) from lowland areas. Despite the formal and technological standardisation of the Late Helladic–Early Iron Age pottery from the altar, compositional variability probably reflects the use and/or dedication of pottery from a number of sources, possibly in the wider area.

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## Archaeological background

Archaeological investigations at the Sanctuary of Zeus at Mount Lykaion (Fig. 1), including both excavation and survey (topographical and architectural), have been carried out since 2004 through a 'synergia' between the 39<sup>th</sup> Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, under the direction of Dr. Anna Karapanagiotou, Prof. David G. Romano and Prof. Mary E. Voyatzis.

Significant amounts of pottery were recovered from the large ash altar of the sanctuary, spanning from the Neolithic to the Hellenistic periods, revealing the long history of use of the site.



Fig. 1 Mt. Lykaion is located in Arcadia, in the Peloponnese, Greece

The exact character of the site during the Neolithic–Middle Helladic (MH) remains unclear and the question of its use as cult place since this early period is still open. The Late Bronze Age (LBA) to Early Iron Age (EIA) pottery, however, surely relates to the early history of ritual at this cult place. The co-existence of large amounts of LBA-drinking cups with figurines, calcined bones and ash seem to reflect ritual activities during the Mycenaean period similar to those carried out in later periods (e.g., the 'thyrsia' ritual and ritual dining).



Fig. 2 LH pottery sample



Fig. 3 LBA drinking vessels

## Pottery sampling

- One hundred (100) pottery samples were selected, spanning in date from the end of the Neolithic through to the EIA.
- Final Neolithic (FN) – Early Bronze Age (EBA) – Middle Helladic (MH) samples consist of semi-coarse and coarse plain monochrome wares (Fig. 2).
- The MH samples also relate to matt-painted pottery.
- The LBA and EIA samples are all associated with drinking vessels (Fig. 3).

**Acknowledgements:** We would like to thank the National Science Foundation (NSF 1222321) for funding The Greek Ministry of Culture and the Institute for Geological and Metallurgical Research for the issuing of the relevant sampling permit.

# A Diachronic Investigation of 'Local' Pottery Production & Supply at the Sanctuary of Zeus, Mount Lykaion, Arcadia, Peloponnese

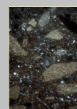
## Methodology



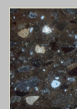
Fig. 4 Geological prospecting and sampling

- Petrographic analysis combined with refiring tests and chemical analysis through Wavelength Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence spectrometry, were undertaken to address questions of provenance and technology.
- Systematic geological sampling was carried out in the wider area of the site to explore the availability of and to characterise the potential raw materials for pottery manufacture (Fig. 4).

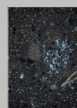
## Petrographic analysis



The main FN-EBA fabric (1a and 1b), with significant internal variability, is associated with immature sediments deriving from the limestone, chert and flint outcrops in the upland areas in the wider vicinity of the site.

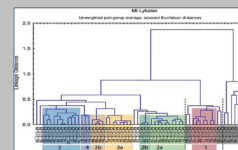


The semi-coarse sand-tempered fabric (6) is related to ophiolitic outcrops. Sand mineralogy is entirely compatible with the geological sample MTLGS14/03 (Fig. 4), indicating a possible source close to the wider area of Kato Karyes west of the Alpheios river, and in any case in a lowland area.



The nature of the raw materials identified within the newly introduced MH fabric (4) indicates an association with metamorphic–volcanic–sedimentary and limestone lithologies, compatible with those located in the eastern/northeastern borders of the Megalopolis basin.

## Chemical analysis

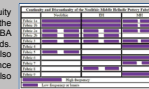


Five main compositional groups have been defined among the LBA-EIA pottery samples, primarily based on chemical analysis, ranging from low calcareous to highly calcareous. A tendency for discrimination exists between the LBA and EIA samples, indicating products of production units using different clay sources. Within each of these periods, the fabric differentiation does not relate to the typology of vessels. Different compositional groups could reflect distinct geological origin.

## CONCLUSIONS

### FN-MH: Fabric continuity

is observed between the Neolithic and the EBA and then MH periods. Diversification is also apparent, however, since new fabrics were also introduced.



**LBA-EIA:** Chemical analysis shows the use of more highly calcareous fabrics in the EIA, when non-calcareous wares seem to disappear. In terms of continuity, the intermediate calcareous fabric is attested both in LH and EIA samples.

- The pottery found in the altar of the sanctuary is overall compatible with being of broadly local provenance (i.e., the basin of Megalopolis and the surrounding mountainous zones). No evidence for 'exotic' fabrics has been so far identified, although there is no comparable reference evidence so far for the western Peloponnese.
- The micro-variability observed within the main FN and EBA fabric reflects most probably small scale production and/or lack of standardization concerning the exploitation of raw material sources.
- There seems to be an important change during the MH, and more obviously in LBA and EIA, concerning types and sources of raw materials used in the production of pottery found at the sanctuary. A preliminary reading of this evidence seems to suggest a shift from highlands to lowlands.
- The fabrics of the Neolithic pottery reflect highland sources and use of primary, non-calcareous and coarse clays (some diversification is indicated in the EBA and mainly in the MH pottery), whereas the fabrics of the LBA and EIA pottery (so far analysed) are exclusively associated with secondary calcareous clays (at least some associated with Neogene formations) in lowland areas.
- Despite the formal and technological standardization of the LBA-EIA pottery from the altar, compositional variability does exist most probably reflecting the use/dedication of pottery from a small number of sources (possibly in the wider area).

**Utilitarian ceramics**, especially cooking wares, are a further focus of research. Studies aim to identify the choices involved in manufacture and to examine how these affect the physical properties of both archaeological and traditional ceramic products and their affordances. These studies aid appreciation of the complex dynamics behind potters' technological choices, and ultimately elucidate the cultural, political and socioeconomic factors which favour the perpetuation and transmission of traditions, or facilitate innovation, for a material until very recently integral to everyday life. A new project on the renowned production of cooking pots on Siphnos through the twentieth century (including the diaspora of Siphniot potters in the Aegean), which integrates analytical data with archival material and interviews with traditional Siphniot potters, is conducted by Noémi Müller and Evangelia Kiriati in collaboration with Anno Hein (NCSR Demokritos) and Maria Roumbou (Charokopeio University, Athens).

Fitch Bursaries were held by Lisa Peloschek (Vienna) and Angelos Gkotsinas (Sheffield). Lisa Peloschek conducted petrographic analysis of pottery from Çukuriçi Höyük, a Late Neolithic–Early Bronze 1 tell c. 2 km from ancient Ephesos, as part of an Austrian Science Fund project entitled *Interaction of Prehistoric Pyrotechnological Crafts and Industries. Natural Resources, Technological Choices and Transfers at Çukuriçi Höyük/Western Anatolia*. The study addressed interaction and exchange with the Aegean, a phenomenon already identified through other types of material culture (e.g. Melian obsidian). A total of 21 fabrics were defined among the Neolithic and Chalcolithic samples. Compared to Early Bronze Age evidence, the pottery of these periods generally reflects lower degrees of specialisation, with no evidence for association between vessel shape, clay paste, and function. One clay paste, however, was used in all periods at Çukuriçi Höyük and is also attested in historical times at Ephesos. A coarse-grained clay naturally rich in metamorphic inclusions compatible with the local geology was used for c. 60% of all vessels analysed (including storage, cooking and dining vessels). A range of other fabrics is also associated with locally available clays, but the mineralogy of a number of fabrics was incompatible



Above: interviewing a traditional potter on Siphnos.

Below: Siphniot traditional wares selected for sampling.

with local geology mainly due to the presence of volcanic rocks evidently imported from beyond the environs of the site. Fifty ceramic samples from the Çukuriçi Höyük excavations and current projects at ancient Ephesos were submitted for WD-XRF analysis: the resulting chemical data will for the first time provide an elemental fingerprint for prehistoric ceramics in the region and set them into relation with historical period material. Changes and choices in the exploitation of raw material, sometimes perhaps influenced by shifts in the geological landscape, may thus be highlighted and socio-cultural interpretations sought. The Çukuriçi Höyük project (directed by Barbara Horejs of the Institute of Oriental and European Archaeology, Austrian Academy of Sciences) has donated to the Laboratory's reference collection 24 samples representative of all the main local pottery fabrics so far defined.

Angelos Gkotsinas studied an Early Mycenaean zooarchaeological assemblage recovered in 2008 during rescue excavation on the Theodorou plot in Thebes directed by Vassileios Aravantinos (Θ' ΕΠΚΑ). The well-preserved assemblage, which contained both bones and many deer antlers, is the largest closely dated and contextualised body of faunal material from Mycenaean Thebes. It was recovered along with marine shells and various types of drinking and serving vessel from a deep Late Helladic I pit just beneath the foundations of the Mycenaean palace. Data analysis is still in progress but some preliminary results are presented here. A dataset of 2252 NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) covered twelve domestic and wild species/taxa. Sheep and pigs are most common (30.9% and 28.8% respectively), followed by cattle (19.5%), goat (12.9%) and red deer (5.5%). The remaining species/taxa (dog, equids and hare) occur in very small percentages (less than 1%). Wild taxa include red deer, hare and possibly wild boar. The fairly high proportion of adult and elderly sheep and goats probably reflects an emphasis on the exploitation of secondary products (wool and hair) in addition to meat consumption. The good preservation, combined with the presence of articulated bones, may indicate immediate deposition in the pit in a single event. Butchery and cooking practices are indicated by butchery and burn marks observed on 30% and 2.2% of

*Thebes:  
deer antler  
fragments  
at different  
stages of  
working.*



the bones respectively. Macroscopic observation of butchery marks shows that they are all consistent with the use of metal tools. All stages of carcass processing are present, with dismembering marks most common, followed by filleting and chopping. Cut marks are present on all identified species, including dogs and equids, though in small percentages, thus indicating consumption albeit on a small scale. Some evidence for regularised chopping suggests specialist butchery. The relative rarity of red deer remains suggests that the species may have been hunted more for prestige than to make a significant contribution to diet, although there is ample evidence for the systematic exploitation and processing of antlers. Working traces, including sawing and peeling/slicing marks, and specimens ranging from offcuts to preforms and unfinished objects attest to the performance of all stages of antler craft production on site. A pilot study of antler working was undertaken on a sub-sample of the antler assemblage brought to the Fitch Laboratory, by closely observing and recording the various traces present.

## Courses and Teaching

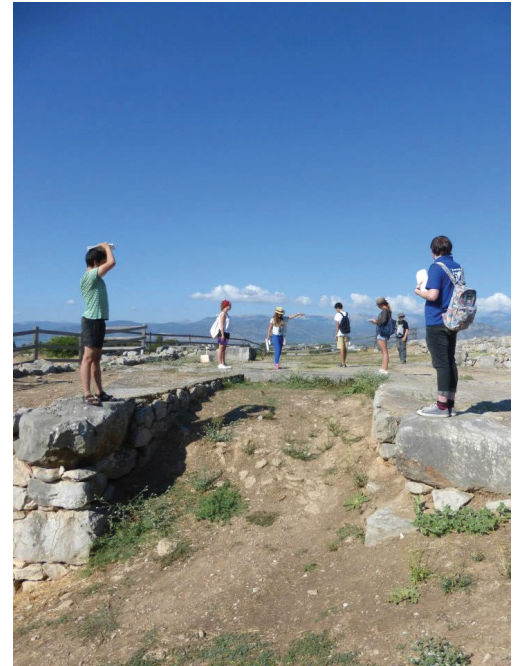
### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The BSA Summer School continues to be a popular, oversubscribed course for undergraduates wanting to learn more about the landscape and remains of Greece. In 2014, 29 students were chosen from fourteen universities across the UK, pursuing a range of degrees in Classical subjects. The three-week course began in Athens with lectures on Greek religion and sanctuaries and on the sources employed in interpreting the past, and archaeometry sessions in the Fitch Laboratory. Following site and museum tours in Athens and Attica, we boarded the bus for a nine-day journey around the Peloponnese, performing Aristophanes in the theatre in Epidauros, visiting the great Mycenaean palaces of Mycenae and Tiryns and the vast ongoing excavations of Hellenistic Messene, discussing the



*Left: Undergraduate Summer School 2014.*

*Right: Chryssanthi Papadopoulou explains palatial architecture at Tiryns with the assistance of student 'columns'.*



principles of Byzantine art in Mystras, exploring the topography of Pylos and the Bay of Navarino by boat, and finishing at the Panhellenic sanctuary at Olympia with a re-enactment of the Heraia and the Olympic games.

The course was taught by Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA), Estelle Strazdins (Oxford), and Eirene Chryssoheris (Goldsmiths), with guest lectures by Tasos Tanoulas (on the restoration of the Propylaia), Vasso Manidaki (the restoration of the Parthenon), Robert Pitt (Epigraphic Museum), George Kavvadias (National Archaeological Museum),

Maria Stathi (Brauron restorations), Zoe Zgouleta (Brauron Museum), Evangelia Pappi (Nauplion Museum), Georgia Ivou (Asine), Paraskevas Matalas (modern history and anthropology of Sparta), and Konstantinos Papadopoulos (Bassai temple). The course manager, Nick Brown, looked after the health and well-being of the group, and taught in the Delphi and Olympia Museums.

We are most grateful for the continuing support of those institutions and societies which provide much needed financial assistance to keep course fees low and to provide ten bursaries to help students who would otherwise have been unable to accept their places: the Craven Committee, Oxford; the Classics Faculty, 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**

This course, initiated in 2013, was for a second year taught at Knossos. From the 40 applications received, twelve places were offered to students from UCL and the Universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Leicester, Oxford, Sheffield and Warwick. Thanks to a generous grant from the Classical Association, bursaries partially defrayed the course fees of three participants: provision was also made for colleagues in the Ministry of Culture and other local bodies to participate. The principal instructors were Colin Macdonald (Edinburgh), Antonis Kotsonas (Edinburgh), Conor Trainor (Trinity College Dublin), Denitsa Nenova (UCL) and Matthew Haysom (BSA), with as guest lecturers Kostas Christakis (Crete), Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol), Gerald Cadogan, and Peter Callaghan. Hands-on sessions in the mornings were complemented by skills-based workshops and guest lectures in the afternoons, culminating in a final project which required students to study pottery lots and present them independently. A highlight of the course was the practical tuition offered by a local potter, Vasilis Politakis, who specialises in the replication of ancient potting techniques. On the final evening of the course, the students made a trip to Vasilis' replica Minoan kiln to observe the firing of their own pots.

### **POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN GREEK NUMISMATICS**

The second BSA numismatics course took place from 19th–31st May 2014, with ten students drawn from an international pool of applicants. The course combined a chronological outline of the development of Greek coinage from its origins in the Near East to the Greek Imperial/Roman Provincial series, with treatments of the 'toolkit' of numismatic research: resources for numismatic study (in print and online), the technique of striking coins, dies and die-studies, metal analysis, metrology, hoards, overstriking, countermarks, and forgeries.

The course was primarily taught by Keith Rutter (Edinburgh): six sessions were taught by Simon Glenn (Oxford), and guest lectures were offered by Andrew Meadows (American Numismatic Society, New York) and François de Callataÿ (Royal Library, Brussels). There were two visits to the Numismatic Museum, while at the Athenian Agora the special focus was on the conservation of coins; the respective curators showed us coins in their care at the Alpha Bank and at the Bank of Greece. The students also visited the Library of Auction Catalogues of Basil Demetriadi. A visit to the silver-mining area of Thorikos, to Lavrion and its Museum, and also to Sounion, took place on Saturday May 24th.

We are most grateful for the continuing support of the A. G. Leventis Foundation and the Robinson Trust. The effects of their financial support were appreciated both by individual students and by the group as a whole.

### **INTRODUCTION TO CERAMIC PETROLOGY**

The Fitch Laboratory's annual postgraduate training course in ceramic petrology was taught by the Laboratory Director and Ruth Siddall (UCL) from 16th–27th June 2014. After offering this course for five consecutive years, the number of applications remains high (*c.* 30). We have therefore purchased two new teaching polarising microscopes in order to increase the number of places available from ten to twelve. Participants this year included PhD students as well as senior academics from institutions in North America, the UK and Europe, and the Middle East, underlining the high international

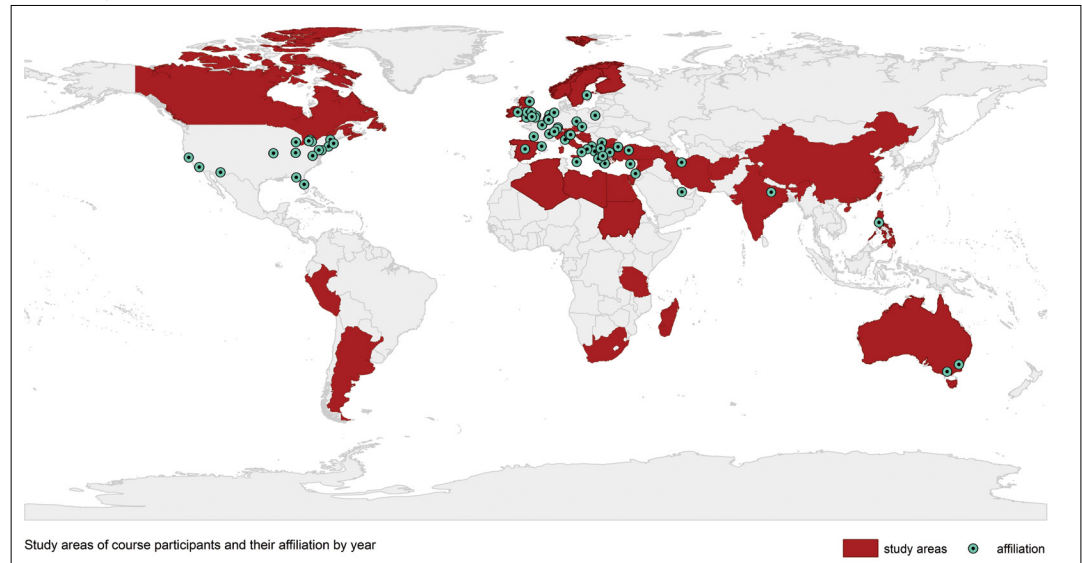


*Above left: Pots made by students on the postgraduate course in prehistoric, Greek and Roman pottery during firing.*



*Above right: Postgraduate course in Greek numismatics 2014.*

*Right: Affiliations and areas of interest of participants in the Fitch course in ceramic petrology — the first five years.*



profile achieved by the programme and its dual role in postgraduate training and professional development. Via some 60 contact hours, with daily lectures and practical classes, participants were introduced to 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 on 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. At the end of the course, participants had the opportunity to test their newly acquired knowledge in an individual ceramic petrology project using a small set of archaeological and geological samples personally assigned, and to present their results on the final day. The 2014 course culminated in a graduation ceremony and farewell party in the School garden.

### INTENSIVE COURSE FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS

Teachers from a range of public and private schools attended the second of the new-style BSA Teachers' Courses focused on *War and Sport in Ancient Greece*. All participants were eager to learn more about the archaeology and history of Greece so as to inform their own teaching. The programme was intense, with a number of twelve-hour days together, and was tailored to subjects in the A-level Classical Civilisation and Ancient History syllabus.

Teachers visited the great Mycenaean palaces of Mycenae and Tiryns, and sanctuaries that hosted Panhellenic games. The course was taught by Robert Pitt (BSA), and the course manager, Duncan Howitt-Marshall, looked after the health and well-being of the group. A generous grant from the Classical Association allowed us to award bursaries to all teachers in need of support.

## Students and Research Fellows

The 2013–14 **Visiting Fellow**, Professor Tony Spawforth (Newcastle) stayed at the School from January to April, pursuing research into the ancient sources for Alexander the Great's Persianising (a subject which he explored in a rich and stimulating open lecture in the Library). He lectured at the National Research Foundation, was a lively and supportive presence for all members of the School community, and gave generously of his time to guide a group of BSA Friends in the Peloponnese. Professor Spawforth's successor in 2014–15, Professor David Braund (Exeter), came into residence in January 2014.

The School was fortunate to appoint two **Early Career Fellows** in 2013–14; Dr Silvia Ferrara (Rome), who pursued research in Cretan hieroglyphic script, and Dr Ilse de Vos (KCL), a specialist in Byzantine palaeography. Their successor in 2014–15, Dr Rosie Harman (UCL), used her fellowship in autumn 2014 to develop a new research project on Xenophon.



*Right: 2013–14 Visiting Fellow, Tony Spawforth.*

*Above: 2013–14 Early Career Fellow, Ilse de Vos.*





*Left: 2013–14 Early Career Fellow, Silvia Ferrara.*

*Right: 2013–14 Macmillan-Rodewald Student, Martin Gallagher.*

*Far right: 2013–14 Richard Bradford McConnell Student, Benjamin Earley.*



In July 2014, the **Leventis Fellow**, Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, resigned her position in order to take up the post of Assistant Director. A short account of her work is included in the Director's Report. We hope to re-advertise the Leventis Fellowship in 2015.

This year the BSA appointed its first **Schoolteacher Fellow**, James Bryan of Newcastle Sixth-form College. Since this is a new initiative, we report in detail on the work achieved. Mr Bryan teaches A-level Classics and Archaeology at a city centre school serving a major metropolitan area. Newcastle Sixth-form College draws upon a large geographic area and enrolls students from all socio-economic backgrounds but largely from the state sector. As a rule none have had the opportunity to study these subjects before. His fellowship project was motivated by a wish to overhaul the current archaeology course and to create high quality resources to help improve attainment in final exams. In order to introduce A-level students to the study of Mycenaean civilisation, Mr Bryan produced a range of

short films and photographic resources for classroom use, and spent time in the Library and Archive to improve his own knowledge. He writes as follows of his time at the BSA. 'The Schoolteacher Fellowship has been an extraordinary professional opportunity. It is rare to be given the chance to dedicate time solely to the production of learning resources and to have the help of the BSA's expertise and facilities. This project has been integral to the transformation of NSFC's archaeology curriculum; it has made it more interesting, more richly resourced and better suited to sixth form students. It is my opinion that the Fellowship offers a valuable opportunity for the BSA to connect with younger students and use its collections to improve the quality and accessibility of classical subjects.'

The **Macmillan-Rodewald Student**, Martin Gallagher (Oxford), pursued research towards a DPhil thesis on urbanisation in Classical and Hellenistic northern Greece, and travelled extensively in Macedonia, Thessaly and Epirus. At the end of the session he returned to Oxford.

**Richard Bradford McConnell Studentships** were held by Benjamin Earley (Bristol), for postdoctoral work on the reception



*Left: 2013–14 Richard Bradford McConnell Student, Rebecca Raynor.*

*Right: 2014–15 Macmillan-Rodewald Student, Efi Nikita.*

*Far right: 2014–15 Richard Bradford McConnell Student, Erin McGowan.*



of Thucydides in political thought from 1750–1850 (for which he made extensive use of the Library's rare book collection), and Rebecca Raynor (Sussex) for a postdoctoral project on religious frescoes in Matera (southern Italy). Her time in Greece enabled Dr Raynor to gain closer familiarity with aspects of Byzantine church art relevant to her study area. At the end of the session Dr Earley took up the position of Research Assistant in the Centre for Science and Policy in the University of Cambridge, while Dr Raynor continued her research project in Italy supported by a Rome Scholarship at the British School at Rome. The current Macmillan-Rodewald

Student, Dr Efi Nikita (Cambridge) is a physical anthropologist whose postdoctoral project is entitled “‘Invasions’, mate exchange networks and indigenous processes revisited: a study of human mobility patterns in the Aegean from the Early Neolithic until the Early Iron Age using an isolation by distance model’, while the Richard Bradford McConnell Student, Erin McGowan (Oxford), is researching for a DPhil thesis on ‘Invisible intaglio: exploring the extent to which changes in seal production and use from MM II–LM IB reflect an increasing concern for sphragistic security in administrative and social contexts in Bronze Age Crete’.

## Other Awards

### CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS

Ms Theodora Chatzi-Rodopoulou (to conduct archival research and *in situ* observation of converted industrial sites in Britain)  
*European industrial heritage in review. Theoretical framework — current practice. Stakeholders and future perspectives.*

Dr Stella Katsarou (University of Sheffield)  
*The Koutroulou Magoula Neolithic pottery: study and publication.*

Mrs Tatiana Poulou (British Museum and Elgin Archives, Broomhall)  
*The ‘Lusieri jewellery’ and a burial ground south of the Acropolis.*

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

Mr Stephen John Vassilakis (Sydney)

*Study of maritime literature and material at the Maritime Museum of Chios.*

### **FIELDWORK BURSARY**

*Funded for award in 2015.*

### **THE HECTOR AND ELIZABETH CATLING BURSARY**

Ms Caroline Thurston (Oxford)

*Study at Lefkandi.*

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

Dr Konstantinos Paschalidis (National Archaeological Museum)

*Drawing of pottery and artefacts from the Mycenaean cemetery at Clauss near Patras.*

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

Ms Marie Joyce Datiles (UCL)

*Ancient Heroism on Screen.* Preparation of a film as part of a PhD in the Departments of Greek and Latin, Anthropology and Film Studies, UCL.

### **THE VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES**

Mr Maximilian Buston (Oxford)

*The adoption of fibulae and the social diversity of Aegean societies in the twelfth- to seventh-century BC Mediterranean* (DPhil).

Dr Angelos Papadopoulos (Athens)

*Study of Aegean and Cypriot material in the collection of the Palestine Exploration Fund.*

## **Fundraising and Development**

We are thankful to the many members, friends and supporters who have offered financial support for the work of the School (including donations reported by the Librarian), and greatly appreciate the regard in which they hold the BSA. We record with gratitude that a number of personal donations were offered in memory of the late Dr Hector Catling, and that Dr Catling himself made a substantial bequest to the School to establish the H. W. and E. A. Catling Library Purchase Fund for the purchase, binding or repair of library books. We are particularly grateful for a number of large donations: we have received a bequest from the estate of the late Professor James O’Neil, a substantial donation from the Wykeham Patrons of Winchester College (for the digitisation of the John Pendlebury Family Papers), generous support from the Robinson

Trust (for the numismatic collection), FOSS Productions, Modiana, Richard Tomlinson and Sir Adam Ridley. We thank Professor Cyprian Broodbank for delivering a fundraising lecture in the British Academy following the publication of his book *The Making of the Middle Sea*. The Friends of the British School continue to support our work generously, and in the USA, the British School at Athens Foundation has raised a 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 INSTAP (for fieldwork and the Knossos Curatorial Project), the Gilbert Murray Trust, and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

## Administrative Information

### Staff

**DIRECTOR**

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

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**

Mr R. K. Pitt, MA (until 30.6.2014); Dr C. Papadopoulou, MA  
(from 1.7.2014)

**DIRECTOR OF THE FITCH LABORATORY**

Dr E. Kiriati

*Scientific Research Officer*

Dr N. Müller, MSc

*Laboratory Fellow*

Dr J. Gait, MA (Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology)

*Honorary Fellows*

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

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

*Administrator and Analytical Assistant*

Ms Z. Zgouleta, MSc

**SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR**

Mrs T. Gerousi, MA

*Assistant Secretary*

Mrs V. Tzavara

*School Accountant*

Mrs M. Papaconstantinou

*London Secretary*

Ms P. Waller, MA

**CURATOR AT KNOSSOS**

Dr M. Haysom, MA

**LIBRARIAN**

Mrs P. Wilson-Zarganis, ALAA

*Archivist*

Ms A. Kakissis, MA

*Assistant Librarian:*

Mrs S. Pepelasis, Dip.Con.

**IT OFFICER**

Dr J-S. Gros, MA

**LEVENTIS FELLOW**

Dr C. Papadopoulou, MA (until 30.6.14)

**DOMESTIC STAFF**

Mr D. Foundas

Mrs E. Liatou

Mrs N. Meparisvili

Mrs E. Patoula

Mrs M. Prasinou

Mrs O. Pelekanaki (Knossos)

Mr K. Venianakis (Knossos)

## Standing Committees and Subcommittees of Council

### ARCHAEOLOGY

Prof. I. Lemos (Chair): Dr Z. Archibald, Mr R. Catling, Prof. P. Halstead, Dr J. Pearce, Prof. T. Whitelaw, Chair of Council, Director.

### SOCIETY, ARTS, & LETTERS

Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith (Chair): Prof. R. Beaton, Prof. K. Featherstone, Dr R. Macrides, Prof. D. Ricks, Prof. C. Stewart, Chair of Council, Director.

### FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES

Sir Adam Ridley (Chair): Prof. R. Beaton, Dr. L. French, Mr R. J. Heyhoe, Mr M. Roueché, Chair of Council, Director, Treasurer, Chair of the Investment Subcommittee.

### GOVERNANCE

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

### SEARCH

Mr G. Cadogan (Chair): Prof. P. Halstead, Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith, Dr P. Low, Dr N. Spencer.

### FITCH LABORATORY

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

### CRETE

Prof. T. Whitelaw (Chair): Prof. J. Bennet, Dr C. Macdonald, Dr N. Momigliano, Dr A. Shapland, Dr R. Sweetman, Director, Knossos Curator.

### SPARTA & LACONIA

Prof. W. G. Cavanagh (acting Chair): Prof. A. Spawforth, Dr R. Sweetman, Prof. G. B. Waywell, Director (by invitation).

### LEFKANDI

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

### PUBLICATIONS

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

### Editorial Board

#### *UK members*

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

#### *International members*

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

### COURSES & TEACHING

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

### STUDENTSHIPS

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

### ARTS BURSARY OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Mrs S. Weissman (Chair): Mr A. Carter, Mr J. Clarke, Mr P. Freeth RA, Dr N. Momigliano, Mr F. Peake, Sir Adam Ridley.

### INVESTMENT

Mr K. Feeny (Chair): Mr G. Cadogan, Mr J. Forder, Mr R. J. Heyhoe, Sir Adam Ridley, Mr D. Scott, Prof. P. Warren, Treasurer, Chair of Council (by invitation), Director (by invitation).

## Trustees' Report

### YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2014

The Council presents its report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2014. 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. 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. These elections are by postal ballot. The representative of the Vice-Presidents is elected by the Council.

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

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

### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The School is governed by its Council, whose members are Trustees under the terms of the Charities Act 2011 and have the general duty of protecting all the School's property. Council elects the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer; appoints the Director of the School in Athens, the Assistant Director of the School in Athens, the Director of the Fitch Laboratory, the Curator at Knossos, and approves the appointment of the School Administrator and London Secretary.

Council appoints advisory Committees for Archaeology; for Society, Arts, and Letters; and for Finance and General Purposes, and such Subcommittees as it shall require. The current standing Committees and Subcommittees of Council and their terms of reference are defined in Annexe A to the Statutes (published on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk)): the current membership is listed on p. 51. Charge of the School in Greece is delegated to the Director, who reports to the Council. S/he is the principal executive officer and principal accounting officer of the School and represents it in all its relations with the Greek State, Greek Entities of Public law, the Greek Archaeological Authorities and any third parties whatsoever. Council retains the power to intervene directly in the management of the School in Greece in the case of misconduct or other emergency.

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

### OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

### ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Activities conducted, and awards made, during 2013–2014 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pp. 1–47.

**COUNCIL**

Professor Malcolm Schofield	(Chair)
Sir Adam Ridley	(Vice-Chair and Chair of the Finance and General Purposes Committee)
Dr Carol Bell	(Honorary Treasurer)
Professor Irene Lemos	(Chair of the Committee for Archaeology)
Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith	(Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters and Vice-Presidential Representative from 1 April 2014)
Mr Gerald Cadogan	(Vice-Presidential Representative until 31 March 2014)
Dr Pamela Armstrong	
Ms Semele Assinder	(until 31 March 2014)
Dr Robert Barber	(until 31 March 2014)
Professor Roderick Beaton	
Professor John Bennet	(until 31 March 2014)
Dr Michael Boyd	
Professor Cyprian Broodbank	(from 1 April 2014)
Mr Kevin Feeny	
Dr Yannis Galanakis	(from 1 April 2014)
Ms Fiona Gledhill	
Ms Rosemary Jeffreys	
Dr Milena Melfi	
Dr Nicoletta Momigliano	
Dr Rebecca Raynor	(from 1 April 2014)

**VICE PRESIDENTS**

HM Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic  
 Professor Sir John Boardman, MA, FBA, FSA  
 Mr G. Cadogan, MA, FSA  
 Mr M. S. F. Hood, MA, FBA, FSA  
 Sir M. Llewellyn-Smith, KCVO, CMG, DPhil  
 Professor Lord Renfrew, MA, PhD, FBA, FSA  
 Mr L. H. Sackett, MA, Dip. Ed., FSA  
 Professor R. A. Tomlinson, MA, FSA  
 Professor P. M. Warren, MA, FBA, FSA  
 Dr M. H. Wiener, FSA  
 Dr C. K. Williams II, FSA

**DIRECTOR**

Professor Catherine Morgan, OBE

**ACCOUNTANTS**

WMT  
 Chartered Accountants  
 45 Grosvenor Road  
 St Albans AL1 3AW

**BANKERS**

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

**ATHENS ADDRESS**

Souedias 52  
 10676 Athens

**AUDITORS**

WMT  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Statutory Auditors  
 45 Grosvenor Road  
 St Albans AL1 3AW

**LONDON OFFICE**

10 Carlton House Terrace  
 London SW1Y 5AH

**REGISTERED CHARITY  
 NUMBER**  
 208673

**FINANCIAL REVIEW**

The financial statements that follow should be read in conjunction with the financial statements on pp. 54–62. The School's activities, shown under 'Unrestricted Funds' in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a deficit of £67,939 (2013 surplus of £340,871). The Euro strengthened against Sterling during the year and this rate averaged 0.86£/€ during the year, compared with a rate of 0.82£/€ during 2013 (our budget was set at 0.90£/€). In view of the difficult economic situation in Greece, we have continued to manage currency operations and bank balances very carefully.

Our investments had a strong year and, after taking into account gains on investments of our Unrestricted Funds (both realised and unrealised) of £68,335, our Unrestricted Funds Carried Forward at the end of the year were broadly unchanged at £1,003,109 (£1,002,713 in 2013). The maintenance of Unrestricted Funds at just over £1 million, as mentioned in last year's report, represents a strong recovery from the low point of 2006, when Unrestricted Funds had fallen to below £150,000. The School's policy is to ensure that unrestricted reserves are maintained at a level of at least three months' charitable expenditure.

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.

We received a donation of £25,000 to our Endowment Fund in favour of the School's Library from the estate of our former Director Dr Hector Catling

during the year, for which we are extremely grateful. Income generated from the investment of this fund will be spent on the Library.

The total value of our Investment Assets (Unrestricted, Restricted and Endowment Funds) rose further during 2014, with total unrealised and realised gains on Investment Assets of £235,560 (compared with a gain of £350,168 in 2013). Our Investment Income also rose significantly from £143,449 in 2013 to £171,831 in 2014. This was mainly due to the income consequences of investing the large donation made during 2013 by the Richard Bradford Trust and the asset allocation decisions made by the Investment Committee. Investment Income represented 12% of the School's income during 2014 (up from 8% in 2013).

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

### STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' statement of auditors' responsibilities, 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 (4 November 2014)

Signed on its behalf by Dr C. Bell — Honorary Treasurer



### PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

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

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

We have audited the financial statements of The British School at Athens for the year ended 5 April 2014 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 and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the

course of performing the audit. 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 2014 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.



11 November 2014

WMT  
Chartered Accountants  
Statutory Auditor  
45 Grosvenor Road  
St Albans  
Herts  
AL1 3AW

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 2014

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2014 £	Total Funds 2013 £
<b>Incoming Resources</b>						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Voluntary Income						
• Grant from British Academy		709,000	–	–	709,000	709,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		–	68,000	–	68,000	71,042
• Donations and legacies		51,348	66,451	25,020	142,819	650,765
• Subscriptions and admission fees		23,036	–	–	23,036	21,990
Total Voluntary Income		783,384	134,451	25,020	942,855	1,452,797
Investment income – UK listed investments		49,837	33,119	88,875	171,831	143,449
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds		833,221	167,570	113,895	1,114,686	1,596,246
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		60,745	–	–	60,745	54,769
• Project & course income		121,812	–	–	121,812	120,107
• Hostel income		92,918	–	–	92,918	78,868
• Miscellaneous		18,806	–	–	18,806	20,397
Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities		294,281	–	–	294,281	274,141
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>		<b>1,127,502</b>	<b>167,570</b>	<b>113,895</b>	<b>1,408,967</b>	<b>1,870,387</b>
<b>Resources Expended</b>						
Costs of generating funds						
Costs of generating voluntary income	2	28,300	–	–	28,300	25,960
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		527,948	59,328	20,251	607,527	577,806
• Research		259,649	98,942	63,993	422,584	366,078
• Hostel		176,566	–	–	176,566	107,228
• Communications & outreach		139,845	15,062	–	154,907	151,596
Total Charitable Activities	3	1,104,008	173,332	84,244	1,361,584	1,202,708
Governance costs	4	63,133	–	–	63,133	62,464
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>	5	<b>1,195,441</b>	<b>173,332</b>	<b>84,244</b>	<b>1,453,017</b>	<b>1,291,132</b>
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers</b>		<b>(67,939)</b>	<b>(5,762)</b>	<b>29,651</b>	<b>(44,050)</b>	<b>579,255</b>
Transfers between funds	13 & 14	–	4,360	(4,360)	–	–
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources</b>		<b>(67,939)</b>	<b>(1,402)</b>	<b>25,291</b>	<b>(44,050)</b>	<b>579,255</b>
<b>Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:</b>						
Realised		4,108	2,728	7,323	14,159	–
Unrealised		64,227	42,668	114,506	221,401	350,168
		68,335	45,396	121,829	235,560	350,168
<b>Net Movement in Funds</b>		<b>396</b>	<b>43,994</b>	<b>147,120</b>	<b>191,510</b>	<b>929,423</b>

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2014 £	Total Funds 2013 £
<b>Opening Funds at 6th April 2013</b>		1,002,713	1,296,072	1,787,716	4,086,501	3,157,078
Net Movement in Funds		396	43,994	147,120	191,510	929,423
<b>Closing Funds at 5th April 2014</b>		<u>1,003,109</u>	<u>1,340,066</u>	<u>1,934,836</u>	<u>4,278,011</u>	<u>4,086,501</u>

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The loss for the year calculated on an historical cost basis is £29,891 (2013: £579,255 surplus).

The notes on pp. 56–62 form part of these financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2014

	Notes	£	2014	£	£	2013	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>							
Tangible fixed assets	6			179,317			205,184
Investment property	7			85,000			85,000
Listed investments	8			<u>3,747,169</u>			<u>3,639,241</u>
				4,011,486			3,929,425
<b>Current Assets</b>							
Stock of publications			39,182			44,251	
Debtors	9		77,952			54,963	
Cash at bank and in hand			<u>528,662</u>			<u>411,630</u>	
			645,796			510,844	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10		<u>(135,335)</u>			<u>(114,841)</u>	
<b>Net Current Assets</b>				510,461			396,003
Total assets less current liabilities				<u>4,521,947</u>			<u>4,325,428</u>
<b>Provision for liabilities</b>	11			<u>(243,936)</u>			<u>(238,927)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>				<u>4,278,011</u>			<u>4,086,501</u>
Represented by:							
<b>Funds</b>							
Unrestricted	12			1,003,109			1,002,713
Restricted	13			1,340,066			1,296,072
Endowment	14			<u>1,934,836</u>			<u>1,787,716</u>
<b>Total Charity Funds</b>				<u>4,278,011</u>			<u>4,086,501</u>

Approved by the Council on 4 November 2014 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr Carol Bell — Honorary Treasurer.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2014

### 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:

	2014 £	2013 £
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	57,631	9,620
<b>Restricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	98,168	56,246
<b>Endowment funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	75,275	53,900
<b>Total grants payable</b>	231,074	119,766

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 42 individuals (2013: 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 funding	Support costs	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Core activities	416,998	—	190,529	607,527	577,806
Research	191,510	231,074	—	422,584	366,078
Hostel	161,921	—	14,645	176,566	107,228
Communications & outreach	154,907	—	—	154,907	151,596
	925,336	231,074	205,174	1,361,584	1,202,708

## ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	Core	Hostel	Research	Communications & Outreach	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Staff	267,831	79,237	115,904	78,324	541,296	544,063
Premises	—	79,296	—	—	79,296	47,516
Travel	4,697	—	—	—	4,697	4,931
Conferences & courses	—	—	—	29,705	29,705	57,371
Laboratory	—	—	75,606	—	75,606	49,929
Library	144,470	—	—	—	144,470	96,942
Publications	—	—	—	46,878	46,878	56,680
Other	—	3,388	—	—	3,388	3,717
	416,998	161,921	191,510	154,907	925,336	861,149

## SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	Core	Hostel	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
Staff	47,761	—	47,761	45,461
Premises	31,308	—	31,308	63,644
Office expenses	80,571	4,241	84,812	42,096
Insurance	1,941	10,404	12,345	16,572
Depreciation	25,867	—	25,867	36,942
Loss/(profit) on exchange	(317)	—	(317)	4,341
Other costs	3,398	—	3,398	12,737
	190,529	14,645	205,174	221,793

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

## 4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2014 £	2013 £
Auditors' remuneration	7,000	7,000
Professional fees	7,000	11,542
Meetings and sundries	1,975	11,618
Administration staff costs	47,158	32,304
	63,133	62,464

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £7,000 (2013: £7,000). In addition accountancy fees of £7,000 (2013: £11,542) were paid.

## 5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2014 £	2013 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	494,481	483,475
Taxes, social security and related costs	120,103	118,474
Pensions	21,631	19,879
	636,215	621,828

One employee earned between £60,000 and £70,000, including pension contributions, per annum (2013: 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 2014 are also included in this note.

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

To calculate the technical provisions, it was assumed that the valuation rate of interest would be 6.1% per annum, salary increases would be 4.4% per annum (with short term general pay growth at 3.65% per annum and an additional allowance for increases in salaries due to age and promotion reflecting historic scheme experience,

with a further cautionary reserve on top for past service liabilities) and pensions would increase by 3.4% per annum for 3 years following the valuation then 2.6% per annum thereafter.

At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £32,433.5 million and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £35,343.7 million indicating a shortfall of £2,910.2 million. The assets therefore were sufficient to cover 92% of the benefits which had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

The actuary also valued the scheme on a number of other bases as at the valuation date. On the scheme's historic gilts basis, using a valuation rate of interest in respect of past service liabilities of 4.4% per annum (the expected return on gilts) the funding level was approximately 68%. Under the Pension Protection Fund regulations introduced by the Pensions Act 2004 the Scheme was 93% funded; on a buy-out basis (i.e. assuming the Scheme had discontinued on the valuation date) the assets would have been approximately 57% of the amount necessary to secure all the USS benefits with an insurance company; and using the FRS17 formula as if USS was a single employer scheme, using a AA bond discount rate of 5.5% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary estimated that the funding level at 31 March 2011 was 82%.

As part of this valuation, the trustee has determined, after consultation with the employers, a recovery plan to pay off the shortfall by 31 March 2021. In 2011 the actuary estimated that if experience remained in line with the assumptions made, the shortfall at 31 March 2014 would be £2.2 billion, equivalent to a funding level of 95%.

However, changes in market conditions between March 2011 and March 2014 have had an impact on scheme funding. The next formal triennial actuarial valuation will take place as at 31 March 2014, and work is currently underway to update the actuarial assumptions and allow for any adjustments to the overall funding approach adopted by the trustee board in consultation with stakeholders.

As work on the 2014 valuation is not yet complete the trustee cannot provide the final figure however, an estimate has been provided using the assumptions used to deliver the 2011 actuarial valuation. On that basis, the actuary has estimated that the funding level under the scheme specific funding regime will have fallen from 92% at 31 March 2011 to 85% at 31 March 2014. This estimate is based on the results from the valuation at 31 March 2011 allowing primarily for investment returns and changes to market conditions.

The funding level has decreased mainly due to a decrease in real gilt yields, reducing the implied net discount rate and therefore placing a higher value on the

schemes liabilities. This increase has been partially offset by a higher than expected investment return.

On the FRS17 basis, using an AA bond discount rate of 4.5% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary estimates that the funding level at 31 March 2014 was 75%. An estimate of the funding level measured on a historic gilts basis at that date was approximately 61%.

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.

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 2011 valuation 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 valuation effective date of 31 March 2011, 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%.

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 2014, USS had over 162,000 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 £21,631 (2013: £19,879). 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:

	2014	2013
Hostel	3	2
Office	3	3
Laboratory	1	2
Library	5	5
Premises	2	2
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	19	19

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year 8 trustees received reimbursed expenses of £1,446 (2013: £801) for travel costs.

## 6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Scientific Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>						
At 6 April 2013	17,300	88,434	174,458	27,983	184,072	492,247
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 5 April 2014	17,300	88,434	174,458	27,983	184,072	492,247
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 6 April 2013	17,300	44,038	168,222	20,688	36,815	287,063
Charge for the year	—	6,739	4,424	2,432	12,271	25,867
At 5 April 2014	17,300	50,777	172,646	23,120	49,086	312,930
<b>Net Book Value</b>						
At 5 April 2014	—	37,657	1,812	4,863	134,986	179,317

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

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

The library of the British School supports research into the Hellenic world from prehistory to the present day. It comprises approximately 70,000 volumes plus more than 1,300 journal titles and a large collection of electronic resources. The collection is especially strong in the area of art and archaeology and includes a valuable collection of rare books on travellers to Greece, the earliest dating from 1469. It covers many languages, with a focus on Greek language publications hard to obtain in the UK. Total annual acquisitions equal approximately 1,000 titles. The catalogues of books and e-resources may be consulted online at [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk). The School employs two full-time librarians, one of whom is a conservator: expert advice on book conservation is obtained from the Benaki Museum, Athens. Most books are held on open shelf: rare books are held in a climate-controlled store within the library and fetched on request. Post graduate researchers in Hellenic studies (including all members of the Greek Archaeological Service and Foreign Schools based in Athens) are eligible to become readers: other researchers may be admitted at the discretion of

the Director. Temporary access may be granted to others seeking books not otherwise available in Athens. More than 600 readers are registered annually: they enjoy free use of the library and support services from 9am–7pm Monday–Friday. School members have 24 hour access. Access arrangements and reader guides are available on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk).

The archive holds documents from BSA fieldwork projects, corporate papers, personal collections of School members, documents associated with early travellers to Greece before the School was founded, a unique collection of drawings of Byzantine monuments and a large photographic collection. Deriving as it does from School activities, only a small portion of the collection has any commercial value. It is housed in dedicated space within the library, with climate-controlled storage for photographic material. The School employs a full-time archivist and benefits from conservation advice from the Benaki Museum, Athens. Collections vary in size and contain a variety of manuscripts, drafts, notes, notebooks, journals, diaries, photographs, memorabilia, and personal and professional correspondence: descriptions are posted on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk), as are many finding aids. Catalogues are available for consultation within the archive: the School has a programme of publishing catalogues and images from its major collections on [www.bsa.ac.uk](http://www.bsa.ac.uk) (*Museums and Archives Online*). Access to the collection is by appointment: reader information and policy on study and publication permissions is published online.

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

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

**7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY**

	2014 £	2013 £
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**

	2014 £	2013 £
Quoted Investments – UK	3,737,407	3,489,745
Cash on Deposit	9,762	149,496
	<u>3,747,169</u>	<u>3,639,241</u>

**Quoted Investments**

Market Value at 6 April 2013	3,489,745	2,660,043
Acquisitions at cost	400,000	479,534
Sales proceeds from disposals	(387,898)	–
Gains/ (loss) in the year	<u>235,560</u>	<u>350,168</u>
Market Value at 5 April 2014	3,737,407	3,489,745
Historical cost at 5 April 2014	<u>3,410,044</u>	<u>3,339,771</u>

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

	2014 £	2013 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,974,249	1,633,699
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	141,131	150,174
The Charities Property Fund	362,372	240,262
Sarasin Alpha CIF	304,142	311,107
Sarasin International Equity	792,154	624,226
Society of Lloyds	133,726	127,200
CAF UK Equity Bond	–	373,739
Invesco Corporate Bond	29,633	–

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

**9. DEBTORS**

	2014 £	2013 £
Taxation recoverable	5,141	4,379
Other debtors	54,451	37,494
Prepayments	<u>18,360</u>	<u>13,090</u>
	<u>77,952</u>	<u>54,963</u>

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

	2014 £	2013 £
Other creditors and accruals	<u>135,335</u>	<u>114,841</u>

**11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES**

	2014 £	2013 £
Staff severance fund	<u>243,936</u>	<u>238,927</u>

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2014, 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:

	2014 £	2013 £
Balance at 6 April	238,927	243,873
Increase in provision for the year	11,895	(8,761)
Exchange (gain)/loss	<u>(6,886)</u>	<u>3,815</u>
Balance at 5 April	<u>243,936</u>	<u>238,927</u>

**12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS**

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ (Publications)	Total 2014 £	Total 2013 £
<b>Opening balance at 6 April 2013</b>	925,554	77,159	1,002,713	577,043
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	(81,806)	13,867	(67,939)	340,871
– realised	3,792	316	4,108	–
– unrealised	59,285	4,942	64,227	84,799
Net Movement in Funds	<u>(18,729)</u>	<u>19,125</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>425,670</u>
<b>Closing Balance at 5 April 2014</b>	<u>906,825</u>	<u>96,284</u>	<u>1,003,109</u>	<u>1,002,713</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 2014 £**

	Balance at 5 April 2013	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2014
General Research Funds	547,342	4,448	59,196	26,922	(66,196)	34,685	2,218	(4,000)	604,615
Laboratory Research Funds	451,471	2,651	–	1,332	(8,955)	1,716	110	–	448,325
Libraries, Archive & Museum	113,136	1,261	5,279	3,820	(13,970)	4,921	314	–	114,761
Broader Purposes Funds	21,013	–	–	1,045	–	1,346	86	–	23,490
Short Term Grants	111,192	–	68,684	–	(67,977)	–	–	–	111,899
Designated Fieldwork	51,918	–	1,292	–	(16,234)	–	–	–	36,976
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<b>1,296,072</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>134,451</b>	<b>33,119</b>	<b>(173,332)</b>	<b>42,668</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>(4,000)</b>	<b>1,340,066</b>

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

**14. ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2014 £**

	Balance at 5 April 2013	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2014
General Research Funds	752,058	20	37,389	(36,670)	48,170	3,081	(448)	803,600
Laboratory Research Funds	602,933	–	29,974	(27,323)	38,619	2,470	(2,651)	644,022
Archive Funds	25,372	–	1,261	–	1,625	104	(1,261)	27,101
Broader Purpose Funds	407,353	25,000	20,251	(20,251)	26,092	1,668	–	460,113
<b>Total Endowment Funds</b>	<b>1,787,716</b>	<b>25,020</b>	<b>88,875</b>	<b>(84,244)</b>	<b>114,506</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>(4,360)</b>	<b>1,934,836</b>

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

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

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2014				
Tangible fixed assets	179,317	–	–	179,317
Investment property	85,000	–	–	85,000
Listed investments	472,267	1,340,066	1,934,836	3,747,169
Current assets	645,796	–	–	645,796
Current and long term liabilities	(379,271)	–	–	(379,271)
Net Assets	1,003,109	1,340,066	1,934,836	4,278,011
Unrealised gains in the year	64,227	42,668	114,506	221,401

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



*Cover illustration*

Wall Painting from Houses of Middle Cycladic date: Designs of Spiral and Rosettes.

BSA Excavations 1896-99, Phylakopi, Melos. Reconstructed by T. D. Atkinson.

BSA Archives. 1936 Exhibition, #17