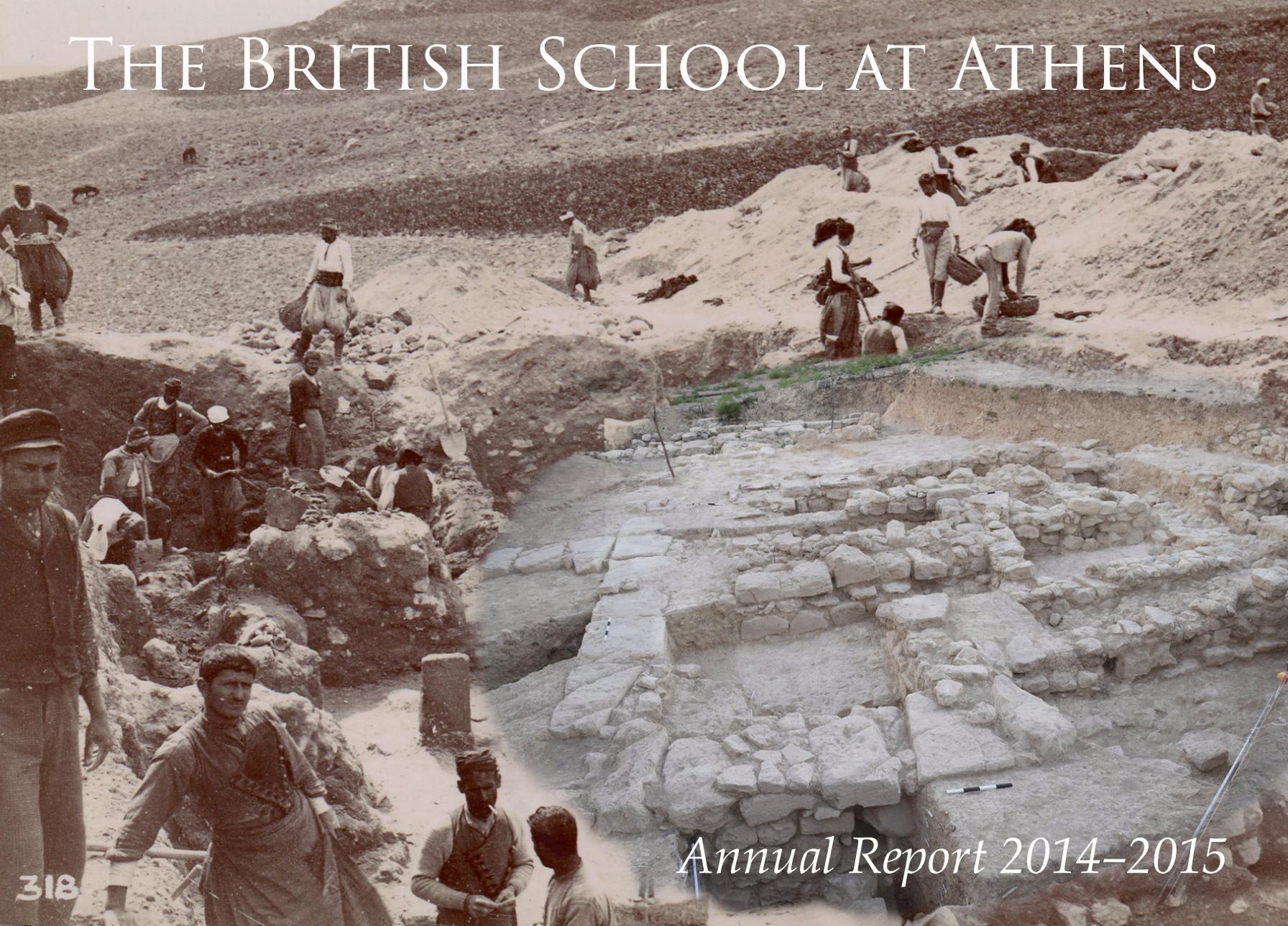


THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS



Annual Report 2014–2015

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

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www.bsa.ac.uk

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THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Chairman's Report

As the Director reported last year, the School received a quinquennial review visit from the BASIS Committee of the British Academy in December 2014. We received its report to the Academy in the spring of 2015. The visiting team summarised its principal findings as follows:

The review team is pleased to report to BASIS its overall conclusions that the BSA is a well-managed and dynamic research institute, with valuable research, services and resources, and a highly regarded reputation. It plays a unique role as an international hub attracting researchers nationally and internationally. The strides the BSA has taken in its development and progress since the last review in 2009 are impressive.

The first of a number of specific positive observations made by the review team concerned the commitment and energy of the staff of the School. As always, the Council and members of the BSA remain deeply appreciative of what Professor David Braund, Visiting Fellow, described in his own report as the 'unfailing and good-natured' support, and the review team as 'confident and professional', that our staff so effectively provide for all the varied work of the School, in what remain difficult times in Greece.

The report commented also on the vision and decisiveness of the School's leadership: an eloquent tribute to the tenure as Director of Professor Catherine Morgan, who after eight years in post has now taken up her new appointment as Senior Research Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. The BASIS report itemises some of the developments which have taken place over the last five years, as well as acknowledging ongoing activity in the more traditional fields, archaeology especially, in which the School continues strong. From the many it lists, I mention here: the expansion of the archive

collections; the major digitisation process led by Library and Archive staff; the implementation of the new KEMu data management system; investment in state-of-the-art equipment in the Fitch Laboratory to expand the provision of distinctive, high-quality services including chemical analysis and thin section preparation; successful targeted development of training courses for undergraduates, postgraduates and schoolteachers in a range of subjects; the great strides made in drawing on both the School's history and its regional location as a source for widening its disciplinary reach and for gaining from proactive partnership. All of these have required tight management of limited resources, teamwork, and professionalism of a high order on the part of the different staff and colleagues involved. But everyone involved would wish to echo the report's testimony to the impetus Professor Morgan has injected into all School activity and to the unifying vision that has sustained it. She leaves with our profound thanks and our very best wishes for the future.

One of the initiatives developed from the BSA Appeal at the turn of the last century was the Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts (now the BSA Arts Bursary), thanks particularly to the fundraising undertaken by Mrs Vicki Weissman. In consequence largely of Mrs Weissman's tireless work in promoting the award and chairing the selection committee, the Bursary has enhanced the School's communal life as well as its external profile by attracting an impressive range of artists, from Turner Prize nominees to recent graduates, many of whom have established significant careers. Now nearly fifteen years since the first award was made, Mrs Weissman has stepped down, and with her encouragement the School has rethought the operation of the scheme. As from the 2016–17 session we have agreed a three-year contract with the Camberwell Chelsea Wimbledon Graduate School of the University of the Arts, from whose PhD students a bursary holder will be selected, normally



Left: Professor Catherine Morgan.

Right: Nathaniel Pimlott, BSA Arts Bursary holder 2014–15.



operating from the School's Eleutherios Studio. Council is delighted to report that Mrs Weissman has accepted Honorary Membership of the School, as in the recent past have also our friends Mrs Matti and Mr Nicholas Egan and our Athens lawyer Mrs Georgia Voulgari. All have helped us immensely in different ways over many years.

Someone else who moved on at the end of the 2014–15 session is Dr Matthew Haysom, after a highly successful three-year tenure as Knossos Curator in which he injected fresh energy into the operation of the Knossos Research Centre, not least with the development of the Knossos Pottery Course constituting a notable addition to the School's research training portfolio. He goes with our thanks and good wishes to a Lectureship at the University of Newcastle. His successor, Dr Caroline Thurston, a former School Student, takes up post on 1 January 2016. I want to convey the School's warmest

gratitude also to Dr Zosia Archibald, who over a five-year period first reconceived the *Archaeology in Greece* section of *Archaeological Reports*, and then as Editor recruited a team which has gradually put flesh and bones on the vision of a more reflective journal accessible to a wider range of readers: a significant achievement. She has now stepped down, and is succeeded by Dr Maria Stamatopoulou. A sadder departure I must report finally is the death on 20 November 2015 of Nancy Sandars, at the age of 101. Nancy Sandars was a distinguished archaeologist with a formidable range, whose best-known work was perhaps her translation of *The Epic of Gilgamesh* (first edition 1960), while her 1978 book *The Sea Peoples* was a notable landmark. Her period of greatest activity in the ambience of the School was in the 1950s, beginning with excavation with Sinclair Hood on Chios in 1952, and subsequently with other leading members of the BSA



Professor John Bennet and Deborah Harlan.

of the time on other projects. She was elected to Fellowship of the British Academy in 1984, and for her war service in intelligence is listed on the Bletchley Park Roll of Honour.

The new Director, Professor John Bennet, was welcomed in Athens with his wife Deborah in mid-September. He has been faced immediately with ongoing negotiations, in which the Treasurer also is much involved, over our funding settlement from the British Academy for the years 2016–20. The BASIS review team had noted that a major strategic challenge lies ahead in securing the School's financial sustainability, given the likelihood of reduced support from public funding. At the time of writing we have no hard information on how we will have fared from the dispositions consequent upon the Comprehensive Spending Review on which the Chancellor reported in late November. But the indications are that the block grant regime with which we have long been familiar is to be gradually phased out over this period. We are currently expecting to be able to give firmer news of the shape of the prospect with which the School is confronted at the AGM in February.

Malcolm Schofield

Director's Report

It was with considerable excitement and no little trepidation that I arrived at the BSA in mid-September to take on the direction of its operations in Greece for the next five years. Within days of arriving two events brought home to me the importance of our existence here in Athens. The first was the 13th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics (EMAC 2015), a conference with over 200 delegates jointly organised by the BSA's Fitch Laboratory and the National Centre for Scientific Research 'Demokritos', one of Greece's premier institutes of scientific research. The third day of the conference brought all the delegates to the British School to see the many poster sessions. The collaboration that brought the conference to Athens offered a hugely

international group the opportunity to experience the facilities of the Fitch, a leading archaeological science laboratory, embedded in a UK-supported institution with 130 years of history — and *vice versa* it offered BSA research staff the chance to engage with scientists at all levels from around the world. The second occasion was a lecture on the production of art in Roman Greece, delivered by Professor Bert Smith, Lincoln Professor of Classical Archaeology in Oxford. This, too, was brought about by collaboration, in this case between the BSA, the National Hellenic Research Foundation, a near neighbour of the School in central Athens, and the Institute of Classical Studies in London.

These two events were an enlightening beginning for me as the new Director, but they stood at the end of an incredibly active year for the School, a clear indication of which can be gained from the list of events that follows immediately below, supplemented by the reports from the School's many sections. Many of these activities also resulted from collaborations, and the chronological, topical and methodological range is truly striking, of an order unlikely to be encountered in any single university department and more akin to an arts, humanities and social sciences research institute. When I was considering whether to apply for the Directorship, one of the attractions of the post was the range of activities the BSA sponsors. Although the view still exists out there that our sole purpose is to study the ancient Greek world, and that we do so primarily through archaeology, that could hardly be further from the truth in the present, nor has it been true of the School at many points in its 130-year history. Indeed our Statutes state as our charitable objects 'to promote the study of Greece in all its aspects ... [and] in particular to provide facilities for those engaged in research into anthropology, archaeology, archaeometry, architecture, art, environment, geography, history, language, literature, religion and topography pertaining to Greek lands in all periods including modern times'. These were the guiding principles of the School in the days of Dawkins, Hasluck and Wace in the earlier 20th century and they define the activities of the modern research hub in humanities and social sciences the BSA is today. Anyone reading these pages will find everything on the above list somewhere, and indeed more, because philosophy is not explicitly mentioned, yet it plays a role in our current activities, not least through the efforts of our Chairman.

But we are a *British* school — what does that mean? To me, it means that the BSA facilitates in every way possible research by UK-based scholars — from undergraduate to experienced academic — in all those areas mentioned above. It offers accommodation, it offers outstanding library resources (further enhanced by cooperation with other local organisations), it provides administrative and academic support to archaeologists planning to undertake fieldwork or study of material, it provides advice and know-how on operating in Greece

to researchers, and it offers connections to its network of local and regional researchers and organisations. Without the BSA many projects could simply not be undertaken, without the BSA much research funding would go unspent. For many undergraduates, the School offers a first opportunity to experience the Greek landscape and sites of all periods through its Summer School, which has run for over 40 years and has now seen well over 1,000 students pass through. In many cases, students continue to benefit from the School as they move on to research careers, only one example being the previous Director, Catherine Morgan, who attended the Summer School in 1979. Students and researchers all form part of a growing community that values the contribution the School has made to their lives and careers.

However, even such a view is too narrow, because it presupposes a one-way flow, whereas the School's existence in Greece, more or less in the centre of its capital city, enables a productive two-way flow. Being in Athens allows UK-based scholars and students to engage with the best in Greek research, not to mention that of the 16 other foreign schools (shortly to be 17, when the Romanian School opens its doors shortly) and their range of scholarly activities. It also allows the development of collaborations and partnerships. Students and early-career academics based in Greece make use of our facilities and, as a result, pursue instruction and research in the UK. As the Director noted in last year's annual report, even in these times of crisis, Greek and Cypriot students make up a significant proportion of EU students in the UK. The financial support offered to some of those students by the Greek Archaeology Committee UK, founded by Matti Egon, is invaluable and the School was delighted to host an event in her honour in September. Finally, the BSA, with its authority, earned through its long history, offers a 'neutral space' in which to debate and tackle the challenging issues facing the modern Balkan, European and Mediterranean world.

In the report of the Council of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (SPHS) to its Annual Meeting held on 23 June 1887, the opening of the School was noted. At that time the £100 granted by the SPHS, together with a fund of £4,000 that had been



Left: Matti Egon.

*Right: British School:
Upper House (prior
to the opening of
the School), March
12, 1886; Francis
Cranmer Penrose;
Watercolour, BSA Art
Collection, P.01/0020.*



British School at Athens: The First Hundred Years, one is struck by its resilience in the face of periodic financial uncertainty. A grant of £500 from the UK Treasury, first made in 1895, reached £4,000 by 1948 after raises in 1936 and 1946, before funding for the British Schools and Institutes overseas was channelled through the British Academy under Mortimer Wheeler in 1950–51. That mode of funding to what are collectively known as the BASIS institutes has continued to the present. In 1993–94, the British Academy grant made up 61% of our total income, while last year the equivalent figure was 48%, a tribute to the prudent financial management of the Treasurer, previous Director and the whole management team. The School is probably in as strong a financial position as it has ever been in its 130-year history, but financial challenges await us, following the UK government's Comprehensive Spending Review of 25 November. Although the actual figures are as yet unclear, discussions are currently underway with the British Academy on ways to ensure the sustainability of the BSA (and the other BASIS institutes). More information should have emerged by the time of

raised, was sufficient to build the first building on the site, now known as the Upper House.

As this and previous year's reports make abundantly clear, the School has changed immeasurably since its first year, involving many more scholars at all career stages, managing and facilitating a broad programme of research spanning deep Antiquity to the present, and publishing not only in its own *Annual* (founded in 1894–95), but also *Archaeological Reports* (jointly with the Hellenic Society) and three monograph series, as well as *Archaeology in Greece Online* (jointly with the École française d'Athènes). The following year's report to SPHS noted '[a] danger ... that its funds will not avail to secure its efficiency and permanence' (*JHS* 9: xxxix). Indeed, if one reads the account of the School's history in Helen Waterhouse's *The*

the School's February AGM and I will almost certainly return to the topic in next year's report.

One thing is clear, however: that the School will continue to depend, as it has over the past 130 years of its existence, on the support, both moral and financial, of its 'stakeholders' (to use contemporary terminology), all those who have engaged with it at whatever point in their lives and careers. I can only echo a sentiment also expressed at the SPHS meeting in 1888: 'Feeling convinced of the great services that may be rendered by the School to the cause of Hellenic Studies in England, the Council once more recommend the members of the Society to assist in its maintenance, either as donors or as annual subscribers.' To that end, as the Chairman noted in his report last year, the School is anxious to increase its outreach through all available means, including social media. Last year saw us reach 2,000 followers on Facebook; that figure passed 3,000 in early November. Through our network of Ambassadors, we seek to involve all UK university departments where relevant subjects are taught. In 2014, an event was held in Edinburgh to engage interest north of the Border; a similar event is scheduled for May 2016 in Aberdeen. We are particularly keen to maintain or renew contact with all alumni of the School, and have created a dedicated e-mail address (alumni@bsa.ac.uk) to which we encourage everyone to send news of activities or achievements as well as up-to-date contact information.

In a departure from previous reports, I will not attempt to summarise the last year's achievements and events, since they are all covered in the pages that follow. I do, however, note the passing of two Greek colleagues: Manto Oikonomidou, Director Emerita of the Numismatics Museum, in January 2015 and, in February 2015, Litsa Kontorli-Papadopoulou, retired Professor at the University of Ioannina. I also note one happy event, marking the end of the outgoing Director's tenure after eight years at the helm: the School's annual June Garden Party, attended by a particularly large group of colleagues and friends.

I echo the Chairman's thanks to her not only for handing the School over in such good shape, but also for her assistance in smoothing the transition to my Directorship over the past year.

The Chairman, Treasurer and London Secretary have also helped enormously in this process, for which I am very grateful. The quality of the School's Athens team is a tribute to my predecessor's period as Director, and I offer them my deep gratitude for welcoming myself and Debi so warmly and for their assistance in the handover. Finally, I too add my thanks to those of the Chairman to Zosia Archibald, who steps down as editor of *Archaeological Reports*, after having transformed it and broadened its appeal, and to Matthew Haysom, former Knossos Curator, for the energy and vision he put in to the Knossos Research Centre; I wish him well in his new post at Newcastle. Anthoulla Vassiliades acted as Knossos Curator between Matthew's departure and the arrival of his successor, Dr Caroline Thurston; I thank Anthoulla and wish Caroline the very best for her tenure in this key post for the BSA.



Professor Catherine Morgan at the June Garden Party

Events

CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

Hellenomania (École française d'Athènes with contributions by: Semele Assinder, Vinzenz Brinkmann, Styliana Galiniki, Katherine Harloe, Ian Jenkins, Richard Jenkyns, Lena Lambrinou, Artemis Leontis, Fiona Macintosh, Pantelis Michelakis, Dimitris Plantzos, Charlotte Ribeyrol, Frank Salmon, Eleni Sikelianos, Esther Solomon, David Watkin, Martin M. Winkler, Eleana Yalouri).
In collaboration with the École française d'Athènes.

Ημερίδα στη μνήμη του Καθηγητή Σπύρου Ιακωβίδη (with contributions by: Eleni Andrikou, Vassilis Aravantinos, Eleni Banou, Christos Boulotis, Kostas Bouraselis, Katie Demakopoulou, Aglaia Kasdagli, Konstantinos Kopanias, Eleni Mantzourani, Lila Marangou, Manolis Melas, Kalliopi Nikita, Clairly Palyvou, Vassiliki Pliatsika, Nayia Polychronakou-Sgouritsa, Kalliopi Sarri, Paul Scotton, Kim Shelton, Maria Xypnitou).
In collaboration with the Department of History and Archaeology, Athens University.

Music, Language and Identity in Modern Greece: Defining a National Art Music in the 19th and 20th centuries (Athens Conservatoire and BSA with contributions by: Thodoris Abazis, Roderick Beaton, Scott Burnham, Kostas Chardas, Alexandros Charkiolakis, Nikos Christodoulou, Christophe Corbier, Giorgos Couroupos, Panayiotis Daskalopoulos, William Fitzgerald, Marina Frolova-Walker, Dionysis Kapsalis, Kostas Kardamis, Stella Kourmpa, Katerina Levidou, Alexander Lingas, Peter Mackridge, Nikos Maliaras, Eva Mantzourani, Keith Moore, Tatiana Papastoitsi, Emily Pillinger, Effie Rentzou, Katy Romanou, Konstantinos Sampanis, Manolis Seiragakis, Anastasia Siopsi, Martin Stokes, Polina Tambakaki, Markos Tsetsos, Panos Vlagopoulos, Petros Vouvaris, Haris Xanthoudakis, Avra Xepapadakou).
In collaboration with the Centre for Hellenic Studies (KCL), the Department of Music (KCL) and the Athens Conservatoire.

Terracotta Sculpture: New Discoveries and New Perspectives (with contributions by: Xenia Arapogianni, Margherita Bonnanno-Aravantinos, Nancy Bookidis, G. Hübner, Babis Intzesiloglou, Erofilis Kollia, Maria Constanza Lentini, Ifigeneia Leventi, Vasso Manidaki, Aliko Moustaka, Bettina Tsigarida, Andreas Vordos, N. Winter).

In collaboration with the Department of History and Archaeology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

The Stuff of the Gods: the Material Aspects of Religion in Ancient Greece (Swedish Institute in Athens with contributions by: Caitlin Barrett, Cécile Durvy, Hedvig von Ehrenheim, Gunnell Ekroth, Matthew Haysom, Troels Myrup Kristensen, Maria Mili, Catherine Morgan, Ioannis Mylonopoulos, Robin Osborne, Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, Nassos Papalexandrou, Ioanna Patera, Petra Pekkanen, Alexia Petsalis-Diomidis, Charlotte Potts, Gina Salapata, Carrie Vout, Jenny Wallensten, James Whitley).

In collaboration with the Swedish Institute in Athens.

13th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics (EMAC 2015) (Athens, Acropolis Museum Auditorium and the premises of the BSA; more than two hundred oral and poster presentations).

In collaboration with the National Centre for Scientific Research 'Demokritos'.

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

Balkan Futures Workshop III: Contemporary mobility and changing stereotypes in the Balkans (École française d'Athènes with contributions by: Azita Bathaie, Pietro Cingolani, Ivaylo Ditchchev, Thalia Dragonas, Rossitza Guentcheva, Özge Dilaver Kalkan, Dimitra Kofti, Miladina Monova, Tanja Petrović,

Robert Pichler, Iris Polyzou, Athena Skoulariki, Marian Țuțui, Maria Xenitidou, Çağrı Yalkın).

ADRIATIC CONNECTIONS (A JOINT RESEARCH PROGRAMME WITH THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME)

Adriatic connections: the Adriatic as a threshold to Byzantium (c. 600–1453) (BSR, with contributions by: Michael Angold, Francesco Borri, Tom Brown, Peter Frankopan, Stefano Gasparri, Sauro Gelichi, Guillaume Saint-Guillain, Richard Hodges, Jean-Marie Martin, John Mitchell, Valentino Pace, Pagona Papadopoulou, Elisabeth Crouzet-Pavan Oliver, Jens Schmitt, Magdalena Skoblar, Christopher Smith, Paul Stephenson, Trpimir Vedriš, Joanita Vroom, Christopher Wright).

PUBLIC LECTURES

- Olympia Vikatou (Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports): ‘Recent excavations in the western Peloponnese, Greece: new insights into the settlements and cemeteries of Mycenaean Elis’ (in collaboration with ICS, London)
- Roderick Bailey (Oxford): ‘Miracle men: clandestine British medical officers in Greece during the Nazi occupation’ (Archive Lecture)
- Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘The work of the British School in 2014’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki and London)
- Nina Kyparissi (Director Emerita, Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports): ‘Από τη Νεολιθική μέχρι σήμερα: Αρχαιολογία και Αρχαιολογική Εθνογραφία στην Κουτρούλου Μαγούλα, Φθιώτιδα’ (delivered in Thessaloniki)
- Yannis Hamilakis (Southampton): ‘From the Neolithic to the present: archaeology and archaeological ethnography at Koutroulou Magoula, Fthiotida’ (delivered in Athens)
- Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘The British School at Athens on Ithaca, 1930–2014’ (delivered in London)
- David Braund (Exeter): ‘The priestess at Bolshaya Bliznitsa c. 300 BC and Aphrodite Ourania in the Bosporan kingdom’ (Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)

R. R. R. Smith (Oxford): ‘The Greek East under Rome: art and cultural interaction’ (in collaboration with NHRF, Athens and ICS, London)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

- Nena Galanidou (Crete): ‘Middle Pleistocene hominids in Greece: a view from the Acheulean site of Rodafnidia on Lesbos’
- Athanasios Gekas (York): ‘“A peculiar people, (not) properly governed”. State building in the Ionian Islands under British rule (1815–1864)’
- Paul Halstead (Sheffield): ‘Two oxen ahead: “traditional” and ancient farmers in Greece’
- Rosie Harman (UCL/Early Career Fellow): ‘Xenophon and the politics of reading’
- Dimitra Kotoula (Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports): ‘“From death to new life”: Arts and Crafts perceptions of Byzantium’
- Erin McGowan (Oxford/Richard Bradford McConnell Student): ‘Colour and light: exploring visual phenomena in Minoan Neopalatial seals’
- Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘Pindar and Corinth’
- Oswyn Murray (Oxford): ‘The western traditions of ancient history’
- Efi Nikita (Cambridge/Macmillan-Rodewald Student): ‘“Invasions”, mate exchange networks and indigenous processes revisited. Study of human mobility patterns in the Aegean from the Early Neolithic until the Early Iron Age using an isolation by distance model’
- Yannis Papadatos (Athens): ‘Cultural homogeneity and diversity in Prepalatial Crete: new evidence from the excavation of tholos cemeteries in the far east of Crete’
- Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (BSA): ‘The philosophical archetype of the ship: a boat-journey to metaphors and dreams’
- Dimitris Plantzos (Athens): ‘Caryatids lost and regained: re-branding the classical body in contemporary Greece’
- Tatiana Poulou (Athens Ephorate of Antiquities): ‘Lusieri’s excavations in Athens at the time of Lord Elgin’

Magdalena Skoblar (York): ‘The trouble with Byzantium: the visual culture of early medieval Dalmatia’

Tasos Tanoulas (Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports): ‘Νέα στοιχεία για τα Προπύλαια’

Chris Williams (KCL): ‘The music of the Jews of the Ottoman empire’

Konstantina Zannou (Creteil): ‘National poets stammering the nation: Foscolo, Kalvos and Solomos’

BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS ARTS BURSARY (OPEN STUDIO)

Nathaniel Pimlott (Oxford): ‘From the window you could see the alley — observations from Athens’

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

Malcolm Schofield (Cambridge): ‘Infancy and childhood in ancient Greek philosophy I’

‘Infancy and childhood in ancient Greek philosophy II’

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

Nikolaos Papazarkadas (Berkeley): ‘Ανέκδοτο νήφισμα της Βουλής του 103/2 π.Χ.: δικαστικοί και οικονομικοί θεσμοί στη ελληνιστική Αθήνα’

Angelos Matthaiou (Greek Epigraphic Society): ‘Νησιωτικά και Πελοποννησιακά’

Angelos Matthaiou (Greek Epigraphic Society): ‘Εκ των νήσων. Αρχαϊκές επιγραφές νησιών του Αιγαίου’

Edward Harris (Durham): ‘The dedication of Phialai after trials in Athens during the fourth century BCE: a new look’

D. Papanikolaou (Athens): ‘Επιγραφικός αττικισμός στη Ρωμαϊκή Αθήνα: η περίπτωση του Μόσχου Ερμέρωτος (IG II² 5506)’

Maria Parisaki (IHR/NHRF): ‘Σύλλογοι και ομάδες στο θρησκευτικό βίο της ρωμαϊκής Πανταλίας (IGBulg IV 2072, 2192 και 2214)’

Ειρήνη-Λουκία Χωρέμη (Greek Epigraphic Society): ‘Παρατηρήσεις σε ενεπίγραφα αναθήματα του 4^{ου} αι. π.Χ. από την Ακρόπολη των Αθηνών’

Παντελής Νίγδελης (Thessaloniki): ‘Ο *cursus publicus* στη Μακεδονία: Ένα νέο ντοσιέ δημοσίων εγγράφων από τη ρωμαϊκή αποικία της Πέλλα’

Patricia A. Butz (Savannah): ‘The corpus of bilingual Greek and Latin inscriptions at Delos’

Clément Sarrazanas (EfA): ‘Les agonothètes des Panathénées au II^e siècle av. J-C.: à propos d’IG II² 968 et des amphores panathénaïques récemment publiées’

FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Ian Moffat (IMS-FORTH): ‘Geophysical investigations of prehistoric archaeological sites’

John Gait (BSA): ‘Forming cultures: technological choice in pottery production in the Lower Nubian Nile Valley during the 3rd and 4th millennia BC’

Roberta Mentessana (Sheffield/BSA): ‘The Final Neolithic — Early Bronze Age transition in Phaistos, Crete: the contextual significance of continuity and change in pottery manufacturing’

Elizabeth Stathopoulou (Athens/ASCSA): ‘The use of spectrochemical techniques in the study of archaeological bone’

Katerina Papagianni (ASCSA): ‘The microfauna from the Aegean Age: indirect evidence for human impact on the natural environment’

Erika Nitsch (Oxford/BSA): ‘Landscape use in the northern Aegean Bronze Age through isotopic analysis of archaeobotanical and faunal remains’

Evangelos Tsakalos (NCSR ‘Demokritos’): ‘Luminescence dating in geoarchaeological studies’

Christos Agouridis (Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports/IENAE): ‘The Mycenaean wreck off the islet of Modi: an interdisciplinary maritime research project in the Saronic Gulf’

FRIENDS' LECTURES

- Paul Cartledge: 'The Oath of Plataea reviewed' (London)
 Ifigenia Tournavitou: 'Μυκήνες: Άνθρωποι και Πράγματα' (Athens)
 David Gill: 'Students of the British School at Athens in the First World War' (London)
 Anja Ulbrich: 'Cyprus, island of Aphrodite: her images, cult and sanctuaries during the era of the city-kingdoms (Archaic and Classical periods)' (London)
 Anna Michailidou: 'The privilege of working in Akrotiri: starting with the eruption and ending up dealing with pre-coinage economy' (Athens)
 Dionysos Stathakopoulos: 'Hell is other people: sins, transgressions and their depiction on Late Medieval Crete and Cyprus' (London)

- Roderick Beaton: 'What Byron really did for Greece and why it still matters' (Athens)
 John Bennet: 'A tale of one city ... village: embedded micro-history on the island of Kythera' (London)
 Joseph Skinner: 'Greek ethnography through thick and thin' (London)

OTHER

- Event in honour of the Founder of the Greek Archaeological Committee UK, Mrs Matti Egon
 Book presentation: C. Macdonald, E. Hatzaki, and S. Andreou (eds), *The Great Islands. Studies of Greece and Cyprus presented to Gerald Cadogan* (Kapon Editions: Athens 2015)

Library and Archive

LIBRARY

The quinquennial visit by the British Academy BASIS review team in December 2014 provided the opportunity for an invaluable overview of the past five years' work in the library and helped identify priorities for the coming five years. The emphasis of the library continues to be co-operation with other library and research institutions to maximise the resources we can offer.

We are currently focusing on developing IT resources to support the research of library users. This year, with the advice of BSA Member Dr Chris Williams, software was purchased and installed in a library workstation to enable translation, optical character recognition and indexing of digital materials. Scanning facilities have become increasingly important. Dr Williams kindly donated a handheld scanner that creates high resolution images. A second book scanner has also been installed in the library. All scanning is free, in line with other Athens libraries. We have also expanded the library's JSTOR subscription to increase the number of accessible on-line journals. We continue to contribute analytical entries for

journal articles on Greek topography to the German Archaeological Institute's union catalogue ZENON system.

There were two meetings of the Hellenic studies research libraries in Athens to explore solutions to shared concerns and opportunities, including the possibility of contributing to a union catalogue of Greek libraries under the aegis of the National Library of Greece.

We are especially grateful to the student research assistant Hannah Gwyther (Melbourne) for her efficient help in the library in this session. In addition to her library work, Hannah also participated in excavations of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Zagora (Andros), of the BSA at Knossos Gypsades and in the BSA Southeast Naxos Survey; she also found time to take the Fitch Laboratory's Ceramic Petrology course. We would also like to express our gratitude to Heini Davies (St Andrews) who efficiently took over the position as student research assistant during the busy summer months of 2014 and 2015. We were very sorry to say goodbye to Philippa Currie who returned to Scotland in December 2014. She



*Left: Hannah Gwyther;
Right: Heini Davies;
Far right: Philippa
Currie.*



was an invaluable member of staff who, as Project Librarian since 2008, enabled the School to make the transition into electronic data management on many different levels. We wish her every success in her new position at Inverness University.

This year the library hosted the Visiting Fellow's Lecture and was used as a poster exhibition space during the EMAC 2015 conference in September. The library admitted 977 readers and handled more than 900 external requests. The imposition of capital controls on Greek banks in June 2015 delayed book accessions for two months until an alternative means of payment could be arranged.

We remain indebted to the institutions and individuals whose support enriches our collection and the services offered. In particular we would like to thank the family of Dr Hector Catling for funds in support of the library, also the Friends of the British School for funding special projects, the John Morrison Fund, the Jowett Foundation, Professor Katerina Ierodiakonou, Professors Michael and Mary Walbank, Professor Harriet Blitzer, Dr Gordon Davies and Michael Gunton. We are also grateful for gifts of publications by Helen Hughes Brock, Irene Miliou, Leda Moschou, and the many individual authors who kindly donated their works to the library.

We would like to add our thanks to the outgoing Director, Professor Catherine Morgan, for her constant support, and look forward to seeing her in the library in the future.

ARCHIVE

As noted in last year's annual report, the Wykeham Patrons of Winchester College generously awarded funding to the BSA to catalogue and digitise the John Pendlebury Family Papers. In June 2015, Madelin Evans was chosen as the Pendlebury Archive Project Assistant and she began her contract in October 2015. A full report on the Pendlebury Archive Project will appear in next year's annual report, but in the meantime interested readers can follow Madelin's blog at: <https://bsapendleburyproject.wordpress.com/>.

In the 2012–13 annual report we mentioned that the place of the Annual Archive Lecture in 2013–14 was to be taken by a conference, *Byzantium and British Heritage: Byzantine influences on the Arts & Crafts Movement*, held in London in September 2013. The Archivist is now preparing these proceedings for publication, including her own contribution on 'Bringing Byzantium to Britain: the Byzantine Research Fund Archive and its Twentieth-Century

Legacy'. In the current session, the Archivist presented a paper in October 2014 on 'The British School at Athens in Melos at the end of the 19th Century' in a conference entitled '*About the Antiquities in particular: Archaeology in Greece in the 19th century through the sources of the Archives of the Archaeological Service*, hosted by the Historical Archive of the Archaeological Service (Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments-DEAM).

For the 2014–15 session the annual Archive Lecture was reconfigured as an Archive Lectureship, funded by an endowment given to the Archive by Father Edward Bader. The initiative is designed to increase the visibility of the BSA's Archive by presenting research relevant to our archive programmes, encouraging work on our archival holdings and fostering new collaborations. The first to take up the Bader Archive Lectureship was Dr Roderick Bailey, a Wellcome Trust Research Fellow from the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine at the University of Oxford. His presentation, 'Miracle men: clandestine British medical officers in Greece during the Nazi occupation', discussed some of the young British medical officers in Britain's Special Operations Executive (SOE) who were sent into Nazi-occupied Greece during WWII and the work they did to help sick and injured British personnel and Greek guerrillas and, where possible, provide treatment and relief to the local population. An indication of the success of the new programme is that Dr Bailey is now returning in 2015–16 as Early Career Fellow at the BSA.

The Archive depends on the work of interns and volunteers to a large extent. Gabrielle Healy, from The Arcadia Center for Hellenic, Mediterranean and Balkan Studies and Research, volunteered in the Archives from October to December 2014 inventorying BSA Corporate Records. Four interns from St Andrew's University worked in the Archives from July to August 2015. Chase Minos and Alexandra Cook continued the inventory and description of the Society for the



Above right: 'The Village Fathers', Tzermiadho, Lasithi, Crete, 1938, with John and Hilda standing and seated right respectively. P-1443, #703, The John Pendlebury Family Papers; Right: Melos (Tramythia), mosaic, general view, c. 1895–96. BSA-SPHS Negative Collection, #4089.



Promotion of Hellenic Studies (SPHS) negative collection. Katharine Donaldson continued to inventory the BSA Corporate Records and Caitlin Price made detailed box lists of the Vronwy Hankey Papers. Nicola Wood from the UCL Archive MA programme restructured the Vronwy Hankey Catalogue, using lists made by Caitlin Price, to prepare it for migration into the KEMu system.

The Archivist also undertook seminars and displays throughout the session utilising the Archive collections for students at the College Year in Athens (CYA), BSA Summer School students as well as a student group from Winchester College led by Julian Spencer, Head of Classics there.

BSA MUSEUM

The School's small 'museum' also benefited from the services of an intern, Alice Clinch (Glasgow, Classics), who catalogued and photographed the sherd collection under the supervision of the Assistant Director, and uploaded it on KEMu, making it available and searchable on the School's intranet through *Museums and Archives Online*.



Above left: Dr Roderick Bailey delivering the Archive Lecture in December 2014.

Above: The Archive interns, left to right: Katharine, Alexandra, Nicola, Caitlin and Chase.

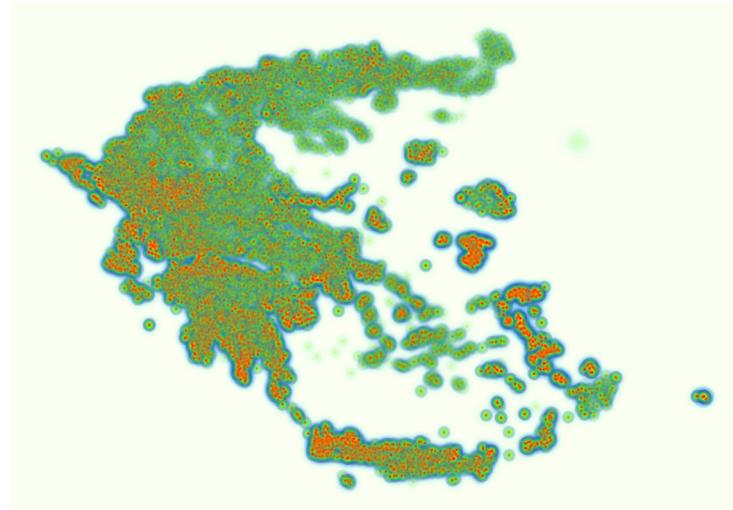
Right: Alice Clinch.



IT

In addition to the regular maintenance and upgrades, the IT department had to address an exponential growth of data and to deal with new needs in electronic data storage, archiving, backup and the necessary policies to manage them. In collaboration with BSA heads of department we created new sharing facilities (e.g. e-library) and defined revised archiving practices. As a complement to these developments we implemented in 2015 a new overall backup solution: a combination of full and incremental backups of the complete files of the School is now scheduled and performed by ACRONIS software. Data storage is implemented on a new 6TB Synology NAS server located in a separate building, as recommended in the School's disaster recovery plan.

Development and research activities in IT focused on the BSA Gazetteer project. This project aims to unify and centralise Greek modern place names into a global relational database. The data set of the BSA gazetteer provides spatial localisation for the digital collection of the school (*Museums and Archives Online*: MAO.bsa.ac.uk) through a dedicated module in the KEMu database. The data set is also at the heart of a number of major archaeological projects including *Constructions, Interprétations et Représentations Culturelles de l'Espace dans les sociétés anciennes* (CIRCE: <http://circe-antique.huma-num.fr/>) and *Sanctuaries and Cults in the Cyclades* (SCC: <http://cs.ha.uth.gr/>), as well as the annual register of archaeological works in Greece maintained jointly with the École française d'Athènes (EfA). The BSA gazetteer, at first sight a simple and convenient tool, has rapidly acquired a real significance and is now seen as a key element in the management of geo-spatial data. In order to exploit this resource further we have developed a programme aimed at both enabling



Map of Greece, showing the relative density ('heat map') of place-names in the BSA Gazetteer.

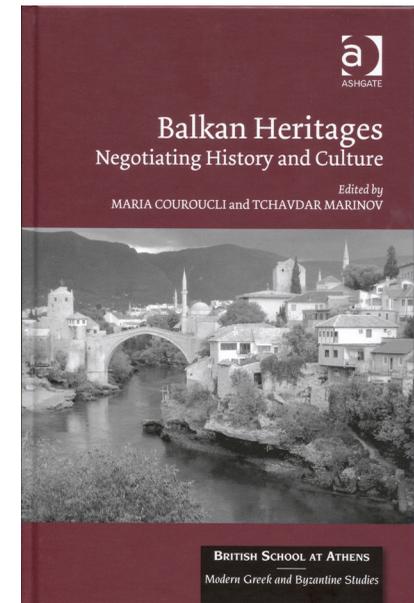
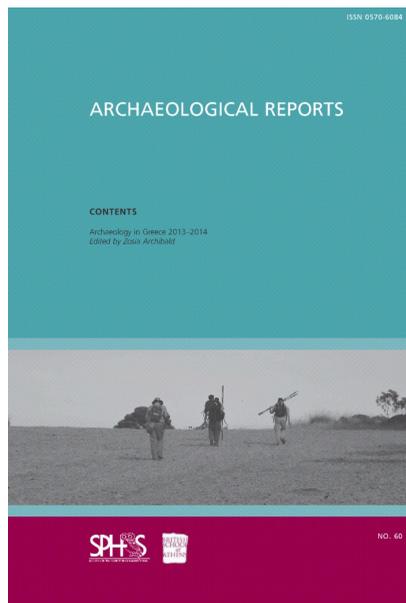
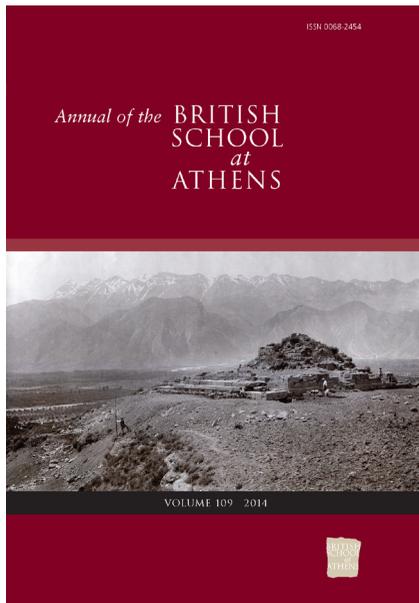
the wider scientific community to access and edit datasheets, as well as improving cross-referencing with other projects relating to the classical world and archaeological collections.

A significant part of the IT Officer's academic research in this session comprised a presentation of the scientific analysis of the Roman pottery from Thasos at the EMAC 2015 conference in September.

Publications

The 2014–15 session saw the publication of volume 109 of the *Annual of the British School at Athens*, the last under the co-editorship of Dr Susan Sherratt (Sheffield). We take this opportunity to thank her for her work on this, the longest-running of our publications, and the one by which we are perhaps best known throughout the academic world. We also welcome Dr Peter Liddel (Manchester) as the new co-editor and wish him well in his duties. Volume 60 of *Archaeological Reports* also appeared, once again comprising ‘Archaeology in Greece’, edited by Zosia Archibald (Liverpool), who, as the Chairman mentions, is moving on; the next issue will be the last under her editorship. The recently established joint BSA/SPHS

editorial board has appointed Dr Maria Stamatopoulou (Oxford) as her replacement and we wish her well in her stewardship of what has become an increasingly important element in the BSA’s outreach to the broader field of Hellenic studies. As readers will be aware by now, Zosia Archibald undertook to re-configure *Archaeological Reports*, as a set of synthetic, thematic and reflective articles, as distinct from the flood of new archaeological data, at several different levels of resolution and timeliness, made available for several years now through the joint BSA and EfA initiative *AGOnline*. Those wishing to access raw reports on recent archaeological discoveries will need to make use of the fully searchable and now geographically-linked



data in *AGOnline*, while those with a less urgent need for the latest data, but requiring more context and evaluation will turn first to *Archaeological Reports*.

The School's new monograph series, announced in last year's annual report, are beginning to bear fruit. As noted immediately below, the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters has been very successful in bringing forward volumes for the new series *British School at Athens — Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies*, published by Ashgate. M. Couroucli and T. Marinov (eds), *Balkan Heritages: Negotiating History and Culture* appeared in December 2015, while two others have been assigned ISBNs and will appear in 2016:

A. Yiangou, G. Kazamias, and R. Holland (eds), *The Greeks and the British in the Levant, 1800–1960s* and N. Momigliano and A. Farnoux (eds), *Cretomania*. We are grateful to our editor at Ashgate, John Smedley, for his dedicated work on the series and wish him well in retirement. Ashgate too has moved on, becoming part of the Taylor & Francis Group. With the change comes a new editor for our series, Michael Greenwood, with whom we look forward to working in the future. The second series, *British School at Athens Studies in Greek Antiquity*, published by CUP has a first volume in production: E. Kiriati and C. Knappett (eds), *Human Mobility and Technological Transfer in the Prehistoric Mediterranean*.

Society, Arts and Letters

As noted in last year's annual report, Professor Roddy Beaton took over as Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts and Letters (CSAL) in April 2015, at which point committee membership was enriched by Liz Prettejohn (York), a specialist in art history, and Rob Holland (KCL), a historian. The CSAL's first Chair, Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith stood down, with our grateful thanks for guiding its work since 2009.

Two major projects highlighted in previous annual reports reached their closing stages this year. *Adriatic Connections*, a collaboration between the BSA and the British School at Rome (BSR), funded by the British Academy, provided an 18-month research fellowship for Dr Magdalena Skoblar (York) and funding for a three-day conference *Adriatic Connections: The Adriatic as a Threshold to Byzantium (c. 600–1453)* which was held at the BSR in January 2015. Twenty-two speakers from seven different countries delivered papers, including Judith Herrin (KCL) and Chris Wickham (Oxford). We hope to have news of publication in next year's annual report.

The *Balkan Futures* research programme, a co-initiative of the British Institute at Ankara (BIAA), the BSA and the École française d'Athènes (EfA), jointly funded by the British Academy and EfA, held its third, and final, milestone two-day workshop at the EfA

in December 2014 on the theme of *Contemporary Mobility and Changing Stereotypes in the Balkans*. Fifteen speakers from nine different countries delivered papers on the politics of the self and the other and the idea of Europe, on Intra-Balkan migrations and migrants in Greece, and on the role of the media in the Balkans in establishing and reformulating stereotypes. Alongside the workshops, *Balkan Futures* research fellow Özge Dilaver has carried out comparative research on the development as commercial centres of Istanbul and Thessaloniki, about which we hope to report further next year. The project has an impressive record of achievement, not only sponsoring three milestone workshops (the first in Ankara, the second and third in Athens, at the BSA and EfA), but also acting as an 'umbrella' for other events, such as *Imagi(n)ing 'Crisis': Materialities of Seeing and Representing in the Greek Critical Conjuncture*, held at the BSA in December 2013, *Reinventing Heritage in the Balkans*, held at the EfA in April of the same year, and *Balkan Topologies*, held at the BSA in May 2014, all touched on in previous annual reports. We are delighted to note that the related theme of migration in the context of the current crisis in Greece is the research area of the new Leventis Fellow at the BSA, Dr Eirini Avramopoulou, as noted elsewhere.



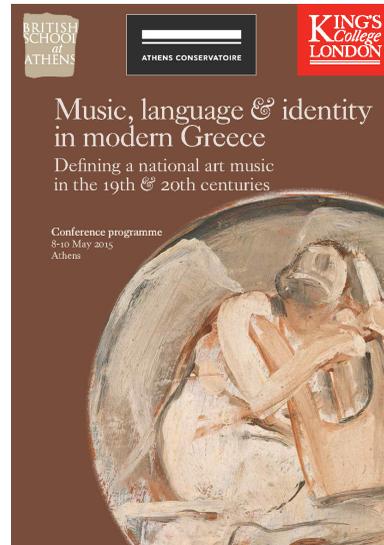
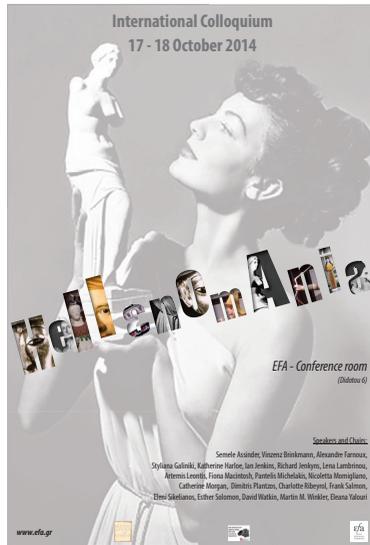
Professor Roddy Beaton lecturing to the Friends of the BSA in Athens.

As noted last year, publications are in progress from these important meetings, and the first, drawing on *Reinventing Balkan Heritage*, forms the inaugural volume in the new *BSA Modern Greek and Byzantine Studies* series overseen by CSAL, as noted above. Two further volumes will appear in 2016 and others are in the pipeline. One of these, although not formally in the series, is the proceedings of the 2013 conference *Byzantium and British Heritage: Byzantine influences on the Arts & Crafts Movement*, organised by the BSA Archivist, Amalia Kakissis. Collaboration between the Archive and CSAL has been particularly productive, in securing new acquisitions

(such as the important Noel-Baker family papers), in organising the Archive Lecture, and in facilitating exhibitions and conferences. An exhibition on *Byzantium and Modernism*, tentatively scheduled for 2016 in Athens, is now likely to go ahead in the UK, with strong support from members of CSAL. Related to this is a third conference in the series organised in collaboration with the EfA on reception studies, known informally as the ‘manias’: so far we have had *Cretomania* (soon to be published, as noted above) and *Hellenomania* in 2014 (see Events, above); 2017 will see *Byzantomania*, jointly organised by Amalia Kakissis (BSA), Dimitra Kotoula (Ministry of Culture and Sports) and Alexandre Farnoux (EfA).

Another important conference, held in May 2015, was *Music, Language & Identity in Modern Greece: Defining a National Art Music in The 19th & 20th Centuries*, jointly organised with the Athens Conservatoire and KCL, and supported by the Schilizzi and Ouranis Foundations. Over thirty participants — musicians, composers, musicologists, literary scholars and historians — explored how the newly-formed Greek nation-state created an appropriate ‘art music’, examining links with western music, with Greek literature, with the classical past, as well as the role of the conservatoire and the oeuvres of specific composers like Kalomoiris and Skalkottas. CSAL has also overseen the BSA’s contribution to marking the centenary of the Great War, an important element of national commemoration in many European countries. In 2013 a workshop on *Archaeology Behind the Battle Lines: Macedonia 1915–1919* was held at the British Museum, which is currently being edited for publication by Andrew Shapland (British Museum) and Evangelia Stefani (Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki). Future plans include a conference on politics, society and culture at the time of the Macedonian Front (1915–1918) scheduled for 2018 in Thessaloniki, jointly organised by former CSAL Chair Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith, Professor Vassilis Gounaris (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki) and Roddy Beaton (KCL).

The holder of the 2014–15 **British School at Athens Arts Bursary**, Nathaniel Pimlott, a painter and film-maker, graduate of Oxford University and the Prince’s Drawing School, based himself



BSA Arts Bursary holder Nathaniel Pimlott speaking about his work at the BSA.

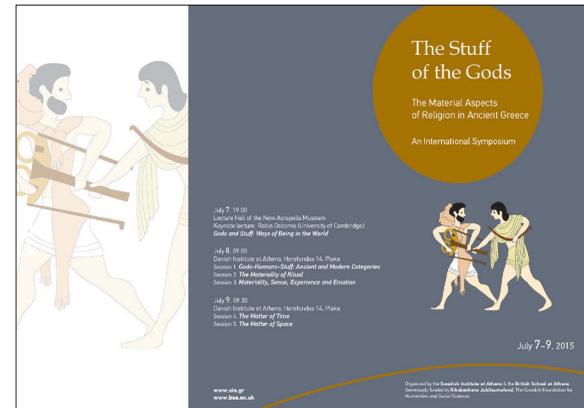
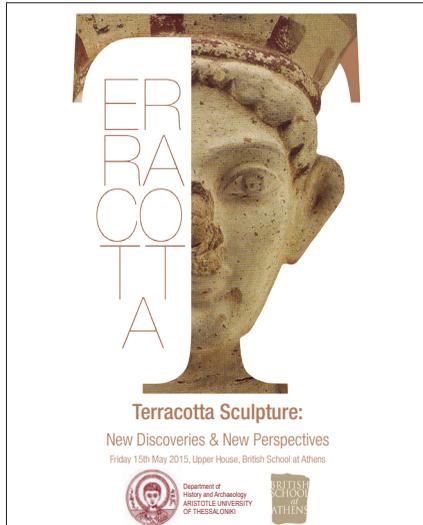
in Kypseli on the edge of central Athens and used the Eleftherios Studio in the Upper House as a creative space for his art works. Nathaniel made it his residency project to explore the physical and social environment of contemporary Athens, to get a sense of what life is like within this densely-packed city at this particular point in its history, and from the experiences he encountered to develop an investigation of a physical language of painting. He spent eleven weeks in Athens exploring its neighbourhoods, spaces and moods as the city moved from autumn to winter. Over this period, he took hundreds of photographs, made almost a hundred drawings and shot a short film, alongside working on a number of new paintings in the studio at the BSA. The short film was about the spectacle of protesting and the experience of being an observer at this particular kind of social theatre. Each of four 1.35 m × 1 m paintings he produced took him in different directions. He presented his work at an open studio.

Nathaniel's successor in 2015–16, Eleanor Wright (University of Newcastle, graduate of the Slade School of Fine Art and the Chelsea College of Art and Design), works through sculpture, collaboration and exhibition-making to explore prevailing cultural and societal fixations with iconographic architecture, the nature of design and technology, and spatial relationships between body and form. During her residency she will focus on the post-Olympic architectural legacy of Athens and how it has contributed to the city's (and Greece's) cultural landscape. We will report on her residency next year.

As noted in the Chairman's report, from 2016–17 the Arts Bursary scheme is changing and we join him in offering grateful thanks to Vicki Weissman for her contribution to the scheme which has added so much to the life of the School. We are delighted to note that she has been made an Honorary Member of the BSA.

Antiquity

In 2014–15 the School has produced or facilitated a broad and rich portfolio of research on Antiquity from prehistory until medieval times. In addition to supporting the diverse work of its Fellows and Members, the School continues to collaborate with colleagues from the Epigraphic Museum, the Greek Epigraphic Society and the EfA in organising the Athens Epigraphy Seminar, and via the Fitch Laboratory, the Fitch–Wiener Seminar series in Science-based Archaeology with the ASCSA. In May the BSA hosted a one-day conference organised by the University of Athens to commemorate the achievements of Spyros Iakovidis, who passed on in 2013. This was followed just over a week later by *Terracotta Sculpture: New Discoveries & New Perspectives*, jointly organised with the Department of History and Archaeology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. In July the Swedish Institute hosted *The Stuff of*



the Gods: the Material Aspects of Religion in Ancient Greece, co-sponsored by the BSA and co-organised by Knossos Curator, Matthew Haysom, while in September the 13th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics, co-organised by the BSA's Fitch Laboratory and the NCSR 'Demokritos', included an afternoon of poster presentations at the School (more below, under Fitch Laboratory).

Archaeology figures prominently within the School's overall programme because of our statutory role in obtaining fieldwork and study permits for UK-based projects and researchers. In 2014–15 the School initiated a new geophysical survey of Roman Knossos; we also continued the major new excavations at Knossos (Gypsades) and Olynthos, which commenced last year, as well as the excavation at Palaikastro begun in 2012–13. The long-running Keros project carried out a season of archaeological survey in southeast Naxos, the area facing Kouphonisi, while the Koutroulou Magoula project moved into a second five-year phase with a mix of study and excavation. In addition, study seasons were carried out on the islands of Keros and Kythera, and at Kenchreai, Knossos



*Koutroulou Magoula 2015,
the project team.*

(KULP), Kouphovouno, Lefkandi, Mycenae, Palaikastro (previous excavations), Pavlopetri and Praisos. The most complete systematic presentation of the results of ten years of fieldwork and study by the Knossos Urban Landscape Project will be given in a session on *Long-Term Urban Dynamics at Knossos: the Knossos Urban Landscape Project, 2005–2015* at the Annual Meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America in San Francisco in January 2016.

This full and wide-ranging programme of fieldwork joins the work of the Fitch Laboratory and Knossos Research Centre covered below. Highlights of seven projects (three excavations, two surveys and two ongoing studies) are presented below: fuller details of these and other field seasons will appear in *Archaeology in Greece Online* (*AGOnline*: <http://chronique.efa.gr>) and *Archaeological Reports*.

We are most grateful to Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, both as Secretary General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport and, previously, as Director General of Antiquities, to the former Secretary

General of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, Dr Lina Mendoni, and to Dr Eleni Korka, the new Director General of Antiquities, as well as to the numerous colleagues in the Ministry who make our archaeological work possible. In particular, we thank those in charge of the regions in which our major fieldwork took place — Dr Dimitris Athanasoulis (Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades), Dr Stella Chrysoulaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Western Attica, Piraeus and Islands), Dr Paraskevi Kalamara (Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea), Mr Ioannis Kanonidis (Ephorate of Antiquities of Chalkidike and Mount Athos), Dr Konstantinos Kissas (Ephorate of Antiquities of Corinthia), Mrs Evangelia Pantou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Laconia), Dr Alkistis Papadimitriou (Ephorate of Antiquities of the Argolid), Mrs Maria-Photeini Papakonstantinou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Fthiotis and Evrytania), Dr Angeliki Simosi (Ephorate of Maritime Antiquities), Mrs Chryssa Sofianou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Lasithi), and Mrs Vassiliki Sythiakaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion).

OLYNTHOS

Bettina Tsigarida (Ephorate of Antiquities of Pella), Zosia Archibald (Liverpool), and Lisa Nevett (Michigan) report on the second season of this collaborative project which aims to build a holistic picture of Greek households within their urban and regional settings. The research design comprises two strands of investigation: excavation, using modern scientific techniques designed to reveal the organisation of domestic activity and aspects of the domestic economy, including subsistence practices, of two individual houses, one on each of the city's two hills, while, at the same time, geophysical and field survey of the city and surrounding area will enable detailed reconstruction of its history, topography and extent.

Building on the first season's fieldwork summarised in last year's annual report, this season saw excavations reveal significant parts of the domestic quarters of a house termed (following Robinson's nomenclature) B ix 6, consisting of part of the *pastas* (c), part of the 'oikos unit' including the bathing area (a) and 'flue' (b) and adjacent living rooms to the east (d and e). The more limited investigation of B ix 5 located a second 'flue' (cc), as well as two further rooms, one of which seems to have been a storage area (bb). Several important points emerge, increasing our knowledge and understanding of the houses and households at Olynthos, and offering a basis for more detailed analysis and interpretation in future. There is clear evidence for alterations made to the living environment of the house during its period of occupation and to distinguish between activities taking place in the upper and lower storeys: house B ix 6 clearly had an upper storey, as demonstrated by an ashlar block found in the *pastas*, which must be the base for a wooden staircase leading to a gallery on the upper floor. The ceramics lying on top of this block, along with joining fragments found at a lower level in the *pastas* itself, and other vessels found at the same level, must represent objects fallen from the upper storey. This provides exciting new evidence for beginning to study separately the uses of the upper and lower storey rooms in a Classical house. Investigation of parts of two 'flues' provides fresh insights into the role played by this type of space: the mix of artefacts found here, together with the ash, suggest



Olynthos 2015: Above, Layout of trenches excavated in 2015, together with the major features of houses B ix 6 and B ix 5 located within them; Below, Detail of House B ix 6, showing the stone stair base with tile collapse in front.

that not only did this space contain debris from fires which may have been used for heating and/or cooking, but also that it was probably used for refuse disposal, thus offering the opportunity to study rubbish disposal practices. At the same time the preservation of bone in these areas also provides a rich source of evidence about diet and subsistence practices. It is to be hoped that, when analysed, the archaeobotanical samples recovered may yield complementary evidence of plant foods. Material located in the narrow space behind house B ix 6, Robinson's *stenopos*, raises the possibility that as well as serving for drainage, this space may also have been used for other purposes by the residents of adjacent houses, perhaps rubbish disposal, agricultural activity, storage, or all three.

Fieldwalking yielded information about the landscape east of the North Hill of the ancient city. One of the clearest results was the discovery of a high density of artefacts in fields near Agios Nikolaos, a church dating from the 12th century AD excavated by Robinson. Materials commonly found in the vicinity of this church included amphorae with combed decoration, green, brown and white glazed pottery, and bricks and tiles with visible chaff inclusions. This material represents the clearest evidence for Byzantine occupation yet discovered by the Olynthos Field Survey. A second result was evidence for productive activities on the east slope of the North Hill. Slag, misfired potsherds, loom weights, a brick mould and fired clay were all noted here, although this evidence remains tentative until verified by further study. In contrast with the more northerly area surveyed last year, when a distinctive concentration of material was found at some distance from the city, the density of all artefacts observed was highest in the fields closest to the ancient site, including the slopes of the North Hill outside the boundary fence. Density decreased as the slope diminished, suggesting that in this part of the city the boundary lay at the bottom of the slope, although due to the low visibility in some of these fields, further investigation is required to confirm this interpretation.

In addition to fieldwork, ceramic analysis was carried out in 2015. These contained few Attic or Corinthian vessels, while local finewares included some hybrid shapes. Few, if any, sherds dated

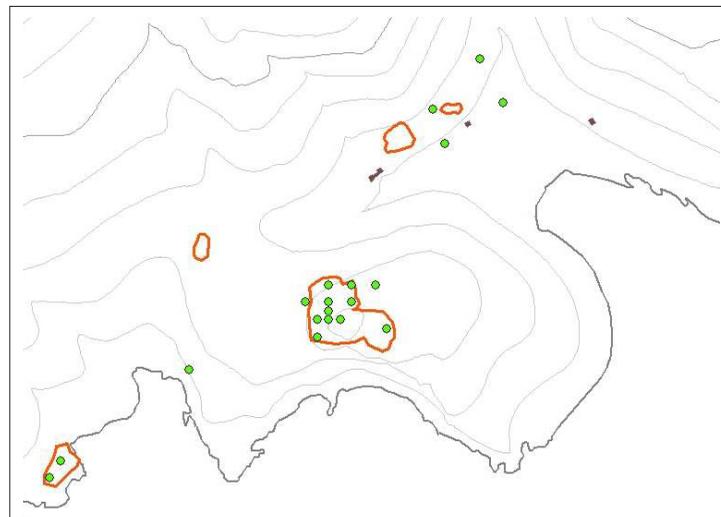
later than the mid-4th century BC. Future reports will provide information from analyses of archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological materials, as well as micromorphological and chemical analyses of excavated deposits.

SOUTHEAST NAXOS SURVEY

Colin Renfrew (Cambridge) and Michael Boyd (Cambridge) report on a new phase of the Keros project: archaeological survey of southeast Naxos. The project's starting point was to analyse the context of the settlement at Dhaskalio on Keros and the Special Deposits at Kavos on Keros in their wider context within the Mikres Kyklades and surrounding islands, following the Keros Island Survey of 2012 and 2013. However, the survey was carried out as a diachronic project, with equal emphasis given to finds of all periods recovered, thus offering as a principal result a detailed record of the extent to which southeast Naxos was occupied from the Early Bronze Age to the present.

Terrain was divided into survey blocks of 16 hectares (400 m × 400 m) which were covered in tracts of one hectare (100 m × 100 m) by survey teams using GPS and walking in lines of 100 m divided into segments of 20 m. The data observed were used to generate 'polygons' of high sherd and artefact densities using an algorithm based on fluctuations in sherd density, the method already used on the Keros Island Survey. The entire coastline from Volakas in the east to Kalandos in the west was covered. The known site of Panormos was investigated with the participation of Anastasia Angelopoulou (Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades). Mapping using remote controlled helicopter was undertaken for the project by James Herbst (ASCSA), the architect of the Corinth Excavations. The geomorphology of the study area, and in particular of the polygons, was studied by Myrsini Gkouma (Amsterdam).

Based on preliminary ceramic examination, no Neolithic sites were recovered, with sparse indications of the Early Cycladic I period, then abundant finds of the Early Cycladic II period, with fewer traces of the Middle and Later Bronze Age. Obsidian was frequently observed, but much less often than on Keros. At Spedos



Southeast Naxos Survey: Left, The bay of Spedos. The prehistoric acropolis is located at the west end of the promontory at the summit; Right, The Spedos region, showing instances of Period 2 (EC II–III) index sherds.

particular attention was given to the cemetery and acropolis, where a central building and strong wall, not previously documented, were identified and planned. Archaic and Classical material was followed by a strong representation of the Hellenistic period, with two provisionally Hellenistic towers recorded. The later Roman and Byzantine periods were well-represented, particularly by the impressive stronghold at Irokastro near Panormos. The most frequent special finds were hand tools and rubbers made of Naxian emery, but these are not easy to date.

Already it is notable that the prehistoric utilisation of southeast Naxos was intense only during the later Early Bronze Age (at Kalandos, Spedos and Panormos) and that, although there are indications of occupation during the Archaic and Classical periods, it was only in Hellenistic and later times that the area was again more densely populated. Use of the same methodology

for the Southeast Naxos Survey as for the previous Keros Island Survey will permit systematic comparison of artefact densities and other parameters. Initial comparison suggests that the density of occupation on Keros in the Early Bronze Age is comparable or greater than that on southeast Naxos (even taking out of account the sanctuary at Kavos).

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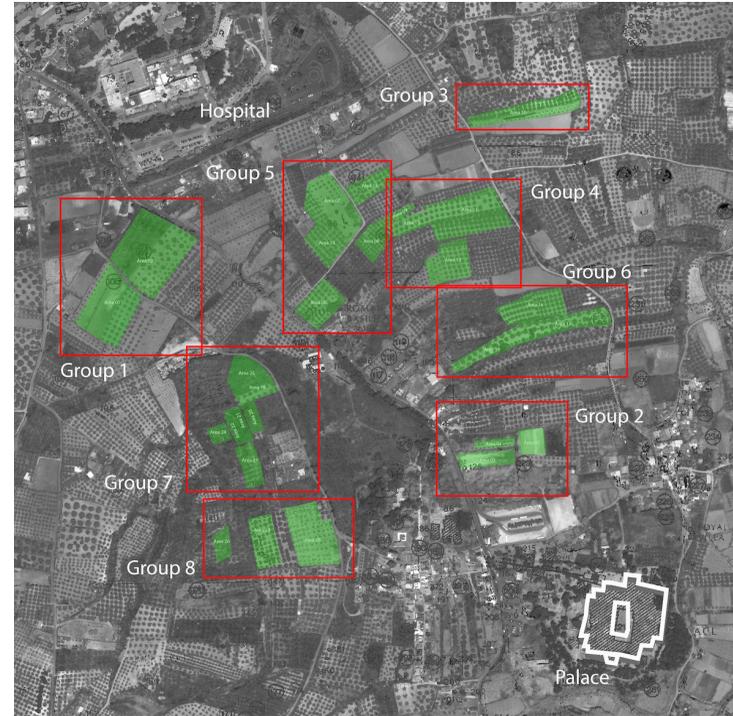
Crete has been a focal point for BSA archaeological fieldwork for well over a century and it is pleasing to see work continuing, both at Knossos, using the Knossos Research Centre as its base, and at Palaikastro, another site with a long BSA history reaching almost back to the beginning of the 20th century. We first summarise new work, before covering two projects already in operation last year (see also last year's annual report).

Roman Knossos — Geophysics

Daniel Stewart (Leicester) and Jennifer Baird (Birkbeck) report on the first season of geophysical survey focused on Roman Knossos in order to generate a working knowledge of the urban layout to aid the understanding of extant remains, and facilitate the study of the extensive collection of Roman material culture from BSA excavations retained in the Stratigraphical Museum. The initial 2015 season, carried out in September, had three main aims: firstly, to test the efficacy of geophysical survey over a wide swathe of the urban core, given variable terrain and land use; secondly to provide some preliminary information regarding the Roman city's topography; and, thirdly, to identify targets for more detailed (and slower-paced) geophysical research using resistivity and ground penetrating radar in subsequent seasons.

The following equipment was used: a Bartington 602 gradiometer, covering 30-m by 30-m grids in fifteen traverses, recording 3,600 data points per grid, resulting in a high resolution intensive survey of a significant portion of the research area. Each contiguous field system was termed an 'area', and each area varied in size depending on field boundaries and/or modern land use. A Leica ICON 60 GPS base station with a GS08plus Rover was also used, providing centimetre accuracy, primarily to record grid layouts for the geophysical survey for processing in a GIS environment. Any significant structural features encountered were also recorded. Over the course of the four seasons the plan is eventually to record all the standing remains with similar accuracy. The association of surviving standing remains with subsurface geophysical results will help establish the potential date of archaeological features evident in the geophysical data. With this system 148 grids were covered, slightly less than 10 ha. For interpretative purposes, areas were grouped to aid interpretation.

A first preliminary evaluation of the results suggests the following tentative conclusions. It is possible to say with some certainty that the historic city had at least two grids helping to define its layout, the north–south grid being clearly associated with surviving standing Roman remains. How these grids intersected, and whether they



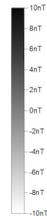
Knossos, showing areas covered by magnetometry in 2015.

were in operation at the same time, is a research aim for future seasons. It can also be confidently asserted that the slopes of the Acropolis Hill (Monasteriako Kephali) were intensively utilised in antiquity. Plans from historic excavations will also be digitised and placed in a GIS environment alongside our results, in order to build as complete a topographic model of the city as possible. It is also clear that geophysics (and magnetometry in particular) constitute a valid and valuable investigative technique for Knossos. However, it is also clear that the value of the data lies in the aggregate; patterns



Roman Knossos
Gradiometry Survey
Areas 1 and 2

Legend
■ Modern material
■ Archaeological response
■ Ferrous object/material



Roman Knossos
Gradiometry Survey
Areas 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, and 15

Legend
■ Modern material
■ Archaeological response
■ Ferrous object/material



Knossos Geophysics 2015: Above, Group 1, interpreted data, showing north–south orthogonal layout; Below, Group 5, interpreted data, showing orthogonal layout, probable insula boundaries and some internal divisions.

within one single geophysics plot cannot confidently be tied to archaeological remains without corroboration in neighbouring plots. It is also clear that magnetometry will be a useful tool for prospection, especially in relation to identifying targets for more refined geophysical techniques that are slower and therefore afford less extensive coverage. Geophysical techniques alone, however, are not sufficient to untangle the complicated topographic picture of the city of Knossos; integrating detailed GPS survey of standing remains, and potentially use of selected data from the KULP survey will be necessary to construct a picture of the Roman city that stands up to academic scrutiny.

Knossos — Gypsades

Ioanna Serpetsidaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion), Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati), Gianna Ayala (Sheffield), and Amy Bogaard (Oxford) report on the second season of this collaborative project whose overall aim is to reveal a Knossian neighbourhood by uncovering fine-grained data on consumption, the nature and role of agricultural production and broader issues surrounding the emergence, maintenance and decline of the Knossian urban elite. The primary goal of the 2015 season was to focus on the excavation of the Late Bronze Age building (Building 1) partially investigated last year, completing excavation of the high-priority burned deposits in Space 106, defining the building's extent to the north and east, and investigating its chronology, development and abandonment. The secondary goal was to explore further the Middle Bronze Age building to the west of Building 1 and investigate further the area of Trench 5, where illicit excavation had taken place, with a view to comparing excavated results with geophysical results from 2010–11.

The north and east limits of Building 1 were defined by single course foundations (*krepidoma*) in re-cycled ashlar associated with

an LM IB–LM II construction phase, resting on Neopalatial and/or Protopalatial walls of different construction style. A southeastern extension to the building can be ascertained, but further excavation is needed to clarify exactly when it was added. The south façade of the building had already been exposed by Hood in the 1950s, whereas more of the west façade, extensively robbed since antiquity, was revealed in the form of a single course foundation of smaller blocks. The footprint of Building 1 (without its southeastern extension) is estimated at c. 105 m². Two tests were conducted outside the façade walls to clarify its earlier phasing. One revealed what seems to be a fairly homogenous and perhaps single dumping episode consisting of fairly large pottery fragments tentatively dated to MM IIIA (possible site clearance), while the other revealed a sequence entirely different in nature and stratigraphical date. The earliest architectural remains belong to poorly preserved walls of a MM structure with associated ceramic material. Along the northwest end of the test, a wall made out of recycled dressed stones in limestone and gypsum was excavated, perhaps the corner of a separate building. The area in between the two walls revealed a sequence of successive depositions dating to LM IA and LM IB, containing a high percentage of broken fine tablewares and bioarchaeological material, including animal bones in higher quantities than in other areas excavated, and wood charcoal, suggesting successive midden depositions. Further excavation is required to clarify whether these middens should be associated with the wall or with Building 1.

Tests within Building 1's interior revealed a consistent stratigraphical picture: the interior of the building was stripped of any and all traces of earlier material and associated activities down to bedrock, which at some point in the building's earlier history had served as a floor. This stripping included the removal of architectural features (perhaps doorjambs), which in certain spaces left behind deep rectangular pits in the bedrock, and included the nearly wholesale removal of red plastered floors, faint traces of which remained visible in a few locations.

Evidence for the last use phase of the building in LM IIIA2–IIIB early, which ended with fire, comes from the south end of the



Knossos — Gypsades 2015: plan of Building 1, showing also Building 2, left edge.

building, including Space 106, a large burned room containing a LM IIIA pithos and clusters of carbonised pulses partly excavated in 2014, where excavation continued down to the level of the earth floor. Open plan excavation and the number and positioning of cross sections were determined by geoarchaeology and bioarchaeology. Tests below the floor are pending not only to define the room's full architectural and occupational sequence but also to clarify its architectural layout. On current evidence the room is defined to the north by a long, uninterrupted and well preserved rubble wall, to the south by two rooms excavated by Hood in the 1950s, and to the

southwest by a partly excavated corridor-like space, possibly at least one of the entrances to the building; on current evidence the east end of Space 106 is difficult to determine. At its floor level Space 106 was found largely empty apart from the lower half of a large LM IIIA pithos with relief decoration found in situ, resting in a circular depression cut within the earth floor and flanked by two smaller circular depressions, found empty, presumably for smaller vessels. A champagne cup and a juglet were found on either side of the pithos. The destruction fill of the room was uneven in nature: the west half bore the clearest signs of burning, while in the eastern half traces of burning were patchy and far more uneven and intermingled with rubble; here also a reddish soil of uneven texture was associated with pottery dating to the Neopalatial, perhaps representing disintegrated building material. The bulk of the LM IIIA2–B early ceramic material seems to be associated with the grey, ashy rather than the reddish soils: a small storage vessel fallen upside down and a smashed but dispersed amphoroid crater with octopus decoration were found in the fill of the room, presumably fallen either from an upper floor, or from perishable containers suspended from the ceiling. Nearby a fragmentary limestone slab was found also collapsed at an angle among reddish soil, but capping a patch of greyish ashy soil containing carbonised pulses (grass pea, lentil, Celtic bean, bitter vetch, and pea). The clusters of pulses excavated do not seem to have been stored in clay, but rather in perishable containers (perhaps baskets or skin bags), and this is corroborated by archaeobotanical analysis. The different angles at which soils, artefacts and ecofacts were dispersed along the west half of the room suggests perhaps that the collapse was affected by something located at a higher elevation. Further study, in combination with the results of geoarchaeology and bioarchaeology, is necessary to clarify the date and architectural arrangement of Space 106, and so define the sequence of events which led to its destruction, collapse and abandonment.

Trench 8 was opened immediately northwest of Trench 1 to investigate the MBA building first discovered in 2014. Although a clear understanding of the structure was not possible in the time available, a test revealed well-preserved building remains dating to



Knossos — Gypsades 2015: base of LM IIIA pithos and champagne cup in Space 106.

MM IIIA, with evidence for an earthquake destruction corroborated by a rubble wall tilting. None of the areas so far excavated is associated with fire, a situation similar to Space 107 excavated last year, possibly belonging to the same complex. The area of Trench 8 had been subjected to unsystematic excavation in the past, most likely by D. Hogarth in 1900 as part of the extensive programme tests he conducted on Lower Gypsades.

Finally, Trench 5 was positioned immediately next to a modern robbing trench within the wooded area to the north to assess the damage made by cypress trees to stratigraphy and architecture, to define the occupational sequence in this area and to associate this newly excavated area with results of the 2010–11 geophysics, which had defined a square feature with no internal divisions measuring roughly 30 m by 30 m in this location. The earliest architectural features are associated with MM II material: a wall in dressed masonry founded on bedrock, most likely associated with

a limestone drain buried under a MM II level, which contained five fragmentary plain clay female figurines that morphologically resemble types found in peak sanctuaries. Immediately to the north a wall constructed of re-used ashlar blocks was founded within a wide cutting into the bedrock at a lower level; the cutting is associated with Neopalatial and a few post-Bronze Age ceramics. The entire area of the trench was covered by a massive but fairly homogenous fill of rubble and chipped stones stratified directly on bedrock and below topsoil, delineated by a semicircular single course rubble wall, running east–west, of unknown date, which was stratified above the fill. The wall included post-Bronze Age pottery with large fragments of plain and relief pithoi, the latter dating to the 7th century BC, as well as some LM II and Neopalatial pottery and a fragment of obsidian.

Two surface finds in 2015 are also of significance: a sealstone was found in the area where Trench 6 was subsequently placed, while a body fragment of a stone relief rhyton was found before excavation started at the edge of the wooded area adjacent to Trenches 1, 6, and 7. The fragment depicts part of an architectural construction of dressed masonry, crowned with a horizontal ledge, and perhaps also an ‘altar’ reached by a ramp to the right.

Palace and Landscape at Palaikastro

Carl Knappett (Toronto), Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol) and Alexandra Livarda (Nottingham) report on a third season of excavation (in the Argyrakis, Mavrokoukalakis and Papadakis plots) which revealed the full extent of three buildings (AP1, AM1, and MP1) occupied in Late Minoan I and III, with some indications of earlier habitation.

Excavation carried out in 2015 completed the plan of Building AP1 and confirmed that it is a substantial LM III building with at least two phases of occupation in that period, and a final abandonment during Palaikastro Period XV (LM IIIA2–B). The massive LM III dump outside wall 50 (south front of AP1) could reflect a clearing event, probably related to its second LM III occupation phase. This LM III building utilised some walls belonging to an earlier



Palaikastro 2015, Building AP1 with room and wall numbers.

Neopalatial (LM IA and B) structure decorated with frescoes, the foundation of which may go back to the Protopalatial period, on the basis of pottery recovered from various rooms. It is likely that some deposits from Trench A3, excavated in 2013 and containing LM III material mixed with Neopalatial, represent clearing operations and refuse from this building.

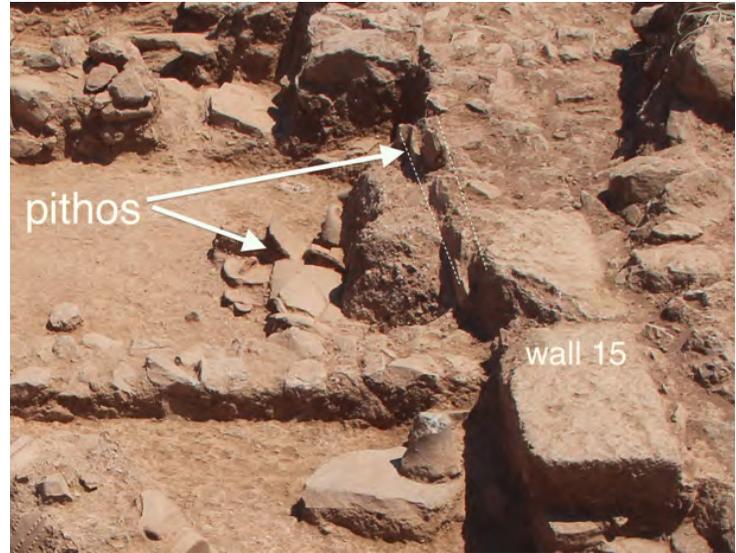
The second structure completed in 2015, Building AM1, appears on the basis of preliminary study to be a coherent Neopalatial building of fairly typical layout and circulation with broadly similar finds to those from other buildings of this period on the site. It is large (310 m²), and its LM IB phase shows a fairly uniform construction in planning and execution. There was a pre-existing structure, at least earlier in the Neopalatial, but the LM IB construction phase



Palaikastro 2015, Building AM1 with room numbers.

severed any link to the earlier strata in all but a few instances, with floor packing and reused wall lines. As noted last year, there was LM III reuse in various areas of the building.

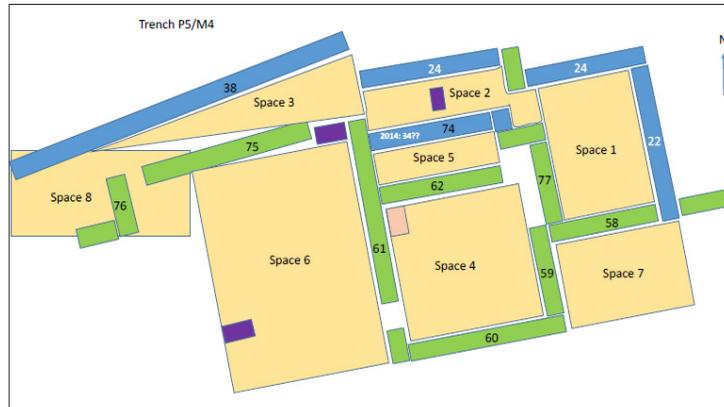
Although there appears to be an earlier building here, there is very little material preserved from it: almost no MM, and only some LM IA, despite very deep preservation of walls. Possibly, the depth of the walls stems from reuse. In any case, major reconstruction, with essentially the whole building built in LM IB, fits the pattern of B4 and 5, House N, Blocks B and P, for example, elsewhere on the site. As the building is part of a town-wide ground-up reconstruction phase, it is also similar to other buildings from the site in terms of its relative luxuriousness — size, use of ashlar masonry, paved floors, plaster and so forth — and, perhaps more importantly, an increased focus in LM IB on industry/trade at regional, local and domestic scales. The repeated finds of strainers, fireboxes or other incense



Building AM1, Room 6, showing pithos crushed against wall.

related vessels, storage jars, weights, and small stone vessels could all be involved in the production of aromatics at an intermediate scale — somewhere between a cottage industry and an outright factory, benefiting the inhabitants/associates of that house. Likewise the implied scale of the grinding installation (if it was for grain and not part of the aromatic production), which appears larger than necessary even for a house of that size (compare Block E on the site, where two such ‘industrial’ scale grinding stations were in a single small three-room structure tucked between larger buildings).

Evidence for violent and sudden collapse in Rooms 14 and 6, in the southern part, and for massive deposition of material in Rooms 10 and 13 marks the end of the LM IB building. The latter two rooms, which both showed collapsed and fallen slabs at extreme angles, were also the deepest rooms. Both kinds of deposition could have resulted from a seismic event — collapse to the west and some



Palaikastro 2015, plan of Building MP1.

kind of landslide to the east. In both cases the destruction may have come after abandonment, as is suggested by deposits to the north. Assuming contemporaneity, the northern rooms seem to have been spared any major collapse, but do seem to have been abandoned. How this fits with other LM IB deposits from Palaikastro is not clear, although we have the sense that this may be earlier than the final destructions, perhaps more Period XI than XII of the overall site phasing.

The third building investigated in 2015 was Building MP1, lying to the south of AM1 across a narrow street. This building, less extensive than the other two discussed above and only briefly summarised here, appears not to have been reoccupied in LM III, unlike the two above and many others on the site. It was in use in MM III–LM I, much of the material belonging to LM IA. There is more to be learned about the structure from study scheduled for 2016, but the existence of a multi-layer tephra deposit found in Space 2 is worthy of note.

PALAP also operates an extensive programme of bio-archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigation, covering archaeobotany, zooarchaeology and study of molluscan remains, as

well as pollen coring in the site's vicinity. As these and other finds from the excavation are studied, a much richer picture of life in this eastern, coastal site on Crete will emerge.

LEFKANDI — XEROPOLIS

Irene Lemos (Oxford) reports on continuing study of material from Lefkandi–Xeropolis. Study took place over two periods in Spring and Summer of 2015. The former focused on study of the exceptional figurines from Region II and small finds from both Regions I and II, while the stratigraphical sequences of the 'Ritual Zone' were also examined to provide contextual information for bioarchaeological specialists. In the latter, work continued towards the completion of the study and the preparation for publication of Region I; preliminary study of the 'Ritual Zone' in Region II was also initiated. In addition to archaeological study, the project engaged in outreach activities, offering guided tours, with Dr Dimitrios Christodoulou (Ephoreia



Lefkandi director Irene Lemos leads a tour of the site for army officers.

of Antiquities of Euboea), for the local community and the cultural society of Vasilikos, as well as for 200 army officers from the military academy at Chalkis.

The Spring season allowed new BSA Knossos Curator Caroline Thurston (Oxford) to study terracotta figurines and models. Irene Lemos worked on the stratigraphy of Region II of the Xeropolis sites, particularly the ‘Ritual Zone’. Her study provided a framework for Alexandra Livarda and Georgia Kotzamani (archaeobotany), together with Tatiana Theodoropoulou (molluscs) and Alex Mulhall (zooarchaeology) to prepare papers (summarised below) for delivery at *Beyond the Polis: Ritual practices and the construction of social identity in early Greece*, held in Brussels in September, at which Caroline Thurston also presented her research on the figurines. Caroline studied 58 previously uncatalogued fragments from Region II, all identified in post-excavation processing. Striking was the identification of five boat models, as against the two already known from the 2003–2008 excavations. There are also many fragments of wheelmade quadruped figurines, while a piece of a Mycenaean chariot group and two bird figurines were also identified.

The Summer season was devoted to checking the assignments of all the archaeological units and their finds allocated to the buildings in Region I. Starting with those structures that are to be entirely published, finds allocated to each building and their various phases were double checked, especially those discovered in Building M (the so-called ‘Megaron’) and the buildings in area P (studied in 2014).

Irene Lemos, together with Dr A. Georgiou (Bronze Age) and Dr A. Vacek (Iron Age) continued cataloguing ceramics mostly from Region I, but also Region II. I. Whitbread (Leicester) and A. Liveriatou (Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia) commenced petrographic analysis of clay samples collected in the 2014 season, undertaken in collaboration with the BSA’s Fitch Laboratory. Preliminary petrographic results show that a range of clays occur in the region and may be related to different pottery fabrics at Lefkandi. Variation in the sand, silt and clay contents of sedimentary units within the modern Phylla clay pits is currently being evaluated against thin sections of fine and medium coarse ware. These clays

are finer than the coarsest Lefkandi pottery fabrics (e.g. cooking ware), for which petrographically similar fabrics were obtained from clayey soils at Afrati and in the vicinity of the modern coast. Primary clay from the Afrati serpentinite deposit shows similarities to samples of serpentinite-bearing coarse ware pottery found at Lefkandi. In contrast, clay from weathered volcanic rock cropping out to the north of Lefkandi is not consistent with thin-sectioned samples of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery from the site.

Study of 2,466 bone specimens from the ‘Ritual Zone’ of Region II suggested that these samples were similar in species representation to other areas of the site. Further analysis of body part representation, burning patterns and taphonomy supported the hypothesis that the animal bones associated with Structure B in Region II were little disturbed and might attest to consumption or feasting activities. Selected remains of deer (predominantly antlers), dogs and lions demonstrated the varied nature of ritual activities



Lefkandi, architectural remains of the ‘Ritual Zone’ west of the walls in Region II.

at Xeropolis. Among the three lion bones found to date, the single specimen from Region II stood out as constituting food waste. It appears therefore that, although evidence for certain aspects of ritual behaviour in Region II is clear, the behaviours attested were a component of related practices taking place beyond the ‘Ritual Zone’ in otherwise ‘domestic’ spheres. Archaeobotanical evidence from Structures A, B and C in Region II contained the most common plant produce in the settlement, exhibiting a similar range of plant species to other areas of the site. The main food plants encountered include cereals (einkorn, emmer, barley), various legumes (lentils, bitter vetch, grass pea), fruits (grape, olive, fig) and several wild species. Particularly interesting finds were free threshing wheat, exclusively in Structure C, and coriander from Structure A (also found in ‘Megaron’ deposits). It is possible, therefore, that plant foods in the Xeropolis ‘Ritual Zone’ played a performative role in communal activities. Finally, marine animal remains were mainly concentrated inside and outside Structure C, with only a few dozen shells from nearby Structures A and B. The shell remains in Structure C therefore follow a similar pattern to that of the mammal remains and other features: i.e. an area where eating and drinking took place. Marine shells were mostly found inside rather than outside the Structure, and included murex shells, horn shells, thorny oysters, fan shells, oysters, limpets, as well as a variety of other shells in small quantities. They are usually heavily crushed, but neither their degree nor pattern of fragmentation differs from those observed in other areas of the site. Nevertheless, both the important concentrations in this structure as well as the association of these finds with other lines of evidence (pottery, animal bones, seeds) may offer an interesting compilation of data that can confirm or refute the ritual vs. everyday consumption of marine foodstuffs.

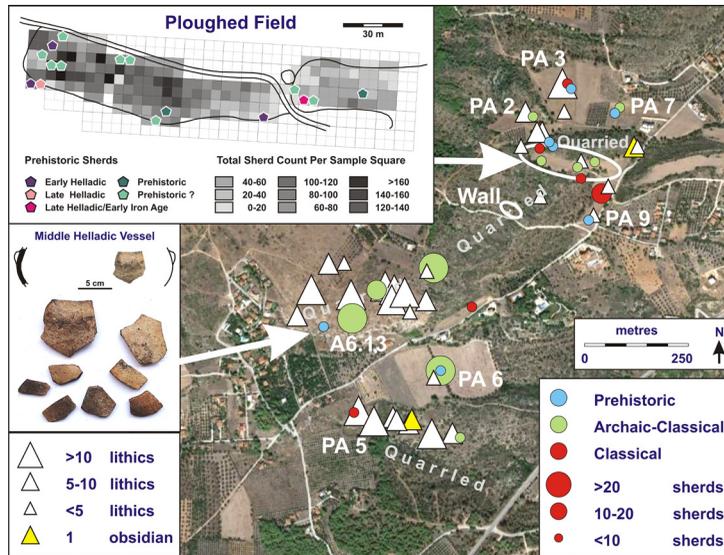
KENCHREAI QUARRIES SURVEY

Chris Hayward (Edinburgh) reports on the second of two planned study seasons of field data and finds recovered in 2013. Research has focused mainly on the larger of the two quarried areas at Kenchreai — Complex A.

Other than one sherd from Complex B, all Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the area later occupied by Complex A. Two foci of Prehistoric activity occur in the north, centred on the Ploughed Field and Peripheral Areas 3 and 7, with another within Peripheral Area 6 towards the south. The material is rarely closely dateable, but suggests continuation of occupation from Early–Late Helladic into the Early Iron Age, at least in part of the area of the Ploughed Field. In the west, sherds from a single, probably Middle Helladic vessel were found on unquarried bedrock. The Ploughed Field, which yielded approximately 40% of the 2013 pottery finds, correspondingly contained the largest concentration and chronological range of Prehistoric sherds, spanning Early Helladic to transitional Early Iron Age.

A near complete hiatus follows until the Archaic–Classical transition, when activity resumed within widely separate areas. Early activity in Peripheral Area 6 rapidly expanded and spread also into Peripheral Area 5, in both areas continuing through Hellenistic into Roman times. On the quarried ridge, activity centred on survey square A6.13 again continued apparently uninterrupted. The largest of these concentrations include bulk storage vessels, tile, cookware and finewares, suggesting substantial installations. Further work is required to map vessel types, assemblages and function and thence assess the nature of localised activities, but it is already clear that activity in the area was not confined to quarrying. The concentration of late–Archaic/Classical pottery in the centre of Quarry Complex A apparently did not continue into the Hellenistic and includes cookware and a pithos, possibly related to quarrying.

The area of Complex A was used most extensively during the Hellenistic and especially the Roman period, with activity peaking during Early–Middle Roman times. The assemblage is broadly consistent with domestic activity, with shapes for cooking, serving, transport and dining all represented. The cooking-related assemblage looks broadly Corinthian, with fragments of interior-flanged chytrai and lopades, lids, baking trays and wide-mouthed pitchers in cooking fabric noted throughout. Imported cooking vessels (e.g. Pompeian Red Ware pan fragments) may indicate a change

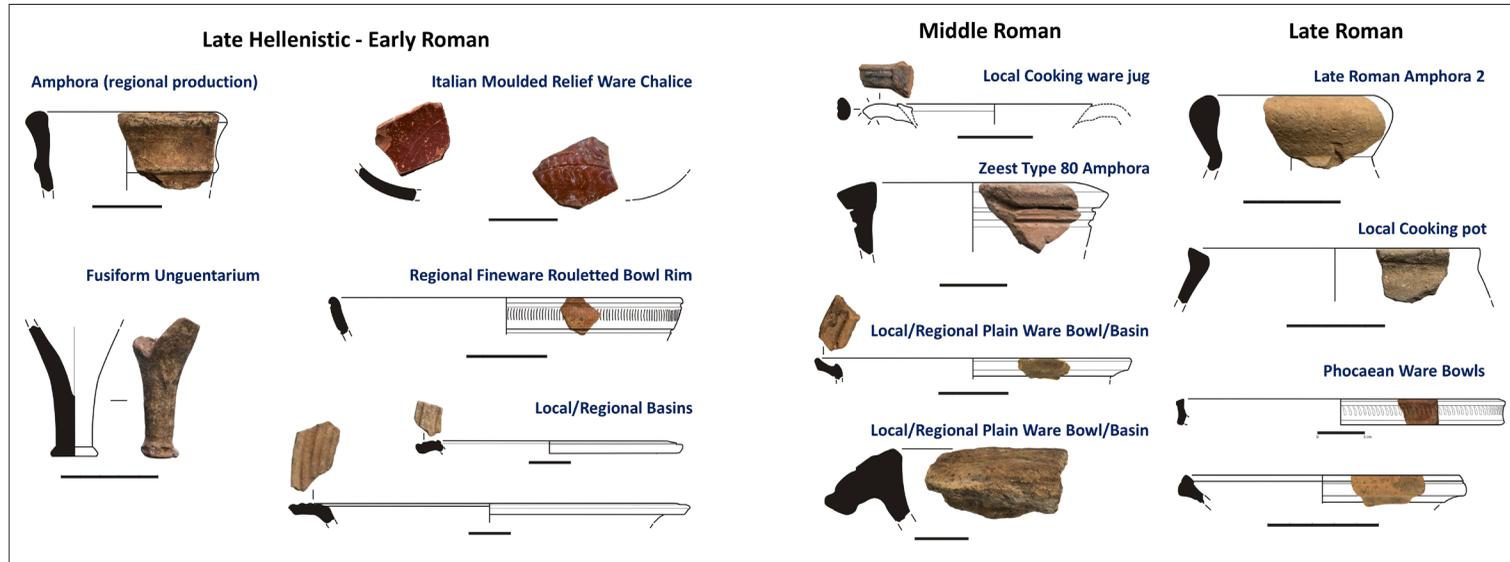


Kenchreai: distribution of Prehistoric–Classical sherds and chipped stone lithics within Complex A. Post-Classical material, which represents the majority of pottery from the area, is omitted in order to show more clearly the earlier material. PA = Peripheral Area.

in dining practice within some areas of the site. Thin-walled cups in local/regional and non-local fabrics are relatively common: the identifiable Early Roman varieties can be connected with a later 1st-century AD disk base type from Corinth. A domestic suite of lekane, mortarium and basin forms with outward projecting grooved rims, also align closely with the ceramic repertoire from Early Roman Corinth. Amphorae were common throughout Complex A. While most were likely Hellenistic, the Early Roman period is represented by Dressel 1, Rhodian, and Kos types, a North African Early Roman 2, Southern Italian wall sherds (likely Dressel 2–4), a Dressel 23 and a Sikyonian Aii, thus indicating the area's wide connections. A

striking difference with Complex B is the prevalence of finewares. Imported Early Roman Eastern Sigillata A, Italian Sigillata (e.g. Conspectus Form 23, a chalice, and hemispherical bowls with parallels in the Athenian Agora), as well as local/regional sigillata vessels were found throughout the survey area. A rare find was an Early Roman lead-glazed cup with relief decoration. A few Early Roman fluked lamp nozzles suggest that Broneer Type 16 was likely the most common form.

By the Middle Roman (2nd–4th-century AD), the ceramic assemblages across Complexes A and B appear more closely aligned. Imported finewares are less prominent and jugs, cups and amphorae more common. Cookware jugs with vertical, triple-grooved handles and flat trefoil mouths were the most common serving vessels. In comparison to the Early Roman assemblage, there are very few securely Middle Roman cook pots: identified examples comprise several fragments of large everted rim stewpots, cooking vessels with exterior flanges, and a casserole/lopas in local/regional cooking fabric. The main drinking vessels were again thin-walled cups, which were found across much of the survey area. The majority of the identifiable types appear in a local/regional grey fabric, have flaring rims, and appear to be of 3rd-century date. Imported Middle Roman finewares, while few in comparison with Early Roman, include Eastern Sigillata B1, Çandarlı bowls (e.g. Hayes Form 3 and Hayes 2008, no. 801), and African Red Slip (with several examples of Hayes Form 27). Utilitarian vessels such as lekane and coarse kraters were found throughout, with Middle Roman examples again closely paralleled at Corinth. Imported Middle Roman amphorae come from North Africa (e.g. Riley 1979, D221, D322, D312), the Black Sea (Zeest type 80) and the Aegean (Niederbieber type 77; Carthage Late Roman Amphora 3). There were many rims, grooved handles and bulbous necks of the local/regional wine amphorae recorded at Isthmia, Corinth, Sikyon, the Athenian agora, and Knossos. A few fragments of Broneer Type XXVII and/or Type XXVIII lamps were identified. The utilitarian nature of much of the Middle Roman assemblage may suggest quarrying activity during this period.



Kenchreai: examples of Late Hellenistic–Late Roman vessel types.

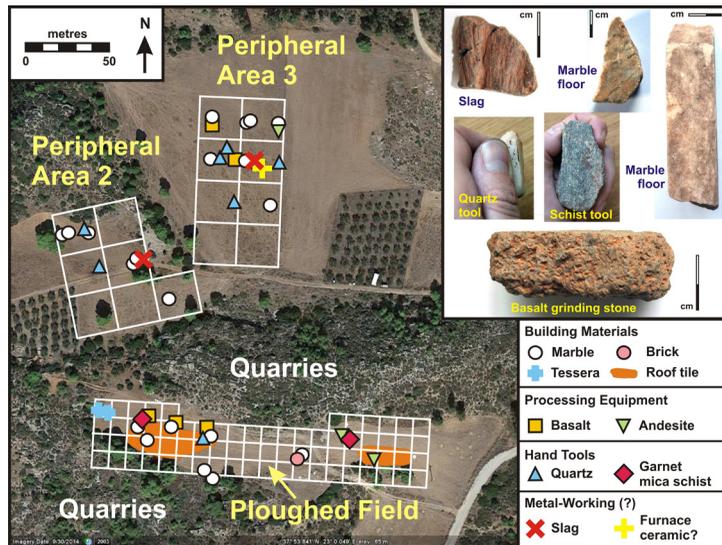
Late Roman (4th–7th-century AD) pottery is found only in pockets within Complex A. There is a sharp rise in imported finewares and amphorae, as well as significant numbers of large cooking pots. The most common vessel type, found in clusters, was the Late Roman Amphora 2 in Southern Argolid fabric, local fabric and others of uncertain origin. Sixth-century cooking vessels with semi-cylindrical rims in a dark, hard gritty fabric were also common. Imported include African Red Slip bowls (Hayes Forms 99, 104 and 105), Phocaean Ware bowls (Hayes Forms 3 and 10) and Ephesian amphorae (Carthage Late Roman Amphora 3). Broneer Type 32 lamps were also present. Three securely identified (plus four possible) body sherds of survival versions of the LR Amphora 2 type indicate continuity of activity in the northern quarry area (Peripheral Areas 2 and 3) and south (Peripheral Area 5) into the

8th-century. These could be contemporary with some of the latest finewares (ARS Form 104/5).

The 9th to 11th centuries are barely visible in the ceramic record. Two body fragments of Günsenin 1 amphorae (from the Ganos area of the Dardanelles in the 10th and 11th centuries) found at the north end of the quarried ridge demonstrate imports from the Constantinople area. Two handle fragments found in Peripheral Area 5 are from a type of water jar produced in Athens which occurs in large quantities in the Agora in the 9th–13th centuries. Two 12th-century glazed sherds with Fine Sgraffito decoration, and three 13th-century sherds with Incised Sgraffito and Champlévé decoration were also found in Peripheral Area 5. These are contemporary with four securely identified (and five further possible) sherds of Günsenin 3 amphorae, a type produced in the area of Chalkis in the

12th and 13th centuries which circulated widely in the Aegean, and found throughout Complex A.

Over 400 chipped stone artefacts were recovered during the 2013 field season. These are predominantly reddish and brown flint, whose local provenance was confirmed by systematic field observation of the region surrounding the quarries in June 2015. The local flint sources thus identified include pebbles weathered from Pleistocene conglomerates and limestones, and Holocene sediments. Flint pebbles are available loose on the surface or are easily prised from weathered bedrock outcrops. Higher quality grey and yellow flints represented among the chipped stone artefacts are not found locally and thus appear to be imports. All stages of the production chain are represented: unworked pebbles, cores, tools and working flakes, indicating local production. The tools include a technologically



Kenchreai: lithic finds (excluding chipped stone) from the northern edge of Complex A.

heterogeneous range of scrapers, notchers and borers. Obsidian represents only 3% of the lithics, a very low proportion incompatible with known Late Neolithic to Bronze Age assemblages from the wider region. One denticulated sickle element can be dated to the Middle Bronze Age. The flint tools have poor spatial correlation with the Prehistoric pottery. There is, however, considerable overlap with pottery related to quarrying and post-quarrying periods, dominated throughout by Roman material (omitted from the plan above to show earlier periods more clearly), suggesting the possibility of the use of lithic technology during historical periods.

The northern end of Complex A contains four concentrations of non-chipped stone lithic artefacts, comprising fragments of building materials and grinding stones, quartz and mica-schist hand tools, and slight evidence of metal-working. The significant quantity of marble flooring, together with some marble wall cladding and tesserae suggest relatively affluent Roman domestic structures, or potentially the re-use of these, or their materials in later buildings. Palaeotopographic reconstruction shows that quarrying extended across most of the Ploughed Field, and thus the buried structures may post-date stone extraction. Analysis of ceramics indicates that the activities associated with the four concentrations are likely of Roman age, although further work is required to assess the duration of occupation and whether associated with quarrying or post-quarrying activity. The lithic assemblage in association with roof tile suggests, in addition to dwellings, agricultural processing (basalt and andesite grinding stone fragments). The hand tools (mostly quartz, two of schist, plus reused pottery sherd polishers/rubbers) are possibly related to domestic or workshop activity. No conclusion is presently available concerning their purpose (possibly leather-working?), or whether they are linked by related activities. They do, however, appear to represent consistent types of working over the area.

The shell assemblage consists primarily of murex shells (13 *Hexaplex trunculus* and 3 *Bolinus brandaris*), mostly collected alive. Although often related to purple-dye production in archaeological contexts in Greece, here neither their numbers nor state of preservation suggests dye extraction. A punctual extraction

cannot be ruled out, but the incorporation of these molluscs in the diet of local inhabitants and/or workmen seems more plausible. Other shell remains corroborate this hypothesis, namely the horn shells (*Cerithium vulgatum*), cockles (*Acanthocardia* sp. and *Cerastoderma glaucum*), scallop (*Pecten jacobaeus*) and whelk (*Buccinulum corneum*) found in limited quantities. The presence of holed individuals of murex, horn and whelk suggest extraction of the raw flesh with a pointed tool. The discard of empty shells into the fire seems to have been a common practice, suggested by several heavily burnt specimens from areas otherwise undamaged by fire. A non-dietary use of molluscs is indicated by other shells,

namely water-worn, beach-collected thorny oysters (7 *Spondylus gaederopus*). This species is edible, but also provides a thick and robust shell which has been used in a variety of ways in the Aegean from prehistoric times onwards. Some of the *Spondylus* valves exhibit chopped edges or other rough modification. Their shape and size permits use as scoops or containers with minimal or no modification. Most of the specimens come from the Ploughed Field, where the existence of a denser concentration at the western end fits the hypothesis of domestic structures in this area advanced above. There is no distinction in the distribution of murex and spondylus. Isolated specimens are also found especially in the peripheral areas.

Knossos Research Centre

There have been quite a few changes at Knossos since last year's annual report. As the Chairman notes, the Knossos Curator, Dr Matthew Haysom, moved on in September to take up a Lectureship in Ancient History and Archaeology at the University of Newcastle. A new Knossos Curator, Dr Caroline Thurston, was appointed in August and assumed her post on 1 January 2016. Anthoulla Vassiliades, former administrator at the Australian Institute, kindly stepped in to fulfil the role of Curator, with great success, from September to December 2015; we are most grateful to her for filling the gap. The Full Time Curation Assistant Céline Murphy also departed, having completed her PhD, to take up a postdoctoral position in Athens through the University of Kent, while the Part Time Research Assistant, Flora Michelaki, one of the longest serving members of the Knossos Research Centre's academic team, left to concentrate on completing her own PhD. A new Curation Project Assistant, Hannah Gwyther, who, as noted elsewhere in this report, has worked for the BSA previously, was appointed after an open competition and will complete her orientation in early January 2016. Meanwhile, Kostas Venianakis, the Knossos groundskeeper and handyman, who has been a very important figure at Knossos for



Former Knossos Curator enjoying a walk in the Cretan sunshine.



Left to Right: Kostas Venianakis, Hannah Gwyther, Flora Michelaki and Caroline Thurston.

many years, took early retirement. His unique presence will certainly be missed by all regular visitors to the Knossos Research Centre.

In spite of these upheavals, work at Knossos continued successfully in the current session as in previous years. This is an important demonstration of the BSA's robust ability to adapt to changing personnel. Moreover, the potential for Knossos staff to move on to posts in UK Higher Education Institutions demonstrates the School's success in one of its key roles: the support of early-career scholars.

The cycle of work that has, by now, become established at Knossos continued uninterrupted. The Curation Project continued apace, thanks to generous funding from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP). The team maintained a high rate of processing, repacking, conserving and recording on average 80–90 boxes a month. This year they covered some key elements of the historic collections, making considerable progress on Hood's Royal Road pottery and metal finds from all excavations and completing Platon's 1950s excavations in the palace, Hood, Warren and Cadogan's surveys of Cretan sites, all the small finds from the Stratigraphic Museum Extension Excavations (SEX) and the extremely important pottery sequence from John Evans' Neolithic excavations in the environs of

the palace. In the latter two cases the team benefited from extensive advice from the scholars who are publishing this material: the excavator, Peter Warren, in the case of the SEX excavation material, and the publication project leaders, Valasia Isaakidou and Peter Tomkins, in the case of the Neolithic. The Curation Project is now well placed to complete the primary processing of the Stratigraphic Museum material within the schedule laid out at its inception in 2012. Concurrently, the School has begun work on the integration of the KEMu database with the wider records for the Knossos excavations. Thanks to the BSA Archive's digitisation of the excavation records, the Unexplored Mansion excavations — one of the site's most important sequences extending from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period — are now fully integrated in the database and accessible through the School's Intranet. Finally, as previously, the School has used the Curation Project as an opportunity to offer training internships to recently graduated MA students in archaeology and heritage management. This year there were four interns, based at Knossos: Florence Smith Nicholls and Matthew Thompson (both UCL), between January and March, and Hannah Lee Jingwen (Cambridge) and Christopher Nuttall (Liverpool) between October and December. All have moved on successfully to employment or further study at MA or PhD level.



Knossos interns Christopher Nuttall, left, and Hannah Lee Jingwen, middle, with Curation Assistant Céline Murphy.

Residency in the Knossos hostel remained healthy thanks to the ongoing series of UK study projects that bring scholars there throughout the year. In addition to the Gypsades excavation and the Knossos Urban Landscape Project study season, the following UK-based projects made use of the Knossos Research Centre's study facilities: AGRICURB (Oxford), textile tools (UCL), Southwest Polychrome deposit (BSA), Knossos human osteology (PhD study, UCL), Hellenistic Knossos pilot study (Trinity College Dublin/UCL), Myrtos Pyrgos (BSA), animal bones from SEX excavations (Athens), human osteology from Katsambas (Southampton), Knossos Neolithic (Sheffield/Leuven), Knossos coins (PhD study, Paris–Sorbonne). As last year, use of the facilities by Greek teams was on a reduced scale in comparison to recent years. Nevertheless, the following projects made use of the facilities: Anetaki excavation (Ephoreia — A. Kanta), Kritsotakis excavation (Ephoreia — M. Roussaki), Zakros (Athens University), Kophinas (PhD study), Kato Syme (A. Lebessi).

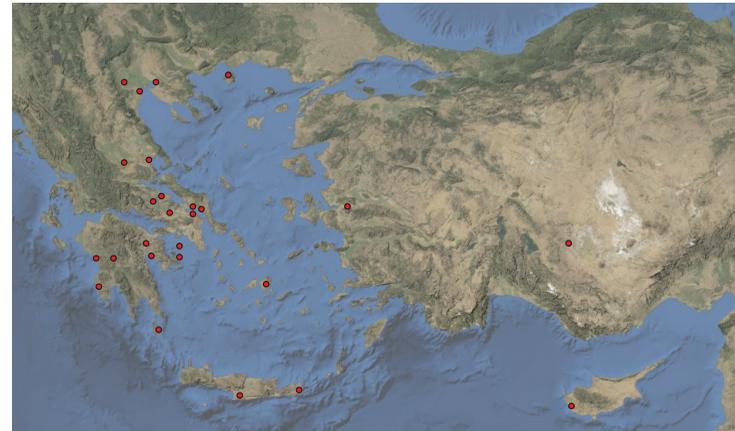
The highlight of this year, however, is that the facility hosted two fieldwork projects in a single academic session. The Gypsades Excavation Project continued in the early Summer with its second season of excavations; it makes use of cutting edge technologies to explore houses in one of the outlying suburbs of the Bronze Age city, and a report of its progress appears elsewhere in this volume. In late summer, as noted above, a new fieldwork project was initiated by Dan Stewart (Leicester) and Jennifer Baird (Birkbeck): the Geophysical Survey of Roman Knossos project will ultimately integrate results of new geophysical exploration of the Roman city with the large corpus of understudied Roman material held in the Stratigraphic Museum. This new project further demonstrates the multifaceted appeal of Knossos as an exceptionally long-lived site at a strategic crossroads in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Fitch Laboratory

The 2014–15 session marked a period of consolidation for the Fitch Laboratory, with some long-term projects reaching completion, while its Director and staff continue to undertake or plan new research initiatives.

A major highlight was the collaboration with the National Centre for Scientific Research 'Demokritos' to organise the 13th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics (EMAC 2015), which took place in late September 2015 in the Acropolis Museum and at the BSA. Over the last three decades EMAC has become established as an important international forum for the presentation of developments in the study of ancient ceramics, a dynamic multidisciplinary forum, bringing together scholars from diverse backgrounds and

Map of the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean showing sites or regions involved in the Fitch Laboratory's research during 2014–15.



experience. This trend reflects developments over recent years in research projects on archaeological and historical ceramics. Another welcome trend in recent meetings of the EMAC series has been the increasing number of students participating and presenting their work, which is ultimately the best guarantee for the future of the field. EMAC 2015 set a new record for participants with more than 200 subscribed participants from 30 different countries across Europe, the Middle East, North America and from places as far afield as Brazil and Japan.

During three days over 200 papers were presented covering a wide range of methodological and archaeological issues: discussing new techniques, but also addressing questions of provenance and technology of ceramics in different geographical and historical contexts, the organisation of ancient pottery production, trade networks, the transfer of technological knowledge and traditions or the mobility of ancient potters, the use and function of ceramic vessels and issues of their conservation. Special attention was paid to the poster sessions which contained the majority of the contributions, as well as to the session division, with the aim of promoting both inter-disciplinarity and inter-comparability across regional archaeologies. The poster sessions were held at the BSA and we would like to thank the ELTA as well as all BSA staff who rose to the challenge of accommodating almost 150 posters, arranged into ten thematic sessions, in the Library, the Fitch Laboratory and gardens. The result was almost 300 people from around the world engaging with the BSA, learning about its role and history, as well as seeing its facilities (from the library to the Fitch Laboratory) and meeting staff. It has to be said that the weather was also extraordinarily cooperative! During the conference, three pioneers in the analysis of ancient ceramics, associated with the two organising institutions, were honoured upon their retirement: Richard Jones (Glasgow), first director of the Fitch, Yiannis Maniatis ('Demokritos') and Michael Tite (Oxford).

In 2014–15 the Fitch Laboratory extended its activities beyond its long-established tradition in ceramic petrology by further strengthening the role of the WD-XRF (Wavelength Dispersive-



*Above: Richard Jones receives his 'award', a replica Mycenaean kylix;
Below: Poster display session in the BSA Library.*



X-ray Fluorescence) unit (Dr Noémi Müller and Zoe Zgouleta): chemical analysis is now conducted alongside petrographic investigation in a wide range of ongoing Fitch Laboratory (and BSA) projects, as well as in collaborative projects with other institutions and researchers, while still retaining a focus on ceramic analysis. Moreover, as part of the development and assessment of the technique employed at the Fitch, the compositional variation of Cretan clay deposits has been investigated and compared to NAA (Neutron Activation Analysis) data from the same deposits. This allowed investigation of the discriminative potential of the Fitch's WD-XRF and revealed that, although the two methods analyse a different range of elements, a similar grouping could be achieved with the WD-XRF data, emphasising the potential of the Fitch's WD-XRF routine in ceramic provenance studies even in regions that have proven challenging like central Crete. In addition to addressing methodological issues, analysis of a wide range of Cretan clays previously analysed by NAA and provided by NCSR 'Demokritos' will also enlarge the corpus of reference data for chemical analyses which are currently conducted within projects focusing on Cretan ceramics (e.g., Palaikastro). First results of this ongoing research were presented at EMAC 2015 in September.

Collaborations with BSA projects, with other research projects and with other institutions remain central to the Laboratory's research programme. As noted in last year's report, for the Palaikastro project, a Fitch team undertook the diachronic investigation of a ceramic landscape. A similar study is now planned for another BSA project at Olynthos. This will build upon the Fitch's ongoing research in northern Greece at sites such as Toumba Thessalonikis, Angelochori, Methoni, and Mendi. Closely related is the Thasos Roman pottery project (in collaboration with Jean-Sébastien Gros, funded by the EfA) that builds upon previous work by Ian Whitbread and should gradually fill the 'analytical gap' in the northeastern Aegean.

The second phase of the *Eretria ceramic products through time* project, in collaboration with the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece (under the coordination of Sylvie Müller Celka), also

described in last year's report, and focusing on Geometric to Hellenistic ceramics, is coming to an end. A preliminary report of the first phase of the project has been submitted to the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*. The project has also developed a close collaboration with Ian Whitbread (Leicester), who is working on a similar project at the neighbouring site of Lefkandi. To complement the analytical work Evangelia Kiriati, Xenia Charalambidou and Noémi Müller carried out a parallel geological sampling programme.

A third collaboration described in last year's report and now complete (preliminary publication already in the *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*), the Mount Lykaion project in the central Peloponnese, is succeeded by two new research initiatives, involving Georgia Kordatzaki and Evangelia Kiriati, examining ceramics of the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC in the western Peloponnese: at Romanos, in collaboration with Jörg Rambach (Vienna), and at Kakovatos and Samikon, with Birgita Eder (Vienna), both funded by the Austrian Science Fund. Research accomplished so far is shedding new light on the archaeology of the area, including the significant role of Kythera.

Edyta Marzek, a PhD student of the Jagiellonian University, Poland, co-supervised by Evangelia Kiriati, joined the Fitch team for 18 months with generous funding from the Polish Government. Her research concerns the study of coloured coated ware production and circulation in eastern Cyprus during the Hellenistic period, based on analysis of large pottery assemblages from Paphos. Edyta is a valuable addition to the Fitch team and has already presented preliminary results of her work at EMAC.

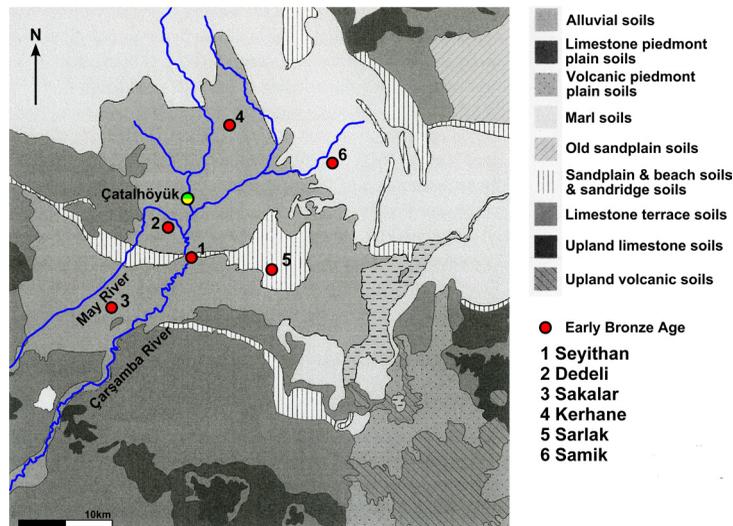
Overall, the role of the Fitch in postgraduate research is gradually growing: the Laboratory provides analytical facilities or results/analysis (for UCL and UCL Qatar) and research supervision (Poland, Thessaloniki, Pisa). In addition, in 2014–15, the Fitch/BSA initiated an agreement with the department of Archaeology and History, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, for practical training of undergraduates. We hosted two students, each for a month: Sophia Avramidou and Danae Theodoraki. They gained experience in all



Left: Edyta Marzek.

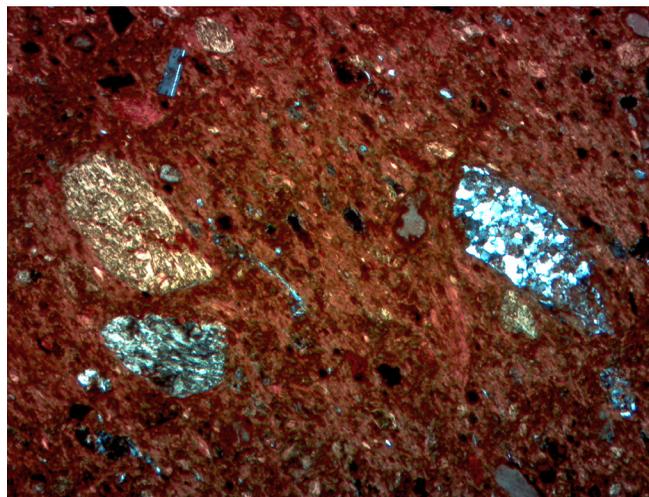
Right: Map of the Konya Plain showing location of Early Bronze Age sites sampled, and local hydrology and surface soil types. (Adapted from Doherty, C. et al. 2014, *Landscape and taskscape at Çatalhöyük: An integrated perspective*. In Hodder, I. (ed.) *Integrating Çatalhöyük*. British Institute at Ankara, London, Fig. 6.2).

Below right: Fabric 4. Photomicrograph of 'Metallic Ware' fabric containing serpentinite sand inclusions and assumed to have been imported to the area from Cappadocia. (XP, x25, FoV = 3.4 mm.)



aspects of the laboratory's activities, from sample preparation to maintaining the reference collections, through practice and tutorials.

This year the Fitch, in collaboration with the University of Liverpool, and supported by a British Academy Small Research Grant, has begun work on a new project examining pottery production and distribution during the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age in the **Konya Plain** of central Anatolia. The Konya Plain represents one of the most important regions for investigating the origins of urban societies, as witnessed by the large nucleated settlement of Çatalhöyük during the Neolithic and the later emergence of true urban sites during the Early Bronze Age. Building upon recent research focusing primarily on Çatalhöyük itself, the current project emphasises a number of other, smaller settlements identified during the Konya Plain Survey directed by Professor Douglas Baird of the University of Liverpool, under the auspices of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. Following the macroscopic study of the pottery collected during the field



survey, more than 170 samples were selected from 20 single- and multi-period sites spread across the Konya Plain landscape, to be examined through the combined application of petrographic and chemical analysis by John Gait and Noémi Müller, in consultation with Evangelia Kiriati. During the first phase of the project, emphasis was placed on the analysis of pottery from six Early Bronze Age sites (3000–2000 BC) in comparison with a number of geological samples from the wider area.

In general the preliminary results from this study suggest that during the EBA most of the identified sites were producing pottery using locally available raw materials, that there was some (probably limited) circulation of locally made pots between sites, and that there may have been some shared technological traditions. Furthermore, nearly all sites had access to imported pottery, possibly from eastern Anatolia, although probably only in relatively small amounts. Further analysis in the coming year, focusing on the Early and Late Chalcolithic pottery, will provide a diachronic view of the distribution of pottery and pottery production strategies in the Konya Plain. Through a greater understanding of local and regional exchange networks, and how these may have changed over time, it may in turn be possible to gain further insights into the development of more complex, urban societies in central Anatolia. The preliminary results of this collaborative project have been presented both at EMAC 2015 and in a workshop on *Pottery Technologies and Sociocultural Connections between the Aegean and Anatolia during the 3rd Millennium BC*, organised by the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

The Laboratory awarded three Fitch bursaries in 2014–15 to: Dr Maria Roumpou (Bradford / Harokopio), Dr Erika Nitsch (Oxford) and Ms Roberta Mentisana (Sheffield).

Dr Maria Roumpou, a leading Greek expert on organic residue analysis, associate of the University of Bradford and Harokopio University of Athens, spent three months at the School dividing her time between two research projects, both associated with the BSA: analysis of ceramic vessel contents from the Neolithic site of Koutroulou Magoula and from the Early Iron Age settlement of

Methoni in the Thermaic Gulf. Koutroulou Magoula (excavated through a collaboration between the BSA/University of Southampton and the Greek Archaeological Service) emerges as an important Neolithic occupation site and we anticipate that information on the use of the vessels will provide useful insights into the way we perceive the Neolithic in the area. A total of 40 samples had already been selected for organic residue analysis from a variety of vessel shapes recovered during the 2011 and 2012 excavations. Making use of the equipment housed at the Fitch, Maria extracted ceramic powder from the above samples. Prior to analysis, however, she ran a pilot project to assess the potential for organic residue preservation in ceramics from Koutroulou. The pilot study involved seven randomly chosen samples analysed in collaboration with Harokopio University and NCSR ‘Demokritos’. The results were indeed very positive, suggesting that the planned analytical work will make an important contribution towards understanding aspects of vessel use and, more generally, of subsistence patterns at the site and their socio-economic implications.

Maria also had the opportunity to work in partnership with Evangelia Kiriati, Xenia Charalambidou and Noémi Müller on the integration of the results obtained both from organic residue analysis and petrographic and elemental analysis of early transport amphorae from the Early Iron Age site of Methone. Through a holistic approach combining typological and epigraphical evidence with scientific data this interdisciplinary project on early Greek amphorae (in collaboration also with Antonis Kotsonas [Cincinnati]), has started to challenge traditional assumptions about their areas of production, manufacturing technology and the range of contents they held, shedding new light on aspects of trade and the early Greek economy and interaction in general. Maria’s stay at the Fitch, with access to the BSA library’s resources, provided the ideal opportunity for the integration of the results of the organic residue analysis. A paper including a preliminary discussion of part of the data has already been submitted to the proceedings of a conference on Methone (edited by Y. Tzifopoulos), while the final publication of the project is close to completion.



*Left: Maria Roumpou
'at work'.*

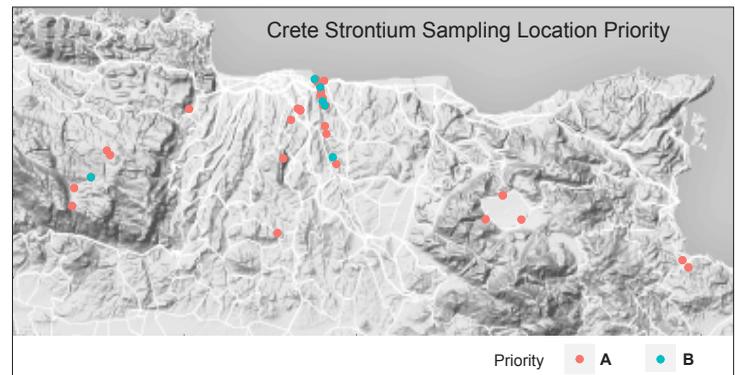
Above: Dr Erika Nitsch.

*Below left: Vessel
bottom from Koutroulou
left unwashed for
organic residue analysis
sampling.*



*Below right: North-
central Crete, showing
the distribution of
modern plant samples
selected for strontium
isotope analysis.*

Dr Erika Nitsch, a stable isotope expert and postdoctoral research assistant for the ERC-funded *Agricultural Origins of Urban Civilization* project (AGRICURB), led by Professor Amy Bogaard (Oxford), conducted field research relating to strontium isotope variability in modern Crete. The goal of the project was to expand on previous research to identify variability in bioavailable strontium isotope ratios. By collecting modern plant samples from targeted locations, the aim is to assess the potential for strontium isotope measurements in archaeological material to address key land-use questions in the archaeology of north-central Crete, especially the development of the Knossian Neolithic–Bronze Age economy. The strontium baseline sampling complements a wider programme of stable carbon and nitrogen isotope measurements of Neolithic and Bronze Age faunal remains from Knossos in collaboration with Dr Valasia Isaakidou (Oxford). Erika began research for the strontium baseline sampling, and was able to benefit from Kiriati's expertise in Cretan geology and the extensive collection of geological maps available for study. On the basis of the relevant geological maps, she set up a sampling plan concentrating on areas of north-central Crete most relevant to Neolithic–Bronze Age farming and animal husbandry, while also maximising detection of potential strontium

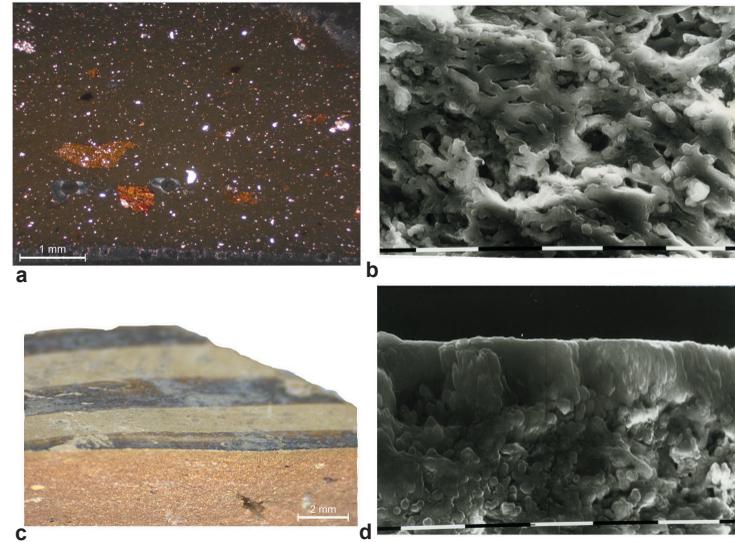


isotope variability. She then carried out the sampling plan in partnership with Isaakidou, using the BSA's Knossos Research Centre as a base. The modern plant samples have been prepared for analysis and the results are expected soon. Further analysis of archaeological material is planned to identify the geographic provenance of animal and potentially also crop remains. The information gained from this study will enable us to refine understanding of the agropastoral basis of urbanisation at Knossos from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, with important implications for other researchers examining strontium isotope ratios in other archaeological contexts.

Roberta Mentasana, doctoral student at the University of Sheffield, undertook research on the circulation of pottery in Early Minoan I–II south-central Crete, based on the material recovered from the Tombs at Ayia Kyriaki excavated in 1971–72 by David Blackman and Keith Branigan. The pottery assemblage was originally sampled and analysed through petrography, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and chemistry by Peter Day, David Wilson, Evangelia Kiriati, Vassilis Kilikoglou and Alexandra Tsolakidou. While based at the Fitch, Roberta revisited the results of the original analyses in the light of new evidence from pottery studies in central Crete, in collaboration with Kiriati and Kilikoglou. Based on her PhD research on the circulation of pottery in EM I–II south-central Crete, focusing on the Phaistos pottery, Roberta was able to compare the two assemblages showing that the ceramics from EM I–II phases in these two sites not only look the same, but also reflect the same technological choices in terms of raw materials procurement and manipulation, firing strategies and surface modification. The initial hypothesis of Branigan and Blackman that the ceramics from the two sites could have been produced in the same centre or centres

Top right, a: Microphotograph (XP) of a dark-on-light (DOL) vessel from fabric AK 3; b: SEM microphotograph of the body of a DOL vessel; c: macrophotograph of an EM IIA DOL sherd; d: SEM microphotograph of the surface of a DOL sherd showing a vitrified superficial layer.

Right: Roberta Mentasana in the Laboratory.



now finds substantial evidence. Phaistos appears likely as a potential production centre, despite the lack of direct evidence of production there so far. On the other hand, the detailed reconstruction of technological choices has revealed a considerable variability, which might be interpreted as the result of ceramic production taking place in several centres, rather than one. Re-examination of the Ayia Kyriaki material has therefore started to shed new light on the different landscapes of social and economic relations amongst south-central Cretan sites during the EM I–IIB phases. The research will be soon be ready to be submitted for publication.

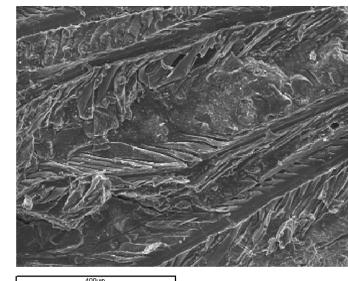
Beyond its focus on the Aegean and east Mediterranean, the Fitch Laboratory has begun to develop links and collaborations of various kinds with researchers working in other parts of the globe, extending from China to Hungary. Many of these links have developed as a

consequence of the Ceramic Petrology course (see below, Courses and Teaching). In most instances they involve the use/provision of the Fitch’s facilities and/or expertise to facilitate research undertaken by visiting scholars; often such links develop into research partnerships. The case of **Dr Ana Jorge**, Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Aberdeen, provides a good example: Ana first visited the Fitch during doctoral study at the University of Sheffield to use the laboratory’s photographic facilities to prepare illustrations for her thesis. She returned several times and in 2014–15 she was granted a Mobility Award by the Santander Universities UK Network ‘in recognition of the opportunities for access to state-of-the-art facilities and expertise in ceramic analysis, research collaboration, networking and personal development which a residency at the Fitch can provide’. This mobility award builds upon a continuing collaboration with Dr Noémi Müller (initiated while both were postgraduate students in Sheffield) on the characterisation of Arctic ceramic technology. The research undertaken at the Fitch sought to integrate results and map out further research and publications in the context of the project *Ceramic technologies among prehistoric hunter-gatherers in Southwest Alaska*. It advocates a novel approach because it is based on the first archaeometric data (petrographic and chemical) generated for Arctic prehistoric pottery, and represents a significant departure from a long-standing tradition in Arctic archaeology that considers ceramics solely as cultural-historic markers.



Left: Dr Ana Jorge, excavating several pots and clay lamps at the prehistoric site of Nunalleq, Alaska.

Right: Feather-tempered plain pottery from the prehistoric site of Nash Harbor, Alaska.



Courses and Teaching

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The BSA Summer School continues to be a popular course for undergraduates wanting to learn more about the landscape and archaeological remains of Greece with the number of applicants increasing every year. In 2015, 27 students pursuing a range of degrees in Hellenic subjects were chosen from 13 universities across the UK. The three-week course began in Athens with lectures on Greek religion and sanctuaries, the types of sources employed in interpretations of the past and archaeological science sessions in the Fitch Laboratory. This year's students took an experimental archaeology class where they created and fired 'Neolithic' pots. After site and museum tours in Athens and Attica, course participants 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, hiking the Lousios gorge to visit Gortys, discussing the principles of Byzantine art in



BSA Summer School 2015: Left, participants making pots at the BSA; Above, at Epidauros; Right, in the Olympia Museum.



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 Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou (Assistant Director, BSA), Dr Estelle Strazdins (Oxford), and Dr Jean-Sébastien Gros (BSA), with guest talks by Tasos Tanoulas (restoration of the Propylaia), Vasso Manidaki (restoration of the Parthenon), Robert Pitt (Epigraphic Museum), George Kavvadias (pottery gallery at the National Museum), Kostas Paschalides (prehistoric gallery at the National Museum), Nikolas Papadimitriou (Cycladic Museum), and Konstantinos Papadopoulos (restoration of the temple of Apollo Epikourios, Bassai). The course manager, Nick Brown, looked after the health and well-being of the group, and taught in the Delphi and Olympia Museums.

The BSA is most grateful for the continuing financial support of several institutions and societies which allows us to offer bursaries to help those students who would otherwise not have been able to accept their places: the Craven Committee Oxford, the Classics Faculty at Cambridge, the Gilbert Murray Trust, the Classical Association, and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. In 2015 we awarded the highest number of bursaries (16) in all the years the course has been run.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN GREEK EPIGRAPHY

The 4th BSA Epigraphy Course was another success for our post-graduate training programmes. The course was principally taught by Professor Graham Oliver (Brown) and Robert Pitt (BSA) with additional classes from Dr Angelos Matthaïou (Greek Epigraphic Society).

Fourteen students were selected, after much debate, from a pool of 44 applications, a very encouraging number, although it was a pity to have to turn away so many interested students. The participants came from six UK institutions, three US, one Israeli, and one Turkish university.

After a hands-on introduction to reading and recording techniques, the students were taken on a number of site and museum tours to look at inscriptions ‘in the wild’ and ‘in captivity’ in order to understand

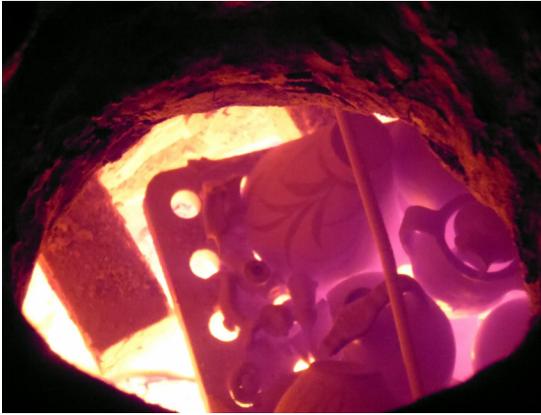
the epigraphic monumental landscape of ancient Greece. A series of lectures on historical and thematic subjects aimed at showing how epigraphy can be deployed across a range of classical subjects and questions. Armed with this background, the second week was based at the Epigraphic Museum (EM), where each student was assigned an inscription associated with their research from which to create an edition. The process involved supervised reading and recording of what they could see on the stone, and then a thorough search in the BSA Library for earlier editions and relevant bibliography. The results of their labours were shared with the group on the final day, with many excellent presentations. The total teaching time with students amounted to 65 contact hours.

Student feedback was entirely positive, particularly regarding the site visits and guided study in the EM. One new trip added this year, to hunt for boundary markers on Alopovouni in the foothills of Hymettos, was a particular favourite. Suggestions for a longer course taking in more sites, would in fact be impractical on several grounds, not least the availability of tutors and Hostel accommodation. Calls for more electronic resources to be explained (EpiDoc, detailed font and keyboard guides, online corpora, digital applications in photography and scanning) will be taken on board for the next course.

Our continued collaboration with the Epigraphic Museum flourishes and the students were given unparalleled access to the collection and were much encouraged by Dr A. Themos and the museum staff. Thanks are also due to the BSA Administrator, Mrs Tania Gerousi, for permit applications, and to the Assistant Director, Dr Chryssanthi Papadopoulou, for help in organising the Hostel arrangements.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN PREHISTORIC, GREEK AND ROMAN POTTERY

The course ran successfully for the third year running at Knossos, despite starting the week immediately after the birth of the Knossos Curator’s first child! Although applications were lower this year, it attracted twelve highly qualified graduate students (as many as the



Postgraduate Course in Prehistoric, Greek and Roman Pottery 2015: Left, firing Minoan replica vessels; Centre, the results of the firing; Right, Matthew Haysom holding a Minoan replica cup.

Knossos Taverna can accommodate) from eight universities in five different countries. Thanks to a generous grant from the Classical Association we were able to provide bursaries to partially defray the course fees for three of the students. The course was taught by Colin Macdonald (BSA) and Nicoletta Momigliano (Bristol) (covering the Bronze Age), Matthew Haysom (BSA) (Iron Age), Conor Trainor (Trinity College Dublin) (Archaic through Roman periods) and Denitsa Nenova (UCL) (statistics and drafting). Guest lectures were given in addition by Peter Callaghan and Kostas Christakis. The course maintained the same format as previous years: hands-on sessions in the mornings and skill-based workshops and guest lectures in the afternoons. The course finished with a final project in which students had to study and present pottery lots independently. As previously, a local potter Vassilis Politakis, who specialises in the replication of ancient potting techniques, gave hands-on sessions in ancient production techniques covering all stages of the *chaîne*

opératoire from sourcing the clay to firing. The course culminated in a trip to his replica Bronze Age kiln where objects the students had made were fired. Student feedback for the course was positive, as it has been since its inception, despite abysmal weather throughout.

INTRODUCTION TO CERAMIC PETROLOGY

The Fitch Laboratory Ceramic Petrology Course has seen its popularity and number of applications grow, despite its quite specialised content, testimony to its establishment as one of the top courses worldwide in the subject. In 2015, twelve doctoral and postdoctoral researchers, as well as academics, were chosen from institutions across Europe, the Middle East and North America, conducting research on ceramics and soils in areas throughout Europe and the Mediterranean but also as far as Bolivia and China. The varied academic and cultural backgrounds of the participants, combined with their common interests in ceramic petrology and



their strong enthusiasm, created a very vibrant and stimulating environment for teaching. Over two weeks and via some 60 contact hours, with daily lectures and practical classes at the Fitch Laboratory, 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. Additional emphasis was put this year on experimental potting, from clay paste preparation to firing, aiming to provide the participants with some experience in the practicalities involved in the actual potters' choices, which are reflected in the fabrics they are called to analyse and interpret. 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. In the final phase 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 individually assigned. The highlights of the final course day were the presentations of the project results by the participants followed by the firing of the pots they made at an earlier

*Fitch Petrology Course:
Left, lecture on field
trip to Aegina; Above,
practical instruction in
the Fitch Laboratory;
Right, firing pots made
by students on the
course.*



stage in an open fire during the farewell barbeque in the garden of the BSA. The course was taught by Evangelia Kiriatzis (Fitch) and Ruth Siddall (UCL) with contributions by other Fitch Laboratory staff Noémi Müller (chemical analysis of ceramics), John Gait (ceramic petrology practicals), Georgia Kordatzaki (ceramic petrology practicals and experimental pot firing) and Michalis Sakalis (thin section preparation).

Students and Research Fellows

Professor David Braund (Exeter), spent January to March 2014 at the School as **Visiting Fellow**, working on a forthcoming book commissioned by Princeton, *The Ancient Black Sea*. The book, which covers the region as a whole, including its different coasts and hinterlands, will take readers from the period before significant Greek settlement (c. 1000 BC) through Antiquity to the fourth century AD and the emergence of Byzantium. In addition to his research, David was a highly positive presence in the School, regularly engaging with students and staff in the Finlay Library. As noted elsewhere, he delivered a well-attended and engaging lecture as Visiting Fellow on ‘The Priestess at Bolshaya

Bliznitsa c. 300 BC and Aphrodite Ourania in the Bosporan Kingdom’ in March.

Dr Rosie Harman (UCL) was **Early Career Fellow** at the School in October to December 2014, when she worked on a reconsideration of Xenophon as a writer, suggesting a new reading of his place in literary history and in the political thought of the early 4th century BC. Examining his works in the context of the development of Classical prose writing, Rosie investigated how his texts construct conceptions of Greek identity and alterity, imperialism and class relations. Her project offers a new materialist reading of Xenophon’s works, revealing him as a much more



Left: Visiting Fellow Professor David Braund, with his wife Georgia and the Director.



Right: Early Career Fellow Dr Rosie Harman.

provocative writer than has previously been recognised, as well as offering a new account of political thought in 4th-century BC Greece. The outcome will be a CUP monograph entitled *Xenophon and the Politics of Reading*.

Next year's ECF will be Dr Roderick Bailey (Oxford), who will return to the School after delivering this year's Archive Lecture, as noted above, to work on a study of the Special Operations Executive's activities in wartime Greece.

The **A.G. Leventis Fellowship in Hellenic Studies**, previously held by Chryssanthi Papadopoulou prior to her appointment as Assistant Director, was re-advertised, with generous support once again from the Leventis Foundation, in 2015 and Dr Eirini Avramopoulou (Cambridge) was appointed; she will commence her research on *Changing spaces of refuge: Histories and geographies of displacement amidst politics of crisis in Greece* on 1 December 2015.

Last year's inaugural **Schoolteacher Fellow** was succeeded in 2014–15 by Athina Mitropoulos (Cranleigh School). She used the opportunity to visit sites and museums, and conduct library research relevant to the AQA GCSE course on the Persian Wars. She notes that the course's exclusive focus on Herodotus' *Histories* makes it difficult for pupils to engage with the characters and topography since they have limited knowledge of contemporary Greece and few visual materials through which to imagine the events. Athina's emphasis was therefore on meeting pupils' needs, by creating a set of teaching resources in the form of a range of digital presentations to enliven the material and enable pupils to engage with the history. These ranged from an interactive map of Xerxes' route and the sites of battles, through a presentation on the oracle at Delphi, to a 'newspaper' account of the battle of Salamis. She included extracts from the set text so that pupils remain focused on the exam course, adding in quotations from Aeschylus' *Persians* and Plutarch's *Life of Themistocles* to challenge students of higher ability. Each presentation has a distinct character to enable pupils to differentiate between episodes and battles. The resources may be used both prior to reading Herodotus' text to introduce the

events, and afterwards, when revising the topic and assessing pupil understanding.

Erin McGowan (Oxford), **Richard Bradford McConnell** student in 2014–15, conducted research on her doctoral thesis investigating how material changes in the production of seals on Crete during the Protopalatial and Neopalatial periods can be understood to relate to their roles as socioeconomic documents. Her research addressed the materiality of Minoan seal production from a sensory perspective, investigating how the use of particular shapes, stones and adornment styles can be understood as strategies to increase the everyday confidentiality of seal intaglios. Since these changes begin to occur in the late Protopalatial to early Neopalatial periods on Crete, it is especially important to situate them within their economic, political and social contexts, to and explore connections with administrative practice. Her study will be relevant for anthropological theories of economy, debt and social structuration, as well as early security strategies including cryptography.

Macmillan-Rodewald student in 2014–15, Efi Nikita (Cambridge), used her training as a physical anthropologist to explore the extent of gene flow in the Aegean from the Early Neolithic (EN) to the Early Iron Age (EIA), a period in which substantial changes appeared in the material record which may be linked to gene flow from other regions, while, at the same time, extensive networks of cultural contact were also in place. Efi examined the biological/genetic distance among populations temporally and spatially based on a sample of human skeletal remains from approximately 50 EN to EIA Aegean sites, in order to draw conclusions about the nature and scale of population movements in the prehistoric Aegean and examine the extent to which the cultural similarities between sites can be attributed to demic diffusion. Biological distance between each pair of populations was determined by means of dental nonmetric traits, a non-destructive technique which produces results strongly correlated to those of DNA analyses. Her ultimate goal was to arrive at conclusions regarding the impact of mobility in the construction of cultural identities.



In 2015–16 Matthew Skuse (University of Exeter) will hold the **Macmillan-Rodewald** studentship working on a project *Reconsidering the Daedalic terracotta figurines from Perachora*. He will be joined by Dr Nikolaos Vryzidis (SOAS, London) as **Richard Bradford McConnell** student, who will work on a monograph entitled *A study of Ottoman Christian aesthetic: Greek-Orthodox vestments and ecclesiastical fabrics 16th–18th centuries*. There will be more to say about their projects in next year's annual report.

Far left: Macmillan-Rodewald student Matthew Skuse; Left: Richard Bradford McConnell student Nikolaos Vryzidis.

Other Awards

CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS

Dr Chloe Balla (University of Cambridge)
Socrates in the Phaedo

Ms Marilena Kontopanagou (University of Oxford)
Publication of the Cemetery of Sub-Mycenaean and Protogeometric period at 2 Herodou Attikou street, Athens

Dr Dimitra Kotoula (Bute estate and other archives in the UK)
British Arts and Crafts architects of the 19th century and their perception of Byzantium

Dr Maria Schoina (Bodleian Library, Oxford)
Mary Shelley's writings inspired by Greece and the Greek War of Independence

Ms Leoni Thanassoula (Royal Holloway)
Anastasius Agathides-Karpedas (1794–1881)

FIELDWORK BURSARY

Paul Flintoft (Sheffield)
Knossos Gypsades excavations

THE ELIZABETH CATLING MEMORIAL FUND FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAUGHTSMANSHIP

Duncan S. Howitt-Marshall (Cambridge)
Archaeologies of maritime activity: an assemblage of 120 stone anchors and line weights from the submerged anchorage site at Kouklia Achni, southwest Cyprus

THE VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES

Ioannis Georganas (Athens)

Research on the Linear B evidence from Thessaly

Mariacarmela Montesanto (Liverpool)

Presentation of the Iron Age Aegeanizing pottery from Alalakh at a workshop commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the Alalakh Excavations

Konstantinos Theodoridis (Ministry of Culture and Sport)

Completion of recording and study of the Mycenaean burial material from Verdalis' excavations in Derveni in the Archaeological Museum of Sikyon

Fundraising and Development



We are grateful to the many members, subscribers, friends and supporters of the School who have offered financial support for its work in the past session (including donations to the Library reported above), and greatly appreciate the regard in which they hold the BSA. We are particularly grateful for a number of large donations from Andante Travel, BOO Productions and the Society of Dilettanti, as well as for many smaller donations from organisations and individuals. The Friends of the British School at Athens, both in Greece and the UK, continue to support our work generously, while in the USA, the British School at Athens Foundation also continues to raise a range of donations. We gratefully acknowledge large grants in support of the School's activities made by INSTAP (for fieldwork and for the Knossos Curatorial Project) and to those organisations who have supported the Schoolteacher Fellowship and student participation on our courses, as noted above. We trust that this report is eloquent testimony to the value of the generosity shown by all those who support us.

Administrative Information Staff

DIRECTOR

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

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Dr C. Papadopoulou, MA

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: Geophysics)

Dr E. Panagiotakopoulou (Edinburgh: 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. Kakassis, MA

Assistant Librarian

Mrs S. Pepelasis, Dip.Con.

IT OFFICER

Dr J-S. Gros, MA

LEVENTIS FELLOW

Dr E. Avramopoulou, MA (until 1.12.15)

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, Prof. P. Halstead, Mr R. Catling, Dr C. Riva, Prof. T. Whitelaw, Chair of Council, Director.

SOCIETY, ARTS, & LETTERS

Sir Michael Llewellyn-Smith (Chair): Prof. R. Beaton, Prof. Y. Hamilakis, Dr R. Macrides, Prof. D. Papadimitriou, Prof. D. Ricks, Chair of Council, Director.

FINANCE & GENERAL PURPOSES

Sir Adam Ridley (Chair): Mr K. Feeny, Mr R. J. Heyhoe, Prof. D. Ricks, Mr M. Roueché, Chair of Council, Director, Treasurer, Chair of the Investment Subcommittee.

GOVERNANCE

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

SEARCH

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

FITCH LABORATORY

Prof. I. Freestone (Chair): Prof. C. Broodbank, Dr C. French, Dr C. Heron, Prof. G. Jones, Dr R. Jones, Director of the Fitch Laboratory, 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. Cavanagh (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. Krzyszkowska, Prof. I. Lemos, Dr A. Livarda, Mr L. H. Sackett, Dr S. Sherratt, Director (by invitation).

PUBLICATIONS

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

Editorial Board

UK members

Dr A. W. Johnston (Chair), Dr O. T. P. K. Dickinson, Prof. P. Halstead, Prof. Y. Hamilakis, Professor J. Herrin, Prof. S. Hornblower, Prof. J. Roy, Prof. A. J. Spawforth, Dr I. K. Whitbread.

International members

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COURSES & TEACHING

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

STUDENTSHIPS

Prof. G. Jones (Chair): Dr P. Liddel, Prof. R. Holland, Director.

ARTS BURSARY OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

Mrs S. Weissman (Chair): Ms P. Barlow, Prof. Sir J. Boardman, Mr J. Clarke, Mr P. Freeth RA, Dr N. Momigliano, Mr D. Parfitt, Ms K. Pertwee, Sir Adam Ridley.

INVESTMENT

Mr K. Feeny (Chair): Mr G. Cadogan, Dr 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 2015

The Council presents its report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2015. 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 the 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): the current membership is listed on p. 57. Charge of the School in Greece is delegated to the Director, who reports to the Council. S/he is the principal executive officer and principal accounting officer of the School and represents it in all its relations with the Greek State, Greek Entities of Public Law, the Greek Archaeological Authorities and any third parties whatsoever. Council retains the power to intervene directly in the management of the School in Greece in the case of misconduct or other emergency.

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

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Activities conducted, and awards made, during 2014–2015 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pp. 1–53.

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	(Vice-Presidential Representative)
Professor Roderick Beaton	(Chair of the Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters from 1 April 2015)
Dr Pamela Armstrong	(until 31 March 2015)
Professor Roderick Beaton	(until 31 March 2015)
Dr Michael Boyd	
Professor Cyprian Broodbank	
Dr Archie Dunn	(from 1 April 2015)
Mr Kevin Feeny	(until 31 March 2015)
Dr Yannis Galanakis	
Ms Fiona Gledhill	
Ms Rosemary Jeffreys	
Dr Ian Jenkins	(from 1 April 2015)
Dr Milena Melfi	(until 31 March 2015)
Dr Nicoletta Momigliano	
Dr Rebecca Raynor	
Dr Caroline Thurston	(from 1 April 2015)

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HM Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic
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Mr G. Cadogan, MA, FSA
Mr M. S. F. Hood, MA, FBA, FSA
Professor Glynis Jones, BSc, MPhil, PhD, FBA
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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

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Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditors
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London EC2R 8LA

**REGISTERED
CHARITY NUMBER**

208673

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial statements that follow should be read in conjunction with the financial statements on pp. 60–7. The School's activities, shown under 'Unrestricted Funds' in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a surplus of £178,772 (2014 deficit of £67,939). The Euro weakened against Sterling during the year and this rate averaged 0.81£/€ during the year, compared with a rate of 0.86£/€ during 2014 (our budget was set at 0.90£/€). In view of the difficult economic situation in Greece, we 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 £69,329, our Unrestricted Funds Carried Forward at the end of the year were £1,251,210 (up substantially from £1,003,109 in 2014). Our Unrestricted Funds have totalled over £1 million for the past three years and this 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. The current level is significantly higher than this, which Trustees believe is justified given the near term uncertainty both in the economic situation in Greece and the outcome of the current Comprehensive Spending Review in the UK.

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 an unrestricted donation of £146,606 from the estate of an Australian supporter of the School, Mr James O'Neil. This donation represented more than half of the increase in our Unrestricted Funds Carried Forward during the year.

The total value of our Investment Assets (Unrestricted, Restricted and Endowment Funds) rose further during 2015, with total unrealised and realised gains on

Investment Assets of £281,402 (compared with a gain of £235,560 in 2014). Our Investment Income also rose significantly from £171,831 in 2014 to £189,241 in 2015. This was mainly due to the income consequences of investing the large donation made during 2015 by the estate of Mr James O’Neil and the asset allocation decisions made by the Investment Committee. Investment Income represented 13% of the School’s income during 2015 (up from 12% in 2014).

INVESTMENT POLICY AND RETURNS

The School’s Investment Committee is responsible to the BSA’s Council for the management of its investments. The objectives of the Investment Committee of the BSA are to manage the School’s funds in order to generate as high an income as possible while achieving some capital growth within a policy of prudent management.

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

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

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The Trustees have complied with the duty in section 17 of the Charities Act 2011 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission. The Trustees draw attention to the membership services detailed on www.bsa.ac.uk (provision of accommodation, teaching, permit applications, academic guidance and research facilities), to the provision of grants and scholarships, and to the range of Library services, academic lectures, and e-resources provided free of charge (the last via www.bsa.ac.uk).

The BSA offers a series of awards, studentships, and fellowships to support research of all types and at all stages of academic careers. Descriptions of each award, and whether it is currently open, can be found at www.bsa.ac.uk. Calls for applications are posted on the website as deadlines approach.

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:

- a) select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- b) observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- c) make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- d) state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- e) 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 (27 OCTOBER 2015)
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 and Strategic Plan for Research (2011–2015 and 2015–2020), which may be consulted on www.bsa.ac.uk.

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

We have audited the financial statements of The British School at Athens for the year ended 5 April 2015 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 2015 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.



30 October 2015

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 2015

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2015 £	Total Funds 2014 £
Incoming Resources						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Voluntary Income						
• Grant from British Academy		709,000	–	–	709,000	709,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		–	7,000	–	7,000	68,000
• Donations and legacies		231,190	58,345	100	289,635	142,819
• Subscriptions and admission fees		26,231	–	–	26,231	23,036
Total Voluntary Income		966,421	65,345	100	1,031,866	942,855
Investment income – UK listed investments		46,623	52,687	89,931	189,241	171,831
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds		1,013,044	118,032	90,031	1,221,107	1,114,686
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		44,894	–	–	44,894	60,745
• Project & course income		110,123	–	–	110,123	121,812
• Hostel income		80,341	–	–	80,341	92,918
• Miscellaneous		14,944	–	–	14,944	18,806
Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities		250,302	–	–	250,302	294,281
Total Incoming Resources		1,263,346	118,032	90,031	1,471,409	1,408,967
Resources Expended						
Costs of generating funds						
Costs of generating voluntary income	2	27,941	–	–	27,941	28,300
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		371,144	79,653	22,201	472,998	607,527
• Research		294,727	52,379	61,185	408,291	422,584
• Hostel		170,677	–	–	170,677	176,566
• Communications & outreach		147,352	15,264	–	162,616	154,907
Total Charitable Activities	3	983,900	147,296	83,386	1,214,582	1,361,584
Governance costs	4	71,233	–	–	71,233	63,133
Total Resources Expended	5	1,083,074	147,296	83,386	1,313,756	1,453,017
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers		180,272	(29,264)	6,645	157,653	(44,050)
Transfers between funds	13 & 14	(1,500)	7,886	(6,386)	–	–
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		178,772	(21,378)	259	157,653	(44,050)
Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:						
Realised		1,005	1,136	1,938	4,079	14,159
Unrealised		68,324	77,210	131,789	277,323	221,401
		69,329	78,346	133,727	281,402	235,560
Net Movement in Funds		248,101	56,968	133,986	439,055	191,510

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2015 £	Total Funds 2014 £
Opening Funds at 6th April 2014		1,003,109	1,340,066	1,934,836	4,278,011	4,086,501
Net Movement in Funds		248,101	56,968	133,986	439,055	191,510
Closing Funds at 5th April 2015		<u>1,251,210</u>	<u>1,397,034</u>	<u>2,068,822</u>	<u>4,717,066</u>	<u>4,278,011</u>

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The surplus for the year calculated on an historical cost basis is £161,732 (2014: £29,891 loss).

The notes on pp. 62–7 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2015

	NOTES	2015		2014	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed Assets					
Tangible fixed assets	6		159,700		179,317
Investment property	7		85,000		85,000
Listed investments	8		4,377,308		3,747,169
			<u>4,622,008</u>		<u>4,011,486</u>
Current Assets					
Stock of publications		38,173		39,182	
Debtors	9	58,032		77,952	
Cash at bank and in hand		346,026		528,662	
		<u>442,231</u>		<u>645,796</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(113,743)		(135,335)	
Net Current Assets			328,488		510,461
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>4,950,496</u>		<u>4,521,947</u>
Provision for liabilities	11		(233,430)		(243,936)
Net Assets			<u>4,717,066</u>		<u>4,278,011</u>
Represented by:					
Funds					
Unrestricted	12		1,251,210		1,003,109
Restricted	13		1,397,034		1,340,066
Endowment	14		2,068,822		1,934,836
Total Charity Funds			<u>4,717,066</u>		<u>4,278,011</u>

Approved by the Council on 27 October 2015 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr Carol Bell — Honorary Treasurer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015

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:

	2015 £	2014 £
Unrestricted funds		
Payable to individuals	15,992	57,631
Restricted funds		
Payable to individuals	143,293	98,168
Endowment funds		
Payable to individuals	67,552	75,275
Total grants payable	<u>226,837</u>	<u>231,074</u>

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 31 individuals (2014: 42).

Grants payable to institutions are made for archaeological fieldwork towards excavation costs, costs of studying finds and the publication of papers. Such grants are made by the school towards fieldwork projects sponsored by the school itself and by UK universities. See notes 13 and 14 below.

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

Activity	Funded directly	Grant funded	Support costs	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Core activities	348,265	–	124,733	472,998	607,527
Research	181,454	226,837	–	408,291	422,584
Hostel	157,148	–	13,529	170,677	176,566
Communications & outreach	162,616	–	–	162,616	154,907
	<u>849,483</u>	<u>226,837</u>	<u>138,262</u>	<u>1,214,582</u>	<u>1,361,584</u>

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	Core	Hostel	Research	Comm & Out	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Staff	256,070	73,413	139,869	87,653	557,005	541,296
Premises	–	80,241	–	–	80,241	79,296
Travel	4,765	–	–	–	4,765	4,697
Conferences & courses	–	–	–	49,302	49,302	29,705
Laboratory	–	–	41,585	–	41,585	75,606
Library	87,430	–	–	–	87,430	144,470
Publications	–	–	–	25,661	25,661	46,878
Other	–	3,494	–	–	3,494	3,388
	<u>348,265</u>	<u>157,148</u>	<u>181,454</u>	<u>162,616</u>	<u>849,483</u>	<u>925,336</u>

SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	Core	Hostel	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Staff	46,691	–	46,691	47,761
Premises	31,019	–	31,019	31,308
Office expenses	57,923	3,049	60,972	84,812
Insurance	1,849	10,480	12,329	12,345
Depreciation	21,444	–	21,444	25,867
Loss/(Profit) on exchange	(36,682)	–	(36,682)	(317)
Other costs	2,489	–	2,489	3,398
	<u>124,733</u>	<u>13,529</u>	<u>138,262</u>	<u>205,174</u>

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

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2015 £	2014 £
Auditors' remuneration	8,000	7,000
Professional fees	11,467	7,000
Meetings and sundries	4,219	1,975
Administration staff costs	47,547	47,158
	<u>71,233</u>	<u>63,133</u>

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £8,000 (2014: £7,000). In addition accountancy fees of £11,467 (2014: £7,000) were paid.

5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2015 £	2014 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	509,772	509,832
Taxes, social security and related costs	135,131	120,103
Pensions	21,951	21,631
	<u>666,854</u>	<u>651,566</u>

The 2014 values have been restated to include salary costs totalling £15,351 which are included in costs of generating funds.

One employee earned between £60,000 and £70,000 per annum (2014: 1).

The School participates in the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), a defined benefit scheme which is contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). The assets of the scheme are held in a separate fund administered by the trustee, Universities Superannuation Scheme Limited. The School is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the pension scheme to fund the benefits payable to the company's employees. In 2015, the percentage was 16% (2014: 16%). The School is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits', accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme.

The total cost charged to the profit and loss account is £21,951 (2014: £21,631). There was neither a prepayment nor an accrual at the end of the financial year in respect of these contributions. The disclosures below represent the position from the scheme's financial statements.

The latest available triennial actuarial valuation of the scheme was at 31 March 2014 ('the valuation date'), which was carried out using the projected unit method and is currently being audited by the scheme auditor. Based on this 2014 valuation it is expected that employer contributions will increase to 18% from 1 April 2016.

The 2014 valuation was the third 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. At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £41.6 billion and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £46.9 billion indicating a shortfall of £5.3 billion. The assets therefore were sufficient to cover 89% of the benefits which had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

FRS 17 liability numbers have been produced for the using the following assumptions:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	3.3%	4.5%
Pensionable salary growth	3.5% in the first year 4.0% thereafter	4.4%
Price inflation (CPI)	2.2%	2.6%

The main demographic assumption used relates to the mortality assumptions. Mortality in retirement is assumed to be in line with the Continuous Mortality Investigation's (CMI) S1NA tables as follows:

Male members' mortality S1NA ['light'] YoB tables — No age rating
Female members' mortality S1NA ['light'] YoB tables — rated down 1 year

Use of these mortality tables reasonably reflects the actual USS experience. To allow for further improvements in mortality rates the CMI 2009 projections with a 1.25% pa long term rate were also adopted for the 2014 FRS17 figures, for the March 2015 figures the long term rate has been increased to 1.5% and the CMI 2014 projections adopted, and the tables have been weighted by 98% for males and 99% for females. The current life expectancies on retirement at age 65 are:

	2015	2014
Males currently aged 65 (years)	24.2	23.7
Females currently aged 65 (years)	26.3	25.6
Males currently aged 45 (years)	26.2	25.5
Females currently aged 45 (years)	28.6	27.6
Existing benefits	2015	2014
Scheme assets	£49.0bn	£41.6bn
FRS17 liabilities	£67.6bn	£55.5bn
FRS17 deficit	£18.6bn	£13.9bn
FRS17 funding level	72%	75%

A contingent liability exists in relation to the pension valuation recovery plan, since the School is an employer of members within the scheme. The contingent liability relates to the amount generated by past service of current members and the associated proportion of the deficit. Given that the scheme is a multi-employer scheme and the company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities, the contingent liability is not recognised as a provision on the balance sheet. The associated receivable from the scheme in respect of the reimbursement of the company's expenditure is similarly not recognised.

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

	2015	2014
Hostel	2	3
Office	3	3
Laboratory	2	1
Library	5	5
Premises	5	2
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	<u>22</u>	<u>19</u>

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year 5 trustees received reimbursed expenses of £495 (2014: £1,446) for travel costs.

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Scientific Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost						
At 6 April 2014	17,300	88,434	174,458	27,983	184,072	492,247
Additions	–	–	–	–	1,825	1,825
At 5 April 2015	17,300	88,434	174,458	27,983	185,897	494,072
Depreciation						
At 6 April 2014	17,300	50,777	172,646	23,120	49,086	312,930
Charge for the year	–	6,739	–	2,432	12,272	21,442
At 5 April 2015	17,300	57,516	172,646	25,552	61,358	334,372
Net Book Value						
At 5 April 2014	–	37,657	1,812	4,863	134,986	179,317
At 5 April 2015	–	30,918	1,812	2,431	124,539	159,700

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

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

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

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

The archive holds documents from BSA fieldwork projects, corporate papers, personal collections of School members, documents associated with early travellers to Greece before the School was founded, a unique collection of drawings of Byzantine monuments and a large photographic collection. Deriving as it does from School activities, only a small portion of the collection has any commercial value. It is housed in dedicated space within the library, with climate-controlled storage for photographic material. The School employs a full-time archivist and benefits from conservation advice from the Benaki Museum, Athens. Collections vary in size and contain a variety of manuscripts, drafts, notes, notebooks, journals, diaries, photographs, memorabilia, and personal and professional correspondence: descriptions are posted on www.bsa.ac.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 (*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. 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

	2015 £	2014 £
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

	2015 £	2014 £
Quoted Investments – UK	4,365,230	3,737,407
Cash on Deposit	12,078	9,762
	<u>4,377,308</u>	<u>3,747,169</u>
Quoted Investments		
Market Value at 6 April 2014	3,737,407	3,489,745
Acquisitions at cost	673,335	400,000
Sales proceeds from disposals	(326,914)	(387,898)
Gains/ (loss) in the year	281,402	235,560
Market Value at 5 April 2015	<u>4,365,230</u>	<u>3,737,407</u>
Historical cost at 5 April 2015	<u>3,770,156</u>	<u>3,410,044</u>

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

	2015 £	2014 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	2,057,376	1,974,249
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	–	141,131
The Charities Property Fund	502,811	362,372
Sarasin Alpha CIF	161,503	304,142
Sarasin International Equity	1,033,370	792,154
Society of Lloyds	133,935	133,726
Invesco Corporate Bond	–	29,633
Phoenix Chelverton UK Equity Income B	210,566	–
Ssga Spdr S&P US Dividend Aristocrats ETFS	65,371	–
Veritas Funds PLC Global Equity Income GBP	200,298	–

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

9. DEBTORS

	2015 £	2014 £
Taxation recoverable	5,480	5,141
Other debtors	39,524	54,451
Prepayments	13,028	18,360
	<u>58,032</u>	<u>77,952</u>

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2015 £	2014 £
Other creditors and accruals	113,743	135,335

11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	2015 £	2014 £
Staff severance fund	233,430	243,936

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2015, 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:

	2015 £	2014 £
Balance at 6 April	243,936	238,927
Increase in provision for the year	19,011	11,895
Exchange (gain)/loss	(29,517)	(6,886)
Balance at 5 April	<u>233,430</u>	<u>243,936</u>

12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ (Publications)	Total 2015 £	Total 2014 £
Opening Balance at 6 April 2014	906,825	96,284	1,003,109	1,002,713
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	159,691	19,081	178,772	(67,939)
– realised	909	96	1,005	4,108
– unrealised	61,766	6,558	68,324	64,227
Net Movement in Funds	<u>222,366</u>	<u>25,735</u>	<u>248,101</u>	<u>396</u>
Closing Balance at 5 April 2015	<u>1,129,191</u>	<u>122,019</u>	<u>1,251,210</u>	<u>1,003,109</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 2015 £

	Balance at 5 April 2014	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2015
General Research Funds	604,615	3,744	17,155	27,325	(42,809)	40,045	589	–	650,664
Laboratory Research Funds	448,325	2,198	6,200	20,365	(8,860)	29,843	439	–	498,510
Libraries, Archive & Museum	114,761	5,150	34,990	3,905	(15,264)	5,722	84	(4,706)	144,642
Broader Purposes Funds	23,490	–	–	1,092	–	1,600	24	–	26,206
Short Term Grants	111,899	–	7,000	–	(79,653)	–	–	–	39,246
Designated Fieldwork	36,976	1,500	–	–	(710)	–	–	–	37,766
Total Restricted Funds	1,340,066	12,592	65,345	52,687	(147,296)	77,210	1,136	(4,706)	1,397,034

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

14. ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2015 £

	Balance at 5 April 2014	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Gains	Gain on sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2015
General Research Funds	803,600	100	37,352	(33,449)	54,737	806	(3,744)	859,402
Laboratory Research Funds	644,022	–	29,934	(27,736)	43,866	645	(2,198)	688,533
Archive Funds	27,101	–	1,260	(816)	1,846	27	(444)	28,974
Broader Purpose Funds	460,113	–	21,385	(21,385)	31,340	460	–	491,913
Total Endowment Funds	1,934,836	100	89,931	(83,386)	131,789	1,938	(6,386)	2,068,822

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

15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2015				
Tangible fixed assets	159,700	–	–	159,700
Investment property	85,000	–	–	85,000
Listed investments	908,452	1,400,034	2,068,822	4,377,308
Current assets	442,231	–	–	442,231
Current and long term liabilities	(344,173)	(3,000)	–	(347,173)
Net Assets	1,251,210	1,397,034	2,068,822	4,717,066
Unrealised gains in the year	68,324	77,210	131,789	277,323

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

Cover illustration

115 years at Knossos: 'Hogarth's Houses', Knossos, Crete, 1900, BSA Excavation Records, with superimposed image from Gypsades excavations 2015.