



THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR RESEARCH
2011-2015

The BSA Strategic Plan for Research marks our commitment to conduct and facilitate (alone or in collaboration) cutting-edge research into Hellenic culture from prehistoric to modern times. We conduct and support projects which make significant original contributions to knowledge and combine to offer long-term perspectives on contemporary questions. In carrying through this aim we will capitalize on the continuing strength of the School's archaeological work while developing further the variety of historical enquiries now pursued under its auspices. The plan and the progress of projects undertaken within its framework will be revisited periodically by BSA Council, not least in light of changing financial circumstances.¹

From 2011-2015 our research will focus on the social, economic, and intellectual mobility which links Greek communities with each other and with their neighbours in the Balkans, Asia Minor and beyond, on its local impact, and on the political contexts in which it has operated over time. The School will exploit its strategic location on the borders of a Europe now facing major economic, demographic and socio-political changes to present academics and policy makers with research which gives a long view of the different forms of integration and connection which have played out across this region, and of their social consequences. The wider reach of Hellenism and the nature of British engagement with Greece and the Greeks will also be explored from a comparative perspective, emphasizing the cultural diplomacy essential to effective engagement in this region, and building on collaborations with our fellow BASIS institutes (the *CBRL* and *BSR*) and the British Council. The School's 125th anniversary in 2011 provides the opportunity for critical reflection on the past and future role of a British institution in this cultural and political context. Finally, recognising the unique place of Greece in British cultural consciousness and its economic importance as a tourist destination, we are building new relationships with the broadcast media to present our work at sites of international importance.

These strategic objectives are pursued via six interdisciplinary research themes which promote broad inter-regional and diachronic comparisons: *Hellenism in Diachronic Perspective* (pp.2-3), *Britain, the Mediterranean and the Near East* (pp.3-4), *Cities, Migration and Cultural Change* (pp.4-7), *Islands, Ports, and Maritime Connections* (pp.7-9), *Technological Landscapes* (pp.9-11), and *Building the Archive* (pp.11-12). Conferences and workshops develop work in progress and articulate and build upon the major academic contributions arising from research conducted by or via the School. As appropriate, we seek to fill gaps in knowledge relevant to our research themes by prioritising use of endowed funds, Fellowships, and Studentships, and developing graduate training courses.

An important aspect of the School's work is building capacity for research. The School's mission to promote UK research in Greece and to facilitate the individual projects of its members leaves a significant part of its diverse research-related activity outside the scope of planned themes. Current field projects can be reviewed on <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>: more are in writing-up stage and near completion. A major part of our work consists of supporting independent researchers and degree students who need to work through the School, as well as providing access to facilities, and especially specialist library holdings unavailable in most, or in some cases any, UK institutions. In the context of a Strategic Plan, these aspects of our activity are best described by the nature of our intervention in providing targeted facilities and services and ensuring the effective promotion of the resulting research (pp.12-13).

¹ BSA research is co-ordinated by the Committee for Archaeology and the Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters. These are responsible for evaluating (and where appropriate soliciting) project applications and monitoring progress towards completion. The Fitch Laboratory Subcommittee performs these functions for the Laboratory, as well as monitoring the work of its Fellows: its reporting line to the *CfA* ensures effective integration of the work of the Laboratory in School research.

RESEARCH THEMES

1) **Hellenism in Diachronic Perspective: Greece, the Balkans and her Eastern Neighbours.**

In a Europe where connections with eastern neighbours are a pressing political and social issue, how can historical models and approaches to relations between Greece and her neighbours offer insight into contemporary questions? Contemporary relations are frequently defined and legitimised with reference to the past - and often conflicting or contested perceptions of the past. Archaeological and historical research is essential to assess, and to understand, the contexts of these claims and counter-claims. This theme was initiated with a conference on *Private and Public Medical Traditions in Greece and the Balkans* organised in December 2010 in collaboration with the Centre for Health, Society and Medicine, Oxford Brookes University, and the Department of History, University of Athens (podcast on www.pulse-project.org and www.bsa.ac.uk).

PROJECTS

- *Cultural Interaction and Technological Change in Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Macedonia:* technological change in (primarily coastal) Macedonia, its social underpinnings, and its effects on cultural behaviour and economic organisation are considered in terms of production and consumption practices. Following a pilot study of Late Bronze Age data in 2009, the project now covers a series of Bronze and post-Bronze Age data sets from recent excavations, notably from the periods surrounding Greek colonisation. Primarily focused on analysis of ceramic production and metallurgy, the project also covers technological change in food production and consumption, and analysis of vessel contents, especially those linked to the exploitation of luxury products and where comparison can be made between northern and southern Aegean evidence. This is the latest development in a history of School-sponsored research in this period and region (e.g. excavation at Assiros, now in process of publication) and on Hellenisation in general. Wider connections and comparisons with Thrace are informed by the research of the 2010-11 School Student, D. Nenova (UCL). Fitch Laboratory in collaboration with the Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki, and NSRF Demokritos: principal funding from the Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki. Output: collaborative articles. BSA contact: E. Kiriati (Fitch Laboratory).
- *Byzantium, East and West:* interconnections between craftsmen, architects and their patrons under the Byzantine Empire cut across modern political borders. These patterns provide a different model of cultural connections relevant today, not least as their physical legacy is a common heritage which unites the contemporary Greek state with its eastern European neighbours, and indeed much of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Byzantine Research Fund, created through the Arts and Crafts movement of the 1880s, for some 70 years sponsored British architects to document monuments across the Aegean and Near East. These architects used the BSA as their institutional base. The School now houses the archive of their activities which includes unique records of lost monuments and of phases of change in the turbulent early decades of the 20th century. This archive provides a distinctive perspective on the impact of Hellenism on British architecture and applied art from the late 19th century until the Second World War. Building on our 2009 *Scholars, Archives, Travels* publication, three travelling exhibitions held in 2008-2010, and the digitisation of a substantial portion of the BRF archive, systematic research will be pursued via a conference and associated exhibition in London in 2013 (in association with UK professional organisations such as the Art Workers' Guild). Output: edited volume, independently published. Contacts: A. Kakissis (BSA Archive) and M. Greensted (for BSA).
- *Eleutherios Venizelos:* research towards a major new biography of Venizelos by Michael Llewellyn Smith (KCL: 2006 Visiting Fellow) has been conducted in association with the School. Its publication is planned for late 2012-2013, around the 100th anniversary of the Balkan Wars which were a defining episode in Venizelos' first premiership. The School will collaborate with Greek institutions (such as the Venizelos Foundation and the National

Research Foundation) in organising a workshop in late 2012/early 2013 to coincide with the publication of the biography. Contact: M. Llewellyn Smith (KCL).

- *Changing Conceptions of 'Europe' in Modern Greece: Meanings, Identities and Legitimation.* Poised on the south-eastern fringe of the expanding EU, Greek perceptions of what it means to be European reflect *inter alia* a complex history of relations with Turkey and Greece's Balkan neighbours, varying constructions of national identity and conceptions of the wider political role of Hellenism, and changing attitudes to ethnic and religious minorities and the role of the Orthodox church as a social and political force. Against this background, what are the contemporary challenges faced by Greece in the context of EU expansion? How should British policy makers understand the attitudes informing current Greek responses to the EU? A workshop in January 2011 will be published in the LSE/Palgrave series of SE European studies. Contact: K. Featherstone (Hellenic Observatory, LSE).

2) Britain, the Mediterranean and the Near East: a comparative view.

For over 150 years, Britain has engaged on a variety of governmental and socio-political levels with Greece and the Near East, from the Protectorates in the Ionian Islands and Cyprus through archaeological exploration in Greek lands, mandate in the Levant, and renewed cultural and political engagement in Afghanistan in the 1970s. To what extent have these connections created expectations which colour contemporary attitudes and impact upon our diplomacy, and how far can we learn from them and from the varieties of dissenting opinions expressed over time? What roles were played by British cultural institutions in fostering Anglo-Hellenic relations?

PROJECTS

- *Byron's War: the Greek Revolution and the English Romantic Imagination.* Byron's writings about Greece, and his role in the armed struggle which established Greece as the first nation-state in modern Europe, will be examined for the first time in the context of recent scholarship on the cultural, historical and ideological background to the Greek revolution (1821-1828), and situated in the larger context of the subsequent rise of modern nations and nationalism throughout Europe. Byron's contribution to Romantic nationalism, in both literature and politics, will be reassessed through a close reading of the evidence, particularly in Greek. Contact: R. Beaton (KCL). Research supported by a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship and the BSA Visiting Fellowship 2010-2011.

- *Greece, the Levant and Britain ca.1800 - 1960: Identity, Power and Culture:* from the establishment of British sea power in the eastern Mediterranean during the Napoleonic Wars until the independence of Cyprus in 1960, Great Britain was involved in a series of colonial and quasi-colonial relationships with different peoples and parts of the region. A conference to be held on Cyprus in 2014 will explore these relationships comparatively and in terms of their meaning for the societies involved, and will illustrate the potential for forging a sustainable academic network in the region that might constructively look back to the similarities and dissimilarities of local experience during the 'age of Empire' (including movements for independence).

The conference has two related aims. The first is to reposition the Levant as an appropriate historical category enclosing an arc extending from the Ionian Islands, through Greece and its archipelago, the coasts of Asia Minor, 'greater' Syria and Palestine down to Mediterranean Egypt, as well as the eastern half of the Mediterranean Sea. The coherence of this region during this period has been obscured in recent historiography (not least due to preoccupation with more artificial categories such as 'the Middle East'), and the position of Greece as part of it variously affirmed and contested. The second is to explore how the shifting identities of this region have been shaped in response to the variously military, political, commercial, and cultural involvement of Great Britain. A comparative perspective on great power involvement will also be sought, especially in relation to France, Russia and the United States, offering as they often did competing models for development.

The conference will be of interest to historians and social scientists concerned with the modern period, with special reference to regional and national histories, imperial history, political and cultural theory, and post-colonial studies.

Output: edited volume. Contacts: R. Holland (KCL), B. Finlayson (Director, CBRL), *in collaboration with the Council for British Research in the Levant and the University of Cyprus.*

- *The Role of the British Council in the Development of Greek Literary Culture, 1945-55.* The British Council played a major role in encouraging and promoting modern Greek literature in the decade immediately following the Second World War. Under an enlightened director (Steven Runciman, 1945-7) and with the assistance of other Philhellenic staff (notably Rex Warner and Patrick Leigh Fermor, but also including Louis MacNeice, John Lehmann and Bernard Spencer), the Council (presumably acting as an agent of the Foreign Office) encouraged a greater knowledge and understanding of Greek and British cultures in both countries. To this end, it aided the publication of three literary magazines, the *Angloelliniki Epitheorisi* in Athens (1945-55), *Prosperos* in Corfu (1949-54), and *Symposio* in Patras. The publication of these journals seems to have been terminated with the outbreak of the Greek Cypriot struggle for Union with Greece. Among other activities, the Council also provided scholarships to Greek intellectuals to visit Britain. A short conference in January 2012 will assess the contribution of the Council to the development and promotion of Greek literature during this period and to a greater appreciation of British culture and English literature among Greeks. It will also examine the Council's activities within the broader political, ideological and economic context of British-Greek cultural relations during this period. A related publication will follow. Contacts: P. Mackridge (Oxford), D. Ricks (KCL), *in association with the British Council.*

- *The British School at Athens: an Institutional History* explores the School's role as an educational, cultural and diplomatic institution in Britain, Greece, and Cyprus through its 125 year history. Themes include the origins of the School in the context of 18th-19th century British engagement with Greece and late 19th century university politics; its relations with its French and German peers in the pre-war years; links with the Greek government and with major Greek cultural institutions; local perceptions of the School and its role; the School's role in the development of Commonwealth cultural institutes; our support for creative artists; and the future diplomatic and educational role of institutions like the BSA in Europe and beyond. Outcome: edited volume in the *BSA Studies* series. Contacts: C. Stray (Swansea), C. Morgan (BSA Director).

- *Noel-Baker family archive:* the Noel (later Noel-Baker) family, one of the longest continually resident British families in Greece, has recently donated to the School the archives of its early life in Greece, including primarily correspondence, diaries and photographic material covering the 19th and 20th centuries. Two members of the family served as British MPs (Philip Noel-Baker and Francis Noel-Baker); Irene Noel-Baker served as a volunteer nurse during the Balkan Wars and in Italy during the First World War, and made an important contribution to relief activities in Greece following the Second World War. To date, material relating to the period up to the early decades of the 20th century has been catalogued and evaluated by E. Daleziou, who is studying the archive in connection with her research into Irene Noel-Baker's relief work in both World Wars, and with her work on the Dragoumis papers. Research output: a catalogue of the Irene Noel-Baker series; articles on Irene Noel-Baker's relationship with the Dragoumis family, and on her wartime relief activities.

The Noel-Baker archive will form a major source for the Cambridge doctorate of S. Assinder (School Student 2010-2011) on the literary relationship between Britain and modern Greece between 1866 and 1915, notably the circle of British female philhellenes writing after the Cretan insurrection of 1866. Material relating to British policy during the Greek civil war and the prelude to the independence of Cyprus will form part of the *Greece, the Levant and Britain* project above. Contact: A. Kakissis (BSA Archive).

3) Cities, Migration, and Cultural Change: Historical Perspectives on Social Mobility.

Urban centres respond to, accommodate, and sometimes constrain demographic change. Migration may cause major short-term dislocation, yet over longer periods contribute to rhythms of change manageable within normal planning cycles. Internal changes in power structures within otherwise static populations can create equally, if not more, dramatic effects. Cultural responses to such situations range from the immediate and highly visible to gradual shifts with often unforeseeable consequences. In a Europe facing mass migration as a result of climate change, economic inequality, and the

long-term consequences of colonialism, the past is an invaluable resource of experience and ideas, as well as the source of the cultural heritage which defines and connects us.

The BSA's distinctive role in the development of intensive survey in the Aegean (from Melos to Kythera, Megalopolis, Boiotia and beyond) has providing a range of contrasting contexts to contribute to larger-scale comparative studies (see also *Islands, Ports, and Maritime Connections* below). Current BSA archaeological projects go further in combining new excavation and intensive survey with syntheses of decades of excavation and archival data (especially at sites such as Knossos, where we have maintained a century-long presence), thus allowing us to model change in major urban centres and their territories in the short to long term, and at every level from the household to the wider territory. Epigraphical research addresses issues such as the responses of individuals and families to changes in political authority, the sociology of public building in the Greek world, and the communication and reception of Imperial economic policy. The Fitch Laboratory's *Mobile Technologies* theme addresses the impact of technological innovation and changes in markets. Finally, the School's support for pioneering work on urban anthropology in the Mediterranean continues with the development of a diachronic study of migrant settlement in Athens in the 20th and 21st centuries.

PROJECTS

Knossos. A series of interlinked projects build on and exploit over a century of British work at this major Eastern Mediterranean centre. Work is also on schedule to ensure the rapid submission of the major outstanding publications (E. Hatzaki, Little Palace North excavations [as articles for *BSA*] and *Temple Tomb* [as a monograph]; C. Knappett, C. Macdonald and I. Mathioudaki, *Knossos: from First to Second Palaces*; C. Macdonald, *The Southwest Houses*, and Hellenistic kilns [as a *BSA* article]; S. Hood and D. Evely, *The Royal Road*; S. Hood and L. Preston, Late Minoan tombs south of the Palace [as a *BSA* article]; L. Preston, Monasteriako Kephali tomb [as a *BSA* article]). The BSA research strategy for Knossos and Crete can be consulted on www.bsa.ac.uk under **departments, Knossos**.

- The *Knossos Urban Landscape Project* (since 2009 in study phase with further specialist projects from 2010 onwards) integrates the results of over a century of individual excavations at the palace of Knossos and in the Knossos valley with intensive survey of the valley conducted in collaboration with the ΚΓ' ΕΠΙΧΑ. Knossos is among the earliest sedentary village communities in Europe, and central to the investigation of the development of states in Europe (in the Bronze Age and again in the Early Iron Age) and for their decline (at the end of the Bronze Age and in the early Byzantine period). This project thus brings Knossian evidence to bear on broad issues of long-term urban stability, change and sustainability. Preliminary publications (4 published/in press) significantly change our understanding of the form and organisation of the city over its 8,000 year history (from Neolithic to Byzantine times), and provide comprehensive data to aid management of the archaeological zone as the Herakleion suburbs spread southwards. At least five further seasons from 2010 onwards include specialist studies of individual periods, materials and resources (e.g. quarries), and at least one season of geophysical prospection in 2012. Output: extended report to *BSA* in 2011, conference papers and website, synthetic monograph, then electronic publication of GIS and databases accompanied and followed by articles on specialist studies. BSA Contact: T. Whitelaw (UCL).
- *Neolithic Knossos.* A study of the location and form of the earliest Neolithic-Early Minoan settlement on Kephala Hill, beneath the later palace. This combines reappraisal of test excavations conducted by Arthur Evans, Duncan Mackenzie, and J.D. Evans with full publication of earlier finds, GIS modelling, and the results of a ground-penetrating radar survey conducted in 2009 with the aim of 3-D sub-surface visualisation and mapping of the bedrock topography and pre-palatial stratigraphy and features. Data processing and interpretation and museum study will continue through 2011: a series of four monographs will be submitted between 2012-2015. Contact: P. Tompkins (Sheffield).
- *The Bronze Age Town at Knossos: Excavation on Lower Gypsades.* By contrast with the palace itself and a few elite mansions nearby, the surrounding town is ill understood. This excavation will document the nature and density of urban outer settlement, focus on retrieving the environmental data lacking from old excavations,

and provide the more detailed understanding of the operation of the city which will facilitate systematic comparison with other palatial centres around the Mediterranean. It will also benefit from close comparison with the results of complementary School excavations closer to the core of the site (notably the Royal Road and Stratigraphical Museum extension). Geophysical prospection in 2010-2011 will guide excavation to begin in 2012. Contacts: J. Bennett (Sheffield), A. Bogaard (Oxford), E. Hatzaki (Cincinnati).

- Elsewhere on Crete, the submission of excavation publications at two further urban centres, Archaic-Hellenistic Praios and the Bronze Age settlement and later sanctuary at Palaikastro, may be followed by renewed excavation at the earliest in 2012. In both cases, as likewise for recent work at the Bronze-Early Iron Age site of Karphi, recent survey or excavation has allowed significant reassessment of major excavations conducted by the School early in the 20th century.

Settlements in times of political change. At *Lefkandi*, the first phase of large-scale excavation of the BA-EIA urban centre on Xeropolis was completed in 2008. This is a major development of excavations undertaken in the 1960s, concentrating on the transition between the LBA and EIA for which the site holds an exceptional significance within and beyond the Aegean. Principal findings include a succession of elite residences, the changing plans of which inform upon the activities performed and the role of their occupants within the community; major fortifications raised and then abandoned; evidence for ritual activities in structures within the settlement and beside the fortifications; and a range of manufacturing activities. External connections are investigated via analysis of ceramics from Lefkandi, Chalkis and Oropos, looking at local circuits of production and exchange around the Euboian Gulf (in collaboration with LMU Munich), and via final publication of finds from the Toumba cemetery. Study seasons will continue to 2012 (with a small supplementary excavation in 2011), with the aim of renewing excavation from 2013. Outcome: a major *BSA* report in 2012-13 focusing on the Megara, a volume in the *Lefkandi* series on Xeropolis regions I and II, completion of the Toumba volume, and specialist articles. Contact: I.S. Lemos (Oxford).

- *The Seventh Century BC Revisited.* Addressing this critical phase of city-state development across Greece requires a comprehensive reappraisal of the material evidence which underpins current interpretations. Issues to be addressed include the chronological framework, and approaches to the production, consumption and meaning of different categories of material culture especially in comparison with older Geometric traditions. Where do different traditions co-exist, for how long, and what are their implications for our understanding of chronology and social attitudes to material culture? Circulation and consumption patterns and interconnections among craftspeople in various media will be considered, as will changes in social behaviour during the seventh century in relation to different categories of material object, population fluctuations and site occupation. Outcome: a workshop in December 2011, followed by an edited volume. Contacts: X. Charalambidou (Fitch Laboratory), C. Morgan (BSA Director).

Household and territory. *Koutroulou Magoula*: excavation of this Middle Neolithic tell site in Thessaly investigates settlement and households with particular reference to issues of social memory and concepts of space and time. Emphasis is placed on the Middle Neolithic period as more than a transitional phase towards a Late Neolithic institutionalisation of elite power. Excavation is accompanied by an ethnographical study of contemporary local attitudes to the archaeological past and to archaeological practice. Excavation 2010-2012. Outcome: annual reports each season; first substantive preliminary report in 2012 to be followed by specialist articles and conference papers; final report in 2016. In collaboration with the Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology for Northern Greece. *BSA* contact: Y. Hamilakis (Southampton).

- *Kouphovouno.* From 1999-2007, a rare large Middle to Late Neolithic site in southern Greece was excavated by an Anglo-French team (co-funded by the *BSA* and *École française d'Athènes*), revealing rich evidence of domestic architecture, mortuary practices, ceramic and lithic technologies, and bioarchaeological data on environment and subsistence. The site has also provided important new information on the poorly-understood Neolithic-Bronze Age transition. Following completion of post-excavation study of the Neolithic settlement in 2010, investigation of a Roman rural residence located in a separate part of this site began with geophysical prospection. Detailed knowledge of rural residence, and especially the environmental and subsistence data retrieved via

excavation, will not only change our understanding of Sparta (a city whose urban centre has been intensively studied by the School but whose territory is largely known from surface survey), but will open up wider comparisons, for example with the different circumstances of veteran colonies as those in Patras or Knossos. This is the latest in a long sequence of complementary excavation and survey projects undertaken in Lakonia (including the excavation of Byzantine levels in Sparta theatre in 2008) which have relied upon the School as a stable presence in the region and sponsor of publications and conferences drawing together regional connections. Outcome: *BSA* articles. Contact: R. Sweetman (St. Andrews).

Migration, Settlement and Language. *Nikaia Revisited*: a follow up study of the community of refugees from the Asia Minor Catastrophe in the Athenian suburb of Nikaia (Kokkinia) 30 years after a ground-breaking anthropological study. Issues addressed include the relationship between family connections and changed building patterns, and the reception of more recent migrants into the area. Contact: R. Hirschon (Oxford: Visiting Fellow 2007-8). Building upon this work, the *CSAL* will seek to develop projects addressing issues of migration, both forced and economic, and cultural identity among displaced (especially urban) populations. Particular attention will be paid to those national and ethnic groups in Athens on which there is considerable expertise in UK institutions, in order to widen the scope of UK research (in both academic research and public policy) and to develop collaborative research and consultancy which may then release Greek investment in UK-originated projects.

- *Documenting Μισιώτικα, the Last Surviving Cappadocian Greek Variety*: a project to document and describe a dialect which is still spoken in a number of enclaves in various locations in Greece. The study is based on archival research in the manuscript collections of the Research Centre for Modern Greek Dialects of the Academy of Athens, and of the Centre for Asia Minor Studies in Athens, as well as fieldwork in the most important dialect speaking enclaves in the north of Greece. It addresses questions of the survival of minority languages as well as the politics of migration and resettlement. Contact: P. Karatsareas (Cambridge: School Student 2010-2011).

4) Islands, Ports, and Maritime Connections.

The islands of the Aegean and the Mediterranean present distinctive and complex social and economic problems. As stepping stones for migrants into Europe, and particularly vulnerable to climatic fluctuations and external factors such as tourism, there are regular complaints that governments fail to understand and properly address their particular needs. Conversely, perceptions of being thrown on their own resources can sustain highly connected and innovative societies with a strong sense of identity and independence. We take a long view of these trends, comparing evidence from prehistory to the present. Major questions concern the circumstances under which one or more independent states developed on islands, and how islands functioned within wider political structures. What role is played by size, grouping, proximity to larger landmasses, resources and economic strategies, and how did these factors contribute to the development of ports and long distance trade and migration routes? How do major ports emerge and function? Did island poleis develop differently from those in larger landmasses? How did the cultural life and ‘luxury culture’ of island societies compare to their mainland counterparts, and how do port towns fit into this picture? Are there distinctive aspects to their ritual behaviour, and on what level did shared sanctuaries sustain a sense of regional identity? Under what circumstances were islands perceived as places of isolation, and what was the impact of this on perceptions of local identity? The projects included here represent just the current directions in what has been a dominant area of investigation at the BSA through the 20th century (see also *Technological Landscapes* below). We therefore propose to organise a conference in 2015 to draw together the principal lines of research pursued at the School over the past century, and highlight the distinctive British contribution to insular studies. Contact: C. Morgan (BSA Director), C. Broodbank (UCL).

PROJECTS

- *Ithaca*. Lying in the midst of a cluster of islands of very different sizes, at the borders of a number of states and on major trade routes between Greece, the Adriatic and southern Italy, Ithaca reflects in its material culture and

settlement history dramatic shifts between independence and integration into major empires and trading networks. Spanning prehistory to the Venetian period, this study combines the results of BSA campaigns before World War II with new field survey and excavation (the Stavros Valley Project) conducted in collaboration with the ΑΕ' ΕΠΚΑ. Output: 2 preliminary articles already published, an edited volume on Ionian island survey for submission in 2011, and a monograph in 2013. A pre-war BSA excavation of a Classical shrine on the Akarnanian coast, at Astakos, will also be published as a *BSA* article. Contact: C. Morgan (BSA Director). Two analytical programmes will be pursued in the Fitch Laboratory by the Williams Fellow through 2010-13. The first aims to define Ithacesian and Lefkadian storage and cookware workshops and to provide dating evidence applicable to survey pottery via understanding of workshop traditions. The second concerns the impact of Romanisation on cookware production on Kephallonia. Output: articles. Contact: A. Pentedeka (Fitch Laboratory).

- *Adriatic Shipbuilding, Ports, and Mediterranean Trade from Late Antiquity to Byzantium (400-1204)*. A workshop in 2013 to explore and evaluate the large new bodies of archaeological material from Adriatic ports and coastal cities, notably Ravenna, Venice, Bari, Parenzo/Porec, Split, Dubrovnik/Ragusa, and Butrint. Common Byzantine heritage will be investigated from the perspectives of Byzantine art historians and mosaic experts, naval and economic historians, experts in Byzantine, Venetian and western shipbuilding, harbour development and sailing tactics, and historians of the Crusades (and especially the Fourth Crusade of 1204). Contacts: J. Herrin, G. Saint-Guillain (KCL) *in collaboration with the British School at Rome*.

- *The Kythera Island Project*. A diachronic research project combining re-assessment of the results of the 1960s BSA excavations at the multi-period site of Kastri, a large-scale field survey, investigation of archival material in Kythera, Venice and London, and study of the island's ecology. The project will proceed to publication with a final study season in 2011. Of particular significance is the involvement of the Fitch Laboratory, e.g. in developing methodology to document metallurgical landscapes and date survey pottery in relation to workshop traditions, and latterly in establishing the first major analytical programme on Medieval pottery fabrics in the Aegean. The inclusion in this last programme of fine- and cookware samples from Early and Middle Byzantine contexts in the Sparta theatre excavated in 2008 illustrates our commitment to connect BSA projects within large comparative and/or regional studies. Outcomes: further specialist articles, 3 monograph volumes and an interactive database. Contacts: E. Kiriati (Director, Fitch Laboratory), C. Broodbank (UCL).

- *The Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeological Project* investigates a major port of entry to the Peloponnese now submerged off the SE coast of Lakonia. It links School work on the islands of Kythera and Antikythera with that in central and southern Lakonia (especially the Lakonia survey, 1983-1988, and major excavations at the Mycenaean centres of the Menelaion and Agios Stephanos). Partially explored by the BSA in 1968, renewed work to date has revealed a planned Bronze Age town of ca. 9ha with a large elite residence, and occupation dating back into the Final Neolithic. Geomorphological study addresses the location of the harbour(s) and the process by which the town became submerged. The project is being shadowed by the BBC, who are filming a documentary on the excavation and preparing CGI reconstructions based on our field data. In collaboration with the local authorities and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the BSA will assist in the development of a preservation plan for the site. Fieldwork is scheduled for 2009-2013 (two years of survey followed by up to three of excavation). Outcome: annual preliminary reports, monograph in 2015. In collaboration with the Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities and the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research. BSA contact: J. Henderson (Nottingham).

- *Keros*: excavation of two major EBA cult deposits at Kavos and an extensive settlement on neighbouring Dhaskalio was completed in 2008. Post-excavation study will be completed in 2011, with particular attention to the nature of ritual activity, the depositional practices affecting the numerous Cycladic figurines recovered, characterisation of the ritual deposits, and the wider regional role of the site as a whole. Rich evidence for EBA metallurgy is noted under *Technological Landscapes* below. The Fitch Laboratory continues to underpin this work through its long-term development of ceramic petrology in the Aegean. Outcome: 3 volume final report from 2011 onwards. Contact: C. Renfrew (Cambridge).

Building on our previous work on Keros (2007) with its documentation, through ceramics, of extensive island interconnections, as well as of Markiani on Amorgos (2006) and Phylakopi on Melos (2007), the School has

initiated a collaborative project (2011-2013) to complete and update the publication of finds from its 1896–1899 and 1911 excavations at Phylakopi held in the National Museum. BSA contact: R. Barber (Edinburgh).

- *Exile Islands*. Study of the photographic archives of the community of political refugees created on Anafi under the Metaxas dictatorship will be completed by M. Kenna (Swansea: Visiting Fellow 2008-9); her work on the handwritten exile newspapers produced on the island will continue. A session on islands as places of political exile will form part of the 2015 *Island Connections* conference. Contact: M. Kenna (Swansea).

5) Technological Landscapes

The diachronic study of technological practice, the reproduction of technological traditions, and the transfer of knowledge within and across landscapes are central questions under this theme, emphasizing the intimate relationship with the issues of migration and cross-border connections presented in previous themes. Fitch Laboratory staff lead in developing innovative methodologies for the integrated/interdisciplinary analysis of artefacts – ceramic, metal, and lithic - from excavation and field survey. The methodologies used to analyse technological change and the choices underlying it in prehistory are now being applied both to proto-historical periods (in *Cultural Interaction and Technological Change in Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Macedonia*) and to historical (notably Roman and medieval) material from the *Kythera Island Project*. The study of modern and early modern workshops and craftsmen forms an integral part of this work, collecting evidence of industries that are rapidly disappearing across Greece. In addition to the projects below, many of those listed under previous themes have a significant technological component. Research on this theme is not confined to material analysis and craft production. Fitch-based research in bioarchaeology features work on the domestication of the olive and vine and its consequences for culinary practices, emphasizing also the value of knowledge of the performance of ancient plant strains as an indicator for future sustainable development. Moreover, BSA epigraphical studies address the social organisation of building projects, the movement of craftsmen, and the long-distance reach of associated legal concepts of contract making.

This theme was initiated with a workshop on *Recent Approaches to the Study of Pottery: from Prehistory to the Byzantine Period* in December 2009, and a round-table on *Mobile Technologies across Dynamic Landscapes* in June 2010. The Laboratory's first Postgraduate Training course, an *Introduction to Ceramic Petrology*, held in April 2010 will be repeated in 2011 and probably annually or biennially thereafter.

PROJECTS

- *From Fabrics to Recipes to Landscapes: Linking Ancient and Modern Pottery Production on the Island of Aegina*. Building on the Fitch Laboratory's pioneering work on Kythera, which combined analysis of ancient samples with experimental replication and ethnographical work with contemporary potters, this is a study of the environmental and cultural dynamics affecting the development and decline of a specialised pottery production centre on a Mediterranean island. Aegina lies at the crossroads of land and sea routes between the mainland, the Cyclades and Crete. In the 2nd millennium BC, and again in the Archaic-Classical period, it was a large-scale producer and distributor of ceramic vessels. From the mid 19th to mid 20th century AD, Aeginetan water jars were mostly bound for the fast-developing urban centres of Athens and Peiraeus. This project focuses on the characterization of Aeginetan products and the establishment of criteria for their identification, as well as the reconstruction of local potting traditions through time and understanding of the internal variation observed, considering the role of raw materials, the nature of the shapes involved and their relationship to contemporary needs. Outcome: a monograph (2011) and articles. In collaboration with the Austrian Archaeological Institute. BSA contact: E. Kiriatzi (Director, Fitch Laboratory).
- *Exploring Neolithic Pottery Exchange Networks in Thessaly*. The Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology (2009-2013) will further develop her doctoral research on ceramic workshops in Neolithic Thessaly, considering material from neighbouring areas, and expanding upon the implications of her analytical work for our understanding

of social and exchange networks and reactions to technological innovation. Analysis of new finds from *Koutroulou Magoula* will form a major part of the study. Outcome: articles. Contact: A. Pentedeka (Fitch Laboratory).

- *The Dawn of 'Large-scale' Metal Production in the EBA Southern Aegean*. Evidence for relatively large-scale local production of copper, lead, and silver is first found in the southern Aegean during the EBA. To date, archaeometallurgical research in Aegean prehistory has focused on provenance and circulation and thus lags behind work on historical periods (itself pioneered by M. Georgakopoulou for the Fitch Laboratory as part of the *Kythera Island Project*). This project is more holistic, considering the implications of the widespread introduction of these metals and the relevant technologies in the communities concerned. Emphasis is placed on the technology and spatial distribution of the different stages in the production sequence, the identification of raw material sources, evidence for exploitation, technological similarities and differences within the region, and the nature and methods of production of early alloys. Contact: M. Georgakopoulou (Fitch Laboratory).

- A number of site-specific case studies by M. Georgakopoulou contribute to this broad research Theme: *Dhaskalio Kavos, Keros* (publication of EBA slags, ceramics, litharge, and artefacts mainly of copper and lead: project director C. Renfrew [Cambridge]); *Siphnos* (copper, lead, and silver production, study of lead and copper slags, and litharge: project director Z. Papadopoulou [Ministry of Culture and Tourism], in collaboration with NCSR Demokritos and the University of Heidelberg); *SE Attica* (silver production, study of primary litharge: project director O. Kakavoyianni [Ministry of Culture and Tourism], in collaboration with NCSR Demokritos). These studies illustrate different metal-related activities, e.g. primary copper production (Siphnos and Keros), lead/ silver production (Siphnos and SE Attica), and possible secondary metalworking and consumption (Keros). They also represent different contexts: Siphnos and SE Attica are rich in ore sources but Keros is not, and on Siphnos activity at a specialized mining/smelting site (Ag. Sostis) can be compared with that within a settlement (Akrotiraki). Output: a series of articles to be submitted in 2010-12. Contact: M. Georgakopoulou (Fitch Laboratory).

- *The Domestication of the Olive and Vine in the Aegean and Cyprus*. Following a long tradition of attention to botanical recovery in BSA excavations ever since the flagship British Academy Early Agriculture Project, this study addresses an issue of both historical and contemporary importance, as the performance of plant strains in varying environmental conditions is seen as an indicator for future sustainable development. Olive and vine cultivation has long been seen as fundamental to the emergence of state-level complex societies and the development of Minoan and Mycenaean palace economies from the Middle Bronze Age onwards. In the eastern Mediterranean, wine played a prominent social role with frequent ritual and symbolic significance. Such a role is also assumed in Late Neolithic Northern Greece, where it has been related to changing socio-economic conditions characterized by the emergence of elites for whom alcohol played an important part in hospitality and feasting. The origins of domestication, the routes that olive and vine followed from the core domestication area in the Levant towards the Aegean, or their possible indigenous development, are thus significant issues. This project aims to create reliable models and techniques to distinguish wild from domesticated olive and vine and to detect direct archaeobotanical evidence for early wine and olive oil production. Outcome: monograph. Contact: E. Margaritis (Leventis Fellow, Fitch Laboratory).

- *The Social and Economic Costs of Public Building in Greece*. Based on a collection of all Greek building contracts from the fifth to second centuries BC, this study maps the ways in which building projects across the Greek world share legal concepts of contract making and administration. Cities and sanctuaries hired architects and craftsmen from other projects, and in so doing transferred legal, administrative, and architectural ideas. What factors moved these craftsmen across the Mediterranean, seeking out work which was often very specialised? Since few cities at any one time could employ a permanent local workforce, a system of contracting work to travelling entrepreneurs evolved, and their routes can be traced in the building accounts of projects from Sicily to Syria. A central case study is the re-edition of all surviving inscriptions relating to the building of the Temple of Zeus at Lebadeia by the Boeotian Confederacy in the late third century BC. These inscriptions provide the most information about any single Greek public building project, including details of the administrative and legal functions of the temple builders (*naopoioi*), as well as a unique document charting the erection of a 15m long wall of stelai to display the contracts. Outcomes: *Building the Temple of Zeus at Lebadeia: the Inscribed Contracts* (monograph, Greek

Epigraphical Society, 2012); *Public Projects and Private Enterprise: the Greek Building Contracts* (monograph 2013). Contact: R. Pitt (BSA Assistant Director).

- *The Greek Fragments of Diocletian's Edict on Maximum Prices: Imperial Communication and Local Response*. A study of the surviving fragments from the province of Achaëa, with emphasis on the local historical context and the role of the physical inscription (its location and setting) in disseminating an Imperial edict to very variable local audiences. What was the motivation behind the edict, why was it set up in some places but not others, and what might this reveal about networks of communication by land and sea and the particular circumstances of certain areas? Contact: R. Pitt (BSA Assistant Director).

6) Building the Archive.

The definition, understanding and management of cultural heritage underpin a range of activities of major economic importance to both Britain and Greece, from tourism to maximising the research capacity of British university departments. BSA research encompasses sites of world significance, such as Knossos, and our constantly expanding archival, laboratory and museum collections, derived as they are from over a century of School activity, are of major importance for original research. Defining the archival is a central intellectual challenge for all engaged with our programmes, and represents a new strand of research for the School which we will seek to expand over the period of this Strategic Plan.

PROJECTS

- Defining and managing the archival record of a 125-year old institution with a diverse membership and an expanding research programme presents both practical and conceptual challenges. *Museums and Archives Online*, begun in 2009 using KE EMu software, will make the catalogues of our diverse collections (in the Archive, Fitch Laboratory, Stratigraphical Museum and Athens Museum) freely cross-searchable online. It also helps us to conceptualise and manage the transition between working documentation and archival material: the creation of 'digital from birth' archival records (both for archaeological and other research projects and for corporate activities) demands the adoption or creation of a wide range of standards. Work though 2011 will continue to focus upon the mapping of collections and the establishment of standards a significant number of which have been created *ab initio* and will be made freely available to the academic community. From 2012 onwards we will increase the pace of data input. The addition of new collections to the Archive, the consolidation of our corporate papers in Athens, and the fact that a significant portion of major collections are still uncatalogued, means that heavy investment in research time will be required to ensure that this material is appropriately evaluated, treated, and exploited in School projects. Priority will be given to securing external funding for archive internships to complete this work by the target date of 2015, and provide training opportunities to UK students. Contact: G. Bruseker (BSA IT Officer), A. Kakissis (BSA Archive).
- A number of our projects explore the relationship between past and present communities and the definition of, and significance attached to, 'archival' objects. A particular focus is the archival value of photographs and the definition of the 'archival image' in contemporary context.
 - i) At *Koutroulou Magoula*, an archaeological ethnography project accompanying the excavation assesses the local community's definition of cultural heritage, and the value they place upon it. Contact: Y. Hamilakis (Southampton).
 - ii) *Greek Photographies*: a workshop to explore the contemporary role of Greek photography is planned for Spring 2012. Issues to be addressed include: the position of photography in the Greek media; photography and discourses of truth about past and present societies; the visual representation of Greece and 'the Greeks' in historical and contemporary contexts; local and amateur photographic practices; the use of images in social practice (in mourning, as objects of veneration, commemoration and ornamentation); photography and memory; the relationship between photography and other visual media; Greek official and unofficial archival practices. Contacts: K. Kalantzis (Athens), C. Stewart (UCL).

- iii) *Anafi Exiles Archive*: study of the photographic archives of the community of political refugees created under the Metaxas dictatorship will be continued by M. Kenna (Swansea: Visiting Fellow 2008-9).
- The School exercises curatorial responsibility for a number of major collections outside Athens.
 - i) On *Kythera*, we collaborate with the UCL-based not-for-profit organisation *Conservators without Borders* to undertake conservation and safe storage of material from previous BSA work on the island, and to train local museum staff in basic conservation procedures. Contact: E. Kiriatzis (Fitch Laboratory).
 - ii) The *Knossos Collections Project*, for the cataloguing, conservation, and restoration of the Stratigraphical Museum collections, has treated just under half of the material in these collections and is expected to end by 2015. This project creates annual opportunities for conservation internships, and forms part of the School's graduate training activities. The Knossos catalogues form part of *Museums and Archives Online*, and will shortly be cross-searchable with Archive and Fitch holdings for co-ordinated access to material deriving from Knossian research. Contact: D. Evely (BSA, Knossos Curator).
- The role of our research in helping to determine appropriate site and regional management strategies has been particularly prominent in the cases of the *Knossos Urban Landscape Project* and the *Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeological Project*. Here too, this reflects a long history of engagement with local Ephoreias in site conservation and presentation (e.g. at Assiros, Palaikastro, Knossos [Villa Dionysus], Phylakopi, and Karphi).
- *Collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on the public presentation of monuments*. In the Roman theatre on the Sparta Acropolis, the first phase of excavation of the overlying Late Roman-Middle Byzantine settlement levels was completed in 2008, and specialist studies are nearing completion. This excavation forms part of a larger study of the theatre in preparation for the Greek Archaeological Service to undertake enhanced presentation and conservation of the monument. In collaboration with the E' EPIKA and the 5th EBA. Outcome: *BSA* article in 2013. Contact: C. Morgan (BSA Director).

BUILDING CAPACITY

- *Museums and Archives Online* (see above).
- Effective archaeological research in Greece demands long-term engagement with sites and regions which may only partially coincide with current research themes. Individual area plans (covering Crete, Sparta and Lakonia, and Lefkandi) established by the relevant area subcommittees embody this aspect of the planning and management of School research, and help to ensure that best use is made of the School's 'legacy' material from past projects in new research.
- Three well-established annual seminar series present research to an international audience and foster debate between different disciplinary traditions. *Upper House seminars* present current research by School members and/or arising from School projects; *Fitch Wiener seminars* in archaeological science are jointly hosted with the American School of Classical Studies; the *British-Irish Theory Seminar* (with the Irish Institute) provides a forum for doctoral and postdoctoral students from foreign schools and Greek institutions to discuss theoretical issues relevant to their (primarily archaeological) research. Further occasional series explore particular areas of interest: in 2011, a philosophy reading group will be established with the Research Centre for Greek Philosophy of the Academy of Athens (Contact: M. Schofield, BSA Chairman); from 2011, the BSA will share with the *École française d'Athènes* an annual themed *History and Anthropology Seminar*, the first theme of which will be 'memory and the uses of the past' (Contact: M. Couroucli, EfA; C. Morgan, BSA Director).
- We sustain a varied publication programme via our *Annual*, *Studies*, and *Supplementary Volume* series. BSA publications are available on JStor with a three-year rolling wall. From 2011, publication of the *Annual* by Cambridge University Press in print and rolling electronic form will enable a wider range of research (especially in art and science-based archaeology) to be supported effectively, with online provision for extensive illustrations, and the short lead-times required by the scientific community. We are currently reviewing our monograph publication policy and production arrangements to address similar concerns of cost, rigour and impact. Podcasting (initiated for

our 2010 conference *Private and Public Medical Traditions in Greece and the Balkans*) will be further developed on www.bsa.ac.uk, exploiting the multi-media archiving facilities of our EMu software.

- An important innovation in the current plan is our first formal, extended collaboration with the broadcast media in the BBC engagement with the *Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeological Project*. Not only will the resulting documentary enhance the reach of the School's work, but the BBC's investment in computer generated imagery is already producing a form of research output which could not otherwise be funded.

- Over its 125 year history, the School has supported the work of individual creative artists in many media. Since 2001-2, the Prince of Wales' Bursary for the Arts has provided financial support for one practitioner per year, resulting in a range of work in media from glass to watercolour, and in major public and private commissions (notably for the Eden Project and the Royal Opera House). In addition to an annual event held in Athens to present the work of the current award holder, it is planned to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the award with a small exhibition of the work of previous award holders in the context of the School's 125th anniversary celebration in the British Academy in 2011. Expanding our support for the creative arts is now a priority, not least as the sector comes under increasing financial pressure despite being a significant source of income and international esteem for the UK. In 2010, the School secured external funding to create its first dedicated studio space, and we are now building on this success in working to develop links with UK art schools and programmes to increase the number and diversity of practitioners working in the School. Contact: C. Morgan (BSA Director), V. Weissmann (BSA, Prince of Wales Bursary Award Committee).