

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR RESEARCH 2009-2014

The School's Strategic Plan for Research is driven by our commitment to conduct and facilitate (alone or in collaboration) innovative research into all aspects of Hellenic culture from prehistoric to modern times. The Plan is articulated around a series of major themes, each promoting broad inter-regional and diachronic comparison. Aligned with one or more of these themes are individual projects drawn from the spectrum of the School's subject coverage (notably archaeology, history, anthropology and the social sciences, and the fine and applied arts). We conduct and support projects which make significant original contributions to knowledge in their own right, but which in combination offer long-term perspectives on contemporary questions, highlighting the importance to current social policy of humanities scholarship in its full depth and breadth. Themes are further explored via conferences and workshops designed variously to develop aspects of work in progress and to articulate and build upon the major academic contributions arising from research conducted by or via the School. As appropriate, we will prioritise use of our endowed funds, Fellowships, and Studentships to fill gaps in knowledge (including primary data) relevant to our major research themes. In addition, we note areas where our graduate training courses align with specific research themes. We continue to seek collaboration with other BASIS institutions in developing specific projects of common interest, whether that commonality is defined in terms of geography, subject, or methodology.

BACKGROUND

The objectives outlined in this Strategic Plan are defined at a time of significant change in the organisation underpinning the School's research activities.

- i) The Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters (*CSAL*) now provides formal co-ordination of research in areas other than archaeology, recognising that the fewer legal constraints on the conduct of non-archaeological projects in Greece create a correspondingly greater role for a UK-based committee in drawing UK academic interests into the School. The *CSAL* was established by Council in June 2009, its membership was approved in October 2009, and the first meeting took place on 12th November 2009. Projects included in this Plan thus represent work currently in planning/progress and/or the initial work of the *CSAL*. *This Strategic Plan will therefore be reviewed in October 2010, when it will be expanded to include a full programme from the CSAL.*
- ii) The terms of reference for School Committees and Subcommittees adopted by Council in June 2009 assign responsibility for evaluating project applications and monitoring progress towards completion to the Committee for Archaeology (*CfA*; formerly with Fieldwork Committee) and the *CSAL*. The Fitch Laboratory Subcommittee continues to perform these functions for the Laboratory, as well as monitoring the work of its Fellows: its new reporting line (to the *CfA* rather than directly to the Council) reflects the *CfA*'s wider remit as an archaeological research committee, and will further improve integration of the work of the Laboratory in School research.
- iii) 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. Our current field projects, for example, can be reviewed on <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>, following the

Projects and Archaeology links. Still more are in writing-up stage and very close to completion. In addition, 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, 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 services and ensuring the effective promotion of the resulting research. We maintain Upper House, Fitch Wiener, and British-Irish Theory Seminar series in order to present highly varied research and debate to international audiences. We also sustain a varied publication programme via the School's *Annual*, *Studies*, and *Supplementary Volume* series despite financial constraints, and will continue to explore electronic options and cost savings in order to maintain the volume and quality of our output while increasing its reach and impact. Finally, effective archaeological research in Greece demands long-term engagement with sites and regions of a kind which may only partially coincide with current research themes. The individual area plans (covering Crete, Sparta and Lakonia, and Lefkandi) established on behalf of the CfA by the relevant area subcommittees particularly embody this aspect of the planning and management of 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 thinking about relations between Greece and her neighbours offer insight into contemporary questions? . Contemporary relations are frequently defined and legitimated with reference to the past, and often conflicting or contested perceptions of the past. Archaeological and historical research is essential to assess, but also to understand, the contexts of these claims and counter-claims. This theme is addressed both in the projects presented below and by those listed under Theme 3.

i) *The Hellenisation of Macedonia*: this programme focuses on technological change in (primarily coastal) Macedonia, its social underpinnings, and its effects on cultural behaviour and economic organisation both in terms of production and of consumption practices. A successful pilot phase on Late Bronze Age data was completed in 2009: the project will now be expanded and developed to investigate the Bronze and post-Bronze Age eras, notably the phase just before and during Greek colonisation. Primarily focused on analysis of ceramic production, the project also includes a study of technological change in production and consumption practices concerned with food, and with metallurgy, and analysis of vessel contents, especially those, such as plant oils, linked to the exploitation of luxury products and where comparison can be made between northern and southern Aegean evidence. This project 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. Conducted by the Fitch Laboratory in collaboration with the Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki, and NSRF Demokritos: principal funding from the Greek State (EU Thales programme, application in process). Output: collaborative articles. BSA contact: Dr E. Kiriatzi (Fitch Laboratory).

ii) *Byzantium, East and West*: interconnections between craftsmen, architects and their patrons under the Byzantine Empire cut across modern political borders. Not only do these patterns provide an alternative model for cultural connections, but 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 movements of the 1880s, for some 70 years sponsored British architects to travel and to document monuments across the Aegean and Near East with the intention that they use the ideas gained within their practices in Britain. The architects of the BRF used the BSA as their institutional base. The unique archive of their activities, housed in the School, includes records of monuments now lost, documents phases of change in the turbulent early decades of the 20th century (e.g. the re-Christianisation of monuments in Thessaloniki), and 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, two travelling exhibitions held in 2008-9, and our success in completing digitisation of a substantial portion of the Fund's archive, this project will now move to more systematic research into all of these themes. In association with the Royal Institute of British Architects, and with collaboration sought from the Byzantine and Christian Museum, Athens, and the Museum of Byzantine Culture, Thessaloniki. Output: edited volume of essays developed from a conference to be held in 2012; exhibition in Athens in 2011. BSA contact: Ms A. Kakissis (Archive).

iii) *Eleutherios Venizelos*: research towards a major new biography of Venizelos by Michael Llewellyn Smith (2006 Visiting Fellow) has been conducted in association with the School. Its publication is planned for late 2012-2013, to coincide with 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, the National Research Foundation, Athens University, and the American College) in organising a workshop focused on this period to coincide with the publication of the biography. Output: workshop in late 2012-2013. Contact: Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith.

iv) *The Borders of Europe?* This programme focuses on Greek understanding of the concept of Europe over the past century. 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? Contacts: Prof. K. Featherstone (LSE), Dr C. Stewart (UCL). Outcome: conference with a linked book (2013).

2) Comparative Perceptions of Colonialism in the Mediterranean and the Near East

For over 150 years, Britain has engaged on a variety of governmental and socio-political levels with Greece and the Near East, from the Ionian government 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 how far can we learn from them and from the varieties of dissenting opinion expressed at various points in time?

i) *Mandate: Comparative analysis of the nature and perceptions of British politics from the mid 19th century British Government until the independence of Cyprus in 1960.* A collaborative programme with the Council for British Research in the Levant. Contacts: Prof. R. Beaton (King's College London), Dr. B. Finlayson (CBRL). Output: conference on Cyprus in 2012 with a linked book in 2014.

ii) *Noel Baker family archive:* the BSA Archive has recently been privileged to receive a large part of the archive of the Noel Baker family, one of the longest continually resident British families in Greece. Papers relating to the early years of the Noels on Euboea, and their correspondence with leading British Philhellenes, such as Lord Byron and George Finlay, have been catalogued and evaluated by Dr Eleftheria Daleziou, who will use the later material within this collection in her work on the Dragoumis family and Anglo-Hellenic relations in the inter-war years. We will seek to promote the use of this collection widely within the UK: it will form part of iii) below, and of S. Assinder's Cambridge doctoral research on the reception of Modern Greece in British Literature, 1866-1901. More recent material, especially relating to the period from the second world war to the independence of Cyprus, will be studied in connection with project i) above. Contact: Ms A. Kakissis (Archive).

iii) *Byron's War: the Greek revolution and the English romantic imagination.* Byron's writings about Greece, and his heroic role in the armed struggle to establish Greece as a modern nation state, 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). This, in turn, will be 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: Prof. R. Beaton (King's College London). Research supported by a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship, and the BSA Visiting Fellowship 2010-2011.

iv) *British Engagement with Contemporary Greek Culture in the Post-war Years,* focusing on the role of the British Council in the dissemination of the work of Greek artists and literary figures during the 1940s and 1950s. Contact: Prof. P. Mackridge (Oxford). Outcome: one-day workshop, with papers to be presented as a themed edition of a Modern Greek journal.

v) *BSA 125th Anniversary.* The occasion of the School's 125th anniversary in 2011 offers the opportunity to reflect upon our role as a cultural and diplomatic institution in Britain, Greece, and Cyprus. Building upon previous institutional histories of the School, we will focus instead on the origins of the School in the context of 18th-19th century UK academic engagement with Greece, our relationship with major Greek cultural institutions (such as the National Archaeological Museum), our role in the development of Commonwealth cultural institutes, our support for creative artists of all kinds, and the future diplomatic and educational role of institutions like the BSA in Europe and beyond. Contacts: Dr C. Stray (Swansea); Prof. C. Morgan (Director).

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

Urban centres respond to, accommodate, and sometimes constrain demographic change. In the short term, migration may cause massive social 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 either situation operate on many levels, 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 source of experience and ideas, as well as being the source of the cultural heritage which we now define and manage.

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. Current BSA archaeological projects take this 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. Our 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 '*Migration, Identity and Mobile Technologies*' research strand addresses the impact of technological innovation and changes in markets (see projects listed under themes 1, 4 and 5): in June 2010, the Laboratory will organise a weekend round-table on *Mobile Technologies across Dynamic Landscapes*, bringing together specialists in archaeology, anthropology and material science. 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.

i) **Knossos.** Current research features a series of interlinked projects focused on this major Eastern Mediterranean centre, which build on and exploit over a century of British work at the site. Work is also on schedule to ensure the submission of the major outstanding publications by 2011 (E. Hatzaki, Little Palace North excavations as articles for *BSA*, *Temple Tomb* as a monograph; R. Sweetman, Roman remains from rescue excavations as a *BSA* article; S. Hood and G. Cadogan, *Knossos: Early Minoan Excavations*; C. Knappett, C. Macdonald and I. Mathioudaki, *Knossos: from First to Second Palaces*; P. Tomkins, *Neolithic Knossos I*; C. Macdonald, *The Southwest Houses*, Hellenistic kilns as a *BSA* article; V. Isaakidou, *Bones from the Labyrinth*; 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 *Knossos Urban Landscape Project* (2005-2008 field seasons, since 2009 in study phase) 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' ΕΠΙΚΑ. Knossos remains among the earliest sedentary village communities in Europe, and is a central community for 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 and sustainability, and upon numerous significant transitions in long-term perspective. Preliminary publications (4 published/in press) significantly change our understanding of the form and organisation of the city over its 7,000 year history (from Neolithic to Byzantine times), and provide comprehensive data to aid management of the archaeological zone as the Herakleion suburbs spread southwards. The next phase (at least five further seasons) includes specialist studies of individual periods, materials and resources (e.g. quarries), and at least one season of geophysical prospection (2011). Output: extended report to *BSA* in 2011, then electronic publication of GIS and databases, accompanied and followed by articles on specialist studies. BSA Contact: Prof. T. Whitelaw (UCL).

Neolithic Knossos: Early Settlement on the Kephala Hill. A study of the location and form of the earliest Neolithic-Early Minoan settlement beneath the later palace, combining reappraisal of previous test excavations, 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 through 2010; monograph to be submitted late in 2011. Contact: Dr P. Tompkins (Sheffield).

The Bronze Age Town at Knossos: excavation on Lower Gypsades. By contrast with the palace itself, and a few elite mansions close to it, 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 will guide excavation to begin in 2012. Contacts: Prof. J. Bennett (Sheffield), Dr A. Bogaard (Oxford), Prof. E. Hatzaki (Cincinnati).

Elsewhere on Crete, we envisage that the submission of excavation publications at two further urban centres, Archaic-Hellenistic Praisos and the Bronze Age settlement and later sanctuary at Palaikastro, are likely to be followed by renewed excavation, perhaps from 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.

ii) **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 has been a major development of excavations undertaken in the 1960s, concentrating on the transition between the LBA and EIA, for which the site has a significance within the Aegean and beyond. Major findings include a succession of elite residences (Megara) with annexes, the changing planning and form of which raise questions about the activities performed and the role of their occupants within the community; major fortifications raised and then later abandoned; evidence for ritual activities in structures within the settlement and beside the fortifications; and a range of manufacturing activities. The external connections of the community are investigated both 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 are scheduled for 2009-2012, with the aim of renewing excavation from 2013. Outcome: a major *BSA* report in 2010 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: Prof. I.S. Lemos (Oxford).

At *Karphi* in east Crete, a final study season will take place in 2010 following the 2008 pilot excavation at the high-altitude LBA/EIA transitional settlement: this campaign investigated the town's extent, chronology and stratigraphy, with excavation focused on four large building complexes. Outcome: preliminary report in *BSA* for submission late in 2009; monograph. Contact: Dr S. Wallace (Warsaw).

iii) **Household and territory.** *Koutoulou Magoula*, Thessaly (Phthiotis): excavation of a Middle Neolithic tell site, investigating settlement and households with particular reference to issues of social memory and concepts of space and time, and emphasizing the importance of approaching the Middle

Neolithic independently, rather than just as a transitional phase towards the Late Neolithic institutionalisation of elite power. 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 Ephoria of Palaeoanthropology and Spelaeology for Northern Greece. BSA contact: Dr Y. Hamilakis (Southampton).

Kouphovouno. From 1999-2007, one of the very few Middle to Late Neolithic sites in southern Greece was excavated by an Anglo-French team (co-funded by the BSA and École française d'Athènes), revealing rich evidence for 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 (facilitated by the award of the School's 2009-2010 Visiting Fellowship to Prof. C. Mee), a new project to investigate a Roman rural residence located in a separate part of this site will begin with geophysical prospection in 2010, followed by excavation. The project contributes to work on the periurban development of Sparta, a city whose urban centre has been intensively studied by the School but whose territory is largely known from surface survey. More detailed knowledge of the nature of rural residence, and especially the environmental and subsistence data retrieved via excavation, will not only change our understanding of Sparta, but will open up wider comparisons with the different circumstances of the veteran colony in Patras or with Roman Knossos. This is the latest in a long sequence of complementary excavation and survey projects undertaken in Lakonia which have relied upon the School as a stable presence in the region, and as the sponsor of publications and conferences which have drawn together regional connections. Outcome: *BSA* articles. Contact: Dr R. Sweetman (St. Andrews).

iv) **Text and authority.** *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 Achaea, 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: Mr R. Pitt (Assistant Director).

Adapting to Rome: analysis of the spread of Roman citizenship in the province of Achaea, as attested in the epigraphical record, addressing issues such as patterns of patronage and the impact on family relations and legal rights of accommodation to the Imperial power. After an initial focus on Achaea, the second stage of this study will involve wider comparison with neighbouring provinces. Contact: Mr J.S. Balzat (Newcastle).

The Unity of Greek Law. Emphasizing the role of documents, a reappraisal of the importance of shared legal concepts (*contra* Finley) and forms of contract, the role of mobility across the Greek world (including that of specialists such as judges) and the creation of new law codes in the Hellenistic period. Outcome: a conference in Spring 2011. Contact: Mr R. Pitt (Assistant Director).

v) **Migration and the development of Athens.** *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 the initial anthropological fieldwork was completed. Addressing issues such as the relationship between family connections and changed building patterns, and the reception of more recent migrants into the area. Contact: Dr R. Hirschon (Oxford: Visiting Fellow 2007-8). Following from this work, the Committee for Society,

Arts, and Letters will look 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 present in Athens on which there is considerable existing UK expertise. This aims: i) to widen the scope of UK research in established areas both by introducing a new set of case material and by contact with Greek colleagues; ii) to complement current Greek interest in the area (in both academic research and public policy) and thus to offer expertise which may in the longer term trigger Greek financial investment in UK-originated projects.

4) Island 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 common 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. In this Theme, 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 long distance trade and migration routes? 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? 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? Fitch Laboratory research on this theme also includes projects listed under Theme 5 below. 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. We therefore propose to organise a conference in 2014 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: Prof. C. Morgan (Director).

i) *Ithaca*. A study of the settlement history of Ithaca from prehistory to the Venetian period which 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. Questions focus on Ithaca’s role within the local island network, the impact of shifts between independence and integration into major empires, and trading connections. Output: 2 preliminary articles already published, an edited volume on Ionian island survey for submission in 2010, and a monograph in 2012. As a follow-up to this work, a pre-war BSA excavation of a Classical shrine on the Akarnanian coast, at Astakos, will be published as a BSA article. Contact: Prof. C. Morgan (Director). A programme of petrographical analysis aimed at defining Kephallonian, Ithacesian and Lefkadian storage and cookware workshops was defined in autumn 2009 and will be pursued by the Williams Fellow through 2010. Output: articles. Contact: Dr A. Pentedeka (Fitch Laboratory).

ii) *The Kythera Island Project*. A diachronic research project that combines re-assessment of the results of the 1960s BSA excavations at the multi-period site of Kastri, a large-scale field survey, investigation of exceptionally rich archival material in Kythera, Venice and London, and the study of the island’s ecology, thus addressing most of the main questions of this Theme. The project will proceed to

publication with a final study season in 2011. Of particular significance is the involvement of the Fitch Laboratory, for example in developing methodology to document metallurgical landscapes and to date survey pottery in relation to workshop traditions, and latterly in establishing the first major analytical programme on Medieval pottery fabrics in the Aegean, seeking to identify the extent and nature of local products versus imports. Outcomes: further specialist articles, a monograph series (3 volumes) and an interactive database. Contacts: Dr E. Kiriati (Fitch Laboratory), Dr C. Broodbank (UCL).

iii) The *Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeological Project* investigates a major port of entry to the Peloponnese, originally on the coast of SE Lakonia but now submerged, which enables us to link School work on the islands of Kythera and Antikythera with that in central and southern Lakonia (especially via the Lakonia survey, 1983-1988, and the newly published major excavations at the Mycenaean centres of the Menelaion and Agios Stephanos). Partially explored by the BSA in 1968, renewed work demonstrates Final Neolithic-LHIIIC, Classical-Hellenistic and Roman/Byzantine occupation, and a very extensive Bronze Age town with evidence of a large elite residence. Geomorphological study will address the location of the harbour(s) and the process by which the town became submerged, and 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, article on survey techniques in 2009, monograph in 2015. In collaboration with the Ephoreia of Underwater Antiquities and the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research. BSA contact: Dr J. Henderson (Nottingham).

iv) *Keros*: excavation of two major EBA cult deposits at Kavos and an extensive (largely later) EBA settlement on neighbouring Dhaskalio was completed in 2008. Continuous study will take place from 2008-2010, with particular attention to the nature of ritual activity, the depositional practices affecting the large quantity of Cycladic figurines recovered, characterisation of the Special deposits and comparison between them and the settlement, and the wider regional role of the site as a whole. Rich evidence for EBA metallurgy is noted under theme 5 below. In connection with this project, we note the full publication in 2007 of the School's previous work on Keros, with its documentation, through ceramics, of extensive island interconnections, as well as our publications of Markiani on Amorgos (2006) and Phylakopi on Melos (2007). The Fitch Laboratory continues to underpin this work through its long-term development of ceramic petrology in the Aegean: among recent outputs, see the 2008 Exeter PhD thesis of J. Hilditch (a member of the Keros team). Outcome: preliminary reports in *BSA* 2007 and 2010; 3 volume final report 2010-2011. Contact: Prof. C. Renfrew (Cambridge).

v) *Exile Islands*. On *Anafi*, anthropological study of the descendants of the community of political refugees created under the Metaxas dictatorship will be completed by M. Kenna (Swansea: Visiting Fellow 2008-9), and work on the handwritten exile newspapers produced on the island will continue. A workshop on islands as places of political exile will be organised in 2011. Contacts: Prof. M. Kenna (Swansea), Dr H. Fleischer (Athens).

5) Technological Landscapes

The diachronic study of technological practice, the reproduction of technological traditions, and the transfer of technological knowledge within and across certain landscapes are central questions under this Theme. There is an intimate

connection with the issues of migration and cross-border connections emphasized under previous Themes. Research in the Fitch Laboratory is characterised by the development of 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 innovatively both to proto-historical periods (in *The Hellenisation of Macedonia*) and, on Kythera, to historical (notably Roman and medieval) material. A further essential element is the study of modern and early modern workshops and craftsmen, collecting evidence of industries that are rapidly disappearing across Greece. In addition to the projects listed below, many of those under Themes 1, 3 and 4 have a significant technological aspect (see e.g. *The Hellenisation of Macedonia*, the *Kythera Island Project*, and research on *Ithaca*). A workshop on *Recent Approaches to the Study of Pottery: from Prehistory to the Byzantine Period*, co-organised with the Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki, the Democritus University of Thrace, and the University of Cincinnati, will be held on 11th-12 December 2009 (BSA contact: Dr E. Kiriatzi). The Laboratory's first Postgraduate Training course, an *Introduction to Ceramic Petrology*, will be held in April 2010.

Research on this Theme is not confined to material analysis and craft production. 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. Research in bioarchaeology features work on the domestication of the olive and vine.

i) *From fabrics to recipes to landscapes: linking ancient and modern pottery production on the island of Aegina*. Building on the pioneering work of the Fitch Laboratory on Kythera, which combined analysis of ancient samples with experimental replication and ethnographical work with contemporary potters, this project is a study of the environmental and cultural dynamics affecting the development (and decline) of a specialised pottery production centre on a Mediterranean island over time. 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 (2009-2010) and articles. In collaboration with the Austrian Archaeological Institute. BSA contact: Dr E. Kiriatzi (Fitch Laboratory).

ii) *Exploring Neolithic pottery exchange networks in Thessaly*. The Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology (Dr. A. Pentedeka, appointed in October 2009) 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. Outcome: articles. Contact: Dr A. Pentedeka (Fitch Laboratory).

iii) *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. In this respect, it lags behind work on historical periods (itself pioneered by Dr Myrto 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: Dr. 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 Prof. C. Renfrew [Cambridge]); *Siphnos* (copper, lead, and silver production, study of lead and copper slags, and litharge: project director Dr Z. Papadopoulou [Greek Ministry of Culture], in collaboration with NCSR Demokritos and the University of Heidelberg); *SE Attica* (silver production, study of primary litharge: project director Ms O. Kakavoyianni [Greek Ministry of Culture], in collaboration with NCSR Demokritos and the Ministry of Culture). 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 (Ayios Sostis) can be compared with that within a settlement (Akrotiraki). Output: a series of articles to be submitted in 2009-2010. Contact: Dr. M. Georgakopoulou (Fitch Laboratory).

iv) *The domestication of the olive and vine in the Aegean and Cyprus*. Following a long-standing tradition of attention to botanical recovery in BSA excavations, ever since the flagship British Academy Early Agriculture Project, this latest project 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 in particular 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 the changing socio-economic conditions of this period, characterized by the emergence of elites for whom the social uses of 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 involves the direct analysis of charred remains of olive and vine found in securely dated archaeological contexts in Cyprus, the Aegean and mainland Greece. These remains will be analysed to a) create reliable models and techniques for the distinction of wild and domesticated olive and vine and, b) detect *direct* archaeobotanical evidence for early wine and olive oil production, e.g. pressed grapes and crushed olive stones. The following steps will be taken: 1) create a database of detailed descriptions of individual specimens from selected modern wild and domesticated varieties of olive and vine growing in Greece and Cyprus. This will be used to define the morphological attributes that permit the statistically reliable separation of wild and domesticated forms in the archaeobotanical record. 2) Apply these results to the very rich Classical period archaeobotanical samples containing olive stones and grape pips. Because of their date, these samples are considered *a priori* to be domesticated. They therefore constitute an excellent test case for the hypotheses formulated under 1). 3) apply the formulae, if shown to be robust, to material from sites spanning the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age in Greece and Cyprus. Outcome: monograph. Contact: Dr E. Margaritis (Fitch Laboratory).

v) *The social and economic costs of public building in Greece*. Based on a collection of all Greek building contracts, fifth to second centuries BC, this project maps the ways in which different 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 is often very specialist? Since few cities at any one time could employ a permanent local workforce, a system of contracting out 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 (*naopoiot*), 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, 2010); *Public Projects and Private Enterprise: the Greek Building Contracts* (monograph 2013). Contact: Mr R. Pitt (Assistant Director).

6) Cultural heritage

BSA research activity contributes to the understanding and management of cultural heritage in a variety of ways. The value of the results of our research in helping to determine appropriate site and regional management strategies has been particularly prominent in the development of the *Knossos Urban Landscape Project* and the *Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeological Project*. But 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). In terms of assessing the definition of, and values placed upon, cultural heritage by the local community, the archaeological ethnography project which accompanies the *Koutroulou Magoula* excavation is a notable development. In addition, we note the following areas of our activity:

i) Exercising curatorial responsibility for major collections. On Kythera, the School collaborates 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: Dr E. Kiriati (Fitch Laboratory).

At Knossos, the *Knossos Collections Project*, which undertakes cataloguing, conservation, and restoration of the Stratigraphical Museum collections, will resume in Spring 2010 on the Curator's return from secondment, with an expected completion date of 2014. This project, which has already treated some 15,000 boxes of material (just under half of the collection), has created a number of opportunities for conservation internships, and forms part of the School's graduate training activities. The inclusion of the catalogues within the School's *Museums and Archives Online* project (see iii below) will make them cross-searchable with Archive and Fitch holdings for co-ordinated access to material deriving from Knossian research, and will thus promote the wider use of our collections. Contact: Dr D. Evely (Knossos Curator).

ii) Collaboration with the Ministry of Culture on the public presentation of monuments. In the Roman theatre on the Sparta Acropolis, excavation of the overlying Late Roman-Middle Byzantine settlement levels will be completed in 2010, and followed by two years of study. 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' EΠΚΑ and the 5th EBA. Outcome: *BSA* articles in 2010, 2013. Contact: Prof. C. Morgan (Director).

iii) Research activities undertaken in connection with our commitment to present our Museum catalogues and Archive collections online (see Corporate Plan section 1.3). This *Museums and Archives Online* project has been advanced significantly by the purchase in October 2009 of KE Software's EMu package and its customisation to accommodate our varied collections in a unified, cross-searchable database, with controlled web access. However, the addition of new collections to the Archive through welcome donations, the consolidation of our Corporate papers in Athens, and the fact that a significant portion of major collections are still uncatalogued, means that a heavy investment in research time must be made over the period of this Plan 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 and provide training opportunities to graduates from the UK. Contact: Ms A. Kakissis (Archive).

iv) Support for the work of individual creative artists. 2012 will see the 10th anniversary of the Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts. We propose to mark the occasion with an online exhibition of the work of award holders. It is a strategic objective of the School to enhance its facilities for artists by the creation of dedicated studio space. Contact: Prof. C. Morgan (Director).