



THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS STRATEGIC PLAN FOR RESEARCH 2015-2020

The British School at Athens is the United Kingdom's hub for advanced research in the humanities and social sciences in Greece and its wider Balkan, Levantine, Mediterranean, and European contexts. The School conducts, enables and promotes research of international excellence, exploring the impact of Hellenism worldwide. Its projects make significant original contributions to knowledge and offer long-term perspectives on contemporary questions.

The School will exploit its historical presence and strategic location on the borders of a Europe undergoing major economic, social and political change 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 the region, and of their social consequences. The wider reach of Hellenism and the products of Anglo-Hellenic cultural engagement are explored from comparative perspectives, contributing to the dialogue of cultural diplomacy which is essential to effective UK engagement in the region. This plan introduces major new projects; projects which connect past and present research to advance current debate; and projects which give a new relevance to the School's legacy data. The School's work is characterized by innovation: the methodologies developed and data obtained in turn inspire and sustain new generations of researchers. Creative and effective use of our archive, collections and legacy data is a priority.

Our strategic objectives are pursued via six interdisciplinary research themes which promote broad inter-regional and diachronic comparisons: *Battle Lines: World War 1 and the Macedonia Front* (pp.2-3); *Modernity and the Arts* (pp.3-5); *Connecting the Mediterranean: Crossing Borders, Defining Regions* (pp.5-9); *Shaping the Mediterranean City* (pp.9-12); *Materials, Technologies and Innovation* (pp.12-13); and *Building the Archive* (pp.13-15). 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. If appropriate, we may prioritise use of restricted funds to fill gaps in knowledge relevant to our research themes.

The School builds capacity for wide-ranging research beyond these immediate objectives. Its mission to promote UK research in Greece and facilitate the work of its individual members leaves a significant part of its diverse research-related activity outside the scope of planned themes. Research in ancient and medieval philosophy, in which the School is developing a speciality, is most commonly an individual or small group pursuit, for example, and a range of similarly small group projects appear in the *Research Strategy for Knossos*. The unique facilities and expertise of the Fitch Laboratory attract researchers from around the world, promoting an international network of collaborations. A vital part of our work consists of supporting independent researchers and students who need to work through the School (in part to meet Greek administrative requirements), 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 this Strategic Plan, we emphasize the nature of our enabling activity in providing targeted facilities and services, and ensuring the effective publication and promotion of the resulting research. Current field projects can be viewed on <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>: more are in the writing-up stage and near completion.

From the outbreak of the first Balkan War in 1912 to the end of the First World War in 1918, Macedonia was the field of conflicts that shaped Greece and the Balkans. The period was marked by an extraordinary internationalism as a result of the population movements caused by troop movements and the shifting of national borders. Thessaloniki, a cosmopolitan port newly incorporated into the Greek State, was physically transformed. The politics, art and literature of the period, and the achievements of the British Salonica Force, form part of wider international remembrance of Greece's role in World War 1.

PROJECTS

- ***Archaeology Behind the Battle Lines: Macedonia 1915-1919.*** The archaeological activity of both the British Salonica Force and the French Army of the Orient during the World War 1 set our understanding of ancient Macedonia on a new footing. The resulting collections of antiquities are now held in Thessaloniki, London, Paris, Edinburgh and Oxford, and items continue to be found in private hands. Scholars such as Ernest Gardner, Eustratios Pelekides and Leon Rey helped to lay the foundations for the work of subsequent generations of scholars. With the centenary of the Salonika Campaign approaching, an exhibition *Archaeology behind the Battle Lines: Thessaloniki in the Turbulent Years (1912–1922)* has already been held in Thessaloniki: this was followed by a workshop at the British Museum which reviewed the sites and objects uncovered and looked back at a century of research. Publication of a book arising from the workshop is in process, work on the British Museum collection continues, and a network has been formed linking curators responsible for Salonica Front material and archival records in the British Museum, the Musée du Louvre, the BSA, the Ashmolean Museum and the National Museum of Scotland. Efforts to locate additional material continue. Contact: A. Shapland (British Museum).
- ***Salonica and the Macedonian Front.*** A conference in Thessaloniki in 2017-18 will bring together experts in the various political, military, social, economic and cultural aspects of World War 1 in northern Greece to contribute to a new and integrated account which illuminates the Macedonian experience. Matters to be reviewed include the background in Greek politics; the experience of Greek administration of Salonica and southern Macedonia following the liberation of the city in 1912; the nature and achievements of the Greek provisional government of Venizelos in 1916-17, and its relations with the allied armies and governments; military strategy and tactics, and the experience of the troops; the allied presence, *entente* strategic aims, and relations with the Greek authorities; the Greek military contribution; inter-allied cooperation and tensions; Bulgarian/Austrian/German perspectives; battlefields and war cemeteries. The impact of the allied presence on the society and economy of the area of the encampment will be considered, as will be the effects of the division of Greece in the area; intercommunal relations; the refugee question during the war; the Great Fire of 1917, and the redevelopment of the city and its effects on the different communities. Cultural and literary aspects include the work of war artists and photographers, and the art, literature and archaeological research resulting from the allied presence. In collaboration with the Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, the Imperial War Museum, and the British Embassy in Greece. Contact: M. Llewellyn Smith (BSA).
- ***CENDARI (The Collaborative European Digital Archive Infrastructure)***, which brings together partners from across Europe to deliver an enhanced integrated platform which will provide and facilitate access to

existing archives and resources, is currently focused on the period of the First World War. CENDARI aims to create an easily accessible and methodically broad research environment, enhancing information already visible on-line and assisting archives to present their digital collections alongside those of other institutions with similar holdings. It brings together computer scientists, historians and with those responsible for research infrastructure (archives, libraries and other digital projects) to improve the conditions for historical scholarship in Europe. As part of the World War 1 project, the BSA has submitted from the Noel-Baker Family Papers (1914-18) diaries, correspondence and photos from Irene (a nurse in the Red Cross) and Philip Noel-Baker (a captain in the Friend's Ambulance Unit) during their front-line service in France and Italy. CENDARI partners Include: King's College London, Trinity College Dublin, the Free University, Berlin, the University of Birmingham, the University of Stuttgart, and the European Library in the Netherlands. Contact: A. Kakissis (BSA Archivist).

MODERNITY AND THE ARTS

For the European artistic avante-garde of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the ancient and medieval Mediterranean was a rich source of images, ideas, stories and colour. Contemporary Greek artists too demonstrated complex reactions not only to antiquity and to ideals of traditional life, but also to the work of their European counterparts. The role of the Greek diaspora as patrons and practitioners should be considered too. The place of the antique in the creation of the modern is thus a rich and complex theme, with multiple national trends and voices. While our research focuses on Britain and post-independence Greece, comparison is also made with other European traditions and (especially via *Latin in the Levant*) the cultural background provided by earlier histories of eastern elite engagement with aspects of western culture.

PROJECTS

- ***Byzantium and Modernism: the British Arts and Crafts Movement and the Byzantine Monuments of Greece (1888-1910)***. Following the success of the School's 2014 London conference on *Byzantium and British Heritage*, the School will collaborate with the Byzantine and Christian Museum in Athens to stage an exhibition (with a catalogue, lectures and an outreach programme) in June-December 2016. The exhibition tells for the first time the stories of the rich relationship between Greece's Byzantine heritage and the artists of the British Arts and Crafts Movement, and of the role of London-based Greek patrons in advancing their work. The exhibition will revisit Byzantium's modernism and explore the fascination which the physical remains of Byzantine cultural heritage held for the later nineteenth-century avant-garde. Selected drawings, textiles and furnishings by British Arts and Crafts artists will travel from the UK to Greece to be exhibited alongside photographs, drawings and artists' notebooks from the Archive of the British School at Athens, and icons, wall-paintings, sculpture, photographs and other archaeological and archival material from the rich Collections and Archives of the Byzantine and Christian Museum. Contact: A. Kakissis (BSA Archivist).
- ***A Tangled Web. Byzantium in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-century Europe***. While the historiography of Classical art is quite well-understood, that of Byzantine studies remains unwritten. Using the Byzantine Research Fund Archive and, more specifically, its members, as a platform, we will apply for a Leverhulme International Network grant to explore how the study of Byzantium shaped Modern Greece and consequently Modern Europe. BRF members were an eclectic and little-known group of scholars, architects and eminent individuals (ranging from Gertrude Bell to O.M. Dalton of the British Museum, Thomas Ashby of the BSR

and the Arts and Crafts architects William Lethaby and Robert Weir Schultz) who were brought together almost by chance to establish research into Byzantium in Britain and Greece. The BRF thus offers a maze of connections that spreads across Europe in the early twentieth-century to France, Italy, Germany, the Ottoman Empire and above all to Greece, which was struggling to form an identity as a newly-founded state, unifying both its Classical and Byzantine heritage. The central questions of the project are: What did these people think Byzantium was, and why? How far have their approaches and understanding shaped our view of Byzantium? With a clearer sense of this landscape, we may better understand the role of Byzantium in shaping Europe.

This network (for a 30-month project with four workshops) brings together for the first time scholars from the different European Schools and Institutes in Greece, France, Italy, Germany, Turkey, USA and the UK. Proposed Network Partners: the Universities of Birmingham and Sussex, the British School at Athens, the Byzantine and Christian Museum, Athens, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Millet Archive. Contact: R. Macrides (Principal Investigator, Birmingham), L. James (Sussex), D. Kotoula (Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sport) and A. Kakissis (BSA Archivist).

- ***Music, Language and Identity in Modern Greece: Defining a National Art Music in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.*** A conference in 2015 in collaboration with King's College London and the Athens Odeion will address the impact of the concept of song on the productions of Greek art musicians and poets, and the way in which it is implicated in distinctions such as 'high'/'art' and 'low'/'popular' music. Other questions for consideration include the role of religious chant in Greek musical narratives; the way(s) in which Greek musicians and poets articulated the relationship between their respective arts and referred to western composers; and the extent to which 'pure' music (whether by western or Greek composers) was viewed in distinction to vocal music in general and song in particular, and how it was linked to themes of 'Greek heritage' or 'Greek spirit'. The eventual impact of the 'language question' on the way in which the history of modern Greek music came to be written, especially in the first half of the twentieth century, and how Greek composers of 'pure' music have been viewed and treated in 'authoritative' narratives about Greek art music will also be assessed. Contact: P. Tambakaki and R. Beaton (KCL), N. Tsouchlos (Odeion Athinon).
- ***John Craxton, Niko Ghika, Patrick Leigh-Fermor - Life, Work, and Friendship.*** An exhibition of works of art, letters, photographs, books, catalogues and film documenting a long creative friendship (with participation from surviving members of their circle) will be held in 2016-17 at the Leventis Gallery in Nicosia, followed by the Benaki Museum (Ghika house, Athens), and a London venue. The Leventis Foundation and Benaki Museum will be primarily responsible for the exhibition and catalogue: the BSA will participate in the lecture programme and host a round table, prospectively in collaboration with the National Library of Scotland, which in 2012 acquired the Patrick Leigh Fermor Archive. Contact: M. Llewellyn Smith (BSA).
- ***Cretomania-Hellenomania-Etruscomania-Byzantomania.*** A series of four conferences on modern reception of different ancient periods and cultures (2013-17) organized by the École française d'Athènes with the participation of the BSA. Conferences on *Cretomania* in 2013 and *Hellenomania* in 2014, will be followed by *Etruscomania* in 2016 and *Byzantomania* in 2017 (to follow the *Byzantium and Modernism* exhibition). The conferences focus on the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and explore the full range of performing arts, literature, art and architecture, with the involvement of practising artists. Contact: A. Farnoux (EfA), N. Momigliano (Bristol).

- ***Latin in the Levant.*** A workshop to explore the place of Latin and the reception of Roman authors in the Greek-speaking world since the Fall of Constantinople in 1453. Questions to be addressed include the place of the study of Latin in Greek school and university curricula; the attainments of Greek Latinists; the cultural room made for Latin in the self-identity of Greek-speakers; and the extent to which Latin has been marginalized because it is not a liturgical language in the East, because the traditional name for the Greeks, *Romaioi/Romioi*, claims the true succession of the Romans, and Constantinople, as the New Rome, and because post-Independence national ideology emphasized endo-Hellenic ‘continuity’ at the expense of the cultural contributions of successive ‘occupiers’. While the reception contexts differ from those prevailing in the West, modern Greek literature has demonstrated close connections to the literature of ancient Rome. The Cretan Renaissance was the work of a western-educated Veneto-Cretan ruling class; the successor literary culture of the Ionian Islands was also bilingual; the writers of the Greek Enlightenment and its detractors embraced Latin authors in some surprising ways; and Latinity was long considered part of the literary equipment of the modern Greek writer – just as Roman monuments and inscriptions enjoy a certain physical prominence. Contact: D. Ricks and W. Fitzgerald (KCL).

CONNECTING THE MEDITERRANEAN: CROSSING BORDERS, DEFINING REGIONS

Following Peregrine Horden and Nicholas Purcell’s 2001 *The Corrupting Sea*, which challenged Fernand Braudel’s notion of the Mediterranean as a unity, debate (carried forward notably in the works of Harris, Abulafia, Malkin, and Broodbank) has focused on the relationship between human settlement and mobility and the Mediterranean as a physical-ecological entity. The notion of a ‘Mediterranean of regions’ has gained currency, but less attention has been paid to the methodology via which we connect large and small worlds and move between big questions, local impacts, and the wider effects of local and regional decisions. What constitutes a region, why and for whom, and to what extent are ‘regions’ constructions contingent on human experience? A rich and diverse repertoire of information, from scripts to shipwrecks, derives both from new projects and from established School research set on fresh paths. Much recent scholarship, including work originating in the Fitch Laboratory, has been informed by network theory. Benefitting from the continuing work on agent-based modeling of contemporary Balkan situations conducted by our former *Balkan Futures* fellow, we will advance theoretical discussion by bringing together this modern research with that in all periods of antiquity to early prehistory. We will also consider travel and the experiences of the carriers who sustained networks.

PROJECTS

- ***Balkan Airs – Understanding Balkan Cities, their Economies and Connections.*** Developing her *Between-IT* project conducted under the aegis of *Balkan Futures*, the *Balkan Futures* Fellow, Ozge Dilaver, will submit a proposal under the Horizon 2020 call ‘Europe as a Global Actor’ (H2020-INT-SOCIETY-2015) with the BSA as a partner institution. The project studies the economics of four Balkan cities (Istanbul, Skopje, Sofia and Thessaloniki) with novel approaches that integrate in-depth investigations of everyday experiences and the spatial properties of the cities’ life functions with computer simulations and visualisations. It will tackle cross-border and inter-city economic networks beyond generic mathematical representations. And it will investigate the nature of major economic flows between the four cities, aiming to improve understanding of how such flows are embedded in, and then come to influence, more permanent economic, social and political structures and institutions, as well the barriers that impede, or filter inter-city economic flows. The proposed project will move beyond the spaceless, timeless, atomistic representations of

economic phenomena in mainstream economic theory to open up black boxes of cities and their connections so as to tackle their true complexity. The project aims to produce spatial simulation models and visualisations of the four cities and the Balkans to connect and synthesise knowledge accumulated in different disciplines and facilitate interdisciplinary, inter-method dialogue. Contact: O. Dilaver Kalkan (BSA/BIAA/Surrey).

- ***Hellenisation of Macedonia: Aegean-Balkan-Anatolian Connections on the Transition from the Second to the First Millennium BC.*** *Hellenisation of Macedonia* is an established BSA cross-disciplinary investigation of the role of central Macedonia in Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Aegean networks. It focuses on issues of migration, identity, technology transfer, and the reproduction of craft traditions and consumption practices in a context of inter-regional contact and colonisation. Ongoing research on a number of sites in the area (including those excavated by the BSA before the Second World War) sheds new light on local networks and intra-site transformations. Analysis of the fabric and content of the transport amphorae and inscribed pottery from the ‘basement’ deposit at Methone in Pieria (a deposit which has transformed our knowledge of the history and culture of writing in northern Greece), reveals the engagement of individuals or groups from the area in wider networks across which people, products and raw materials (as well as ideas and practices) circulated. Hence the early production of transport amphorae at a number of locations in the Thermaic gulf, their wide distribution across the northern Aegean, and the relatively high frequency of inscriptions and graffiti associated with merchants’ activities compared with the wider Aegean. A broader investigation tracking this network across the northeastern and eastern Aegean, as well as inland Macedonia, will connect a number of excavation projects in northern Greece, Bulgaria and Aegean Turkey. Discussion is also underway to extend a collaboration between Ankara University and the Fitch Laboratory for the analysis of late third- and second-millennium pottery from Çeşme into a wider study of the interface between the Aegean and Anatolia during this earlier period. In collaboration with the Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, the Ministry of Culture and Sport, the Charakopeio University, Athens, Ankara University, and the University of Cincinnati. Contact: E. Kiriati (BSA Fitch Laboratory), S. Andreou (Aristotle University, Thessaloniki), V. Sahoglu (Ankara), A. Kotsonas (Cincinnati).
- ***Crete from Hellenistic to Roman.*** Based on finds from the Knossos Urban Landscape Project, legacy data, and comparative data from major centres across Crete, this project examines the flow and nature of internal and external connections on Crete in the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. It assesses the background against which Crete was joined with Cyrene in a praetorian province after the Roman conquest of ca 67 BC - a link then recreated with a senatorial province in the post-civil war Augustan re-organisation of the empire. Rome twice elected to create an administrative entity which uniquely straddled a large expanse of open water. Not least because this province lies on a major modern political and cultural fault-line separating Europe from North Africa, a joined-up approach to it has been largely lacking. Equally interesting are questions concerning the province’s place in long-term trajectories in the two regions: Cretan connections with the Aegean form an important counterpoint. This research will provide novel insights into large Mediterranean questions such as the interaction between Hellenistic globalisation, regional developments and smaller-scale interregional connections, and the degree to which Rome created new realities or built upon pre-existing ones. Contact: C. Trainor (Trinity College, Dublin).
- ***Excavation of the Wreck of a Fourth-century BC Merchantman at Mazotos, Southeast Cyprus.*** The Mazotos wreck provides rare direct evidence for trading activity between the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean in the Classical period. Excavation (including a training component) will continue, incorporating a pioneering study of post-depositional formation processes. Alongside the archaeology of the

wreck itself, the team contributes to anthropological research on the experience of shipboard transit (C. Papadopoulou and N. Argenti, *Humanity at Sea*), and of the wreck as ‘space, place or hereotopia’ (C. Papadopoulou). Contact: C. Papadopoulou (Assistant Director, BSA), S. Demesticha (University of Cyprus).

- ***The Ionian Sea in the First Millennium BC.*** This project examines shifting political and economic networks in the central Ionian islands, Akarnania and Aitolia from Archaic to Late Roman times (under political regimes from city states to empire, and covering interventions from other parts of Greece and Italy in colonisation, warfare and residential mobility). Based on newly studied BSA legacy data from Ithaca and the Echinades, combined with information from new work on Meganisi and Kephallonia, and extensive rescue excavation, it will focus on settlement, inter-island relations within the complex environment of the central Ionian archipelago, and the impact of sea routes between the Peloponnese, central and northern Greece, and southern Italy. In collaboration with the *Balkan Airs* team, the project will include agent-based investigation of network linkages and the growth of individual centres between the Peloponnese and the Adriatic from the fifth to second centuries BC. Contact: C. Morgan (BSA/Oxford).
- ***Kythera Island Project.*** A diachronic research project examining the internal organization and external connections of a vital ‘stepping stone’ on routes linking Crete, the Aegean, the Peloponnese and the western Mediterranean. The project 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 archival material in Kythera, Venice and London, and study of the island’s ecology. Co-directed from the Fitch Laboratory, it is characterized by the innovative application of science based archaeology throughout the research design. The project proceeds to publication, and now supports a number of sub-projects using its data (see under *Technology, Material and Innovation*) as well as forming part of larger regional studies (see below). Contact: C. Broodbank (Cambridge), E. Kiriatzi (BSA Fitch Laboratory).
- ***Ceramic Landscapes of the Western Peloponnese.*** A programme of petrographical and chemical analysis of different categories of transport, cooking and fine pottery from a series of major western Peloponnesian sites of the third-second millennia BC (including Pylos, Romanou, Mt Lykaion and Elis) and many rescue excavations, will document the circulation of goods and people regionally and internationally. In the later Bronze Age, these connections may be set alongside the political and economic geography of the Kingdom of Pylos (as documented in the Linear B record, which makes no mention of ceramics). Understanding of the western Peloponnese provides a crucial link from the Aegean into the Ionian sea and the western Mediterranean. Results of School projects on Kythera and the central Ionian islands (plus legacy data from the Argolid and Laconia) can thus be connected. A In collaboration with the University of Arizona, the Austrian Academy of Sciences, University of Cincinnati, and the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sport, and with funding from the Austrian Science Fund. Contact: E. Kiriatzi (BSA Fitch Laboratory), B. Eder and E. Alram (Austrian Academy of Sciences), and J. Rambach (Elis).
- ***Keros-Naxos Seaways and the Coastal Hinterland of the Kavos Sanctuary.*** Recent research in the Little Cyclades has highlighted the remarkable attraction and centrality of the island of Keros beginning in the Early Bronze Age. Recent BSA excavation revealed a unique maritime sanctuary, with deposits of deliberately broken marble sculptures and vessels, which anticipates the later Delos in its expansive reach into the communication networks of the early Cyclades. To place this sanctuary in its the wider Cycladic context and understand the conditions that led to its foundation, we have completed a survey on Keros, and will undertake further excavation on Keros and survey in the maritime hinterland of the sanctuary on southeast Naxos and Kato Kouphonisi. Contact: C. Renfrew (Cambridge).

- ***'Invasions', Mate Exchange Networks and Indigenous Processes Revisited: Study of Human Mobility Patterns in the Aegean from the Early Neolithic until the Early Iron Age using an Isolation by Distance Model.*** Migration, colonialism and mate exchange have been prominent in discussion of prehistoric Europe. Human mobility in the form of large-scale migrations or localized marital networks has been approached by genetic and isotope analyses, while mobility patterns have been extrapolated indirectly from ecological and cultural data. Ecological factors support marital networks between neighbouring groups occupying unfavourable environments as a buffer strategy at times of hardship. Changes in the artefact assemblages of specific time periods have been linked to an influx of new populations, although recent approaches place emphasis on intrinsic processes, such as power relations within and among communities. This project explores the extent of gene flow in the Aegean from the Early Neolithic to the Early Iron Age, a period when substantial changes observed in the material record may be linked to gene flow from other regions, and when extensive networks of cultural contact were in place. It examines the biological/genetic distance among populations temporally and spatially, and explores the time periods during which important gene flow took place as well as the geographic range of such events. The aims are: to draw conclusions about the nature and scale of population movements in the prehistoric Aegean; to examine the extent to which cultural similarities between sites can be attributed to demic diffusion; and to integrate different strands of evidence for mobility and connectivity by comparing results with Fitch research on the material record of the Aegean. Contact: E. Nikita (Cambridge).
- ***Technology and culture in the Lower Nubian Nile Valley in the fourth and third millennia BC.*** This project examines the impact of different archaeological approaches to material culture and technology on our understanding of cultural and historical relationships. It considers the concept of borders and bounded space both in a geographic sense, but also as more abstract culturally- and/or archaeologically-defined entities. Lower Nubia spans the modern political borders of Egypt and Sudan, but the long archaeological and historical records of this region attest to the fluidity of this boundary through ever-fluctuating social, economic, political and cultural interactions between the wider Mediterranean world and Sub-Saharan Africa. The culture-history of this region, especially in prehistory, is a construction of twentieth-century archaeological methods and perspectives which emphasized the definition of distinct cultural and historical groups. The significance of these 'archaeological boundaries' in the creation of a particular regional history has not been subject to critical scrutiny, but has become enshrined within a methodological conservatism. Focusing on the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition in the Lower Nubian Nile Valley, this project examines how the application of science-based approaches to material culture, integrated with wider considerations of social and cultural factors, can produce alternative understandings of the extent of intra- and inter-cultural variation. Preliminary results of this on-going project challenge the validity of previous cultural models, and indicate more complex patterns of regional diversity and cultural continuity. They call for reappraisal not only of the wider historical and political interaction between Egypt and Nubia in the early third millennium BC, but also of the manner in which archaeologists themselves choose to examine the archaeological record. Contact: J. Gait (BSA, Fitch Laboratory).
- ***Chemical Analysis across the Mediterranean - Inter-Laboratory Comparability.*** Data comparability is important for ceramic provenance studies which make use of different methods or are conducted in different laboratories. The Eastern Mediterranean has been a prominent arena for provenance studies based on the chemical composition of pottery, and over the years a vast amount of data has been collected. The Fitch Laboratory's WD-XRF facility, dedicated to the chemical analysis of inorganic artifacts, is an integral part of, and supports research in, a multitude of BSA projects. Not least due to the wide circulation of some

classes of ceramic artifact in the Mediterranean, facilitated by an interconnecting sea, it is important to ensure that provenance studies are not conducted in isolation, but are integrated with available data so as to maximize the potential to identify likely provenance and to trace trade and exchange networks. There are important methodological issues and issues of data comparability in ensuring that reconstructions of regional networks based on material culture are robust. To fully integrate the Fitch Laboratory's WD-XRF data with reference data and published material from other laboratories, inter-laboratory and inter-method comparability must be ensured. As a first step this is currently being tackled for data obtained by Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) at two institutions which hold large datasets from past and ongoing projects in the Eastern Mediterranean - NCSR Demokritos, Greece (intercalibration ongoing) and Missouri (contact initiated). A second phase will include other specialized WD-XRF laboratories operating in the wider Mediterranean at the University of Barcelona and at CNRS Lyon. Besides establishing intercalibration factors, this project will include collaborative applications, aimed at examining the circulation of goods found in the Aegean and the wider Mediterranean region at different periods, for which the respective laboratories hold reference data (Roman amphorae at the University of Barcelona and Byzantine table ware at CNRS Lyon). Beyond ensuring data comparability and contributing to the longevity of data (reducing fragmentation and duplication of research), this will build and strengthen a network of dedicated specialist laboratories across the Mediterranean and beyond, supporting mobility of researchers, and dialogue and collaboration between individual researchers and institutions. Contact: N. Mueller (BSA, Fitch Laboratory)

SHAPING THE MEDITERRANEAN CITY

From prehistory to the modern day, urban life is an enduring feature of the Mediterranean world. Its origins, the opportunities offered and the demands presented by the maintenance of collective life are long-standing subjects of research given new life by the range of scientific (especially bioarchaeological) techniques available for the analysis of household economies, and by the data now available to understand complex networks of trade and supply. At Knossos, the British School has for over a century excavated one of the earliest sedentary communities: its work is central to investigation of the development of states in Europe (in the Bronze Age and again in the Early Iron Age) and of their decline (at the end of the Bronze Age and in the early Byzantine period). This research strand focuses on household archaeology and settlement organization. It connects with wider investigation of regional networks via understanding of the structure of trading activity.

PROJECTS

- ***Neolithic Knossos.*** A study of the location and form of the earliest Neolithic-Early Minoan settlement on the Kephala Hill, beneath the later palace, identifies the origins of the settlement and the creation and diachronic development of public space in the area of the later palace courts. Reappraisal of test excavations by Arthur Evans, Duncan Mackenzie, and J.D. Evans, full publication of earlier finds, GIS modelling, and a ground-penetrating radar survey are combined to achieve 3-D sub-surface visualisation and mapping of the bedrock topography and pre-palatial stratigraphy and features. A series of monographs is in preparation. Contact: P. Tompkins (Sheffield), V. Isaakidou (Oxford).
- ***Koutroulou Magoula*** is one of the best preserved Middle Neolithic-Bronze Age tell sites in Greece. Further excavation from 2015 onwards will explore the nature and character of intra-site organization, and the role and use of space and its links to distinctive social practices and activities. Both the possibility of earlier

Neolithic habitation and post-Neolithic activity will be assessed. Outstanding preservation enables us to address: the relationship between interior and exterior space; the interaction between people, plants and animals; the sharing of space between animals and humans; social practices of food and drink production, distribution, storage, processing, consumption, and discard/deposition; the dynamics of production, circulation, use and discard of all types of material culture. Particular attention will be given to the unique assemblage of terracotta figurines (the largest in Neolithic Greece), considering the significance of their formal diversity and seemingly continuous reworking, reshaping, and intentional fragmentation. In collaboration with the Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology. Contact: Y. Hamilakis (Southampton), N. Kyparissi (Ministry of Culture and Sport).

- ***Lower Gypsadhes: the Bronze Age Town at Knossos.*** Despite more than a century of continuous fieldwork at Knossos, the Bronze Age townscape remains poorly understood. Arthur Evans's excavation strategy has created a distorted picture dominated by Late Bronze Age elite buildings floating in a largely unexplored urban landscape. This excavation (begun in 2014) will reveal a Knossian 'neighbourhood' near the southern extent of the city, and chart its development from the pre-palatial through post-palatial periods. It will also provide a framework for the full presentation of earlier BSA excavations in this area as an integral part of the final publication. Meaningful analysis of the urban layout and its changing social geography demands extensive excavation combined with intensive recovery and sampling methods for eco- and artefactual remains and their sedimentary contexts. This excavation forms part of the ERC-funded AGRICURB (Agricultural Origins of Urban Civilisation) project: specific targets are to identify processes and modes of consumption and their development through time; to investigate the nature and role of agricultural production through the pre-palatial palatial and post-palatial periods; and to address broader issues surrounding the emergence, maintenance and decline of the Knossian urban elite. Contacts: A. Bogaard (Oxford), G. Ayala (Sheffield), E. Hatzaki (Cincinnati).
- ***Palace and Landscape at Palaikastro.*** Palaikastro is unique in being the only extensively excavated large Minoan town yet to produce a central palatial building. In its unspoilt environment (a coastal landscape with peak sanctuary, refuge site and cemeteries), it offers a rare opportunity to investigate the character of Minoan urban organization in its cultural landscape. New excavation (from 2013) focuses on site development within this setting, with emphasis on on-site and off-site environmental analysis through intensive flotation retrieval of plant remains, soil micromorphological analysis, and palaeoenvironmental coring. A programme of ceramic analysis (J. Gait and N. Mueller, BSA Fitch Laboratory) aims to define the characteristics of local production through time. Contact: C. Knappett (Toronto), N. Momigliano (Bristol), A. Livarda (Nottingham).
- ***Lefkandi.*** The current phase of research focuses upon the spatial organization of the Late Helladic IIIC to Archaic settlement in the eastern part of Xeropolis, where major fortifications were raised and then abandoned. Evidence from a succession of elite residences informs upon the role of their occupants within the community: ritual activities can be traced both in sacred areas and associated with features in residential areas. A range of manufacturing activity is explored via ongoing analytical programmes: Lefkandi's local and long-distance contacts (with Ionia, the northern Aegean and Italy) continue to be assessed principally via ceramic analysis (in collaboration with I. Whitbread [Leicester] and H. Mommsen [Bonn]). An Anglo-French-Swiss programme of coastline environmental analysis focuses on the west coast of Euboea. Contact: I.S. Lemos (Oxford).
- ***The Ceramic Industry of Eretria.*** A programme of petrographic and chemical analysis of Bronze Age to Late Roman pottery from Eretria aims to characterise local production, on- and off-island exchange and the mobility of craftsmen and technology. It will establish the ground for understanding the role of one of the

main actors in the phenomenon of Greek colonization. This is the largest programme of sampling yet undertaken on Euboea, conducted in close collaboration with the Lefkandi project (see above): based in the Fitch Laboratory, it provides an important opportunity to compare chemical data obtained from the Laboratory's WD-XRF facility with the results of previous Neutron Activation (NAA) analyses of Eretrian pottery. In collaboration with the Swiss School of Archaeology and the Ministry of Culture and Sport. Contact: X. Charalambidou and N. Mueller (BSA Fitch Laboratory).

- ***Domestic Space and Household Dynamics at Olynthos.*** Although early twentieth-century area excavations in several Classical Greek cities, Olynthos included, provide valuable information about houses, many basic questions cannot be answered using the currently available data-sets. This project uses state-of-the-art field methods to reconstruct patterns of social interaction and to characterize the engagement of households with their broader civic, regional and cultural environment. Within a new, comprehensive and more accurate topographic picture, renewed excavation will embed detailed information about the layout and stratigraphy of two domestic units, analyzing faunal and palaeobotanical data, and microartefacts, alongside inorganic finds to reveal in unprecedented detail the organization of domestic activity. Issues to be addressed include the accuracy of our current understanding of Olynthos' foundation, extension, destruction and abandonment; the impact of abandonment and post-abandonment processes on the archaeological record; the occupation history; the organization of the domestic economy (which foods and goods were stored, processed and consumed within a household and where were they obtained); the topography of Olynthos and the degree and causes of variation between households across space. No major public buildings have yet been identified at Olynthos: if this absence is confirmed, its significance for political and cultural life, and the construction of cultural identity at the interface between the Greek world and the kingdom of Macedon must be addressed. Attention will also be paid to Olynthos' long distance Balkan connections. Extensive sampling is planned for ceramic analysis to be undertaken by the Fitch Laboratory (E. Kiriati). Contact: B. Tsigarida (Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sport), L. Nevett (Michigan), Z. Archibald (Liverpool).
- ***The Knossos Urban Landscape Project*** 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' ΕΠΚΑ. Knossian evidence is thus brought to bear on global issues of long-term urban stability, change and sustainability. The results significantly change our understanding of the form and organisation of the city over its 8,000 year, Neolithic to Byzantine, history, and provide comprehensive data to aid management of the archaeological zone as the city of Herakleion expands. Contact: T. Whitelaw (UCL), M. Bredaki and A. Vasilakis (Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sport).
- ***Colonia Iulia Nobilis Cnossus.*** In the long history of research at Knossos relatively little attention has been paid to the Roman city. Some Roman structures have been exposed and numerous rescue excavations have revealed Roman deposits, yet we lack a basic knowledge of the form and development of the Roman colony. Most Roman material remains unpublished, including tombs explored through rescue excavation. A geophysical survey will provide a spatial framework into which the current constellation of excavated but unstudied material from Roman Knossos can be placed. A working knowledge of the urban layout will aid understanding of extant remains, and facilitate the study of the extensive collection of Roman material culture from BSA excavations retained in the Stratigraphic Museum. Data collected by the Knossos Urban Landscape Project will also be integrated. This is a first step towards a long-term project to study the legacy material on Roman Knossos, and create a synthetic understanding of the broader topography of the inhabited landscapes, the relationship(s) between public, private and religious spaces, and the nature of occupation

within the valley as a whole. It will consider Knossos' place in the wider Roman world and its material negotiation, who its people considered themselves to be, and how they related to their own past. Contacts: J. Baird (Birkbeck, University of London), D. Stewart (Leicester).

MATERIALS, TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATION

The diachronic study of technological practice, the reproduction of technological traditions, and the transfer of knowledge within and across landscapes are well-established research themes in the Fitch Laboratory. Much research in these directions is embedded in the broader studies of Mediterranean regionalism, migration and cross-border connections presented above. In this present strand, a related and distinctive body of School research focused on the preparation of materials, their affordance, and the creation and reception of innovation, is put into a wider, diachronic and interdisciplinary context with a series of new projects under development.

PROJECTS

- ***Energy Resources in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean.*** Energy security will potentially be one of the largest political and economic concerns of the period 2015-2020. While renewal energy appears to offer local security due to the comfort of local control and the potential to redevelop extractive economies across Greece, it is also open to political exploitation and carries significant challenges to ensure social acceptance. At the same time, exploitation of the recently located gas resources in Cypriot territorial waters is likely to have a significant impact on economic and political relations in the broader region. The BSA will be a partner in a Horizon 2020 bid to research renewable energy systems in the Balkans, following an EPSRC scoping study (PIs: S. Bouzarovski, Manchester; D. Knight, Durham). It will also develop through the period 2015-20 research into official policy on, and the social reception of, renewable energy in Greece and the wider region, and into the impact of the development of Cypriot resources, which combines historical and anthropological perspectives with politics and economics. Contact: D. Knight (Durham), C. Bell (BSA).
- ***Kenchreai Quarries Survey.*** Building upon a detailed geoarchaeological survey of the quarried landscapes of the Corinthia, an intensive pick-up survey in the limestone quarries at Kenchreai (in 2013) will be complemented by geophysics and excavation (in 2016). Study of the survey data identifies the types and periods of activity in the quarries and surrounding area during their working lives and post-quarrying 'afterlife', and places these important quarries securely within their local and regional cultural contexts. The results of this combined archaeological, epigraphical and geoarchaeological survey will for the first time permit a holistic understanding of a major Greek quarry complex, the material culture of stone extraction, the subsequent use of the space, and its integration into local and regional historical and cultural contexts. The Kenchreai quarries are named as stone sources in the Epidaurean building inscriptions, are potential sources for the Isthmian Sanctuary of Poseidon and elsewhere, and offer potential for locating the Greek port of Kenchreai (via their road infrastructure). Contact: C. Hayward (Edinburgh).
- ***Utilitarian Ceramics through Time from Material Properties to Manufacture and Consumption.*** This project aims to identify the choices involved in the manufacture of ceramics and to examine how these affect the physical properties of archaeological and traditional ceramic products and their affordances. Because material composition and vessel morphology are constrained by their intended contexts and

conditions of use, both archaeological and historical/ethnographical ceramics will be studied. A variety of ceramic objects, from pottery cooking vessels to ceramic building materials, will be examined with a suite of physicochemical methods to examine pottery technology and material affordance for these specialized products. Acknowledging the multitude of factors affecting potters' choices, an integrated approach will be pursued, taking into account contextual information, from archaeological data (e.g. on the organization of production), to complementary analytical evidence (such as organic content), to written sources and archive material or oral information where available. A major case study is expected to be the renowned production of cooking pots on Siphnos through the twentieth century, taking into account also the diaspora of Siphniot potters. Placed in the wider context of production and consumption of ceramic goods, this study is expected to aid appreciation of the complex dynamics behind potters' technological choices, and ultimately to elucidate the cultural, political and socioeconomic factors which favour perpetuation and transmission of traditions, or facilitate innovation, for a material which held an integral role in many parts of every-day life until the very recent past. In collaboration with NCSR Demokritos and the Charokopeio University, Athens. Contact N. Mueller (BSA Fitch Laboratory).

- ***Innovation, Technology and early Urbanism in Anatolia and the Aegean.*** Through a comprehensive science-based study of pottery production, circulation and technology transfer, using a range of analytical techniques and material from a large number of sites, this umbrella project will investigate the functioning and development of urban life in Anatolia throughout the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age in relation to developments in Mesopotamia and the Aegean. Two new projects have been initiated to address similar questions of the transfer of technological knowledge and the reception of innovation in relation to transformation in settlement patterns in different geographical areas of Anatolia. The first, focusing on the Konya Plain and the vicinity of Çatalhöyük, in collaboration with the British Institute at Ankara and the University of Liverpool (Konya Plain survey), is supported by a British Academy Small Grant. The second, concerning a number of sites in coastal Aegean Anatolia, is conducted in collaboration with the University of Ankara and a major TUBITAK-funded project coordinated by the University of Thrace (Edirne). Contact: J. Gait (BSA).
- ***Islamic Pottery: Technologies in the Early Modern Aegean and Beyond.*** A project in development to document the spread of Islamic ceramics and production techniques across the Balkans, the Aegean, the Middle East and the Arabian Peninsula, looking at imported objects and local reproductions, travelling craftsmen, and the adoption and adaptation of techniques. The project will begin with analysis of material from the Kythera Island Project and a new doctoral project on Islamic pottery in the Balkans, with further plans to support analysis of Qatari medieval pottery. In collaboration with UCL Qatar. Contact E. Kiriati (BSA Fitch Laboratory), M. Georgakopoulou (UCL Qatar).

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, ranging from tourism to creating research capacity for UK-based academics. BSA research encompasses sites of world significance such as Knossos, Mycenae and Lefkandi, 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 what should constitute archival material is a central intellectual challenge. Making available our material, ensuring its long-term

preservation, and creating opportunities for research based on it, alone or in partnership, are essential capacity-building tasks.

PROJECTS

- ***Reconstructing the Antiquities Trade Networks in Nineteenth-century Europe.*** This project aims to better reconstruct and understand the networks that will help to write the history of the nineteenth-century antiquities trade in Europe. It provides a different framework for exploring issues of ‘cultural heritage’ in the past and the present. While particular emphasis will be placed on ancient objects from the Mediterranean, wider trade networks will also be explored in order to set the south European antiquities trade within its broader intellectual, social, economic and political context. An application for a Leverhulme International Network (a 24-month project with four workshops) will establish a network of collaboration among researchers in major European museums and in universities in the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Russia, and the USA. This network will sustain discussion across disciplines including archaeology, Classics, history, anthropology, politics, economics, cultural heritage studies, philosophy and law. Workshops will identify ways in which museum archives and objects, and the stories they have to tell, can be more directly researched, exploited and disseminated in reconstructing the networks of people and objects involved in the excavation, collection and sale of antiquities in nineteenth-century Europe. Network Partners include: the University of Cambridge, the British Museum, the Musée du Louvre, the British School at Athens, and the British School T Rome. Contact: Y. Galanakis (PI, Cambridge), A. Kakissis, (BSA Archivist).
- **Digital platforms** will also be used to virtually unite BSA collections with related material in the UK and worldwide. Current plans include:
 - i. ***Digital Knossos.*** A searchable plan of the palace will give researchers access to objects, drawings and other archival records from Sir Arthur Evans’ excavations now held at the BSA, and in the British Museum and the Ashmolean Museum. The project platform will be the British Museum’s Research Space. Contact: A. Shapland (British Museum), M. Haysom (BSA Knossos).
 - ii. ***The Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta.*** The records of the British School’s excavations of 1906-1910 remain in the School archive, but the objects discovered are widely dispersed in collections in Britain, the USA, Greece and elsewhere. This project will virtually assemble catalogues, plans and publications, beginning with material in the UK. Contact: R. Catling (Oxford), C. Gallou (Nottingham).
 - iii. ***The Fabrics of Greek Transport Amphorae.*** The extensive set of thin-sections prepared by former Fitch Director Ian Whitbread for his *Greek Transport Amphorae. A Petrological and Archaeological Study* (London: BSA 1995) is held in the Laboratory and has been supplemented as new discoveries have been made (it currently exceeds 1500 samples). Photographs of these sections taken under the microscope will be combined with macroscopic fabric photographs, fabric descriptions, vessel profiles, and bibliography to create a searchable database of Greek amphora fabrics following the example of the Roman Amphorae digital database held by the Archaeology Data Service (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/). The combination of the two will provide a unique tool for the study of trade in the Greek and

Roman world. Contact: E. Kiriatzis (BSA, Fitch Laboratory), I.K. Whitbread (Leicester).

- A number of School projects explore the relationship between past and present communities and the definition of, and significance attached to, ‘archival’ objects.
 - i. At *Koutroulou Magoula*, an archaeological ethnography project alongside the excavation assesses how the local community defines and values cultural heritage. It explores contemporary local perceptions and ideas about the archaeological site, antiquities, and materiality and time in general. It stages community and public archaeology activities, and explores the interface between archaeology and creative and artistic practices by continuing a theatre/archaeology programme, and introducing new media such as film. Contact: Y. Hamilakis (Southampton).
 - ii. The teaching of archaeology at primary and middle school level, and the presentation of an ongoing excavation as part of local life is advanced at *Palaikastro* by a programme to create educational resources in partnership with the village school. Contact: C. Knappett (Toronto), K. Kasfikis (University of Western Macedonia).
- The School exercises curatorial responsibility for major collections outside Athens. It discharges its obligations to catalogue, conserve, and restore its largest collection, in the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos, via the *Knossos Curatorial Project*. This 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 be cross-searchable with Archive and Fitch holdings for co-ordinated access to material from Knossian research. Improved knowledge of, and access to, the collections is already facilitating the growth of new projects on legacy data (e.g. those on *Crete from Hellenistic to Roman* and the *Colonia Iulia Nobilis Knossus* listed above, plus an AHRC-funded PhD on Roman skeletal data at UCL). Contact: M. Haysom (BSA, Knossos Curator).

ENABLING MECHANISMS

- **Governance.** BSA research is co-ordinated by the Committees for Archaeology, and for Society, Arts, and Letters. These Committees evaluate (and as appropriate solicit) project applications and monitor progress towards completion. The Fitch Laboratory Subcommittee performs these functions for the Laboratory, as well as monitoring the work of Laboratory Fellows: it reports to the Committee for Archaeology. Effective archaeological research in Greece demands long-term engagement with sites and regions which may only partially coincide with current research themes. Area subcommittees (of which that for Crete is particularly active) advise the School’s Committee for Archaeology on the planning and management of School research, and help to ensure that best use is made of the School’s legacy material in new research. The *Research Strategy for Knossos* can be consulted on the School website.
- **BSA Seminars.** Four well-established annual seminar series present research to an international audience and foster debate between different disciplinary traditions. *Upper House Seminars* present current research, including that arising from School projects: recordings of seminars are published on the School’s website. *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 research. A philosophy reading group with the Research Centre for Greek Philosophy of the Academy of Athens holds a series of three meetings annually. In addition to these regular series, occasional meetings explore particular areas of interest (an example being seminars in history and anthropology held jointly with the *École française d'Athènes*). Contact: T. Gerousi (BSA Administrator).

- **Online resources.** Since 2009, the BSA has collaborated with the *École française d'Athènes* in publishing an open-access database of new archaeological discoveries in Greece, *Archaeology in Greece Online*. The print and digital *Archaeological Reports* published (with CUP) by the School and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies features a collection of synthetic essays which analyse the new online material and make it more accessible to non-specialist audiences.
- ***Museums and Archives Online.*** Defining and managing the archive of a 125-year old institution with a diverse membership and an expanding research programme presents practical and conceptual challenges. *Museums and Archives Online* is progressively making the catalogues of our collections (in the Archive, Fitch Laboratory, Stratigraphical Museum and Athens Museum) freely accessible. Conceptualising and managing the transition between current administrative information and archived corporate records also forms part of this exercise: the School now operates a 'digital from birth' approach both for archaeological and other research projects and for corporate activities. Having customized KE Software's EMu infrastructure and designed the BSA information architecture during the period of the previous plan, we will now complete the cataloguing, digitizing and uploading of our major collections, providing training opportunities for UK students and raising external funding as required (the support of the Wykeham Patrons of Winchester College has been secured for the papers of John Pendlebury). We will direct resources to attract researchers to develop new projects based on these holdings. Contact: A. Kakissis (BSA Archive), J-S. Gros (BSA IT Officer).
- **The creative arts.** Throughout its history, the School has supported the work of individual creative artists. Since 2002, the School's 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. In 2010, the School opened its first dedicated studio space in the Upper House. The BSA Arts Bursary in its current form will be awarded for the last time in 2015: we are currently negotiating with a potential partner HEI to administer the award on our behalf, probably in support of practice-based research, with the aim also of using such a partnership to increase the number and diversity of practitioners working in the School. Contact: BSA Director.