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(as of June 2008)

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# THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS 2007–2008

## Chairman's Report

The year 2007–2008 has seen significant developments in the School. We said farewell to Dr James Whitley, retiring Director, and note with pleasure his subsequent promotion to Professor in the University of Cardiff. We also warmly welcomed the arrival, in November 2007, of the new Director, Catherine Morgan, Professor of Classical Archaeology at King's College, London (from which position she has secondment during her tenure as Director). She has already had a highly distinguished career, focusing on the history and archaeology of the Early Iron Age and the Archaic Greek world. Since 2002 she has co-directed the Stavros Valley Project on Ithaka. Among her recent publications are *Early Greek States Beyond the Polis* (London, 2003), and *Pindar's Poetry, Patrons and Festivals: from Archaic Greece to the Roman Empire* (editor, with S. Hornblower, London, 2007). Her *Athletes and Oracles: the Transformations of Olympia and Delphi in the 8<sup>th</sup> Century BC* (Cambridge, 1990) is highly regarded and widely quoted. During the year she has organised a full series of activities and meetings in the Upper House, and has also undertaken the role of co-director of the new excavations in the Theatre at Sparta (a *synergasia* with the local Ephoreia) which focuses on the use of the theatre area in late antiquity and in Byzantine times. She is giving new direction to the life of the School.

Joining us also is the new Assistant Director, Robert Pitt, a historian of the Classical and Hellenistic periods, with particular interest in epigraphy and Greek law. He has worked on epigraphical projects at the British Museum as well as on excavations at Carian Aphrodisias and Butrint in Albania. One of his undertakings is a project to publish a catalogue of the Museum collection of the BSA. Among his duties is to direct and teach the annual undergraduate course on 'The Topography and Archaeology of Ancient Greece'. A report of this year's highly successful course appears below.

One of the preoccupations of the Council this year has been the revision of the Statutes of the School, with the preparation of new

draft Statutes which will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting in February 2009. Since they will be circulated to subscribers along with this Report it may be appropriate to offer a word of explanation here. One concern has been to streamline the membership of Council, following the principles recently set out by the Charity Commission towards effective governance. This has meant a small reduction in the number of members. But it is our intention to widen participation by including some members with broad experience of finance and administration. We no longer make the assumption that all Council members will have direct experience of the work of the School or be professional Hellenists. The newly drafted Statutes no longer provide *ex-officio* membership for Vice-Presidents of the School, whose advice we shall continue to seek in other ways. We value greatly the association with our Vice-Presidents, particularly H. M. Ambassador in Athens. In the case of the Ambassador, the change is intended solely to reflect the reality that he cannot in practice attend our meetings. The present Ambassador, Mr Simon Gass, has been outstandingly helpful in supporting the School, and we shall greatly miss him on his departure at the end of 2008. We expect to thank him more formally in next year's Annual Report. Other changes include a clearer statement of the mission of the School, and a new committee structure, designed to reflect more accurately our work and aspirations. Thus the work of the Nominations Committee will be to recommend nominees for membership of Council. The new Committee for Archaeology will incorporate the present Fieldwork Committee and oversee the work of the Knossos and Fitch Laboratory sub-committees. The Committee for Society, Arts and Letters will be comparable in status. Its purpose is to promote the work of the School in fields other than archaeology, including history and anthropology, and indeed our interests in south-east Europe generally beyond the boundaries of the present Greek state. (The terms of reference of the Committees are deliberately not included in the formal statutes, so

that they can be modified more flexibly by Council as occasion may require.) Another proposed change in the draft Statutes establishes the position of Vice-Chairman. The Council hopes that the new Statutes will receive the approval of subscribers at the Annual General Meeting.

The decision has been taken this year to publish the Annual Report in a more concise format, to give a more publicly accessible account of the work of the School. The accounts will be presented in a more concise form which nonetheless accords with the requirements of our auditors and of the Charity Commissioners. More detailed personal entries and further information will be available on the School's website which is proving increasingly popular.

I would like to make special mention of two friends of the School who passed away during the year under review. First, Professor Nicolas Coldstream, one of the great figures of the School, a Vice-President and a scholar much admired at home, in Greece, and more widely. It had been intended that he would be present in Athens at a colloquium to celebrate both his 80th birthday and the publication of his last work, the revised edition of *Greek Geometric Pottery*. Sadly this was not to be. However, with the encouragement of Dr Nicola Coldstream the colloquium went ahead as a tribute to his life's work, with the

presentation of new finds and syntheses from across Greece by a lively group of young scholars.

The year saw also the passing of Dr Robert J. Rodden, the Director of the University of Cambridge's excavations at the early Neolithic site of Nea Nikomedeia in East Macedonia in 1961 and 1963. He went on to teach at the University of California at Berkeley, but subsequently experienced ill health and retired with his wife, Dr Judith Rodden, to Saffron Walden. The publication of the Nea Nikomedeia excavations was subsequently brought together by Dr Ken Wardle, one of the School's leading experts in the prehistory of Macedonia. Nea Nikomedeia was the occasion of my own first visit to Greece, as for a number of others including John Nandris, Jane Renfrew and the late David Clarke. Bob was an enthusiastic yet careful excavator who established a warm and positive relationship with our Pontiac workmen, so that each day was a cheerful enterprise, accompanied by remarkable early Neolithic finds. It was a wonderful introduction to fieldwork in Greece and the fortunate participants have much to thank him for.

*Colin Renfrew*

## Director's Report

Over the past year, the School has faced a double challenge — to strengthen and diversify its academic programme and to rebuild its financial base in order to eliminate the recurrent deficit which has so concerned us in recent years. The invaluable support of H. M. Ambassador, Mr Simon Gass, and the energy of the Chairman of our Fundraising Subcommittee, Mr Kevin Feeny, have enabled us to make significant progress towards the latter goal, and to secure a number of major donations, detailed later in this report, for which we are profoundly grateful. However, the severity of the damage caused to us by the continuing fall in the value of the pound, and rises in Greek inflation and the most basic running costs will come as no surprise to readers. The economic climate has changed suddenly and irreversibly, and we must find a way to respond. Fundraising is an imperative as

never before, and I appeal to all our subscribers and members to help in whatever way they can. As I write, the third of our London fundraising lectures, by Tony Spawforth, has just attracted a large audience, and our Macmillan Student, Thomas Loughlin, has run the Athens Classic Marathon on our behalf; both events raised significant total sums from many small donations. On behalf of us all here in Athens, thank you for your support.

An important task over the past year has been to increase awareness and use of our facilities and to ensure that our research and resources are as widely known as possible — and here there are many highlights to report. The formal opening of the Library's new Anastasia Kollakis Wing was a double celebration, of the generosity and vision of Mr Pantelis (Lou) Kollakis who financed the construction work, and of

the achievement of our Friends in meeting the considerable cost of the fittings from the proceeds of their sponsored walk from the Isthmus to Sparta. The conversion of the former housekeeper's flat to library use means that every space in the hostel building is now properly utilised — no small achievement considering the great changes in the School's role and the needs and expectations of its students since the hostel's construction in 1895. Largely due to the introduction of a charging scheme aimed at making the BSA more affordable for those without dedicated research grants, hostel occupancy has steadily risen, and for significant periods of the year we have been completely full. As the new Session gets under way, early indications are that this trend is continuing.

Interest in our research has been correspondingly great. Through the generosity of the Governor of the National Bank of Greece, the 2008 Athens open meeting, which attracted an audience of over 400, was held in the splendid neoclassical setting of the Megaron Melas. For the first time, we also held a second open meeting in Greece, in Thessaloniki, enjoying the warm hospitality of the Aristotelian University's Department of Archaeology. On both occasions the accompanying annual lecture was delivered by Professor Sir John Boardman: his exploration of the archaeology of the silk road, entitled *Greeks going east*, was a powerful reminder of wide reach of Hellenism and of the consequently wide brief of the School. These were also occasions for us to join Sir John's many friends and former students in celebrating his 80th year and the vital contribution he continues to make to the life of the School, currently as a Vice-President. In the UK, for the first time we also presented the work of the School to the Scottish academic community at the kind invitation of the Department of Classics in the University of Edinburgh.

It is gratifying to reach such large audiences not only on these formal occasions but also with our Upper House seminars, which have over the past year regularly attracted audiences of 50–100 people. With the kind consent of Prince Michael of Kent, the generous donation of the residue of the Princess Marina Fund by the Anglo-Hellenic League has enabled us to begin upgrading the saloni to accommodate these larger audiences in greater comfort. I will report further on this next year. But this is a foundation on which we must build. Over the next year, in

*Fig. 1. Megaron Melas, venue for the School's annual open meeting, February 2008.*



consultation with our speakers we will be seeking to make a wider range of lecture material — texts, illustrations and recordings — available via <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>. The School's website is our major means of communication with colleagues across the world, and holds an increasingly wide range of news about our activities, resources, including lecture and conference papers of direct interest to students and researchers, and catalogues of our extensive library and archive holdings. This last in particular is a service which we are committed to expand.

The School holds many collections of international importance, from the Fitch Laboratory sample collection to the Knossos

collections, the Athens museum and ever-expanding Archive. The Knossos curatorial project has now treated and recorded almost half of the available material (tens of thousand of items) in a campaign headed by a professionally-trained staff member which has offered work experience to a number of volunteers and trainee personnel from the UK and the USA, as well as a more formal postgraduate internship. In the Fitch, thanks to a generous grant from the Aurelius Trust, an online database of the sample collection is now being built. In the Archive, digitisation of a large part of the Byzantine Research Fund archive is now complete, although the outstandingly important Thessaloniki collection remains to be tackled, and as the archivist reports below, work on a number of other collections continues. However, new material of international significance continues to arrive. We are committed over the next five years to complete the cataloguing of all of the School's holdings and the digitisation of individual collections of exceptional significance, and to make the resulting records accessible and cross-searchable online. What we have termed the 'single portal' project is a major undertaking and will be our main focus for the next years. But it is essential if the School's holdings are to play their proper role in international research and to be fully linked with other major databases in scholarly use. The appointment this year of George Bruseker to the permanent position of IT officer was an important step in securing our future as an e-service provider.

We are frequently reminded that we, as all of the British Academy's overseas research institutes, must work to serve the entire humanities research community. The School has housed an exceptionally wide range of research in history, literature, and anthropology since its foundation. Our continuing commitment to this breadth is embodied in our mission statement and indeed, over our history many of our most prominent members have been experts in more than one discipline. Some of these connections were explored in the 2006 *Scholars, Travel, Archives* conference shortly to be published, and a further reminder came in September 2008, at a conference hosted by the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs in celebration of the contribution of the University of Oxford to the study of modern Greek history, where three of the four British speakers (Renée Hirschon, Michael Llewellyn Smith and

Richard Clogg) were School members of long standing (Renée being our 2008 Visiting Fellow). The value of British scholarship to both our countries was summed up in the warm tribute paid by Foreign Minister Dora Bakoyannis, who remarked that 'we at the Foreign Ministry value the sober and unbiased analysis provided by British historians when they address Greek history'. Turning to modern Greek literature, in March last we hosted the launch of the Oxford World's Classics edition of the poetry of C. F. Cavafy, based on an English translation by Evangelos Sachperoglou, a founder-member of our Friends, and with an introduction and commentary by Peter Mackridge and Anthony Hirst respectively — and not least thanks to superb readings from Claire Bloom and Kostas Kastanas, we again attracted a capacity audience to Cotsen Hall. In introducing this event, I was reminded that my distant predecessor as School Director and director of our excavations in the ancient theatre at Sparta, R. M. Dawkins, was also Peter Mackridge's predecessor in what was then the Bywater and Sotheby Chair of Modern and Medieval Greek in the University of Oxford.

The charge that we are 'just' an archaeological school — or worse, that we are only now trying to broaden our activities beyond archaeology — is therefore an understandable source of frustration. We are justly proud of the academic excellence of our fieldwork programme, and it is also worth recalling that for every pound that the British Academy (via BASIS) contributed to our in-house research programmes in 2007–2008, our field-project directors raised over twenty. There can be no retreat from this position. But we must raise the profile of our non-archaeological programmes. The Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts has attracted outstanding young artists of very diverse outlooks to Greece since its establishment in 2002: the seventh holder of the award, painter Guy Rusha, is now resident at the School, and will give an account of his work in next year's Annual Report. The cumulative effect of this award, especially when combined with the work of many artists who have passed through the School before the award was established (in most cases funded by Greek government scholarships), is worthy of more formal commemoration. A further initiative, to which the Chairman also draws attention in his report, is the proposed creation of a Committee for Society, Arts





*Fig. 2.*  
*ACUBISTSELF.*  
© Guy Rusha,  
holder of the  
Prince of Wales  
Bursary for the  
Arts 2008.

and Letters as part of our new committee structure, to ensure that the academic community in the UK is fully engaged with us in developing research outside archaeology, and widely aware of the School's facilities and resources.

Clearly, though, there is work to be done to ensure that the School's potential to enable distinctive research of all kinds is fully recognised. In 2007, the British Academy's BASIS committee agreed to stage an annual event as a showcase for the work of its institutions. Both of our School speakers at the second *Evolving Societies* forum in 2008, Todd Whitelaw and Renée Hirschon, emphasized from their distinctive archaeological and anthropological standpoints the different kind of research made possible by a long-term presence. Todd Whitelaw

addressed the inextricable links between innovative archaeological research and pressing current concerns with heritage management. The Knossos Urban Landscape Project (on which a fuller report appears below) combines the results of over a century of individual excavations at the palace of Knossos and in the Knossos valley with a new intensive survey of the valley conducted in collaboration with the ΚΓ' Ephoria of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities. Understanding the 7,000 year history of urban development in this area is clearly an academic priority, but in the context of the rapid spread of the Herakleion suburbs towards Knossos, it also provides an essential tool for colleagues charged with the protection and management of the surviving archaeological resource. Without the School's commitment to maintaining its facilities at Knossos, we would not now be able to undertake work of this kind. Through the 2007–8 session, the Stratigraphical Museum at Knossos has been so heavily used by an international community of scholars that we have adapted outside storage spaces to meet the demands made on it in the summer months. Its extensive collections continue to support cutting-edge work, such as the programme of strontium isotope analysis conducted by Argyro Nafplioti with the aim of tracing the movement, or not, of mainland Greeks into the Late Bronze-Age island.



*Fig. 3. Argyro Nafplioti at work in the Stratigraphical Museum, Knossos.*



*Fig. 4 (left). Afternoon conversation in Kokkinia, 1970, photographed during Renée Hirschon's original fieldwork.*



*Fig. 5 (right). The BSA Friends at Perachora during the celebration of their twentieth anniversary.*

Our second speaker at the British Academy, Renée Hirschon, described how her 2008 Visiting Fellowship enabled her to return to the Athenian suburb of Kokkinia (Nikaia), a community of refugees from the Asia Minor catastrophe of 1922, which she had first studied in the 1970s. Revisiting these households and locations thirty years on gave her an unusual, multi-generational perspective on a wide range of issues including changing perceptions of migrant identity, the reception into migrant communities of new migrants of different ethnicities, and the role of architectural trends in articulating social relations. Renée's presence at the School has helped us to lay the foundations for a network of those engaged in migration studies within Greece and in areas of relevance to Greece, and to host in the School a stimulating mixture of academics, lawyers, policy-makers and journalists — a foundation on which we look forward to building in the next years.

Within the School community, the loss of Nicolas Coldstream and Robert Rodden has been noted with great sadness in the report of the Chairman, and we also mourned the passing of School Members and Friends John Barron, John Betts, George Blair, Julian Chrysostomides, Dolly Goulandris, Cynthia Hill and Joan Stubbings. In June, we were joined in commemorating the life and work of our former Director,

Peter Fraser, by his family, friends, and colleagues representing the many Greek institutions with which he worked. A day of moving personal and academic tributes closed with Elaine Matthews' reading of a rare account by Peter Fraser himself of his wartime experience in Greece — of being parachuted in for the first time to join the resistance in the western Peloponnese.

Finally, it is a particular pleasure to close this report with a big 'thank you' from all the School staff to the Friends of the BSA as they celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the association. Over these twenty years, the Friends have supported the library and research facilities of the School to the tune of some £135,000, raised from lectures, subscriptions, and an ever more imaginative roster of events — including the 2006 sponsored walk. The anniversary was celebrated by members from the UK and Athens who met here at the School for a very happy weekend reunion, a lecture by former assistant director Robin Barber to a capacity audience, and an excursion to Isthmia and Perachora which it was my pleasure to guide. To all concerned — and especially to Hector Catling, the founder and guiding force behind the Friends from the beginning — thank you, and may you continue to support us for many years to come.

## Events

### CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

- ‘Current Approaches to Religion in Ancient Greece’ in collaboration with the Swedish Institute at Athens (with contributions from R. Gagne, M. Haysom, A. Herda, P. Iossif, K. Kolotourou, M. Konaris, M. Laughy, M. Mili, C. Mitsopoulou, C. Morgan, J. Mylonopoulos, P. Pakkanen, N. Papalexandrou, R. Parker, O. Pilz, I. Polinskaya, C. Pretre, M. Scott, J. Wallensten)
- ‘Back to the Starting Line: New Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to Early Bronze Age Crete’ (with contributions from D. Catapoti, T. Campbell-Green, K. Damilaki, H. Hall, B. Legarra Herrero, M. Relaki, S. Todaro, T. Tselios, G. Vavouranakis)
- ‘*Greek Geometric Pottery* Forty Years On: a One-day Conference Presenting New Work on Early Iron Age Pottery in Memory of the late Professor Nicolas Coldstream’ (with contributions from G. Bourogiannis, X. Charalambidou, A. Gadolou, A. Kotsonas, N. Kourou, I. Lemos, A. Mazarakis Ainian, C. Morgan, A. Psalti, V. Vlachou, E. Zavvou)
- ‘Intermezzo. Intermediacy and Regeneration in Middle Minoan III Crete’ (with contributions from L. Alberti, E. Banou, K. Barnard, P. Betancourt, M. Bredaki, G. Cadogan, F. Carinci, K. Christakis, T. Cunningham, E. Gerontakou, L. Girella, E. Hatzaki, A. Karetso, C. Knappett, V. la Rosa, C. Macdonald, A. MacGillivray, I. Mathioudaki, I. Nikolakopoulou, L. Platon, G. Rethemiotakis, J. Shaw, V. Sturmer, E. Tsvilika, P. Warren)
- ‘Locating Ancient Craft Practices and Agricultural Processing by Non-invasive Science-based and Archaeological Methods’ (with contributions from B. Derham, R. Doonan, A. Giakoumaki, R. Jones, N. Krahtopoulou, E. Margaritis, A. Sarris)
- ‘Memorial Colloquium in Celebration of the Life and Work of the late Peter Fraser’ (with contributions from K. Bouraselis,

M. Hatzopoulos, A. Dreliosi-Herakleidou, S. Hornblower, S. Iakovides, M. Lagoyianni, L. Loukopoulou, A. Makri, L. Marangou, A. Matthaïou, L. Mendoni, C. Morgan, M. Osborne, I. Papachristodoulou, V. Petrakos, R. Pitt, A. Tataki)

### PUBLIC LECTURES

- Sir John Boardman (Oxford): ‘Greeks going east’ (delivered in Athens and Thessaloniki)
- Renée Hirschon (Oxford): ‘Kokkinia revisited: changing patterns of housing and households in a refugee community’ (2008 Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)
- Vassos Karageorghis (Nicosia): ‘Cyprus. The Aegean and Sidon: fifteen hundred years of interconnections’
- Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘The work of the British School in 2007’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki, London and Edinburgh)

### UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

#### *Archaeology*

- Marie-Claude Boileau (BSA): ‘Pottery production and consumption at Iron Age Knossos and Thronos-Kephala (ancient Sybrita)’
- Kostas Kotsakis (Thessaloniki): ‘Reinventing the Neolithic of northern Greece’
- Thomas Loughlin (Liverpool): ‘Pedestal bases and collar jars: technological choices at Middle Neolithic Kouphovouno’
- Alexander Mazarakis Ainian (Volos): ‘A temple-hestiatorion of Apollo of the Archaic-Classical periods? Recent excavations at Soros (Thessaly)’
- Rebecca Sweetman (St Andrews): ‘Roman Crete: long-term continuity and no change?’

***Ancient history and epigraphy***

Silvia Ferrara (Oxford): 'The Cypro-Minoan script in context: a view from Ugarit. The textual evidence and its archaeological significance'

Edward Harris (Durham): 'The documents in the Attic orators and Greek epigraphy'

Mariko Sakurai (Tokyo): 'The date of the establishment of the Bendideia in Athens'

***Art history***

Andrew Stewart (Berkeley): 'Probing the Perserschutt: The Persian and Carthaginian invasions of 480 and the beginning of the Classical style'

Michalis Tiverios (Thessaloniki): 'Εικόνα και Ιστορία'

***Literature***

Estelle Strazdins (Melbourne): 'Shades of eternity: The quest for fame in the Second Sophistic'

**FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE**

Michael Boyd (Cambridge): 'The application of geophysical survey in Greece: recent work of the Fitch Laboratory'

Floyd McCoy (Hawaii): 'Reconstructing pre-eruption Bronze Age Thera'

Nathan Harper (Las Vegas): 'Biodistance in Eastern Mediterranean archaeology'

Robert Tycot (Florida): 'Obsidian subsources and trade in the Mediterranean: nondestructive chemical fingerprinting'

Yannis Karatassios (NCSR Democritos): 'Analysis of archaeological mortars: secrets hidden in lime'

Dimitris Kontogiorgos (ASCSA): 'The rise of a Neolithic tell — the burial of a Hellenistic theatre: stories of sediments'

Scott Pike (Willamette): 'Dynamic landscapes: the role of slope failure on archaeological site location, selection and interpretation in the Sangro River Valley, Abruzzo, Italy'

Chryssa Bourbou (University of the Aegean): 'Hide and seek: the bioarchaeology of children in Byzantine Greece'

**PRESENTATIONS**

Presentation of *Phylakopi II* and *Markiani, Amorgos* (Colin Renfrew, Mariza Marthari, Lila Marangou)

Presentation of the film *The Secret of the Snake Goddess* by Rea Apostolides, with a lecture by Alexander MacGillivray, *Finding Minos*

Presentation of *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos — The Investigations of 1987–88* and *Horizon — a Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades* (with contributions by Jack Davis, Peggy Sotirakopoulou, Robin Barber, and Spyros Iakovides)

Presentation of Lucretius *The Nature of Things* in verse translation by A. E. Stallings (with a contribution by Richard Jenkyns)

Presentation of *The Poetry of C. Cavafy*, translated by E. Sachperoglou, introduction by Peter Mackridge, commentary by Anthony Hirst (with readings by Claire Bloom and Kostas Kastanas)

**EXHIBITION**

*The Byzantine Research Fund: Encounters of Arts and Crafts Architects in Byzantium* (curated by Amalia Kakissis: BSA)  
(Shown at: The Hellenic Centre, London: the University of Edinburgh: the Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki: the British School at Athens)

**LONDON LECTURES**

Robin Cormack (London): 'Recording Byzantium: British architects, the Arts and Crafts Movement and the influence of Greece'

John Julius Norwich: 'The art and architecture of Byzantium'

Tony Spawforth (Newcastle): 'Hadrian in Greece: a Roman emperor at work and play'





### FRIENDS' LECTURES

Robin Barber (Edinburgh): 'Sense and sentimentality: British scholars' reactions to Greece 1890–2000' (Athens)

Andrew Gregory (London): 'The Derveni papyrus and early Greek science' (London)

George Huxley (Belfast): 'ULIXES REDUX: why the island called Ithaki today is Homer's Ithaca' (London)

Alan Johnston (London): 'The left-handed symposiast: Greek pottery from unorthodox angles' (London)

Pamela-Jane Shaw, Stephen Shaw, Keith Rutter and Adam Ridley: 'Personal accounts of the sponsored walk in aid of the Friends of the BSA held in April 2007' (London)

*Fig. 6. Professor Emeritus Robin Cormack lectures at the opening night of The Byzantine Research Fund Archive: Encounters of Arts and Crafts Architects in Byzantium at the Hellenic Centre in London, February 2008.*

## Library and Archive

### LIBRARY

The formal opening in January of our new Anastasia Kollakis Wing by Mrs Kollakis herself was the highlight of the year. Before the opening ceremony, hosted by the School and the Friends of the British School, and attended by Her Majesty's Ambassador and Mrs Gass and the Kollakis family, new compact shelving had been installed, the computer servers and main computer terminals transferred and the rare books had been speedily re-housed into a dedicated, fully climate-controlled room. A small exhibition was mounted to mark the occasion, and a plaque commemorating the Friends' sponsored

walk from the Isthmia to Sparta, which funded the furnishing of the wing, was unveiled by UK Friends Diane and Mike Oldfield.

September's annual closure allowed the library staff (with much additional help) to stock the new wing and to move the entire collection in order to distribute the extra shelving space throughout the library. Other urgent maintenance works were also tackled (not least the replacement of the periodicals basement floor). The additional 700 linear metres of shelving provided by the new wing will be sufficient for another 12–15 years of new acquisitions. The extra reading space is equally welcome since the number of readers admitted continues to increase — in 2007–2008 we had over 200



Fig. 7 (left). *The Anastasia Kollakis Wing: electronic reference room.*

Fig. 8 (below). *Library slave Calie Sharman excavates in Sparta theatre.*



members and 525 registered readers using the library regularly, plus some 820 occasional visitors.

The Friends have also generously supported the upgrading of the library's bibliographic management system ALEPH 500 from version 15 to 18. The upgrading is undertaken in cooperation with the American School of Classical Studies. The two Schools have worked closely on the configuration of the new system which has resulted in a new and more efficient OPAC internet access for readers. The upgrade will allow an extended exchange of bibliographic data from the German Archaeological Institute in Athens and the University of Crete libraries, plus a number of other local university libraries which

plan to upgrade their system to ensure compatibility. Version 18 will also allow us to manage and make accessible the library's journal holdings electronically: our new subscription to JSTOR, on which we will report fully next year, further expands the library's range of e-services. New workstations giving access to the AMBROSIA catalogue have been installed on each floor of the library, and WIFI access enhanced to allow laptop access throughout.

The Library is especially grateful for the continued support of institutions and individuals which have presented us with publications. In particular, we thank the Visiting Fellow, Professor Renée Hirschon who enriched the social anthropology section with books from her own collection, and Professors Mary and Michael Walbank for funding the purchase of epigraphic and numismatic works. The valued support we have received from interns and volunteers has enabled us to undertake a number of projects this year: Michael A. Jones worked on Author Authority data for Classical authors using the *Thesaurus Lingua Graeca* as

a standard, and Philippa Currie undertook the re-classification of the Modern Greek literature and folklore section to incorporate the welcome gift of a collection of books from the Studies in Greece Programme given by Dr Katherine Butterworth. Finally, we bid farewell to the 2006–2008 Library Slave, Calie Sharman, who after two years of dedicated and cheerful service to the library and its readers leaves us to prepare for an MA in Hellenic Studies at Royal Holloway, University of London. She will be succeeded until the end of 2008 by Kerry Harris, who will work part time in the library while writing up her PhD thesis on faunal remains from Bronze Age Crete.

## ARCHIVE

The highlight of this year's Archive calendar was the exhibition *Encounters of Arts and Crafts Architects in Byzantium* created from the School's Byzantine Research Fund (BRF) Archive — a unique collection of some 3,500 architectural drawings and photographs made between 1888 and 1949 by British architects who undertook the systematic investigation, recording, and publication of monuments throughout the Byzantine world. Not only is this an invaluable resource for the study of Byzantine art and architecture, it also illuminates an important chapter in the history of British architecture. Supported by a generous donation from the Leventis Foundation, this new exhibition focuses on the influence of Byzantine architecture in the education and training of prominent British

architects in the early 20th century. It was launched at the Hellenic Centre in London in February 2008, with an opening address given by Professor Emeritus Robin Cormack (Courtauld Institute) and introductions by the School's Assistant Director, Robert Pitt and architect Professor Panos Arvanitakis for the Hellenic Centre.

The London showing attracted widespread interest, leading to an invitation to exhibit also at the Society for the Promotion of Byzantine Studies' Spring Symposium held in the Department of Archaeology of the University of Edinburgh. We are particularly indebted to the Head of Department, Professor Jim Crow, for his generous support. The School's first Open Meeting in Thessaloniki presented us with a further opportunity to show that portion of the exhibition related to the major monuments of the city — a particularly significant part of the collection, including as it does such unique documents as the



Fig. 9 (left). Archangel Michael and details: Daphni monastery, Attica. R. Weir Schultz & S. Barnsley, 1888–1890: pencil, watercolour. © British School at Athens (Archive: BRF 01/01/01/185).



Fig. 10 (right). Sketch of local man, notes on Morea castle and directions for sailing between Patras and Messolongi: Sir William Gell 1805–1812. © British School at Athens (Archive Gell 4543d).

only record of the church of Ag. Demetrios made before the Great Fire of 1917. This exhibition also attracted considerable attention in the local and national Greek press (and a selection of the pre-1917 Ag. Demetrios images can be viewed on the Archive pages of <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>).

BSA collections were also represented in the J. Paul Getty Museum's exhibition *The Society of the Dilettanti: Grecian taste and Roman spirit*, which ran from August to October 2008 at the Getty Villa in Malibu. The Archive loaned the six notebooks in which Sir William Gell recorded his travels in Greece, a journey later published as *The Itinerary of Greece* in 1810. The notebooks, which were earlier conserved through the support of the Society of the Dilettanti by the Benaki Museum book and paper conservation department, were digitised before being loaned.

In 2007–2008 the Archive was enriched by a number of major donations, notably the gift of the Noel family papers covering the period from the late 18th to the end of the 19th century by Francis, Philip and Irene Noel-Baker, the descendents of Edward Noel. The papers are an invaluable addition to the School's Archive in their own right, but have an added value due to the family's close connection to George Finlay, whose archive and library are an integral part of the School's research materials. Together with the Finlay collection, the Noel papers make the School Archive a major resource for the study of the early history of the modern Greek state. A generous grant from the Aurelius Trust is currently supporting the cataloguing and conservation of the Noel papers. Equally, we are most grateful to Dr Nicola Coldstream for the gift of the late Professor Nicolas Coldstream's academic papers and extensive collection of photographs which are due to arrive in Athens in December 2008.

Alongside such highlights, the regular work of the Archive continued. The BRF Project archive assistant, Dr Dimitra Kotoula, completed the catalogue of BRF photographs and drawings, and their conservation and digitisation continues. The BRF archive contributed to the EU-funded digitisation programme, Byzantine Monuments in Attica, in cooperation with the Institute of Byzantine Research. The catalogue of the Vrowný Hankey personal papers was completed

by Jorrit Kelder, and an inventory of the School's art collection was undertaken by Calie Sharman. In the Archive too, space has been at a premium, and the creation of two new storage areas in the Anastasia Kollakis Wing is a major benefit as we seek to house the expected additions to the collection. Above all, it is gratifying to see not only strong public interest in our exhibitions and lectures, but also very heavy use of the Archive itself by individual researchers, School staff and members, and colleagues from the Ministry of Culture and other Greek institutions.

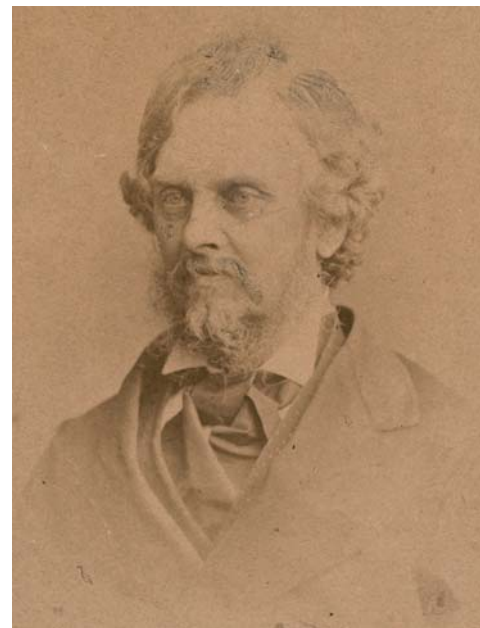


Fig. 11. Edward Noel, British Philhellene and relative of Lady Byron, purchased the Achmetaga Estate in Euboea in the 1830s. Portrait ca. 1830s. © British School at Athens (Noel Personal Papers).



## Publications

During 2007–2008, the School published volume 102 of the *Annual* and ‘Archaeology in Greece 2006–2007’ in *Archaeological Reports*, our joint publication with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. We are extremely grateful to Dr. Virginia Webb for the former, the last volume to be produced under her editorship. The baton has now been passed, without any of the normal mishaps encountered by British teams, to Dr Nicoletta Momigliano. In general, we are very well on track to meeting our publication targets. One Supplementary Volume was published during the relevant twelve months, inaugurating a forthcoming series of monographs from the School’s recent work at Palaikastro in Eastern Crete:

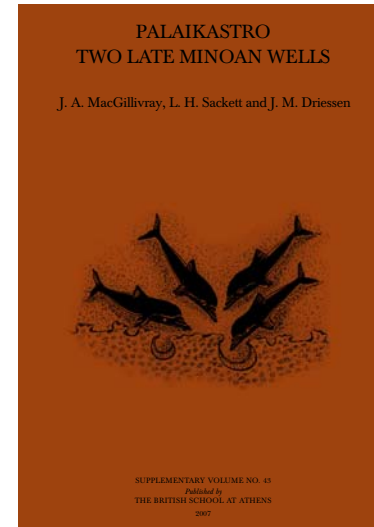
J. A. MacGillivray, L. H. Sackett and J. M. Driessen, *Palaikastro: Two Late Minoan Wells*.

Within the publication office, efforts have been concentrated on a trio of substantial Lakonian volumes to appear in 2008–2009, namely the final reports on the Bronze Age material from the Menelaion under the aegis of former Director, Hector Catling, and that collated by Richard Janko of Lord William Taylour’s work at Aghios Stephanos, and not least the proceedings of the Sparta conference of 2005.

Finally, we report the publication by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, of two volumes featuring the fieldwork of the School:

C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou and G. Gavalas (eds.), *Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: the Investigations of 1987–88* (2007).

N. Brodie, J. Doole, G. Gavalas and C. Renfrew (eds.), *Horizon: A Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades* (2008).



## 2007–2008 Fieldwork

In addition to study seasons conducted on material from Keros, Knossos (Little Palace North and the Knossos Urban Landscape Project), Kouphovouno, the Kythera Island Project, Lefkandi, the Menelaion, Mycenae, Palaikastro, Praisos, and Thisve-Kastorion, the School was awarded all five of the excavation and survey permits for which it applied. As ever, we are deeply grateful to the Director

General of Antiquities, Dr Paraskevi Vassilopoulou, and to the numerous colleagues in the Ministry of Culture who support our work in so many different ways. We particularly thank those in charge of the regions in which our major 2008 field seasons took place — Mrs S. Apostolakou (ΚΔ΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Ag. Nikolaos), Mrs M. Bredaki (ΚΓ΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Herakleion), Dr M. Marthari (ΚΑ΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Cyclades),

Mrs R. Kolonia (ΙΑ΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Chalkis), Dr A. Vasilogamvrou (Ε΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Sparta), and Mrs K. Diamanti (5th EBA, Sparta). The directors of these projects report as follows:

### CRETE: KARPHI

Saro Wallace (Reading) directed a one-season pilot excavation at the Middle Minoan peak sanctuary and Early Iron Age mountaintop town of Karphi, first excavated by John Pendlebury in 1937. Pendlebury's excavation covered around one fifth of the settlement area: renewed excavation therefore aims to investigate the maximal spread of the settlement over the three peaks of Karphi, Mikri Koprana and Megali Koprana, to clarify the chronology of this spread and identify and characterise earlier phases of site use, and to demonstrate the potential for further interdisciplinary research. Four areas were opened, covering *ca.* 124 square metres.

A large and densely-built settlement on the hilltop of Megali Koprana was investigated for the first time. A half-section was taken through a building which had at least three rooms (two large and one with a central hearth) and a small probable storeroom to the south. The building, which was destroyed by fire, preserved a number of finds suggesting that it played a prominent role, including two Minoan stone vases, three different types of seashell and a bronze dress pin. Rubbish deposits outside the building contained numerous dog, pig and cattle bones: together with the plant record preserved by burning inside the building, these should throw considerable light on the site's economy.

East of the ridge linking Mikri and Megali Koprana, the massively constructed Building A1 may be a shrine or other public structure (as indicated also by finds from this area). Since the excavated zone at Karphi had its own temple, the isolated Building A1, if cultic in use, may be the shrine for the zone located on Megali Koprana or alternatively, a bridge between two zones of settlement potentially distinct in many features of identity and organisation.

Just east of the 1930s excavation, a house (B1), of which ephemeral walls were visible on the surface, proved to have at least three rooms, a large deposit of whole LM IIIC coarse and fine pots,



*Fig. 13. Karphi: floor deposit in the main room of Building B1.*

and the first hearth properly documented at Karphi. It too was apparently destroyed by fire. An intact and extensive MM II deposit under the house relates to activity contemporary with the peak sanctuary, and offers the first opportunity to investigate possible ancillary or residential activity at a large and dispersed peak sanctuary site. Finally, at the north-east edge of the settlement, near what appears to be an LM IIIC fortification, a heavily-constructed building with two very large rooms was excavated in order to develop our understanding of possible buildings of special function in this area. A half-section of the south room revealed what seems to be an exceptionally large one-room household (there was no door found into the north room). The room had an excellent deposit of almost

complete LM IIIC pots and two successive hearth areas. A range of sampling for scientific analysis was undertaken, including wet sieving of all deposits, sampling of charcoal for radiocarbon dating and wood identification, systematic sampling of organic residues across a range of ceramic vessels from each context, and micromorphological analyses of soils to determine the precise nature of deposition sequences and of activities in each building.

### CRETE: KNOSSOS URBAN LANDSCAPE PROJECT

The third and final season of surface survey was completed in late July–early September 2008 in collaboration with the ΚΓ' ΕΠΙΚΑ, under the direction of Todd Whitelaw (UCL), Maria Bredaki and Andonis Vasilakis (ΚΓ' ΕΠΙΚΑ).

Fieldwork focused on four areas on the periphery of the central block of land previously surveyed, with the aim of covering all of the landscape currently available for investigation, and which potentially may have been utilised for cemeteries or other outlying sites/activity foci relating to the urban site during different periods of occupation. The protected Alpha Zone was covered both to the east, on the summit of Ailias and the prominent hill to the north-east, and in the far south-west. While the latter area extends well beyond the zone of known cemeteries, our investigation was intended to provide a basis for the effective management of the Alpha Zone in this area, and to extend far enough from the urban site to encounter any small outlying sites. In the south and south-east, coverage was extended to the major quarries at Ag. Eirene and to the south-east of Spilia, to confirm that the Knossian mortuary landscape did indeed stop at the Spilia gorge rather than extending along the access route into the valley from the south. To the north, the major focus of the year's work was the Kephala–Isopata ridge, used for high status burials in later prehistory. Coverage extended over the entire ridge and the slopes around the village of Kallithea, up to and across the National Road to include the previously investigated Neolithic site at Katsambas.

Some 11,400 20 × 20 grid units were surveyed, and an estimated 40,000 sherds recovered, approximately 30% of which have been

preliminarily processed. A low density of material of all periods was recovered over most of the investigated areas, with outlying patches primarily of prehistoric and Roman date. Numerous features were encountered, including many likely tombs (principally Roman, in the south of the study area), many small rock shelters, and the probable base of the Roman aqueduct slightly upstream of the Egyptian aqueduct at Spilia. The basic processing of the remainder of the material recovered in 2008, as well as a major component of the material from the supplementary grab samples from the 2005 season, will be the initial focus for study in 2009. Attaining a complete overview of the entire collection will provide the basis for a major preliminary report, to be submitted to the Annual of the School by the end of 2009.

### CYCLADES: KEROS

The third and final season of excavation by the Cambridge Keros Project at Dhaskalio and Dhaskalio Kavos took place in May and June 2008 under the direction of Colin Renfrew, and was immediately followed by a long (and continuing) study season. Work on the Special Deposit South was completed, with the removal of a number of baulks and limited excavation to confirm that the extremities of the Deposit had been reached. Water-sieving again revealed no human remains or workshop debris. The small caves and cavities lying to the south of the Deposit were further investigated, yielding traces of human bone. No evidence was found to support the existence of an Early Cycladic settlement in the Middle Area.

Further exploration of the settlement on Dhaskalio was a principal objective of this season. A survey and a catalogue of all visible surface features were completed, along with photography via a ground-controlled helicopter, and kite and pole. A photomosaic coverage for both Dhaskalio and Kavos was achieved, and on this basis orthophotographic coverage (and a digital terrain model) at a scale of 1:500 will soon be available. Excavation focused on the summit area, where a structure *ca.* 16 metres long running north–south along the spine of the summit was revealed — the most substantial building

yet found in a Cycladic Early Bronze Age settlement. The buildings on the summit were constructed during the first phase of settlement (which began between *ca.* 2800 and 2500 BC), reconstructed during Phase B (*ca.* 2500–2200), and abandoned in Phase C, late in the late Early Cycladic Period (provisionally *ca.* 2200–2000/1900). On the summit immediately to the south of the main building, a roughly circular enclosure was the locus for the deposition of more than 300 limestone pebbles probably collected from the beach on Ano Kouphonisi. The significance of the ritual practices attested at Dhaskalio is an important issue for study. Figurine finds include several examples (in marble plus perhaps one in lead) of what may now be considered the Dhaskalio variety of the schematic figurines of the Keros-Syros period, some of which are complete. By contrast there are none of the folded-arm figurines commonly found (always broken) in the Special Deposit South.



*Fig. 14. The islet of Dhaskalio with excavation in progress, seen from the landing stage below the Special Deposit South on Keros.*

Dhaskalio is already established as one of the most important settlements of the Cycladic Early Bronze Age. At some 7,000 square metres in area, it is the largest settlement of this period yet known. And at Dhaskalio Kavos, the two Special Deposits clearly received offerings of fragmentary ‘choice’ materials from many different islands. These deposits evidently played a central role in the Cycladic Islands, and are unparalleled in the other islands. The number of marble bowls and figurines found within them (albeit in fragmentary condition) exceeds by an order of magnitude the total recovered from the known and excavated cemeteries in all the Cycladic islands together. When properly studied and assessed, these finds will offer the possibility of a major reassessment of the material culture of the Cyclades, and of the way in which it was used by the islanders to establish and develop symbolic relationships of several kinds.

### **EUBOIA: LEFKANDI**

The sixth season of the Lefkandi-Xeropolis excavations took place in August–September under the direction of Irene S. Lemos (Oxford). Aims for 2008 were to investigate further the LH IIIC and Early Iron Age ‘Megara’ in Region I, and in Region II to understand the function, extent, and date of the ‘Walls’ and excavate further the structures to the west of them.

Under the LH IIIC ‘Megaron’, an LH IIIC (Lefkandi phase 2a) structure was discovered, equipped with the clay bins and pebble floors typical of the period, and on the same orientation as contemporary houses previously discovered. The duration of occupation is not yet fully understood, although White Ware of Lefkandi Phase 2b/3 is certainly present. The building was abandoned for reasons as yet unknown, and the area reused after a short interval. The new building was different both in its long, rectangular plan and in its north–south orientation. It is unclear whether or not it was apsidal, since its north end is lost to hill erosion and the construction of a Late Geometric house. Investigation to the east of these buildings revealed more about the so-called ‘Annex’ structure which seems to follow closely the history of occupation of both the LH IIIC and the EIA ‘Megara’. Further to the east, other walls similar in construction were not





*Fig. 15. Lefkandi Region II: wall and ritual zone.*

investigated, but may imply the existence of a series of ancillary rooms or units to serve the needs of the ‘Megaron’ in both its LH IIIC and Early Iron Age phases. Finally, just outside the ‘Megaron’, to the north, was found the flexed skeleton of a young girl (to judge from the grave goods). While hard to date, this burial includes LH IIIC Middle–Late pins and must be later than the pre-LH IIIC building.

In Region II, the ‘Walls’ are now understood as a complementary series of long, straight constructions which defined the west and south edges of the ‘hollow’ zone. They may delineate the area through which the site was entered from the north, across the low land isthmus and between the two possible lagoons to the east and west of Xeropolis. The date of their earlier phases requires study, but should be primarily within LH IIIC. Excavation revealed detailed information on the sequence of construction and reconstruction of these walls, the location of entrances and the insertion of drains. The final abandonment of the southern (interior) wall was accompanied by large-scale landscaping to cover the remains.

The so-called ‘ritual’ zone (as yet simply a term of convenience) was further investigated. Three particular areas may be noted. Structure A (LH IIIC/Lefkandi-Phase 1) is the earliest yet recorded. Its irregular form and the different construction techniques used indicate a complicated structural history, although its plan requires further clarification. Two main floor surfaces of yellow clay were separated by a thin layer of intensely carbonised soil: above the second floor, a thicker mix of carbonised soil and pisé was observed. The furniture in the rooms is highly distinctive. Associated with the first floor are two yellow clay drums of different heights set against the middle of the south wall, and a red-brown clay-bin against the north wall. In the second phase, another and larger yellow clay drum was set in the middle of the room, and with it a large, shallow receptacle of reddish clay. On top of the supporting surface for this receptacle, and within its limits, was carefully set a large and complete red-deer antler.

The rectangular Structure B to the south is similar in form to the partially overlying Structure C, but its internal furniture and depositional history resemble that of Structure A. An intermediate position in both time and building type is indicated. To its west, an exterior space contains perhaps the earliest of the circular ‘platforms’ and a large shallow pit. Structure C, a two-phase building, is the latest so far discovered (in use between LH IIIC Late and Middle Protogeometric). It overlies Structure B, but its internal furnishing and depositional history are quite different. Instead of clay drums and dark carbon-laden soils, it contained circular ‘platforms’ of stones and pebbles. There is no associated ash, burning or bones: finds consisted of a number of spindle whorls and a few pendants. The only intrusive elements are sheets, lumps and flecks of a white plaster, the appearance of which (never on a floor, nor attached to a wall or a feature) raises the question of whether Structure C was roofed (no post-holes were found in or around it). Pottery to the east of Structure C includes large to monumental kraters and cooking pots found together with much animal bone. Cooking appears to have taken place here, and eating and drinking outside, but close to, Structure C.

The purpose of these structures is not yet entirely clear, although we assume that the whole area associated with the ‘walls’ was devoted

to some kind of ritual activity. Indeed, the recovery in Area R and to the north of the 'Walls' of a number of high quality figurines may suggest that they originated from the so-called ritual area to the west. Alternatively, the whole area may have been dedicated to the processing of olive oil or wine. If so, the clay drums might have been rests for the vessels in which olives or grapes were crushed, with receptacles set lower on the floor or on another drum nearby. In order to resolve this, samples have been taken from the dark soils and from the clay drums. Residues from the environmental samples will be further scrutinized for pieces of any fruits discarded.

### SPARTA: THE ANCIENT THEATRE OF SPARTA

The first season of excavation in the theatre was conducted in August 2008 by the Director in collaboration with the Ε' ΕΠΚΑ (under Dr Adamantia Vasilogamvrou) and the 5th EBA (under Mrs Kalliopi Diamanti). The aim of this project is to investigate the extent and nature of Late Roman and Byzantine use of the theatre space. In 2008, activity focused on the western part of the middle and upper cavea in order to locate the south western edge of the Late Antique settlement on the acropolis, and to establish the northern limits of that on the west side of the orchestra. Five trenches were opened, revealing a total area of 146m<sup>2</sup>. In addition, an extensive survey of the theatre produced a map of visible walls, a contour survey, a 3D model and two profiles through the theatre.

Limited investigation of the construction of the lower retaining wall of the upper cavea was undertaken, but attention focused on Byzantine landscaping of the area between the main settlement areas. South of the lower retaining wall of the cavea, a substantial terrace wall was constructed in the Middle Byzantine period (probably in the twelfth century AD) to prevent erosion of the upper slope (which would undermine structures on the plateau of the acropolis) and/or hill-wash onto structures downslope. This contains a quantity of architectural spolia from the theatre. In the easternmost of the upper cavea trenches, abutting the cavea retaining wall, a section of cobbled pathway over-lain by a thick deposit of mortar and containing Middle



*Fig. 16. Sparta theatre: Middle Byzantine terrace wall and burial structure.*

Byzantine pottery is likely to be part of one of the radial paths which linked the two settlement areas.

In the westernmost of the upper trenches, an anomaly revealed in the 2007 resistivity survey was found to be a mass grave of the Middle

Byzantine period. A large pit cut into the clay fill of the theatre housed a  $2.56 \times 2.06$  m rectangular structure of un-coursed cobbles mixed with worked marble and bonded with mortar, the walls of which were well faced and plastered only on the interior. Inside, it was densely packed with the remains of *c.* 22 individuals deposited in four episodes. The bottom level contained a concentration of human crania arranged against the north wall with long bones together further to the south. Over this was an inhumation, lying supine and oriented with the structure north-west–south-east, which had been heavily truncated. Subsequent to the first phase of burial, the structure was modified with the addition of a low interior wall or bench on the west side: a quantity of human bone was packed between this structure and the west wall of the tomb. The fourth episode produced a large deposit of mixed semi-articulated bone with badly broken bone overlying it. Over the entire grave interior lay a deposit of mixed anthropogenic material containing animal bone. Pottery found behind the interior wall/ bench dates to the Middle Byzantine period, securely to the 12th century and perhaps into the early 13th. This provides a *terminus ante quem* for the main construction and first phase of burial, but pottery associated with the subsequent phases provides no more precise chronological indication. It is at present unclear whether these burials were made *in situ* or whether they were removed from an initial location on the acropolis. A composite lotus and acanthus column re-used within the wall is different in type to those used for the stage buildings, and may have originated in the upper part of the theatre. There was no clear

indication whether the structure was entered from the side or from the top, and no evidence to show how it was covered. To the north and west, the construction pit was backfilled with domestic refuse including Early Byzantine cooking and table wares, and animal bone, plus a quantity of severely burnt roof tile of Roman type which indicates a major fire somewhere in the vicinity and the subsequent dumping of debris.

Considerable debris from the Late Roman and Byzantine settlement on the acropolis was encountered in all the upper trenches; later Roman pottery (3rd–6th centuries AD), tile and brick, Early Byzantine cookware (*ca.* 9th–early 10th centuries), and Middle Byzantine amphorae and tableware confirm the chronology of the main settlement phases. In addition to large quantities of Middle Byzantine pottery, all trenches produced pottery and votive material washed down from the sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos on the acropolis. Of particular interest are a partially preserved jumping weight of the late 6th–early 5th century BC which bears an unusually long dedicatory inscription, and two fragments of an Archaic terracotta antefix. However, the principal contribution of the 2008 season was the isolation of a distinctive group of Early Byzantine cookpots. For the earliest piece, manufactured on a slow wheel and hand finished, we tentatively suggest a date in the late 8th or 9th century, noting the absence of purely handmade wares to fill the apparent ‘Dark Age’ gap. Further study of this group of vessels will be a priority as excavation continues.

## The Fitch Laboratory

The Marc and Ismene Fitch Laboratory for Archaeological Research (‘the Fitch’) remains a dynamic centre which reaches right across the eastern Mediterranean, and promotes the integrated use of scientific methods and techniques in archaeological research both through its own research initiatives and through the training of young researchers from the UK, Greece and beyond. The Fitch has enjoyed a highly

productive year with fruitful research collaborations on a number of projects, many publications produced and in press, a significant presence at high-profile international conferences and workshops, a large number of seminars organised, and visiting researchers, both postgraduate students and more senior academics, welcomed to use our facilities.

Research at the Fitch has concentrated on the study of pottery technology and circulation, archaeometallurgy, geophysical prospection on archaeological sites, and environmental archaeology (this year's emphasis being on archaeobotany). Projects carried out by the Fitch staff and bursary holders have a wide geographical focus, spanning northern, central and southern Greece, while the chronological focus ranged from the end of the fifth millennium BC to the 17th century AD.

Our research on ceramics and metallurgy is characterised by a strong landscape perspective. Knowledge of the resources available to ancient craftspeople, which they decided to use, and how they chose to process them, is crucial to our understanding of the development of technological traditions in specific regions, as well as for defining the provenance of final products and reconstructing networks of trade and exchange. For this reason, over and beyond the

archaeological and scientific study of ceramic vessels or metallurgical remains from excavations or field surveys, emphasis is put on the recording and sampling for analysis of all potential sources of raw materials for such technological activities in the landscape under study. Our understanding of ancient potters' choices and actions has been significantly enhanced by a combination of experiment on these raw materials in the laboratory (with the aim of replicating the original selection of raw material and techniques) and study of contemporary craftspeople living and working within these same landscapes. This approach has been applied to the study of finds from various areas and periods, with spectacular results, promoting the in-depth knowledge of past societies and landscape histories.

During the past decade, an important focus of the Fitch's research has been the study of one of the most important, well-known, and long-lived potting centres in the Aegean, the island of Aegina in the



*Fig. 17. Research projects associated with the Fitch Laboratory, 2007–2008.*

*Fig. 18 (right). Myrto Georgakopoulou analyses litharge fragments from the early silver production site at Lambrika using ICP-OES.*







*Fig. 19 (left). Marie-Claude Boileau examines thin sections of pottery from Knossos and Sybrita using one of the polarising microscopes of the Fitch.*



*Fig 20 (above). Evangelia Kiriati and Walter Gauss (Austrian Institute at Athens) collect samples from the main contemporary potters' clay mine on the island of Aegina.*

Saronic Gulf. The project has been generously funded by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the University of Salzburg, the BSA and the Austrian Institute at Athens. The main results of this work, with emphasis on the prehistoric period, will soon appear in an outstanding and richly illustrated volume, entitled '*Aegina-Kolonna: Understanding a Bronze Age Pottery Production Centre. An Integrated Archaeological and Scientific Study*,' co-authored by Fitch Director Evangelia Kiriati and the Assistant Director of the Austrian Institute at Athens, Walter Gauss. In a long chapter, Evangelia Kiriati, Myrto Georgakopoulou (Fellow in Archaeological Chemistry) and Areti Pentedeka (Fitch Laboratory, temporary research assistant) present comparative analyses of ancient ceramics from the site of Kolonna,



*Fig 21 (below). Marie-Claude Boileau prepares experimental briquettes with clays collected from the vicinity of Tell Kazel in Syria.*

Aeginetan raw materials and pots manufactured in contemporary workshops on the island, shedding light on the development of Aegina as the main pottery production centre in the central Aegean during the first half of the 2nd millennium BC. An extended chapter, co-authored by the same Fitch team, in *Keramik aus klassischen Kontexten im Apollon-Heiligtum von Ägina-Kolonna. Lokale Produktion und Importe, Ägina-Kolonna. Forschungen und Ergebnisse*, by Gudrun Klebinder-Gauss (University of Salzburg), will also present the evidence for the existence of an important potting centre on Aegina during the late Archaic and Classical periods. These two publications establish the ground for better documentation of the assumed wide distribution of Aeginetan ceramic products across the Aegean and throughout the east and central Mediterranean, both in the Bronze Age and the Classical period. In this way, a better understanding of the environmental and cultural dynamics affecting the development (and recession) of a specialised pottery production centre through time will be achieved, with implications for the investigation of other similar phenomena in the Mediterranean and beyond.

Following a similar approach, Marie-Claude Boileau (Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology), in her joint project 'Pottery Production and Consumption at Iron Age Knossos and Sybrita', investigates a crucial but relatively little known period in the history of Crete. Thanks to a second generous grant from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, she has been able to invite V. Kilikoglou (NCSR Democritos) to join her established collaboration with A. L. D'Agata (CNR, Rome) and J. Whitley (University of Cardiff) in order to combine ceramic petrology with neutron activation analysis, and to obtain a more holistic picture of pottery production and circulation in central Crete and beyond. A series of papers on various aspects of this project have been presented at various local and international venues — the University of Sheffield, the Istituto di studi sulle civiltà dell'Egeo e del Vicino Oriente (CNR, Rome), the British School at Athens, and the 17th International Congress of Classical Archaeology (Rome, September 22–26th). The first publication will soon appear in a volume entitled *Petrography of Archaeological Materials*, edited by P. Quinn, while a series of others are being prepared for submission within 2009.

Marie-Claude Boileau has successfully combined her long-term experience in Syrian archaeology with her growing interest in Aegean ceramics to design a project investigating the appearance of Aegean-type wares at sites on the Syrian coast just before the Late Bronze Age collapse. The Institute for Aegean Prehistory again provided generous financial support for this collaboration, entitled *Handmade Burnished Ware of Tell Kazel (Syria)*, with L. Badre (American University of Beirut), E. Capet (CNRS, France), R. Jung (German Institute, Athens) and H. Mommsen (University of Bonn). Previous analytical work, already published, had shown that the majority of the Mycenaean vessels found at Tell Kazel came from the Argolid. The new analyses indicate that in the subsequent phase, such imports ceased and Mycenaean-style vessels started to be produced locally, along with Handmade Burnished ware. The latter comprised a small part of the settlement's ceramic assemblage, always from residential contexts, and included a variety of vessel forms fulfilling a range of functions. The technology involved in the manufacture of these vessels, associated with grog-tempering, was completely alien to the area, while the raw materials were probably collected from the vicinity of the settlement. This mix of foreign technology and local raw materials probably reflects the presence of 'foreign' people (or at least potters) at Tell Kazel. A preliminary search for technological and stylistic parallels for this pottery seems to indicate South Italy as a potential area of origin. These results, soon to be published, will contribute significantly to our understanding of Late Bronze Age interconnections in the eastern and central Mediterranean.

Beyond the investigation of finds from specific excavations, during the last decade the Fitch has extended the same research approach to the study of ceramic and metallurgical finds from diachronic field surveys, aiming at the reconstruction of landscape histories. The Kythera Island Project, co-directed by Cyprian Broodbank (UCL) and Evangelia Kiriati (BSA), has employed the same collection strategies, recording systems and analytical techniques for the ceramic (E. Kiriati) and metallurgical finds (M. Georgakopoulou) from a large number of sites of various periods within the same landscape. This has started to produce impressive evidence for certain periods.



Y. Gianniotis or 'Roussos'; 1946–2007



Koula Dassiou; 1915–

*Fig 22. Ethnoarchaeological research carried out by Evangelia Kiriati on contemporary potters in Kythera.*

These results have already been published in a series of papers, but the approach developed for the study of ceramics from the Kythera field survey has recently been applied to two other field survey projects with equally excellent results — a regional survey, the Antikythera Survey Project (co-directed by A. Bevan of UCL, J. Conolly of the University of Trent, Canada, and A. Tsaravopoulos of the Greek Archaeological Service), and an urban survey, the Sikyon Urban Survey directed by Y. Lolos (University of Volos). Preliminary results of the work undertaken in collaboration with both these projects have been presented in conferences and meetings in Italy and Greece, and one publication has been submitted for the latter.

A new challenge this year was to take further this approach in the context of the Kythera Island Project, through the combined study of contemporary technological activities, specifically pot-making and metallurgy, diachronically within the same landscape. This collaboration between E. Kiriati and M. Georgakopoulou (BSA), C. Broodbank and A. Johnston (UCL), K. Slane (University of Missouri) and J. Vroom (University of Sheffield), has enabled us to identify different, and

occasionally contrasting, developments in the two craft activities through time, in association with transformations in the intra-island settlement patterns and the changing role of Kythera in the international arena. These first results have been presented in conferences in Italy and Greece and are currently being prepared for publication.

Another long-term research theme at the Fitch — ‘The beginnings of ‘large-scale’ metal production in the southern Aegean during the Early Bronze Age’ — also saw significant progress in 2007–2008 both in terms of analytical work undertaken and relevant finds recovered from ongoing excavations. The project comprises a range of specific case studies across different regions in the southern Aegean, selected to address specific questions within this research framework. Among them, the study of EBA silver production in south-eastern Attica, a collaboration between M. Georgakopoulou (BSA), O. Kavavogianni and K. Douni (Archaeological Service), and Y. Bassiakos (NCSR Democritos), uses an integrated archaeological and analytical approach to examine the numerous litharge fragments brought to light by recent excavations in the area. These have been found at several prehistoric sites in this region, including Lambrika, where the earliest attested silver production workshop (late 4th–early 3rd millennium BC) was excavated. Analytical study of selected litharge samples using a range of techniques including ICP-OES, optical microscopy, and scanning electron microscopy, together with archaeological study of the assemblage, suggested that the technology of cupellation used during the Early Bronze Age differed from that proposed for later Classical/Hellenistic metallurgical activity in this region. Furthermore, the scale of activity implied by the finds from south-eastern Attica is presently unparalleled for this period in the Aegean or beyond, while evidence for standardization and regional specialization, as well as the proximity to the diachronically important metal source of Lavrion, indicate unanticipated complexity in the organization of early silver production in this region of the world. In terms of copper metallurgy, work continued on the production site of Kavos Promontory on Keros, which is the first known EBA smelting site beyond the generally assumed ‘metal-rich’ western Cyclades. An additional dimension to the archaeometallurgical study of this site is



now possible, thanks to the impressive collection of metal artefacts recovered from Dhaskalio during the final year of excavations under the direction of Professor Renfrew. The comparative analytical examination of these finds together with metallurgical remains from Kavos Promontory aims to investigate the association between metal production and consumption on Dhaskalio Kavos during the EBA.

During the last Session, the Fitch also continued a long tradition of research in geophysical prospection. Michael Boyd, the Fitch Honorary Fellow in Geophysics, returned to Plataiai in Boeotia for a third season of extensive survey as part of a collaboration between the Fitch, the Greek Archaeological Service (Θ' ΕΠΚΑ, V. Aravantinos), the University of Vienna (A. Konecny) and the University of Minnesota (R. Marchese). The team followed up the spectacular results reported last year, in which the previously unknown location of the Agora was determined, along with the discovery of several public buildings and blocks of domestic architecture. This year's survey covered a further 10ha, taking the total coverage for the project to 22ha. The team concentrated on completing work in the Agora area, while also undertaking large-scale survey on the acropolis. In the central area of the Agora, a second small temple *in antis*, 13m × 7m, precisely complements in plan and dimensions the example discovered last year in the neighbouring theatre block. With the picture of the Agora now complete, it can be defined as an open space 183m × 127m, containing the aforementioned temple, the large civic structure in the southwest corner discovered last year, and several public monuments. The northern end is built up, perhaps with a monumental entrance, and on the west side the Agora is defined by a stoa with columns clearly seen in the data. In the acropolis area, the team surveyed five complete blocks and large parts of fourteen others. The central blocks are abnormally long and on their south side front onto a road up to 10m wide in places. This major road runs to the east where it forms the northern boundary of the Agora. In many areas domestic architecture is clearly discernible in some detail; churches can also be seen, and in the elongated central blocks architecture of a more grandiose style. Having surveyed about one quarter of the fortified area, the team can be reasonably confident that they have

detailed a significant portion of the city plan, and they are now taking a pause in their annual campaigns in order to publish. An initial report appeared in *Hesperia* in 2008, with a final report to follow in 2010. Further fieldwork is planned for 2009. The Fitch has also contributed to the geophysical surveys undertaken at the Byzantine site of Thisve-Kastorion (directed by A. Dunn, University of Birmingham) and the investigation of a number of sites identified by the Livadia project, in Kephallonia, through resistivity survey (directed by C. Haywood, University College Dublin).

During the 2007–08 Session, research in environmental archaeology at the Fitch was carried out mainly by the holder of the Bioarchaeology/Geoarchaeology bursary, Katerina Moniaki (University of Thessaloniki), while a number of zooarchaeologists used the reference collection of the laboratory. Katerina Moniaki undertook the study of archaeobotanical material from excavations

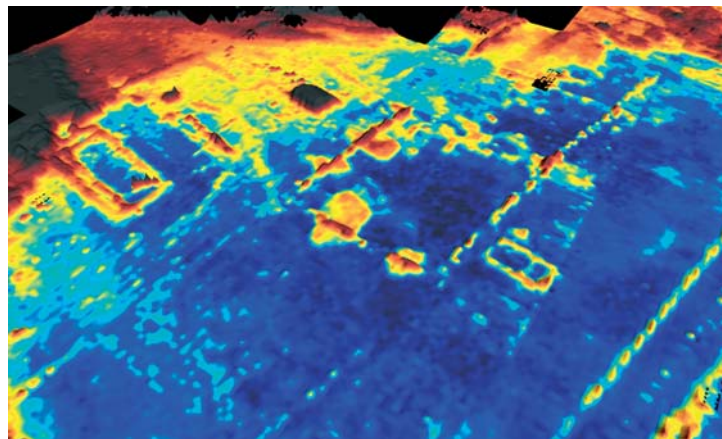


Fig. 23. A 3D aerial view of the Agora at Plataiai, looking northwest, and showing (left to right) the public building, monuments, temple and part of the stoa.

at the Early Bronze Age site of Ag. Athanasios, located in the industrial area of Thessaloniki. The prevalence of bitter vetch (*vicia ervilia*) among the remains from purely residential deposits raised questions about the role of this crop in human diet, since it is usually associated with animal fodder. A number of experiments were therefore undertaken at the Fitch to define criteria for identifying various types of processing which could potentially render bitter vetch suitable for human consumption. The research was presented at the conference of the Hellenic Society for Archaeometry.

The work of the Fitch researchers on all of these projects, plus several others to be reported next year, has already appeared in a number of publications (see below) with many others in press to be reported next year. Among many public presentations of our work, we draw attention to the following highlights:

- In October 2007, three Fitch researchers delivered oral presentations and presented posters at the 9th European meeting on Ancient Ceramics in Budapest.
- In February 2008, the Fitch Director (E. Kiriati) was invited to present the key-note lecture, entitled ‘Beyond Characterisation: Ceramic Petrology as a Tool for Understanding Human Practice and Landscape History,’ at a symposium on *Petrography of Archaeological Materials* organised by the University of Sheffield.
- In May 2008, all Fitch researchers made an impressive appearance at the 37th International Symposium of Archaeometry, held at the University of Siena. Three oral and six poster contributions were presented in five different theme sessions, ranging from metallurgy and ceramic analysis to bioarchaeology, archaeochronometry and integrated site projects.

The Fitch Laboratory houses a unique set of reference collections formed over more than 30 years of research in the Aegean and East Mediterranean. A generous grant from the Aurelius Trust in summer 2008 has made possible the initiation of a long-term project for the digitisation of these collections. This will enable scholars worldwide to access our holdings online for research and teaching purposes,



Fig. 24. George Bruseker (IT Officer) and Tania Gerousi (Fitch Administrator) work on the database of the Fitch reference collection for animal bones.

and will form part of the School's single portal initiative. As ever, we are delighted to welcome researchers in person. Our visitors in 2007–2008 were:

#### VISITING RESEARCHERS — LONG TERM

Ms Kerry Harris (Southampton: animal bones from Theopetra cave and PhD on zooarchaeological evidence for feasting in LBA west Crete)

Ms Jill Hilditch (Exeter: PhD on pottery production and technology in MBA Cyclades)

Dr Richard Payne (BSA /Manchester: postdoctoral research on palaeoclimate)

Dr Maria Roumpou (Independent/Bradford: organic residue analysis)

### VISITING RESEARCHERS — SHORT TERM

Dr Carl Knappett (Exeter), Dr Cyprian Broodbank (UCL), Dr Stelios Andreou (Thessaloniki), Ms Tasoula Dimoula (Thessaloniki), Dr Sevi Triantaphyllou (University of Crete), Mrs Evangelia Pappi (Δ' ΕΠΙΚΑ, Nauplion), Ms V. Rontiri (ΙΓ' ΕΠΙΚΑ, Volos), Dr Argyro Nafplioti (independent), Ms Noemi Smueller (Sheffield/ NCSR Democritos), Mr Conor Trainor (Dublin/Irish Institute), Ms Giulia Cavazzuti (Parma), Mr Bartek Lis (Warsaw), Mr Simon Jusseret (Louvain), Ms Polly Westlake (Akrotiri excavations)

*Research Assistant (Aegina and Antikythera Project):* Ms Areti Pentedeka

*Bioarchaeology Bursary (2007–2008):* Ms Katerina Moniaki

### FITCH STAFF PUBLICATIONS

**Boileau, M.-C.**, 2007. 'Les céramiques culinaires de tell 'Atij et tell Gueda', in A. Bain, J. Chabot and M. Moussette (eds.), *La mesure du passé: contributions à la recherche en archéométrie (2000–2006)*, 145–52. Série archéométrie numéro 5, CELAT, Université Laval, Québec. BAR International Series 1700.

**Georgakopoulou, M.**, 2007. 'The metallurgical remains', in C. Renfrew, C. Doumas, L. Marangou, and G. Gavalas (eds.),

*Keros, Dhaskalio Kavos: The Investigations of 1987–88* (McDonald Institute Monographs), 380–401, Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

**Georgakopoulou, M.**, 2007. 'Metallurgical activities within Early Cycladic settlements: the case of Daskaleio-Kavos', in P. M. Day and R. C. P. Doonan (eds.), *Metallurgy in the Early Bronze Age Aegean: New Evidence for Production and Consumption* (Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology, 7), 123–34. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Giannopoulou, M. and **E. Kiriatzi**, 2008. 'Understanding the technology of large storage jars: raw materials and techniques in Hellenistic and modern Messenia,' in Y. Facorellis, N. Zacharias, K. Polikreti (eds.), *Proceedings of the 4th Symposium of the Hellenic Society for Archaeometry, Athens 2003*, 335–47. BAR Archaeopress, Oxford.

Hilditch, J., **E. Kiriatzi**, K. Psaraki, V. Aravantinos, 2008. 'Early Helladic II pottery from Thebes: an integrated typological, technological and provenance study,' in Y. Facorellis, N. Zacharias, K. Polikreti (eds.), *Proceedings of the 4th Symposium of the Hellenic Society for Archaeometry, Athens 2003*, 263–68. BAR Archaeopress, Oxford.

## Courses and Teaching

### POSTGRADUATE TAUGHT COURSE

The sixth biennial postgraduate taught course, on the subject of Greek sanctuaries, took place in January–March 2008 led by Professor J. K. Davies (Liverpool), assisted by the Director. Nine MA and PhD candidates participated, drawn from the Universities of Amsterdam, Cambridge, Cardiff, Liverpool, Oxford, Manchester, and St Andrews. Three students were supported by bursaries offered by the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The programme centred on visits to sites and museums in and around Athens and Attica, the

Peloponnese and central Greece, and on a series of lectures and seminars by visiting scholars from the UK, Greek institutions and other foreign schools, with additional preparatory seminars given by the course directors and the School's Assistant Director, and tuition in modern Greek. The enthusiastic and hard working participants made good use of the School's library, archive and museum in preparing the required coursework and furthering their own research. They also engaged fully in the life of the School, participating in all Upper House seminars, visiting the Fitch, and attending a wide variety of

other events in Athens. The only hitch in an otherwise smooth-running programme was caused by the February snowstorms which for several days shut down movement even within Athens itself. The enforced academic houseparty which resulted could not have been a better advertisement for the vital role of the School in bringing together scholars of all backgrounds and interests.

Participants in previous postgraduate taught courses are now in post at universities across the UK, a testament to the importance of the School's teaching programme in fostering excellence at all levels. In order to ensure that we continue to contribute to graduate training in the UK as effectively as possible, we have this year reviewed our provision in the light of RCUK requirements and the need for training in specific skills. The first of our new short courses, Epigraphy 2009, will be delivered in June next, led by the Assistant Director.

### SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The 36th Annual Summer School for Undergraduates on *The Archaeology and Topography of Ancient Greece* took place between the 24th August and 14th September 2008. It was led by the Assistant Director, ably assisted as tutors by Mr Christopher Dickenson (Groningen University) and Dr Matthew Haysom (BSA Leventis Fellow), and by the course manager, Calie Sharman. Of 45 applicants, 30 students were invited to attend from 12 universities across the UK, reading a variety of degrees in Classical subjects. Generous support for student bursaries was provided by the Classics Faculty of the University of Cambridge, the Craven Committee of the University of Oxford, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the Classical Association, the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust, the Gilbert Murray Trust, and the Anna Healy Trust.

A packed programme combined lectures on key themes (concerning both antiquity and the role of archaeology in the formation of the modern Greek state), sessions in the library, archive and Fitch, and a very full itinerary of site and museum visits. During the first 11 days based in Athens, highlights included a tour of the restoration works of the Parthenon, a rare view into the apotheke of Rhamnous to see the reconstructed temple fragments, and a tour of



Fig. 25. The 2008 Undergraduate Summer School visits Messene.

the current BSA excavations at Lefkandi by Irene Lemos and her staff, who kindly included on-site explanation of the intricacies of stratigraphy. The second half of the programme was spent in the Peloponnese, which featured experiences as diverse as a tour of the latest work of the American School Excavations at Corinth by site director Guy Sanders, and a boat tour of the Bay of Navarino and the island of Sphakteria, where we saw the monuments of the two great battles, ancient and modern.

As this year's application figures show, the course is an ever more popular feature of the BSA programme. We are particularly gratified by the way in which students themselves emphasize the value of their experience in Greece in encouraging them to continue with postgraduate research. The rate of return to the School over the past 36 years has been extremely high — the present Director first encountered the School as a course member in 1979.



## School Students and Research Fellows

The 2008 Visiting Fellow, Dr Renée Hirschon (Senior Research Fellow and College Lecturer in Anthropology at St Peter's College, Oxford) was in residence from January to April 2008. Her main project was a re-survey of the locality in the Demos of Nikaia (Kokkinia) where she had conducted intensive fieldwork in the 1970s. The focus is on changes and continuities in the built environment, and on family, neighbourhood and cultural patterns, with particular attention to the presence of thousands of recent immigrants who now reside in the Demos. She also spent time updating her observations on topics related to secularization, with several publications submitted for publication.

Her planned Upper House Seminar paper in February had to be cancelled when snow and ice enveloped the city for three days. Instead, she and Professor John Davis held a joint impromptu session with students on the postgraduate study course. The relevance of anthropological approaches led to many more discussions, and Dr Hirschon found herself giving a number of informal tutorials to students researching a variety of topics from prehistory to contemporary material culture. Unfortunately, lectures at two Greek Universities also had to be cancelled.

Dr Hirschon delivered the School Open Meeting lecture in April when she presented the findings of her current research in Nikaia with a powerpoint presentation illustrating changes over a period of nearly 40 years.

The Macmillan-Rodewald student in both 2007–2008 and 2008–2009 is Thomas Loughlin. Originating from Ireland, Tom has been associated with the British School for six years and worked on many of its excavations, most recently serving as trench supervisor at Kouphovouno and on Keros, and as field director in the Sparta theatre excavations. He is currently completing his PhD at the University of Liverpool on Neolithic pottery from Kouphovouno, looking mainly at the technological choices made by potters. As part of his wider role in the Finlay, Tom has been active in promoting links with other



*Fig. 26 (above). Thomas Loughlin, Macmillan Student 2007–2009, excavates at Dhaskalio, spring 2008.*



*Fig. 27 (right). Florentia Fragkopoulou, School Student 2007–2008.*

foreign schools, notably in the continuation of the popular theoretical discussion group organised with the Irish Institute, and in the establishment of a PhD ‘work in progress’ seminar.





*Fig. 28 (left). Thomas Patrick, School Student 2007–2008, in the field at Perachora.*



*Fig. 29. Jean-Sébastien Balzat, School Student 2008–2009.*

School Student for 6 months in 2007–2008, Florentia Fragkopoulou (King's College London) continued her reappraisal of Lakonian sanctuaries, with emphasis on small finds from the sanctuaries of Athena Chalkioikos and Artemis Orthia in Sparta. In collaboration with IT Officer George Bruseker, she completed a new two-dimensional stratigraphical reconstruction of the Orthia sanctuary, with a view to establishing a revised chronological find sequence. Finally, she participated in the 2008 excavations at Mitrou conducted by the American School of Athens and the Greek Archaeological Service. A lively presence in the Finlay, Florentia worked particularly throughout the year to help students practice and improve their Greek.

School Student for 6 months in 2007–2008, Thomas Patrick worked to complete his DPhil thesis on Protocorinthian pottery with special reference to the relationship between the forms and decoration of the pots and the contexts in which they were found. He worked extensively on material from the School's excavations at Perachora in 1929–1934. Both Tom and his wife Anna have been mainstays of School life: Tom initiated a recycling programme in the hostel that has greatly improved the School's green credentials. He returned to the UK in August to take up a teaching post in Classics at Clifton College, in which we wish him every good fortune.

In October 2008, we welcomed as School Student for the current session Jean-Sébastien Balzat of Newcastle University, whose doctoral thesis investigates the reception of Rome in the Greek world by looking at the spread of Roman citizenship in the province of Achaia. The latest holder of the Prince of Wales Bursary, London-based painter Guy Rusha, also arrived in October and has quickly settled into Athenian life. He writes of his work that he 'makes what could off-handedly be described as bad cubism using traditional materials; oil paintings on canvas, charcoal drawings of heads, or busts made in wood or clay. Materials from around the studio, images seen and remembered are speedily consumed and mutated'. We look forward to reporting more fully on the work of both Jean-Sébastien and Guy next year — but include now as Fig. 2, an image from Guy's portfolio as a taste of things to come.

A. G. Leventis Fellow Matthew Haysom spent most of his final year at the School completing his monograph on the archaeology of religion in Neopalatial Crete. But he also found time to excavate with the Irish Institute at Priniatikos Pyrgos in East Crete, and to explore his wide-ranging interests in prehistoric iconography and long-term change in religion on Crete through a series of conference and workshop papers at the School (where he contributed to the *Back to the Starting Line* conference), the 2008 Sheffield Aegean Archaeology round table, the University of Mugla (Turkey), and most recently at the Swedish Institute's 2008 Nilsson Workshop on Greek religion. In April, together with Jenny Wallensten, Assistant Director



of the Swedish Institute, Matthew organised a highly successful international conference which brought together 18 scholars from 8 countries to discuss *Current Approaches to Religion in Ancient Greece*. He himself spoke on the themes of regionalism and difference in the development of Cretan religion from the Bronze Age to the Classical period. Matthew's fellowship concluded at the end of September 2008. We take this opportunity to thank him for his great contribution to the life of the School — notably in initiating the now well-established theory discussion group together with former Irish Institute Assistant Director, Heinrich Hall, and in teaching on our Postgraduate and Undergraduate Courses. In February 2009, we shall welcome the next A. G. Leventis Fellow, Dr Evi Margaritis, who will pursue research on the domestication of the olive and the vine.

*Fig. 30. Leventis Fellow Matthew Haysom (right), with Assistant Director Robert Pitt, at Sphakteria during the 2008 Undergraduate Summer School.*

## Other Awards

### **CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS 2008**

Dr Anna Alexandropoulou (Beazley Archive, Oxford)  
*Attic red-figure vases from the Necropolis of Aegae (Vergina)*

Dr Evi Margaritis (Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, Cambridge)  
*Archaeobotanical research at Early Bronze Age sites in Greece*

Dr Katerina Panagopoulou (Ashmolean, Fitzwilliam, and British Museums)  
*Gold as a commodity in the Classical and Hellenistic periods*

Mr Athanasios Themos (Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents, Oxford)  
*The Acropolis Inscriptions and the Epigraphical Museum of Athens*

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

Mr Zisis Fotakis

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

Dr Amanda Kelly

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

Mr Constantinos Paschalidis

### **ELIZABETH CATLING AWARD FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAUGHTSMANSHIP**

Mrs Xenia Charalambidou

## Fundraising and Development

In 2007–2008, the School benefited greatly from many small gifts from supporters worldwide which have helped us on a day to day basis. But we have been especially grateful for a number of larger donations with which supporters in Greece have been particularly generous. Notably, we thank:

Mr Dimitris Copelouzou, Mr Pantelis Kollakis (for the library extension), Mr Antonis Comninou, Mr Athanasios C. Laskaridis, Mrs Theodoti Artemis Mandylas (for general funds and for the Sparta theatre excavation), Captain Nikolaos Mazarakis, Mr Simeon Palios, Captain Panagiotis N. Tsakos, Mr Vardis Vardinoyannis.

In the USA, the British School at Athens Foundation continues to raise a significant range of donations. Notably, we thank: the Malcolm Hewitt Wiener Foundation (for the Knossos Donated Fund), Dr Charles K. Williams II (for Fitch Laboratory Fellowships), and the late Rogers V. Scudder (for Palaikastro).

We gratefully acknowledge large grants made in support of School research and teaching programmes by the Aurelius Trust, INSTAP, Sir Patrick Leigh Fermor, the Leventis Foundation, the Packard Humanities Foundation, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the AHRC Stones of Greece Project, and the University of Cambridge. The Knossos Curatorial Project was sponsored by the Luther I. Replogle Foundation and Mrs M. Scouros Haapaniemi. The School Museum was supported by the E. S. G. Robinson Trust and Mrs and Mrs M. Fowler. The School's Athens open meeting was sponsored by the National Bank of Greece.

The Library has again benefited from the support of many institutions, authors and donors. In particular, we thank the friends of the late Margaret Paphitis, Professors Michael and Mary Walbank, Mr and Mrs M. Fowler, Professor J. F. Cherry, Professor J. K. Anderson, and Mr S. Farrell. We are most grateful to the Archaeological Society of Athens and TAPA for donations of their publications.

### LONDON LECTURES

In the financial year 2007–2008, the School initiated a highly successful programme of fundraising lectures in London to broaden its outreach in the UK and raise unrestricted funds for its activities in Greece. As the Director noted in the previous Annual Report, the first, in collaboration with the British Museum, was given by Robert Bittlestone, James Diggle and John Underhill, and entitled *Where was Homer's Ithaca?* Our thanks to the speakers, the British Museum, and to the sponsors of the reception, Metapraxis and Mrs Susan White, for an evening enjoyed by over 300 people. Our second lecture was given by Michael Wood at the Brunei Gallery lecture theatre. Ten years on from his epic TV journey, Michael again captivated his audience with new reflections on the locations of some of the key points in Alexander the Great's remarkable campaigns. We are very grateful to Michael for his support of and long association with the School, and to easyCruise who generously sponsored the reception. We will report further on the third and fourth lectures, given by John Julius Norwich and Tony Spawforth, in 2008–2009.

## Report of the Governing Council

### YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2008

The Council present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2008. The Council has

followed the provisions of 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice' (Revised 2005) (SORP 2005) in preparing the annual report and financial statements of the charity.

## **STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT**

The British School at Athens is a registered charity and is governed by trust deed which was last amended on 11th February 2003.

### **MEMBERS OF COUNCIL**

Members of the Governing Council are set out on page 38.

The Council shall consist of: the Chairman; the British Ambassador in Athens; the Chairman of the Fitch Laboratory Committee; the Honorary Treasurer; the Chairman of the Editorial Board; two representatives of the Vice-Presidents; eight rotating members with four-year terms; two members with two-year terms.

Trustees are recruited from all constituencies represented in the School's activities: nominations for election may be made by any members. Representatives of the Vice-Presidents are elected by the Vice-Presidents; eight members with four-year terms are elected by subscribers to the School, and two members with two-year terms by students of the current and previous session, in both cases via postal ballot. Where the Council perceives the need for specialist experience to be represented, it has the power to co-opt up to three members with terms of up to four years. Such co-options must have the support of three-fourths of those present at a meeting of the Council.

Trustee induction is under review. Trustees are currently referred to the website of the Charity Commission, and offered guidance by the Honorary Treasurer and/or Auditors as appropriate.

### **ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

The School is governed by its Council, whose members are Trustees under the terms of the Charities Act 1993 and have the general duty of protecting all the School's property. Council elects the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer; appoints the Director of the School in Athens, the Assistant Director of the School in Athens, the Director of the Fitch Laboratory, the Curator at Knossos, and the Secretary to the Council, and approves the appointment of the School Secretary in Athens.

Council appoints advisory Committees for Courses and Teaching, Fieldwork, Finance and Fund-raising, the Fitch Laboratory, and

Publications, and any other Committees or Working Parties as may from time to time be required.

Charge of the School in Greece is delegated to the Director, who reports to the Council. S/he is the principal executive officer and principal accounting officer of the School and represents it in all its relations with the Greek State, Greek Entities of Public Law, the Greek Archaeological Authorities and any third parties whatsoever. Council retains the power to intervene directly in the management of the School in Greece in the case of misconduct or other emergency.

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

### **OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

The purpose and objectives of the School are defined in Articles 1–8 of the Statutes. The School's mission statement, strategic plan for research, and corporate plan may be consulted on <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>.

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

### **ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE**

Activities conducted, and awards made, during 2007–2008 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pp. 5–34.

### **FINANCIAL REVIEW**

The Statement of Financial Activities for the year is set out on page 39 of the financial statements. A summary of the financial results is set out below.

The principal source of funds was the block grant from the British Academy. During the year, considerable progress was made in raising unrestricted funds, particularly from major donors in Greece. High cost inflation in Greece, together with the deterioration in the value Sterling against the Euro resulted in substantial unbudgeted cost increases. Unfortunately, some of the £293,163 of unrestricted donations received had to be used to cover these cost increases, which totalled over £110,000.

The School was able to facilitate a considerable research programme during the year, funded mainly through external grants.

### **INCOME GENERATION**

The BSA's income in the period comprised of £707,000 of grants from the British Academy (which included a one off grant of £18,000 to fund much needed infrastructure maintenance. The School received £481,932 of other donations and legacies and generated £26,147 from subscriptions and admission fees. Investment income amounted to £158,120 and sales of publications generated £111,176. Projects and courses generated £86,639 and our Hostels produced further revenue of £71,857. Including miscellaneous income of £25,250, Total Incoming Resources amounted to £1,668,131.

### **INVESTMENT POLICY AND RETURNS**

The charity's Investment Committee is responsible for management of its investment funds. Its investments are held in charity-specific managed funds that generate income and interest-bearing bank accounts. The Investment Committee strives to generate optimal annual income for the School's charitable activities through asset allocation decisions that balance income with risk to capital.

### **RESOURCES EXPENDED**

Total resources applied in the year amounted to £1,430,415.

### **SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR**

The surplus of income over expenditure for the year before revaluations, investment losses and transfers was £237,716. Realised investment losses amounted to £6,888 while unrealised investment losses were £396,587. This resulted in an overall decrease in resources during the year of £165,761. The increase in unrestricted general funds was £173,672 with decreases in endowment funds of £256,035 and restricted funds of £83,398.

### **RESERVES**

The School's policy is to retain reserves in its Unrestricted Funds equivalent to 3 months' charitable expenditure. The School's unrestricted reserves (being unrestricted funds less fixed assets) amounted to £304,164 at year end.

### **PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS**

The Council plans to develop the activities of the School in furtherance of its objectives. The School's academic aims for the next three years are set out in the Strategic Plan for Research, which may be consulted on <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>. In order to sustain our activities with the same level of staffing and financial support, the BSA is engaged in a renewed campaign to raise unrestricted general funds. The BSA intends to make significant improvements in the electronic resources which it provides to its members worldwide, notably via a programme to make catalogues and digital records of its archival, museum and laboratory sample holdings accessible online. The School will seek to expand its research in fields other than archaeology via amendments in its committee structure which will enable it to build stronger links with the relevant research communities in the UK. It plans to increase opportunities to members at all stages of their careers, via the establishment of an annual Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellowship and an Early Career Fellowship.

## THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2008

#### VANTIS GROUP LIMITED Accountants • Business Advisers

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#### TRUSTEES AND ADVISERS

<b>COUNCIL</b>	Professor Lord Renfrew	Chairman
	The British Ambassador in Athens	
	Professor Richard Tomlinson	Vice-president
	Professor P M Warren	Vice-president
	Professor I Freestone	Chairman, Fitch Laboratory
	Dr C Bell	Honorary Treasurer
	Dr A W Johnston	Chairman, Publications
	Professor A J N W Prag	
	Dr I S Lemos	(retired June 2007)
	Dr P Low	
	Sir Adam Ridley	
	Mr M Scott	(retired June 2007)
	Dr I K Whitbread	
	Dr C Broodbank	(retired June 2007)
	Dr N Brodie	
	Dr G J Oliver	
<b>VICE-PRESIDENTS</b>	Dr M Boyd	
	Ms J Hilditch	(appointed June 2007)
	Dr L Bendall	(appointed June 2007)
	Dr S Wallace	(appointed June 2007)
	Miss C Pickersgill	(appointed June 2007)
	Professor J N Coldstream †	
	Professor Sir John Boardman	
	Mr G Cadogan	
	Dr H W Catling	
	Mr M S F Hood	
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith	
	Dr M H Wiener	
	Dr C K Williams II	
	Professor C Morgan	(from 1 October 2007)
	Dr A J M Whitley	(until September 2007)
<b>ACCOUNTANTS</b>	Vantis Group Limited	
	Torrington House	
	47 Holywell Hill	
<b>AUDITORS</b>	St. Albans, AL1 1HD	
	HLB Vantis Audit plc	
	Torrington House	
	47 Holywell Hill	
<b>BANKERS</b>	St. Albans, AL1 1HD	
	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc	
	62–63 Threadneedle Street	
<b>REG. CHARITY NO.</b>	London EC2R 8LA	
	208673	



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2008

		Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Total Funds 2008	Total Funds 2007
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Incoming Resources</b>						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Voluntary Income						
		689,000	-	-	689,000	670,000
	Grant from British Academy	18,000	-	-	18,000	18,000
	Additional Grant from British Academy	293,163	188,294	475	481,932	171,061
	Donations and legacies	26,087	60	-	26,147	18,815
	Subscriptions and admission fees					
		1,026,250	188,354	475	1,215,079	877,876
	Total Voluntary Income	8,393	47,412	102,315	158,120	141,271
	Investment income – UK listed investments					
		1,034,643	235,766	102,790	1,373,199	1,019,147
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
		111,176	-	-	111,176	79,857
	Sales of publications	43,820	42,819	-	86,639	71,493
	Project & course income	71,857	-	-	71,857	78,122
	Hostel income	23,457	1,803	-	25,260	20,918
	Miscellaneous					
		250,310	44,622	-	294,932	250,390
	Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities					
		1,284,953	280,388	102,790	1,668,131	1,269,537
<b>Total Incoming Resources</b>						
<b>Resources Expended</b>						
Costs of generating funds						
	Costs of generating voluntary income	2	2,302	-	14,474	16,776
	21,003					
Charitable Activities						
		566,917	64,377	9,424	640,718	452,263
	Core activities	201,561	178,865	53,234	433,660	294,882
	Research	101,423	-	4,353	105,776	93,093
	Hostel	158,127	-	-	158,127	115,705
	Communications & outreach					
		1,028,028	243,242	67,011	1,338,281	955,943
	Total Charitable Activities	3				
	Governance costs	4	75,358	-	75,358	69,116
		1,105,688	243,242	81,485	1,430,415	1,046,062
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>						
		179,265	37,146	21,305	237,716	223,475
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers</b>						
		(701)	5,668	(4,967)	-	-
	Transfers between funds					
		178,564	42,814	16,338	237,716	223,475
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources</b>						
<b>Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:</b>						
		(83)	(2,155)	(4,650)	(6,888)	-
	Realised	(4,809)	(124,057)	(267,723)	(396,589)	151,389
	Unrealised					
		(4,892)	(126,212)	(272,373)	(403,477)	151,389
		173,672	(83,398)	(256,035)	(165,761)	374,864
	Net Movement in Funds					
		173,786	1,209,442	1,906,221	3,289,449	2,914,585
<b>Opening Funds at 6 April 2007</b>						
		347,458	1,126,044	1,650,186	3,123,688	3,289,449
<b>Closing Funds at 5 April 2008</b>						

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The surplus/ (deficit) for the year calculated on an historical cost basis is £237,716 (2007 – £223,475). The notes on pages 42–8 form part of these financial statements.

## BALANCE SHEET — AS AT 5 APRIL 2008

	Notes	2008	2007
		£	£
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible fixed assets	6	14,144	16,803
Investment property	7	85,000	85,000
Listed investments	8	2,735,206	2,911,422
		<u>2,834,350</u>	<u>3,013,225</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stock of publications		57,408	65,096
Debtors	9	42,512	54,329
Cash at bank and in hand		588,333	492,536
		<u>688,253</u>	<u>611,961</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(128,730)</u>	<u>(132,551)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>559,523</u>	<u>479,410</u>
Total Assets less current liabilities		3,393,873	3,492,635
<b>Provision for liabilities</b>	11	<u>(270,185)</u>	<u>(203,186)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u>3,123,688</u>	<u>3,289,449</u>
Represented by:			
<b>Funds</b>			
Unrestricted	12	347,458	173,786
Restricted	13	1,126,044	1,209,442
Endowment	14	1,650,186	1,906,221
		<u>3,123,688</u>	<u>3,289,449</u>

Approved by the Council on 3 September 2008 and signed on its behalf by

Dr C Bell (Honorary Treasurer)

The notes on pages 41–8 form part of these financial statements.



**STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The following statement which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' statement of auditors responsibilities set out below, is made for the purpose of clarifying the respective responsibilities of the trustees and the auditors in the preparation of the financial statements.

The charity's trustees are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Charity law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and its financial activities for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- a) select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- b) make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c) state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.
- d) prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation

The trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ascertain the financial position of the charity and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with Charities Act 1993. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees confirm that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the charity's auditors are unaware. They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as trustees in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charity's auditors are aware of that information.

By Order of the Council

Dr C Bell

3 September 2008

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS**

We have audited the financial statements of The British School at Athens for the year ended 5 April 2008 set out on pages 39–48. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Section 43 of the Charities Act 1993 and with regulations made under Section 44 of that Act. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charity's trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors**

The responsibilities of the trustees for preparing the Trustees' Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities.

We have been appointed as auditors under section 43 of the Charities Act 1993 and report in accordance with regulations made under section 44 of that Act. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom & Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Annual Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the School has not kept proper accounting records, or if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We read other information contained in the Annual Report and consider whether it is consistent with the audited financial statements. We consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatement or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

**Basis of audit opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom & Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the School's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

**Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the School's affairs as at 5 April 2008 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993.

**HLB Vantis Audit plc**

Chartered Accountants  
Registered Auditors  
Torrington House  
47 Holywell Hill  
St Albans  
Herts  
AL1 1HD

17 September 2008

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2008****1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice (Revised 2005) 'Accounting and Reporting by Charities' ('SORP 2005') and applicable accounting standards and the Charities Act 1993.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets using the following policies.

**a) Incoming Resources**

All income is gross without deduction for related expenditure.

Legacies, including payments on account of legacies, are recognised in the accounts when there is reasonable certainty of receipt and the amount can be ascertained.

Grants for general support, research, scholarships or fixed assets are recognised on a receivable basis and are deferred only when the donor has imposed pre-conditions on the timing of the application of the grant.

**b) Outgoing Resources**

Liabilities for expenditure are recognised in accordance with the accruals concept.

Grants payable for research and scholarship fall due only when such research is undertaken or upon attendance at the School and accordingly are accounted for over the period of research or attendance. Grants are determined by the relevant committees in line with the grant making policy of the School.

**c) Tangible Fixed Assets**

Tangible fixed assets are disclosed at cost less accumulated depreciation. Books purchased during the year are charged to the income statement. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated at the following rates:

Computers	- 25% straight line
Office equipment	- 20% straight line
Furniture and fittings	- 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% straight line

The library is considered to be a heritage asset and is not valued in the balance sheet as there is not reliable historical information on its cost and a conventional valuation would be overly onerous to conduct and given the nature and uniqueness of some of the items held might well prove to be arbitrary.

Property improvements are not capitalised and are written off to the Statement of Financial Activities in year that the cost is incurred.

**d) Investment Properties**

Investment properties are carried on the balance sheet at valuation in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 19 'Accounting for Investment Properties'.

**e) Fixed Asset Investments**

Fixed asset investments are carried at valuation in accordance with the SORP. Realised and unrealised gains and losses have been included in the Statement of Financial Activities.

**f) Stock of Publications**

Stock of publications is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

**g) Cash Flow Statement**

The School is exempt under FRS 1 from preparing a cash flow statement.

**h) Legacies and Donations**

All legacies and donations are allocated between unrestricted, restricted and endowment funds, depending on conditions imposed by the donors.

**i) Designated Fieldwork**

Each year the School allocates funds from the General Fund, to support designated fieldwork in Greece. This is included within the Statement of Financial Activities as transfers between funds.

**j) Foreign Currency**

Foreign currency conversion per the balance sheet is at year-end value. During the year the translation has been at average rates on a month to month basis.

**k) Pensions**

The School contributes to two pension schemes on behalf of its employees.

The main UK pension scheme is the Universities Superannuation Scheme, a defined benefit scheme which is externally funded and contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The School is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits', accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the Statement of Financial Activities is equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the year.

The School also contributes to a money-purchase pension scheme for one employee. The charges recognised within the Statement of Financial Activities are equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the year.

**2. COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS**

Costs of generating funds comprise expenditure on open lectures, general PR, the costs of generating voluntary income and salary costs for staff working in this area.

**3. CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES**

Included within Research are grants and scholarships, comprising the following:

	2008 £	2007 £
<b>Unrestricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	23,339	25,177
<b>Restricted funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	29,866	18,388
Payable to or in favour of institutions	39,499	46,513
	69,365	64,901
<b>Endowment funds</b>		
Payable to individuals	45,216	47,598
<b>Total grants payable</b>	137,920	137,676

Grants payable to individuals represent grants made for studentships and to assist individuals to meet travel costs. These include a number of salaried fellowships.

During the year under review grants were made to 18 individuals (2007–9).

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

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

Activity	Activity undertaken directly	Grant funding of activities	Support costs	Total 2008 £	Total 2007 £
Core activities	385,908	-	254,810	640,718	452,263
Research	295,740	137,920	-	433,660	294,882
Hostel	100,247	-	5,529	105,776	93,093
Communications & outreach	158,127	-	-	158,127	115,705
	940,022	137,920	260,339	1,338,281	955,943

**ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY**

Expense type	Core Activities	Research	Hostel	Communications & Outreach	Total 2008 £	Total 2007 £
Staff costs	232,549	139,159	53,522	34,844	460,074	420,192
Premises costs	65,139	-	37,473	-	102,612	26,262
Travel costs	8,900	-	-	-	8,900	9,941
Conferences & courses	-	117,268	-	10,156	127,424	17,196
Laboratory costs	8,753	39,313	-	-	48,066	29,188
Library costs	70,567	-	-	-	70,567	56,864
Publication costs	-	-	-	113,127	113,127	82,903
Other costs	-	-	9,252	-	9,252	13,205
	385,908	295,740	100,247	158,127	940,022	655,751

**SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY**

	Core Activities	Hostel	2008 £	2007 £
Staff costs	113,070	-	113,070	86,799
Premises costs	74,947	-	74,947	34,764
Office expenses	25,718	1,353	27,071	27,241
Insurance	8,351	4,176	12,527	8,605
Depreciation	8,647	-	8,647	7,525
Loss on exchange	10,397	-	10,397	(3,796)
Other costs	13,680	-	13,680	1,378
	<u>254,810</u>	<u>5,529</u>	<u>260,339</u>	<u>162,516</u>

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

**4. GOVERNANCE COSTS**

	2008 £	2007 £
Auditors' remuneration	6,750	6,500
Professional fees	17,714	14,360
Meetings and sundries	3,998	7,437
Annual report	2,999	2,998
Administration staff costs	43,897	37,821
	<u>75,358</u>	<u>69,116</u>

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £6,750 (2007 — £6,500). In addition accountancy fees of £17,714 (2007 — £14,360) were paid.

**5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED**

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2008 £	2007 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	395,082	408,355
Taxes, social security and related costs	117,192	79,896
Pensions	28,417	29,931
	<u>540,691</u>	<u>547,975</u>

No employee earned more than £60,000 per annum.

The School participates in the Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS), a defined benefit scheme which is externally funded and contracted out of the State Second Pension (S2P). The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The School is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits', accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the Statement of Financial Activities is equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the year.

The latest actuarial valuation of the scheme was at 31 March 2005. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the result of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments (i.e. the valuation rate of interest) and the rates of increase in salary and pensions. In relation to the past service liabilities the financial assumptions were derived from market yields prevailing at the valuation date. It was assumed that the valuation rate of interest would be 4.5% per annum, salary increases would be 3.9% per annum (plus an additional allowance for increases in salaries due to age and promotion in line with recent experience) and pensions would increase by 2.9% per annum. In relation to the future service liabilities it was assumed that the valuation rate of

interest would be 6.2% per annum, including an additional investment return assumption of 1.7% per annum, salary increases would be 3.9% per annum (also plus an allowance for increases in salaries due to age and promotion) and pensions would increase by 2.9% per annum. The valuation was carried out using the projected unit method.

At the valuation date, the assets of the scheme were £21,740 million and the value of past service liabilities was £28,308 million indicating a deficit was £6,568 million. The assets were sufficient to cover 77% of the benefits which had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

Using the Minimum Funding Requirement prescribed assumptions introduced by the Pensions Act 1995, the scheme was 126% funded at the valuation date and under the Pension Protection Fund regulations introduced by the Pensions Act 2004 it was 110% funded.

The institution contribution rate required for future service benefits alone at the date of the valuation was 14.3% of pensionable salaries but the trustee company, on the advice of the actuary, decided to maintain the institution contribution rate at 14% of pensionable salaries.

Surpluses or deficits which arise at future valuations may impact on the School's future contribution commitment. An additional factor which could impact the funding level of the scheme is that with effect from 16 March 2006, USS positioned itself as a 'last man standing' scheme so that in the event of the insolvency of any of the participating employers in USS, the amount of any pension funding shortfall (which cannot otherwise be recovered) in respect of that employer will be spread across the remaining participant employers and reflected in the next actuarial valuation of the scheme.

The next triennial actuarial valuation is due at 31 March 2008. The contribution rate will be reviewed as part of each valuation.

The total UK pension cost for the School in respect of this scheme was £28,417 (2007 — £29,931). There were no outstanding contributions at the balance sheet date. The contribution rate payable was 14% of pensionable salaries.

The average number of employees analysed by function was as follows:	2008	2007
Hostel	4	4
Office	3	3
Laboratory	3	3
Library	4	4
Premises	2	2
Appeal	-	1
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year 12 (2007 — 13) trustees received reimbursed expenses of £2,280 (2007 — £2,565) for travel costs.

**6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Office Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 6 April 2007	17,300	27,900	92,950	15,824	153,974
Additions	-	-	5,988	-	5,988
At 5 April 2008	<u>17,300</u>	<u>27,900</u>	<u>98,938</u>	<u>15,824</u>	<u>159,962</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 6 April 2007	17,300	20,975	83,968	14,928	137,171
Charge for the year	-	813	7,610	224	8,647
At 5 April 2008	<u>17,300</u>	<u>21,788</u>	<u>91,578</u>	<u>15,152</u>	<u>145,818</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>					
As at 5 April 2008	-	6,112	7,360	672	14,144
As at 5 April 2007	-	6,925	8,982	896	16,803

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

The library books have not been valued for the financial statements, as the School has no intention of disposing of any of them. The library of the British School supports post graduate research into the Hellenic world from Prehistory to the present day. It comprises approximately 60,000 volumes plus more than 1,200 journal titles with a growing collection of electronic resources. The collection is especially strong in the area of art and archaeology and includes a valuable collection of rare books on travellers to Greece, the earliest dating from 1469. It covers many languages, with a focus on Greek language publications hard to obtain in the UK. Total annual acquisitions equal approximately 1,000 titles with a registered annual membership of more than 600 regular users. The catalogue is available on line at <http://www.bsa.gla.ac.uk/library/index.htm>

## 7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2008 £	2007 £
Investment property at probate value	<u>85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>

The investment property was donated to the School during the year ended 5 April 2002. The property is included at probate value.

## 8. LISTED INVESTMENTS

	2008 £	2007 £
Quoted Investments - UK	2,174,796	2,578,273
Cash on Deposit	<u>560,410</u>	<u>333,149</u>
	<u>2,735,206</u>	<u>2,911,422</u>
<b>Quoted Investments</b>		
Market Value at 6 April 2007	2,578,273	2,426,884
Acquisitions at cost	102,942	-
Sales proceeds from disposals	(102,942)	-
Gains/ (loss) in the year	<u>(403,477)</u>	<u>151,389</u>
Market Value at 5 April 2008	<u>2,174,796</u>	<u>2,578,273</u>
Historical cost at 5 April 2008	<u>2,158,789</u>	<u>2,158,789</u>

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

	2008 £	2007 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,574,998	1,831,199
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	409,063	520,937
The Charities Property Fund	190,735	226,137

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

## 9. DEBTORS

	2008 £	2007 £
Taxation recoverable	1,987	1,987
Other debtors	18,274	34,211
Prepayments	<u>22,251</u>	<u>16,731</u>
	<u>42,512</u>	<u>54,329</u>

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

	2008 £	2007 £
Other creditors and accruals	<u>128,730</u>	<u>132,551</u>

## 11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	2008 £	2007 £
Staff severance fund	<u>270,185</u>	<u>203,186</u>

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2008, payable when they leave the School. This amount payable is calculated in accordance with existing Greek legal requirements and the Greek national labour contract.

The movements on the provision in the year are as follows:

	2008 £	2007 £
Balance at 6 April	203,186	210,560
Increase in provision for the year	34,523	12,852
Paid to leaving employees	-	(18,279)
Exchange (gain)/loss	<u>32,476</u>	<u>(1,947)</u>
Balance at 5 April	<u>270,185</u>	<u>203,186</u>

## 12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	General Fund	Designated Funds	Total 2008	Total 2007
	£	Being the Publications Fund £	£	£
<b>Opening balance at 6 April 2007</b>	139,561	34,225	173,786	161,326
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	179,448	(183)	179,265	22,935
- realised	-	(83)	(83)	-
- unrealised	-	(4,809)	(4,809)	1,968
Transfers from/(to) restricted funds				
- Laboratory Projects	(701)	-	(701)	(12,443)
Net Movement in Funds	178,747	(5,075)	173,672	12,460
<b>Closing Balance at 5 April 2008</b>	<u>318,308</u>	<u>29,150</u>	<u>347,458</u>	<u>173,786</u>

The reserve policy is to retain in the general fund, reserves to the value of approximately three months charitable expenditure.

## 13. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at 5 April 2007	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2008
<b><u>General Research Funds</u></b>									
<i>Fellowships, Studentships and Bursaries</i>									
Morison Fund	3,091	-	-	166	-	(434)	(8)	-	2,815
Painting Fund	2,046	-	-	110	-	(287)	(5)	-	1,864
Centenary Bursaries Fund	222,072	-	-	11,920	(4,580)	(31,190)	(542)	-	197,680
Healey Bursary Fund	2,999	-	-	161	(100)	(421)	(7)	-	2,632
Leventis Fellowship Fund	40,340	-	23,000	2,165	(19,173)	(5,666)	(98)	-	40,568
John Morrison Memorial Fund	20,730	-	-	1,113	(500)	(2,911)	(51)	-	18,381
	<u>291,278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,000</u>	<u>15,635</u>	<u>(24,353)</u>	<u>(40,909)</u>	<u>(711)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>263,940</u>
<i>Knossos Research</i>									
Knossos Donated Fund	68,196	-	50,000	3,660	(2,801)	(9,578)	(166)	-	109,311
Knossos Curator fund	1,284	-	11,459	-	(8,835)	-	-	-	3,908
Stratigraphical Museum Extension Fund	66,782	-	-	3,585	(2,441)	(9,379)	(163)	-	58,384
	<u>136,262</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,459</u>	<u>7,245</u>	<u>(14,077)</u>	<u>(18,957)</u>	<u>(329)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>171,603</u>
<i>Sparta Research</i>									
Sparta Research Fund	35,612	-	-	1,912	(9,107)	(5,002)	(87)	-	23,328
<b>Total</b>	<u>463,152</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>84,459</u>	<u>24,792</u>	<u>(47,537)</u>	<u>(64,868)</u>	<u>(1,127)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>458,871</u>

	Balance at 5 April 2007	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale Of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2008
<b><u>Laboratory Research Funds</u></b>									
Marc & Ismene Fitch Laboratory Fund	242,418	-	-	13,012	(13,696)	(34,047)	(591)	-	207,096
Laboratory ICP Fund	37,624	-	-	2,019	-	(5,284)	(92)	-	34,267
Laboratory Development Fund	10,788	-	-	579	-	(1,515)	(26)	-	9,826
Constantinides Environmental Unit Fund	28,623	-	-	1,536	(1,156)	(4,020)	(70)	-	24,913
Fitch Memorial Fund	3,356	-	-	180	-	(471)	(8)	-	3,057
Laboratory Projects	38,366	1,650	42,819	-	(46,224)	-	-	-	36,611
	<u>361,175</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>42,819</u>	<u>17,326</u>	<u>(61,076)</u>	<u>(45,337)</u>	<u>(787)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>315,770</u>
<b><u>Libraries, Archive and Museum Funds</u></b>									
Libraries Fund	25,391	-	-	1,363	(25)	(3,566)	(62)	-	23,101
Leche Conservation Project	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720
Athens Library Extension Maintenance Fund	45,451	-	-	2,440	-	(6,384)	(111)	(1,134)	40,262
Archive Fund	1,824	-	-	98	-	(256)	(4)	-	1,662
Athens Museum Fund	3,935	-	245	211	(140)	(553)	(10)	-	3,688
Athens Museum Numismatic Project	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
BRF Archive Project	22,745	-	1,873	-	(4,284)	-	-	-	20,334
Other Library Funds	31,457	-	29,005	-	(24,885)	-	-	-	35,577
Knossos Library Fund	4,809	-	-	258	(500)	(675)	(12)	-	3,880
Knossos Archive fund	1,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,555
	<u>139,387</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,123</u>	<u>4,370</u>	<u>(29,834)</u>	<u>(11,434)</u>	<u>(199)</u>	<u>(1,134)</u>	<u>132,279</u>



	Balance at 5 April 2007	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2008
<b>Broader Purpose Funds</b>									
Aghios Antonios Fund	17,213	-	-	924	-	(2,418)	(42)	-	15,677
BSA-KNE Conference	-	2,054	-	-	(2,054)	-	-	-	-
BASIS Infrastructure Fund	11,475	-	-	-	(11,475)	-	-	-	-
Friends Maintenance Fund	-	-	44,526	-	(45,660)	-	-	1,134	-
	<u>28,688</u>	<u>2,054</u>	<u>44,526</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>(59,189)</u>	<u>(2,418)</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>1,134</u>	<u>15,677</u>
<b>Designated Fieldwork</b>	<u>217,040</u>	<u>6,650</u>	<u>30,049</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(45,606)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,686)</u>	<u>203,447</u>
<b>Summary</b>									
<b>General Research Funds (page 16)</b>	463,152	-	84,459	24,792	(47,537)	(64,868)	(1,127)	-	458,871
<b>Laboratory Research Funds Libraries, Archive and Museum Funds</b>	361,175 139,387	1,650 -	42,819 31,123	17,326 4,370	(61,076) (29,834)	(45,337) (11,434)	(787) (199)	- (1,134)	315,770 132,279
<b>Broader Purposes Funds</b>	28,688	2,054	44,526	924	(59,189)	(2,418)	(42)	1,134	15,677
<b>Designated Fieldwork</b>	<u>217,040</u>	<u>6,650</u>	<u>30,049</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(45,606)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,686)</u>	<u>203,447</u>
<b>Total Restricted Funds</b>	<u>1,209,442</u>	<u>10,354</u>	<u>232,976</u>	<u>47,412</u>	<u>(243,242)</u>	<u>(124,057)</u>	<u>(2,155)</u>	<u>(4,686)</u>	<u>1,126,044</u>

The Morison Fund was established to make small grants to needy students.

The Painting Fund was set up by Dr E. B. French (Director) in 1994, with money from supervision fees, to purchase pictures by students for the School.

The Centenary Bursaries Fund was established in 1986, as one of the principal objectives of the Centenary Appeal, to provide bursaries for Greek scholars to study in the UK.

The Healey Bursary Fund was designated by Miss A. E. Healey to provide a bursary for a student attending the summer course.

The Leventis Fellowship Fund was established by the Leventis Foundation to support a fellowship in Hellenic studies. The John Morrison Memorial Fund was established by specific donations for the purpose of supporting Greek maritime studies.

The Knossos Donated Fund was set up by an anonymous donor in 1982 to support prehistoric excavation, research and publications covering the site of Knossos.

The Knossos Curator Fund was set up to support the activities of the Knossos Curator.

The Stratigraphical Museum Extension Fund is money granted by the British Academy to build an extension to the museum.

The Sparta Research Fund represents donations received for research at Sparta.

The Marc and Ismene Fitch Laboratory Fund has been built up by grants from the School and donations from various sources since 1979. It is intended for the purchase of major equipment.

The Laboratory ICP Fund was a specific donation in 1995 from Dr C. K. Williams II for the purchase of ICP equipment.

The Laboratory Development Fund was founded with a donation from Dr C. K. Williams II, as a focus for funds for the general development of the laboratory.

The Constantinides Environmental Unit Fund is the residue of a gift from the Constantinides Family in 1989 to mark Dr H. W. Catling's retirement as Director and following his advice is used to support the Fitch Laboratory's Environmental Unit.

The Fitch Memorial Fund was established to fund lectures in honour of Dr Marc Fitch.

The Laboratory Projects are current investigations, which have been funded.

The Libraries Fund (previously the Library Appeal Fund) was established by specified donations.

The Leche Conservation Project was funded by the Leche Trust for the purpose of conservation of books in the Athens Library.

The Archive Fund (previously the Archive Appeal Fund) was established by specified donations.

The Athens Library Extension Maintenance Fund is money set-aside after the Centenary Building programme to be used for maintenance of the library extension.

The Athens Museum Fund was established by specific donations to the School to support its role as curator of the Athens Museum.

The Athens Museum Numismatic Project was initiated by a grant from the E S G Robinson Charitable Trust, to enhance the display of the numismatic collection in the Museum.

The BRF Archive Project was established by a donation for the purpose of conservation and digitising part of the School's archives of Byzantine material.

The Knossos Library Fund was established in last year by a donation from the US Foundation of £6,097 to fund purchases for the Knossos library.

The Knossos Archive fund was established by specific donations to support the archive in Knossos.

The Aghios Antonios Fund represents donations earmarked for the conservation and maintenance of the Aghios Antonios building at Palaikastro.

The BSA-KNE Conference Fund was set up to fund the October 2006 BSA/Institute for Neohellenic Research Conference 'Scholars, Travels, Archives'.

The BASIS Infrastructure grant is a contribution towards a survey and remedial works at the School's Athens site. The funds held in Designated Fieldwork consist mostly of grants from internal and external sources for the current fieldwork and study seasons.

## 14. ENDOWMENT FUNDS

	Balance at 5 April 2007	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale of Investments	Transfers	Balance at 5 April 2008
<b><u>General Research Funds</u></b>								
<b><i>Fieldwork Funds</i></b>								
Seager Bequest	67,334	-	3,614	-	(9,457)	(164)	(3,614)	57,713
	<u>67,334</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,614</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,457)</u>	<u>(164)</u>	<u>(3,614)</u>	<u>57,713</u>
<b><i>Fellowships, Studentships &amp; Bursaries</i></b>								
Macmillan Studentship Fund	10,957	10	588	(588)	(1,539)	(27)	-	9,401
Rodewald Fund	97,790	-	5,249	(5,249)	(13,734)	(239)	-	83,817
Jeffery Bequest	83,775	-	4,497	(4,497)	(11,766)	(204)	-	71,805
Cary Bequest	208,730	-	11,204	(8,734)	(29,316)	(509)	-	181,375
Studentship Fund	9,989	-	536	(536)	(1,403)	(24)	-	8,562
Elizabeth Catling Fund	12,818	-	688	-	(1,800)	(31)	-	11,675
Hector & Elizabeth Catling Bursary Fund	33,835	-	1,816	(1,816)	(4,752)	(83)	-	29,000
Lord William Taylour Bursary Fund	18,337	-	984	(600)	(2,575)	(45)	-	16,101
Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund	37,354	465	2,005	(500)	(5,246)	(91)	-	33,987
The Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts Fund	60,423	-	3,243	(2,124)	(8,486)	(147)	-	52,909
R Bradford McConnell Fund	14,312	-	768	(485)	(2,010)	(35)	-	12,550
	<u>588,320</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>31,578</u>	<u>(25,129)</u>	<u>(82,627)</u>	<u>(1,435)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>511,182</u>
<b><i>Knossos Research</i></b>								
Evans Bequest	46,641	-	2,503	(2,503)	(6,551)	(114)	-	39,976
Knossos Research Fund	113,125	-	6,072	(4,746)	(15,888)	(276)	-	98,287
	<u>159,766</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,575</u>	<u>(7,249)</u>	<u>(22,439)</u>	<u>(390)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,263</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>815,420</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>43,767</u>	<u>(32,378)</u>	<u>(114,523)</u>	<u>(1,989)</u>	<u>(3,614)</u>	<u>707,158</u>

Income from these funds has been allocated in accordance with the Donor's instructions as follows:

The Seager Bequest was set up in 1937, under the will of R B Seager after the decease of his widow, as an endowment fund for excavations.

George Macmillan founded the Macmillan Studentship Fund in 1927 to support a student at the School.

The Rodewald Fund was established in 1981 to support a student at the school.

Dr Lilian H Jeffery bequeathed one quarter of her residuary estate to the School in 1985 to support a student.

The Cary Bequest came from Miss A M Cary in 1995 to support a student at the School.

The Studentship Fund was established by Trust Deed in 1913 to provide an Exhibition Studentship. This represents a Fund established under the Appeal to receive donations for Studentships. The residual funds of the Sachs Studentship Fund were merged with this Fund.

The Elizabeth Catling Fund is a legacy from the estate of Elizabeth Catling for the provision of grants for draughtsmanship.

The Hector and Elizabeth Catling Bursary Fund was established in 1989 to provide a bursary for study in Greece.

The Lord William Taylour Bursary Fund was a gift in 1995 from the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust in memory of Lord William Taylour to provide travel bursaries.

The Vronwy Hankey Memorial Fund was established to receive monies donated in memory of Vronwy Hankey for small grants for research expenses.

The Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts Fund was established by specific donations to provide a bursary to give artists, in the widest sense of the term, an opportunity to develop and enhance their work by spending time in Greece.

The Richard Bradford McConnell Fund for Landscape Studies was established by the Richard Bradford Trust to provide a bursary in landscape studies.

The Evans Bequest was originally established in 1922, with an additional bequest in Sir Arthur Evans' will dated 1938, 'for the maintenance, upkeep and augmentation of the Villa Ariadne or for further excavation of the site of Knossos'.

The Knossos Research Fund (previously the Knossos Research Appeal Fund) was initiated by a donation from the Institute of Aegean Prehistory and augmented by subsequent donations and supports all aspects of research at Knossos.

The Williams Fund is an amalgamation of various benefactions from Dr C K Williams II since 1985. It was established in 1992 to support fully a fellowship in Ceramic Petrology. Any remaining annual income is available to support other fellowships and bursaries at the Fitch Laboratory.

The Reverend Edward Bader Archive Endowment Fund was established with donations in 2006 to provide funding for additional archive management costs.

The Alan Wace Fund was initiated with a donation to the Appeal from Dr C K Williams II in 1998 for the maintenance and improvement of the Athenian facilities of the School.

The Miller Bequest was a bequest from William Miller in 1948, intended for the maintenance of the School garden.

The J A Saunders Memorial Fund was a separately registered charity whose constitution required its Trustees to be nominated by the School. In September 1999 it was re-registered by the Charity Commission as a subsidiary of the School. The objectives of the Fund are 'to promote and advance educational and cultural links between Greece and the UK'.

	Balance at 5 April 2007	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale of Investments	Transfers	Balance at 5 April 2008
<b><u>Laboratory Research Funds</u></b>								
<i>Fellowships, Studentships and Bursaries</i>								
Willams Fund	604,874	-	32,467	(24,381)	(84,953)	(1,475)	-	526,532
	<u>604,874</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,467</u>	<u>(24,381)</u>	<u>(84,953)</u>	<u>(1,475)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>526,532</u>
<b><u>Archive Funds</u></b>								
Bader Fund	26,947	-	1,446	(2,147)	(3,785)	(66)	701	23,096
	<u>26,947</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,446</u>	<u>(2,147)</u>	<u>(3,785)</u>	<u>(66)</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>23,096</u>
<b><u>Broader Purpose Funds</u></b>								
Alan Wace Fund	146,648	-	7,871	(7,871)	(20,596)	(358)	-	125,694
Miller Bequest	4,386	-	235	(235)	(616)	(11)	-	3,759
J A Saunders Memorial Fund	307,946	-	16,529	(14,473)	(43,250)	(751)	(2,054)	263,947
	<u>458,980</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,635</u>	<u>(22,579)</u>	<u>(64,462)</u>	<u>(1,120)</u>	<u>(2,054)</u>	<u>393,400</u>
<b>General Research Funds (page 21)</b>	815,420	475	43,767	(32,378)	(114,523)	(1,989)	(3,614)	707,158
<b>Laboratory Research Funds</b>	604,874	-	32,467	(24,381)	(84,953)	(1,475)	-	526,532
<b>Archive Funds</b>	26,947	-	1,446	(2,147)	(3,785)	(66)	701	23,096
<b>Broader Purpose Funds</b>	458,980	-	24,635	(22,579)	(64,462)	(1,120)	(2,054)	393,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,906,221</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>102,315</b>	<b>(81,485)</b>	<b>(267,723)</b>	<b>(4,650)</b>	<b>(4,967)</b>	<b>1,650,186</b>
	<u>1,906,221</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>102,315</u>	<u>(81,485)</u>	<u>(267,723)</u>	<u>(4,650)</u>	<u>(4,967)</u>	<u>1,650,186</u>

## 15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Fund balances at 5 April 2008 are represented by:				
Tangible fixed assets	14,144	-	-	14,144
Investment property	85,000	-	-	85,000
Listed investments	-	1,085,020	1,650,186	2,735,206
Current assets	647,229	41,024	-	688,253
Current and long term liabilities	(398,915)	-	-	(398,915)
Net Assets	<u>347,458</u>	<u>1,126,044</u>	<u>1,650,186</u>	<u>3,123,688</u>
Unrealised Gains/(Losses) in the year on investment assets:	<u>(4,809)</u>	<u>(124,057)</u>	<u>(267,723)</u>	<u>(396,589)</u>

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

## 16. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The charity is controlled by its trustees.