

The British School at Athens

an institute for advanced research

Annual Report 2008–2009

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THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

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(This record reflects transitional arrangements in place following the adoption of the current Statutes on 18th June 2009)

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(This record reflects transitional arrangements in place following the adoption of the current Statutes on 18th June 2009)

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(by invitation)

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THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS 2008–2009

Chairman's Report

This has been another eventful year for the School, with a full programme in Athens and continuing work in the field and in the Fitch Laboratory. As envisaged in last year's Report, new draft Statutes were presented to the Annual General Meeting and were discussed there with vigour. In the light of that discussion, Council agreed to review the issues raised, and in consequence proposed a number of modifications which permitted the new Statutes to be approved at the subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting. One significant amendment was the retention of one *ex officio* place on Council for a Vice-President of the School.

As envisaged, the committee structure has been rationalised, with the creation of two major research committees in addition to the restructured Finance and General Purposes and Search Committees. It is hoped that the Governance Committee can now take a timely rest. The Committee for Archaeology will receive reports from the Fitch, Crete, Lefkandi, and Sparta and Laconia Subcommittees and will also discharge the functions of the former Fieldwork Committee. It is, however, the new Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters which will consolidate and develop research in the less material aspects of Hellenic life and culture. Aspects of such work were the subject of the very successful conference organised by the School in 2006, the proceedings of which are now published in the School's *Studies* series as *Scholars, Travels and Archives, Greek History and Culture through the British School at Athens*, edited by the Chair of the new Committee, Michael Llewellyn Smith (in collaboration with Eleni Calligas and Paschalis Kitromilides). With increasing interest in the post-classical history and culture of Greece and the Balkans, the role of the new Committee will be an important one.

The newly-constituted Committee for Archaeology will be chaired by Professor W. G. Cavanagh, who has also been active as a co-editor in our *Studies* series. For *Sparta and Laconia from Prehistory to Pre-Modern*, the product of a conference held in Sparta in 2005, is also

now published. His committee will, of course, be closely concerned with the School's fieldwork projects, and through its new relationship with the Fitch Laboratory Subcommittee will play an important role in ensuring that the work of the Laboratory remains fully integrated into the School's archaeological research.

The main preoccupation of Council this year has been the considerable constraint placed upon our budget by the adverse movement in the exchange rate of the pound against the euro, alongside the declining value in real terms of the annual grant received in pounds sterling from the British Academy, our principal funding source. While we had planned economies in advance to meet the latter, the adverse exchange rate taken in addition has necessitated significant savings. These have had to be achieved through administrative restructuring both in Athens and in London.

In consequence, this year has to our regret seen the departure of two of our longest serving staff members. Helen Clark, who has been with us for 32 years, retires as School Secretary in Athens. She has worked with no fewer than seven Directors. Her work will be remembered with gratitude, and she will be very much missed by generations of School Students. In London, Helen Fields has accepted redundancy after seven years in Athens and then seven years in London: I have particular reason to be grateful to her for her work as Secretary to Council. Sue Sadler, who has been with the School for 15 years, first in Athens and then in London working to further the School's publications, has also departed, as has Rebecca Jessup Vasilakis, the secretary in Knossos. We are deeply grateful for the excellent work which they have performed for the School. They will be much missed.

In the course of the re-organisation, the new post of School Administrator was created, to which Tania Gerousi, already known to many for her work in the Fitch Laboratory, has been appointed. She will also oversee the work of the new part-time secretary based in London. We are deeply grateful to the continuing staff in Athens for their support

during these significant changes. This restructuring has allowed Carol Bell, our energetic and experienced Treasurer, to foresee a balanced budget for the coming year, but we shall be looking anxiously at the pound/euro exchange rate in the months ahead, and indeed at government spending plans as they emerge, noting the continuing likelihood of very deep budget cuts in the short to medium term.

Another significant friend of the School, Mr Simon Gass, left Athens this year at the end of his posting as Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic. He has been energetic in making friends for the School in the Greek community and we owe him much for his unfailing support. He has now taken up the demanding position of Ambassador in Tehran and we wish him and his wife a safe and rewarding tenure there. His successor in Athens is Dr David Landsman, himself a scholar in Greek. Before taking up his position he made contact with the School, and has already visited us on several occasions. We look forward to a continuing warm cooperation with him, and hope that he and his wife will have a very happy and successful time in Athens, a city they already know well.

In difficult times the School has always to think first about its two main properties, the School's premises in Athens and its permanent base at Knossos. Knossos remains, of course, a major centre for research, as the current work of the Knossos Urban Landscape Project in particular amply testifies. In Athens, the Library and the Archive, as well as the Fitch Laboratory have continued at full tilt, with high levels of utilisation, as indeed has the Hostel. In her Report, the Director also describes the very full use that is being made of the Upper House for seminars and academic meetings.

In this, my last contribution to the Annual Report as Chairman, as well as thanking the Director and Assistant Director and all the staff for their excellent work, I should like to draw attention once again to the continuing success of our publications. For, in the long run, these are the best index of the continuing vitality and effectiveness of the work of the School. Volume 104 of the *Annual*, under the editorship of Nicoletta Momigliano, should be in print and available at about the same time that this Report reaches Subscribing Members, prior to the Annual General Meeting. Furthermore, the Publications

Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Alan Johnston, continues to produce an impressive catalogue of major publications. I have already mentioned this year's two new contributions in the *Studies* series. In addition it is a pleasure to welcome, as number 45 in the *Supplementary Volumes* series, *Sparta: Menelaion I — the Bronze Age*, edited by Hector Catling. This was the major excavation project which Dr Catling initiated during his time as Director. It follows close on the heels of number 44, *Ayios Stephanos: Excavations at a Bronze Age and Medieval Settlement in Southern Laconia*, edited by the late Lord William Taylour and by Richard Janko. This was the major project directed by Lord William Taylour after his excavations at Mycenae. Each has been a long time in the preparation. But, as I myself can testify with feeling on the basis of my own work at Phylakopi, final publication often requires much hard work by many participating colleagues, and this can indeed take a very long time. In the field of archaeology, publications such as these are the culmination and fulfilment of the work of the School. It is on the back of well-documented and well-produced publications such as these *Supplementary Volumes* 44 and 45, that the work of the School can be judged. Their completion is a significant achievement — Laconia has been well served.

As retiring Chairman, it is my privilege to note these important scholarly contributions and to report that the School, under the leadership of its Director, remains in good heart and well-prepared to face the financial concerns which may lie ahead. In her Report the Director records the recent quinquennial visit of the British Academy's Sponsored Institutes and Societies committee; its members have seen the efficient way that the staff of the School is working together to continue to run an effective and productive organisation. The School is fortunate also that in my successor as Chairman, Malcolm Schofield, a Fellow of St John's College and recently retired Professor of Ancient Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, it has a distinguished classicist and a good friend of archaeology who knows Greece well. I wish him well as Chairman and the School well under his Chairmanship.

Colin Renfrew

Director's Report

The past year has been an exceptionally intensive period of institutional restructuring, planning of corporate and research priorities, and completion of major infrastructural and research projects. The Chairman has reported the financial constraints that led Council to take the difficult decision to make major changes in our organisation. It has been our task to carry these through, and to ensure that the School emerges strong and renewed — and this at a time when a number of demanding infrastructural projects were also coming to fruition. The outstanding commitment of all staff to the work in hand has ensured that the quinquennial review of the School by a team from the British Academy Sponsored Institutes and Societies (BASIS) committee shortly before Christmas, while properly searching, was also a positive and supportive experience. Under exceptionally challenging circumstances we have done our utmost to ensure the future of the School, and now look forward over the next five years to delivering a varied and innovative research programme with guidance for the first time from Committees both for Archaeology, and for Society, Arts, and Letters. As ever, our limits are financial. We are most grateful to all who have answered our appeal for donations over the past year, and we especially thank our Friends who, against all odds, have yet again raised a large sum for the Library and the research activities of the School. It has been gratifying to see a growing number of Friends participating in the regular academic activities of the School as well as in Friends' events, and to greet Friends visiting from the UK. It is important that you continue to feel that you play a central part in our work, and this lies behind my inclusion of the Friends within this report (since the Director is *ex officio* Chair of the Friends) and in the reports of individual departments where you offer particular support.

The BSA community — our Regular and Subscribing Members, Friends, and supporters — now numbers around one thousand people worldwide. Improving our communication and promotion of our research, collections and services has therefore been a priority. On



Fig. 1. Dr Katie Demakopoulou guides the Friends on an excursion to Midea.

2nd November 2009, our new website (www.bsa.ac.uk), designed and written by the staff in Greece and built by the IT Officer, George Bruseker, went live. Within the first month, it received 6,300 visits from 72 countries worldwide, from New Zealand to the west coast of the USA. Our aim in reshaping the site is threefold. First to provide easily accessible information about our events, awards, facilities, and people — and here we include certain items, such as the lists of members by session, previously published in the Annual Report. RSS feeds enable our readers to stay informed about particular activities of interest to them, and this service will be expanded early in 2010 to allow customised feeds of information of all kinds relating to a particular region and/or period — from a Member's research project to an entry in *Archaeology in Greece Online*. Secondly, we wish to use the site to improve the transparency and efficiency of



Fig. 2. <http://www.bsa.ac.uk>.

our governance and administration: a much fuller range of information is now available on the governance page, including advertisement of vacancies on Council and its committees. Future plans include the creation of an e-governance facility to give Council and committee members secure remote access to relevant corporate documents. Thirdly, the site brings a rich range of e-resources directly to the desks of researchers. The Library's AMBROSIA catalogue is already a first resort for many researchers, and to this are now added direct links into a wide range of other bibliographical catalogues and

databases, including those of the British School at Rome and the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. The *Annual* and *Archaeological Reports* are already available on JStor, and we are actively seeking ways to make more of our back publication catalogue accessible.

Last year, we noted our intention to make catalogues of all our collections, from the Fitch Laboratory, Knossos, the Museum, and Archive, freely available online in a single cross-searchable facility, with full public access to complete records of the most significant material. Progress this year has been swift. Following the purchase of KE Software's EMu package in September 2009, the first collections have now been uploaded and *Museums and Archives Online* will shortly be available via the website. This is only a small first step: much work remains to be done especially in cataloguing and digitising large portions of our archival holdings, and this will take several years to complete. But the infrastructure has been created, and we hope that the increased visibility of our collections will stimulate ever greater interest in developing research projects around them. The EMu package will also enable staff to manage a number of related processes more efficiently, from the processing of permits to the organisation of events and the archiving of electronic corporate documents. Via a multimedia module, we will seek to make available a range of resources arising from events in the School which may be of wide use for teaching purposes.

One of the major achievements of the past year has been the creation, in collaboration with the École française d'Athènes, of the new web-based *Archaeology in Greece Online/Chronique des fouilles en ligne*. Both Schools have contemplated for some while the possibility of an electronic alternative to the long-established print versions of their periodic reviews of Greek archaeology. The decision to work together on this project was therefore straightforward, but the ease of such a pioneering collaboration between two foreign schools is a matter of particular satisfaction to us both. The speed with which the database was created is also remarkable: after the first project meeting on 8th October 2008, an intensive 14 months of work enabled us to launch the site on 1st December 2009. Our thanks go to the EfA team, and especially to the School's Director,

Dominique Mulliez, for such a constructive and enjoyable collaboration. The result is a database organised by region, with an interface in French, Greek and English, the facility to search by toponym, region, key-word, date, or as a free search, a mapping facility, and plentiful colour illustrations freely available for fair use while protecting the rights of copyright holders. The task of compiling and entering site records is now divided according to region, in a manner which reflects the two Schools' respective histories, research traditions, and geographical areas of interest. The British School will continue to publish a print version of *Archaeology in Greece* in collaboration with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and looks forward to exploiting the fresh opportunities presented to give greater prominence to our own fieldwork projects, and to reach new audiences with a more focused, synthetic account of the year's

work in Greece. Here, as with all of our new initiatives, our aim is not to stop doing what we as a School do best, but to make our work as accessible as possible worldwide and to new audiences.

The research life of the School is also feeling the benefits of these initiatives. The focus already brought to our non-archaeological work by the Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters under the energetic chairmanship of Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith is clear both from the website and from the new Strategic Plan for Research (2009–2014). Equally welcome is the strategic focus brought to our archaeological work by the overarching research responsibility now exercised by the Committee for Archaeology, which is charged with considering not simply new fieldwork projects, but with the effective management of all our intellectual resources in this area. BSA research rightly draws heavily on the experience and priorities of staff in UK institutions, but great value is added by our resources, both intellectual and practical, and by the ideas which emerge from discussion between colleagues within the School. It is, for example, hard to imagine that the cutting-edge application of scientific analysis to survey material which is a feature of the Kythera Island Project could have been developed with such success in any other context. The impact of team work was further illustrated this year by the Fitch Laboratory group presence at international conferences in Siena and Atlanta. In other ways too, we are directly addressing the needs of colleagues in UK universities. The loss of key skills among UK graduates is a matter of general concern, but we are seeking to use our position here in Greece to provide the distinctive range and quality of training needed to fill such gaps. We report below on the first of our new postgraduate skills training courses, on Greek epigraphy, taught in collaboration with the Epigraphical Museum; there are already signs that the 2010 course, on ceramic petrology, will attract as many applicants. Our new fellowships — the Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellowship and the Early Career Fellowship — reinforce our commitment to supporting scholars at all career stages and across all disciplines. To complete the promotion of our activities, a generous anonymous donation has allowed us to initiate an annual Archive lecture to celebrate the research supported through the School Archive.



Fig. 3. <http://chronique.efa.gr>.

Interest in our research has been correspondingly great. The 2009 Athens open meeting was held in the Archaeological Society of Athens by kind invitation of the Society's General Secretary, Dr Vassileios Petrakos. It attracted a capacity audience of over 400 people. For the second year running, we also held an open meeting in Thessaloniki, enjoying the warm hospitality of the Department of Archaeology of the Aristotelian University. On both occasions, Professor Colin Renfrew delivered the accompanying lecture on the results of his excavation of one of the major Early Bronze Age settlements and sanctuaries in the Cyclades, at Dhaskalio-Kavos on Keros. In Thessaloniki, he engaged in an open discussion with a large audience of students on topics which ranged widely from the trade in illicit antiquities to the ethics of commercial sponsorship of



Fig. 4. Athens Open Meeting 2009.

excavations. Our Upper House seminars continue to attract audiences of 50–100 people, now accommodated in much greater comfort thanks to the purchase of new chairs with funds donated by the Anglo-Hellenic League, as reported last year. With the Saloni now serving as a semi-permanent lecture room, the two salonakia have come to be used as reception rooms, giving a homely touch to our regular events. What was previously the Director's study has been redecorated as a small private room for the Director and for those visitors and tutors on School teaching programmes who stay in the Upper House and require a little respite from its increasingly busy life.

Finally, as one might imagine in the lead-up to a major review, the School has been in regular close contact with the British Academy, and especially with the BASIS team. We should, however, put on record our thanks for the constructive, practical support shown by the BASIS programme administrator, Margot Jackson, and the outgoing committee chair, Mike Fulford, in particular, who are seeking to address the difficulties experienced by many Schools by helping us to work effectively together and to effect economies of scale. This is being matched by a welcome intellectual engagement within the Academy as a whole. In 2007 and 2008, BASIS staged events to showcase the work of the overseas institutes at which the School was well represented. In 2009, we were invited to participate in an Academy-wide international engagement day, at which all aspects of the Academy's international activities were considered and the potential role of the Schools within them examined. The BSA is, and will remain, an independent charity with its own priorities and agendas, but it is gratifying to feel that we are now working in true partnership with a body that is the most powerful advocate for the humanities nationally at a time when such a voice is sorely needed.

In conclusion, I return closer to home, and to events within the School community. During the past year, we have mourned the loss of four members of the Friends, Avra Ward, Costas Moleas, Heather Tomlinson, and Joe Fitton — Heather also having been a sympathetic and gracious hostess in the Upper House during her husband Richard's directorship. We also said farewell to four ladies whose contribution to the School — and to successive directors personally — is



Fig. 5. BASIS team, BSA December 2009: left to right, Assistant Director, Margot Jackson, Peter Wade, Mike Fulford, Robin Jackson, Director, Martin Millett.

incalculable. At Easter last, the Upper House cook-housekeeper, Jenny Kouphorgeorgou, retired and is now happily spending time with her first grandchild. Jenny has cared admirably for seven directors and their families, from Hector Catling onwards, responding with great tact and loyalty to their very different circumstances, and performing many acts of personal kindness day to day. Both Helen Fields and Sue Sadler have had School careers spanning Athens and London, beginning as front office secretary in Athens and then moving home to be London secretary and publications assistant respectively. Their humour, efficiency, and general good cheer have made the lives of so many officers of the School more pleasant and generally much easier. Finally, I know that I join my six immediate predecessors as Director in expressing our great personal gratitude to Helen Clark, who over

32 years at the School has served us, and the institution, with unfailing sympathy and discretion. My first years in post would have been immeasurably more difficult without her support and advice: her careful handling of permits and general contacts with the Greek authorities has made the work of three academic generations possible (and here too, I speak from personal experience, recalling our first meeting in 1983). Last but certainly not least, the School owes a very great debt to Colin Renfrew who has served as Chair of Council through the challenging period since 2004. It has been my pleasure to work with him. On behalf of my colleagues at the School, I convey our thanks and good wishes to all.

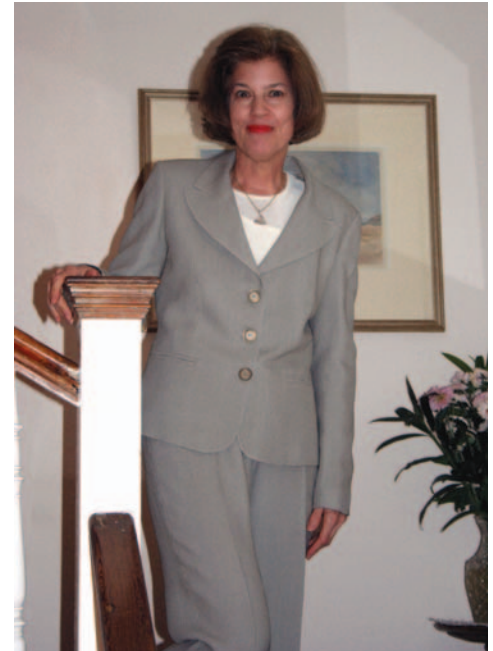


Fig. 6. Helen Clark welcomes guests at an Upper House reception.

Events

CONFERENCES and WORKSHOPS

‘Diocletian’s Prices Edict: genesis and diffusion’ (with contributions from A. Brown, M. Crawford, R. Pitt, B. Salway, and E. Sironen)

PUBLIC LECTURES

David Holton (Cambridge): ‘The first Modern Greek printed book: Apokopos (1509)’

Amalia Kakissis (BSA): ‘The Byzantine Research Fund Archive: encounters of British architects in Byzantium’ (2009 Annual Archive Lecture)

Margaret Kenna (Swansea University): ‘Apollo and the Virgin: the changing meanings of a sacred site on Anaphe’ (2008–2009 Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)

Vassilis Kilikoglou (NCSR Democritos): ‘From clay to ceramic and from provenance to function’ (2008–2009 Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellow’s Lecture)

Catherine Morgan (BSA): ‘The work of the British School in 2008’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki, and London)

Colin Renfrew (Cambridge): ‘Excavating an Early Cycladic ritual centre — Dhaskalio and Kavos: towards a resolution of the Keros enigma’ (delivered in Athens, Thessaloniki, and London)

UPPER HOUSE SEMINARS

Archaeology

Jim Coulton (Athens): ‘Balbura: survey of a highland city in southwest Turkey’

Athanasia Krahtopoulou (Sheffield): ‘Placing people on their landscapes: geoarchaeological investigations in northern and southern Greece’

Christina Mitsopoulou (University of Thessaly): ‘The sanctuary of Demeter on the acropolis of Kythnos and relations with Eleusis’

Olga Palagia (Athens): ‘Philip’s Eurydice in the Philippeion at Olympia’

Edgar Peltenburg (Edinburgh): ‘Fashioning identity: Souskiou and the prehistoric cruciform figurines of Cyprus’

Maria Pipili (Athens): ‘Laconian black-figure: exploring the special character of a local school of pottery’

John Prag (Manchester) and Eleni Papazoglou (National Museum, Athens): ‘Faces from Grave VI at Mycenae’

Evdokia Skarlatidou (ΙΣΤ΄ ΕΠΙΚΑ): ‘The cemetery of an ancient town in the vicinity of the Thermaic Gulf’

Alexandra Villing (The British Museum): ‘Egyptians at the symposion? Archaic Greek pottery in Naukratis and beyond’

Ancient history and epigraphy

Jean-Sébastien Balzat (BSA/Newcastle): ‘Roman citizenship in Greece (50BC–AD50): problems and perspectives’

Alan Johnston (London): ‘People at Naukratis, 120 years on’

Polly Low (Manchester): ‘Demosthenes’ assembly speeches and the quest for contexts’

Peter Rhodes (Durham): ‘Appeals to the past in Classical Athens’

Modern history and society

Iason Athanasiadis (Istanbul): ‘Real and imagined: the Middle East’s disappearing Hellenes’

Margaret Kenna (Swansea): ‘Cultural aspects of the ‘demographic crisis’ in Greece’

Paris Papamichos-Chronakis (University of Crete): ‘Ethnicity and class in a late Ottoman port city. The merchants of Salonica, 1870–1912’

Christopher Stray (Swansea): ‘Founding the British School at Athens: Sir Richard Jebb and the politics of culture’

Art

Guy Rusha (London): ‘Research often makes painting go astray’

FITCH-WIENER SEMINARS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Robert Arnott (Birmingham): ‘Finding out about medicine in the Aegean Bronze Age — an interdisciplinary approach’

Harriet Blitzer (Buffalo): ‘Plant materials for binding media and writing grounds in the Aegean Bronze Age’

Marie-Claude Boileau (BSA): ‘Foreign ceramic tradition, local clays: the case of Handmade Burnished Ware at Tell Kazel (Syria)’

Rosalia Christidou (ASCSA): ‘Working with bones: materials, tools and actions’

Martin Jones (Cambridge): ‘Two views of early agriculture: bringing archaeology and genetics together’

Anastasia Papathanasiou (Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Spelaeology for Southern Greece): ‘The peopling of Neolithic Greece’

Thomas Tselios (University of the Peloponnese): ‘Copper metallurgy in prepalatial Crete: technology and society’

OTHER

Reading of poetry by A. E. Stallings (in collaboration with the Oxford and Cambridge Alumnus Association)

FRIENDS’ LECTURES

Robin Barber: ‘Sense and sentimentality: British scholars’ reactions to Greece 1885–1986’ (Athens)

Helen Hughes-Brock: ‘Minoans and Mycenaeans writ small: engraved seals and rings’

Margaret Kenna: ‘An anthropologist’s adventure on Anaphe’ (Athens)

Jonathan Musgrave: ‘A bony miscellany: Vergina revisited and other mysteries’

Helen Philon: ‘Sultanate (15th–16th Ct.) and Mughal (16th–18th Ct.) gardens of India’ (Athens)

Anthony Snodgrass: ‘A city of the “Third Greece”: Thespiai in Boeotia’ (London)

Brian Sparkes: ‘Recollections of Greece in the 1950s’

Library and Archive

LIBRARY

The journal collection has been the focus of the work of the Library in 2008–2009. A project to add the journal holdings to the electronic union catalogue AMBROSIA was funded by the British Academy, and undertaken by library intern Philippa Currie (who is currently undertaking an MSc in Library Science at Robert Gordon University). A total of 1,300 titles were added, including more than 750 current titles for which the catalogue now displays the latest volume received and the next due. This project has enabled us to fill gaps in the collection, and to regularise exchange agreements for the journals from the Balkan and Black Sea countries which have formed a specialist part of our collections for over 100 years. During the annual period of closure, all the journals were re-arranged to make room for the expanding collection. We are grateful to the American School of Classical Studies for arranging a 3 day workshop on advanced serials cataloguing led by Steve Shadle of CONSER (Library of Congress) which was attended by Assistant Librarian Sandra Pepelasis and intern Philippa Currie. The coming year will see a shift in focus to the management of electronic journals and resources.

During the academic year 2008–2009 the Library was used by more than 200 members, 547 readers and 812 visitors. We are a highly specialised service, but our reach is wide and becoming ever wider as our online resources increase. The Library staff have therefore welcomed closer liaison with UK subject librarians, not least to offer support and share best practice as specialist services come under greater pressure in the UK. The Librarian, Penny Wilson Zarganis, attended a one-day meeting of librarians held by the Research Information Network at the Royal Society in London to discuss the future of the libraries of learned societies and institutions, a meeting which resulted in the creation of an informal e-discussion network. Among our sister institutions within the British Academy, we have now established a link with the library of the British

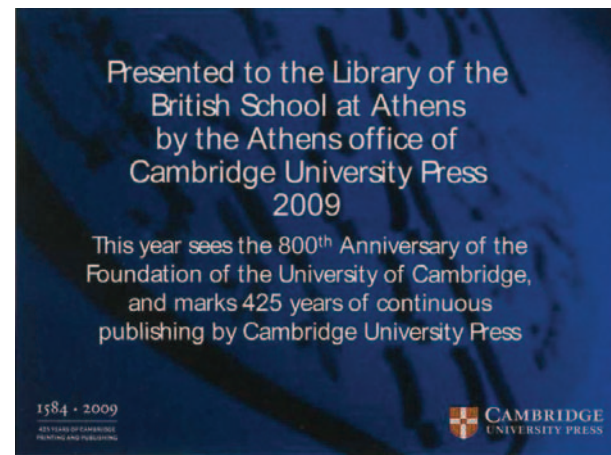


Fig. 7 (above). Bookplate commemorating the CUP donation to the BSA Library.



Fig. 8 (left). Bookplate commemorating Katherine Butterworth's donation of books from the Study in Greece Library.

School at Rome which will allow readers to search our two catalogues simultaneously.

We would like to thank all the people and institutions whose generous support has helped to enrich the collections and services offered by the Library. We are grateful to Professors Mary and Michael Walbank, and Professor Jock Anderson for their continued generosity. A group of the Athens Friends gave funds in memory of Margaret Paphitis for the conservation of books in the rare book collection where she had worked, and we were especially honoured to receive a donation from the family of Peter Fraser towards the



Fig. 9. Library Research Assistant, Nicolas Zorzin, excavating at Koutroulou Magoula.

acquisition of books on law and the Hellenistic east. We have been fortunate this year to have been given two substantial collections of books, for which we would like to thank Craig Walker from Cambridge University Press in Athens and Katherine Butterworth (who donated books on Modern Greek society from the Study in Greece library). In both cases, special bookplates have been used to identify these collections.

Throughout the year we have received invaluable support from student interns and volunteers. Vaclef Shatillo from the Arcadia Center for Hellenic Studies was of great help in organising the periodicals collection during the winter term, and we have again been very fortunate in the choice of library research assistants. Kerry Harris stayed with us until the end of 2008, when she returned to England to continue her studies and give birth to her daughter Daisy. We wish Kerry and her family well, and thank her for her hard work at a difficult time. Fortunately, Nicolas Zorzin, who is completing his doctoral thesis on commercial archaeology at the University of Southampton, was able to replace Kerry at short notice, and has proved a great asset to the School community.

ARCHIVE

In addition to answering a steady flow of highly diverse requests from individual researchers worldwide and from colleagues in the Ministry of Culture, the work of the Archive in 2008–2009 has focused on the processing of recent donations and acquisitions. We were particularly grateful to receive further papers from the Noel-Baker family concerning the relief work conducted by Irene Noel-Baker in Greece from the time of the Balkan Wars through to the end of World War II, and the personal and professional correspondence of Irene's son, Francis Noel-Baker during his political career. This collection is now re-named the Noel-Baker Family Papers in recognition of this additional material. The cataloguing and conservation of the first part of the Noel Papers was completed by Dr Eleutheria Daleziou with funding from the Aurelius Trust: additional funds will now be sought to process these new papers. Inventory of the J. N. Coldstream papers



*Fig. 10. Irene Noel-Baker
(Series X.001: Noel-
Baker Family Papers).*

*Fig. 11 (below).
Panorama of
Thessaloniki in 1890
taken by Robert Weir
Schultz and Sidney
Barnsley from the top
of Hagia Sophia
(BRF 02/01.07.284–286).*

generously donated to the Archive in 2008 was this year begun by Dr Ioannis Georganas. The collection is currently being re-housed and assessed for future cataloguing.

It is School policy that records of all fieldwork projects conducted under permits obtained by the School should be sent to the Archive for entry into the BSA Excavation Records collection once the project is published. The largest acquisition of such material in the Archive this year has been the records of excavation at Ayios Stephanos in Laconia, submitted by Professor Richard Janko after the publication of the volume noted in the Chairman's Report. Professor Leslie Preston Day donated her original drawings of pottery from Karphi made in connection with her re-publication of material from John Pendlebury's excavation (together with additional unpublished material). Additional donations include the digital versions of the Palaikastro video excavation notebooks given to the Archive in Spring 2009 by Mr Hugh Sackett.

The Byzantine Research Fund Archive continues to be a major focus of our research. Over this past year several sections of photographs were digitised, including those of Arta, Achaia, the Argolid, Monemvasia, Boiotia, Euboa, and Thessaloniki. In addition, support from Dr Haris Kalligas enabled all of the drawings of Monemvasia to





Fig. 12 (above). Samples of tesserae from Daphni Monastery collected by R. Weir Schultz and S. Barnsley c. 1890 in order to make colour matches for their final inked drawings of the mosaics (BRF Archive: Varia).

Fig. 13 (right). Photographers on Delos (BSA Photographic Archive: Members, Schoolmasters' Trip 1910–12, M. Scott, Islands-1).



be digitised. This adds substantially to the image database in *Museums and Archives Online*, accessible via the BSA website. The Archivist, Amalia Kakissis, and the BRF Project Assistant, Dimitra Kotoula, spoke on 'Recording Byzantine mosaics in Greece: the Byzantine Research Fund Archive' at a workshop on *The composition of Byzantine glass mosaic tesserae* held at the Benaki Museum, which was sponsored by the Leverhulme Trust as part of an International Network looking at the composition of Byzantine glass mosaic tesserae directed by Professor Liz James of the University of Sussex.

Publication of the proceedings of the 2006 conference on *Scholars, Travels, Archives: Greek History and Culture through the British*

School at Athens (reported fully below) was something of a landmark for the Archive, since many chapters, spanning a great diversity of British scholarship, were greatly enhanced by numerous Archive photos, including a number published here for the first time.

The Archive continues to rely upon voluntary help to advance many important projects. In 2008–2009, Elpida Komborgiorga undertook the major task of compiling information about BSA staff and students since 1886 in preparation for publication in electronic format, and Duncan Howitt-Marshall began an inventory of the Corporate Records recently received from the London office.

Publications

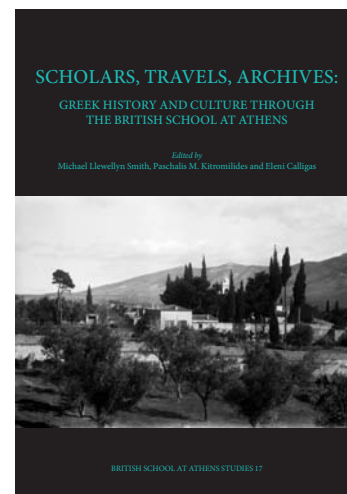
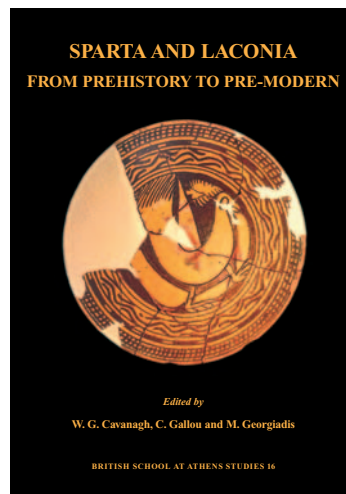
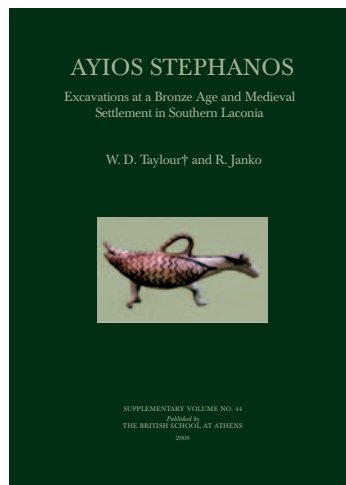
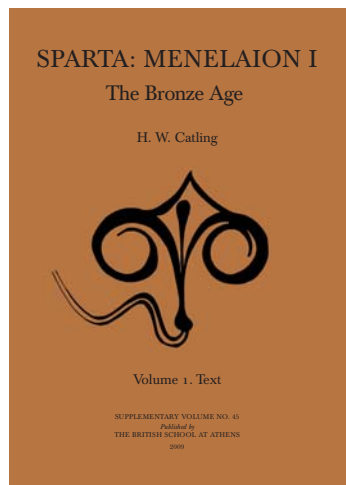
During 2008–2009, the School published volume 104 of the *Annual* and ‘Archaeology in Greece 2008–2009’ in *Archaeological Reports*, our joint publication with the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. We are, as ever, extremely grateful to Dr Nicoletta Momigliano, the co-editor of the *Annual*, who has undertaken the lion’s share of the work in preparing this year’s volume. As reported above, we have also launched *Archaeology in Greece Online* in collaboration with the École française d’Athènes.

Laconia has been the focus of our output this year, with the publication of three major volumes:

H. W. Catling, *Sparta: Menelaion I — the Bronze Age* (Supp. 45).

W. D. Taylour† and R. Janko, *Ayios Stephanos. Excavations at a Bronze Age and Medieval Settlement in Southern Laconia* (Supp. 44).

W. G. Cavanagh, C. Gallou, and M. Georgiadis (eds), *Sparta and Laconia from Prehistory to Pre-modern. Proceedings of the*



Conference held in Sparta, organised by the British School at Athens, the University of Nottingham, the E' Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the 5th Ephoreia of Byzantine Antiquities, 17–20 March 2005 (Studies 16).

In addition, we celebrated with launch events in London and Athens the publication of M. Llewellyn Smith, E. Calligas, and P. Kitromilides (eds), *Scholars, Travels, Archives. Greek History and Culture through the British School at Athens. Proceedings of a Conference held at The National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens, 6–7 October 2006* (Studies 17).

Within the publication office, efforts are now concentrated on the preparation of two new *Studies* volumes for 2010, both with a Cretan theme — Leslie Day’s re-examination of the pottery from Karphi, and *Cretan Offerings*, a volume edited by Olga Krzyszkowska in honour of School Vice-President Peter Warren.

2008–2009 Fieldwork

In 2008–2009, the School conducted fieldwork and/or study seasons at Karphi, on Keros, at Knossos (Little Palace North and the Knossos Urban Landscape Project), Kouphovouno, Kythera, Lefkandi, the Menelaion, Palaikastro, Pavlopetri, Praisos, and Sparta. As ever, we are deeply grateful to the successive Directors General of Antiquities, Dr Paraskevi Vassilopoulou and Dr Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, 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 2009 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 and Mrs A. Karapaschalidou (ΙΑ' ΕΠΚΑ, Chalkis), Dr A. Simosi (Ephoreia of Underwater Antiquities), Mrs A. Vasilogamvrou (Ε' ΕΠΚΑ, Sparta), and Mrs K. Diamanti (5th EBA, Sparta). We here offer extended accounts of a selection of four projects which have yielded particularly significant results.

CRETE: KNOSSOS KEPHALA PROJECT

This project, led by Dr Peter Tomkins (University of Sheffield), aims to publish the Neolithic stratigraphy, architecture and ceramics from Knossos and to reconstruct the subsurface Prepalatial stratigraphy and architecture. Recent insights into ceramic phasing at Knossos are applied to the large archive of ceramic material from the excavations of Arthur Evans and Duncan Mackenzie (1900–1930), John Evans (1957–60; 1969–70), and more recent times. The project combines archival research, macroscopic ceramic study, GIS modelling and geophysical survey of the Kephala hill.

This work has shed new light on the nature and timing of the growth of the Neolithic settlement. A GIS model of the Kephala Hill relates more than two hundred separate excavations in three dimensions. The hill originally consisted of two knolls, connected by a saddle to form a north–south ridge beneath the west wing of the

Palace. The earliest settlement phases (Initial and Early Neolithic) were focused on the gently sloping terrain immediately east and south-east of this ridge, and ran up and probably over the saddle.

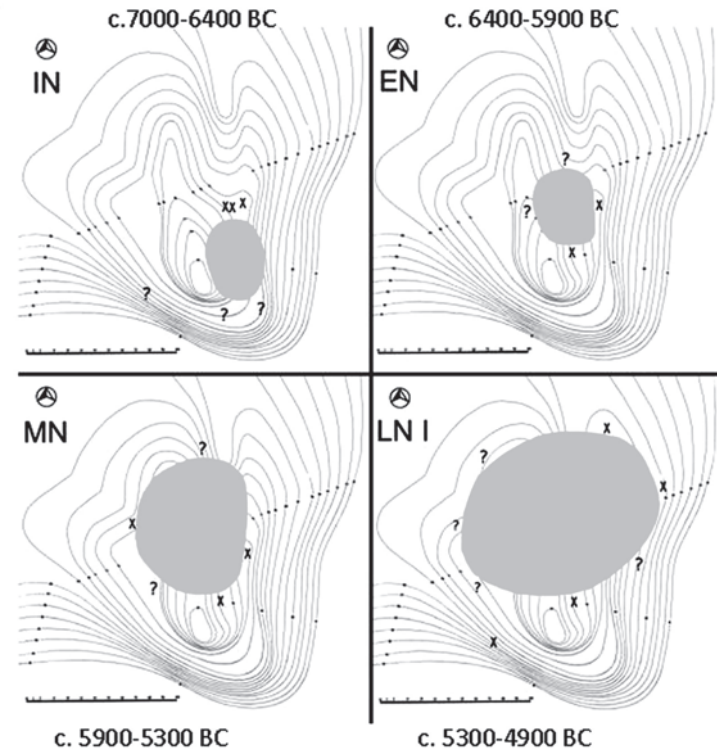


Fig. 18.

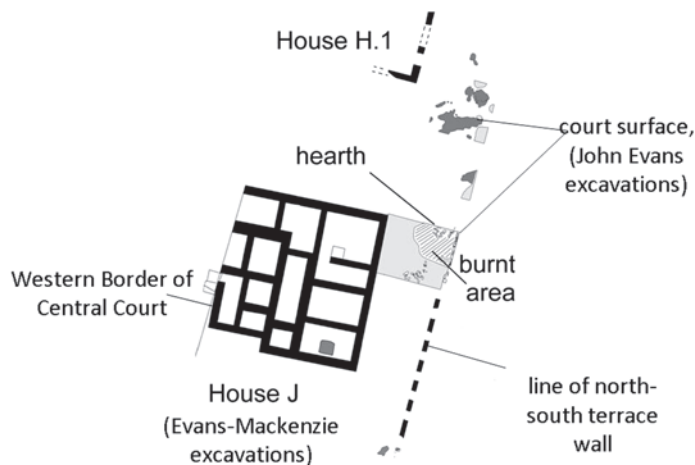


Fig. 19. FN IV features below Central Court, Knossos.

Ever since the work of Evans, it has been assumed that the extensive levelling and terracing which transformed the hill from a place of residence to a place of ceremony, was associated with the construction of the MM I palace. It now appears that the hill was transformed more gradually in a series of such episodes. The earliest, at the very end of the Final Neolithic (FN IV), created a formal open space or court, flanked to the west by two houses and on the site of the later Central Court. Early in EM I these houses were rebuilt or modified and the court surface relaid, while to the north the entire northern slope of the hill was transformed into a series of wide east-west terraces, stepping down to the north from around the level of the present Central Court to the level of the present North Front. Although the EM I–II deposits on these terraces have generally been considered to be mixed fills, it is now clear that most are stratified deposits in which EM I–II floors and, more rarely, house architecture

can be identified. The presence of an EM I house can be reconstructed below and to the east of the North East Hall on the basis of pottery from the 1903 and 1905 tests, from walls sketched by Fyfe, and from walls still visible on the site today. Similarly, EM IIA or IIB structures can be noted below the North Portico, around the North Lustral Area and below the North East Magazines. Study of a series of tests around the Early Keep revealed that these correspond to a massive and deep Neolithic (MN–FN I) and Early Minoan (EM I–III) fill, which provides a *tpq* of EM III for the construction of the Keep. Elsewhere around the hill there is evidence for additional, major terracing operations in EM IIA early, EM IIA late, EM IIB, EM III and MM IA. Thus the Central Court rests on a platform that reached approximately its present extent probably during EM II.

In May 2009, a geophysical survey of the Kephala Hill was conducted in collaboration with Dick van der Roest (GT Frontline, Harfsen) and the Free University of Amsterdam (Steven Soetens, Jeffrey Horn-Lopes). The aim was to map and visualise the subsurface archaeological and geological deposits of the Kephala Hill, using a prospection system that combines a revolutionary transverse-mounted Ground Penetrating Radar antenna with Direct Contact continuous measurement of minor differences in the natural potential of the earth (very high resolution, shallow-depth measurement, irrespective of the conductivity of the soil). Data collected covered the entirety of the fenced area of the archaeological site as far west as the car-parks on the east side of the old Herakleion-Archanes road. Initial data processing has recently been completed, and the long process of interrogating the complete dataset for features and correlating them with the archaeological GIS has only just begun. The following results for the Central Court are thus preliminary.

Below the Central Court, a dense array of features was detected at different depths down to *c.* 4.5 m, including an enigmatic feature apparently on the same orientation as the court and possibly thus belonging to an earlier phase of the Palace. The Direct Contact image also shows a set of linear features which are probably even deeper. Below the southern half of the Central Court lie the walls of two large structures, oriented NE–SW parallel to the contours of the

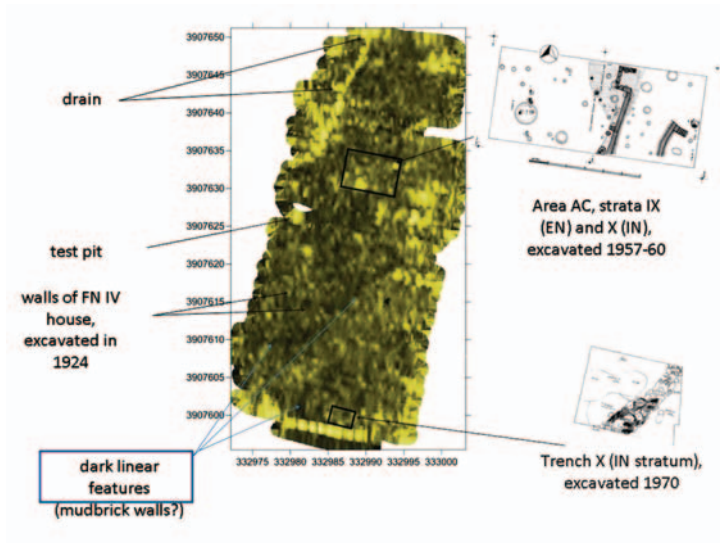


Fig. 20. Direct Contact image, Central Court.

bedrock, and separated by a wide NE–SW passage. There is a strong likelihood that the southernmost of the two structures belongs to the very earliest (c. 7000–6500/6400 BC) phase of occupation at Knossos, and consequently represents the earliest known farmer’s dwelling in Greece if not Europe. The preliminary results from the Central Court are but a selection of the features identified in this area and a small fraction of the total collected dataset. Images from other areas of the hill confirm that coherent, high resolution imaging of walls and structures is by no means confined to the Central Court area. Other highlights include structures of probable EM I date immediately north of the North-west Platform, and a series of structures of probable EM II date beneath the western half of the Theatral Area and the Royal Road.

LACONIA: PAVLOPETRI

In 2009 the School began a 5-year project in collaboration with the Ephoreia of Underwater Antiquities (under the overall direction of Mr Elias Spondylis) to outline the history and development of the submerged town of Pavlopetri, just off the coast of south-eastern Laconia, in the west end of the Bay of Vatika opposite the island of Elaphonisos. The director of the British team, Dr Jon Henderson (University of Nottingham), reports.

The site of Pavlopetri was first surveyed in 1968 by a team from the University of Cambridge. The resulting plan, covering an area of c. 300 × 100 m, shows some fifteen separate buildings, courtyards,



Fig. 21. Pavlopetri: walling in the newly-discovered area of the settlement.

streets, two chamber tombs, and at least thirty-seven cist graves. The site was seen to continue southward onto Pavlopetri island, where the remains of walls and archaeological material remained visible. The small amount of surface finds then collected from the seabed suggested a date from the Early to the Late Bronze Age. On the basis of comparison with other known archaeological sites, the submerged buildings were thought to date mainly to the Mycenaean period.

In 2009, we began accurately to record the surviving architectural remains using both a shore-based robotic total station and Sector Scan Sonar (a technique which produces three dimensional digital surveys of submerged features). In addition to recording the buildings first identified in 1968, over 150 square metres of new buildings were discovered to the north. These structures consist of at least 25 co-joined square and rectilinear rooms (built of rough, square limestone blocks as elsewhere on the site) starting some 10 m from the existing shore line, plus a 40 m long street lined with rectilinear buildings with stone foundations. One square (3 × 3 m) building contains the remains of a central pillar-like structure comparable at first sight with the pillar crypts associated with palaces and villas in Minoan Crete. If this is indeed a pillar crypt, it would be the first example from the Greek mainland. Two new cist graves were discovered alongside what appears to be a Bronze Age pithos burial in a corner of one of the newly discovered rooms. One of the most important new discoveries is a large trapezoidal building, *c.* 34 m long and 12–17 m wide, containing at least three separate rooms. This is comparable in layout to EBA megara, and its large dimensions imply that it was a building of some importance.

The pottery collected in 2009, while not stratified, covered the entire site and thus provides a clear picture of occupation history. Preliminary study provides the following breakdown by period: 3% Final Neolithic, 40% EBA, 10% MBA, 20% LBA, 3% Classical/Hellenistic, and 0.5% Roman/Byzantine. 12% is provisionally characterised as 'Bronze Age'. Initial occupation can now be dated to the Final Neolithic period, most probably on the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age transition. The Early Bronze Age pottery covers all sub-phases of the period, with an interesting range of pithoi and storage

jars decorated with an impressive repertoire of rope- and finger-impressed patterns, plus the standard shapes such as cups, sauceboats, conical saucers, portable hearths, and dishes. Significantly for our understanding of relations between Pavlopetri and the Aegean, some pottery shows close links with Cyclades. In contrast to the limited picture of Middle Bronze Age occupation obtained in 1968, the pottery lifted in 2009 covers all sub-phases and includes locally produced wares and a few imports, possibly from the nearby Minoan settlement on Kythera. Of particular interest are storage vessels bearing patterned decoration with Middle Minoan parallels. Indicative of weaving activities are terracotta loom weights, some securely datable to the MBA, with parallels from the Bronze Age settlement at Ayios Stephanos. The Late Bronze Age pottery dates from Early Mycenaean to LH IIIC Middle. Sherds belong to drinking vessels (mainly kylikes and cups including a fragmentary Vapheio cup), storage vessels (amphorae and alabastra), and vessels for serving liquids (squat jugs, skyphoi and kraters). A fragmentary terracotta figurine was also recovered.

Ceramic evidence indicates that the site was abandoned from *c.* 1100 until the fourth century BC, when much more limited Classical and Hellenistic reoccupation began. Roman and Byzantine pottery could be associated with a phase of re-occupation when the inhabitants were involved in trading local limestone and exploiting murex beds for the production of purple dye.

CYCLADES: KEROS

Since the conclusion of excavation by the Cambridge Keros Project, under the direction of Prof. Colin Renfrew, in June 2008, post-excavation study has continued uninterrupted. The date and nature of activities at the two main excavated sites — the settlement at Dhaskalio and the special area of ritual deposition at the Special Deposit South at Kavos (on Keros opposite) — have been clarified. Finds from Dhaskalio show it to be a major settlement spanning the later part of the Cycladic Early Bronze Age. Study of the pottery from the well-stratified levels allows the stratigraphic sequence to



Fig. 22. Dr Yiannis Maniatis of the NCSR Democritos, Dr Michael Boyd and Professor Colin Renfrew in the workroom of the Naxos Museum examining a selection of the 573 figurine fragments recovered during the excavation. The joining fragments are seen on the right.

be divided into three main phases. The first two correspond with the periods of use of the Special Deposit. However, most of the levels excavated on Dhaskalio are to be assigned to a late phase in the Cycladic Early Bronze Age, succeeding that of the Kastri Group and equivalent approximately to what has been termed the Early Cycladic III period, contemporary in part with the First City at Phylakopi in Melos. Various aspects of the material from the

settlement at Dhaskalio have now been intensively studied, including the stone discs, the pebbles, apparently representing localised ritual deposition, the petrology of the building stones, the obsidian assemblage, and the rich assemblage of mat and leaf impressions. Technical studies on the pottery, the metal objects and slags, and the lithic petrology, have been initiated. Extensive sampling of the pottery for petrographic analysis has been undertaken, and sampling for metallurgical study completed. Study of the plant materials recovered by flotation has resulted in the recognition of the domesticated olive, not hitherto well-documented in Early Bronze Age contexts. Samples have been selected for radiocarbon analysis at the Oxford Radiocarbon Laboratory.

A coherent picture is now emerging both of the settlement at Dhaskalio and of the Special Deposit South. It is clear that the settlement was a major one, and it is notable that the finds characteristic of the Special Deposit South, such as broken marble figurines or the multiple-headed lamps seen in fragmentary form at Kavos, are simply not found on Dhaskalio. Moreover, it has emerged clearly that the settlement on Dhaskalio flourished considerably later than the heyday of the Special Deposit South. The high proportion of imported materials at Dhaskalio will be a special focus of study for future report. At the Special Deposit South, the initial impression that the breakage did not occur here, but that the already broken material was brought from elsewhere for deposition at this location, has been confirmed by studies of several categories of object (pottery, marble bowls, marble vessels, marble figurines, stone spools). At the same time, there are just a few indications of local breakage, for instance among the stone discs. One important aspect remaining to be investigated is the possibility of joins among the figurines from the Special Deposit North (from the rescue excavations of Professor Christos Doumas and Dr Photeini Zapheirpoulou): with their permission, the figurine fragments from the Special Deposits North and South will be compared during the 2010 study season.

Broader issues are being addressed as the interpretative framework develops. The import of considerable quantities of building materials to Dhaskalio is being confirmed, and the import of so many notable

artefacts, nearly always in fragmentary condition, to the Special Deposit South is a feature under intensive study and consideration. As noted, no fragmentary figurines of the kind frequently found in Early Cycladic cemeteries have been found at the settlement on Dhaskalio, despite their great abundance in the Special Deposit South. It is interesting, therefore, that 11 figurines of schematic form were found on Dhaskalio, many of which were of an identifiable type which we have designated the Dhaskalio sub-variety. Most of these belong to phase C on Dhaskalio, the period when the Early Cycladic cemeteries had gone out of use, although it now seems that the Special Deposit South continued to be added to during that period. Study of the figurines from the Special Deposit South opens several new avenues for the understanding of the function and the chronology of these artefacts. It is now possible to say much more about their typological development, in some cases on the basis of stratigraphic observations. In particular, it can now be shown that some of the typologically identified ‘post-canonical’ varieties are indeed late in the series. More importantly perhaps, the quantities of figurines represented far exceed the totals recovered from Early Cycladic cemeteries. The interpretation of these observations requires further development, but already it seems clear that their use in rituals, involving ritual breakage at the end of their use-life and the transportation of some fragments to Kavos for deposition, played a quantitatively more significant role than their inhumation in Early Cycladic cemeteries. This clearly holds considerable significance for the understanding of Cycladic ritual and religion, and indeed for the role of the Special Deposits at Kavos.

EUBOIA: LEFKANDI, XEROPOLIS

A further study season, conducted under the direction of Prof. I. S. Lemos (Oxford University) focused on the stratigraphy of the ‘Megara’ in Region I. The preliminary results are summarised as follows.

Sometime during LH IIIC Early, the mudbrick walls of a house (the orientation of which follows other LH IIIC houses excavated on



Fig. 23. Lefkandi: the Megara in Region I.

Xeropolis) were demolished. The material was used to level the area and to prepare it for the construction of the first LH IIIC ‘Megaron’. This building had a different orientation and plan, being a long structure and thus different from the known houses on Xeropolis. Its use appears to fall within Lefkandi Phase 1b/2a. The main room had two phases of use, the earlier of which can mostly be traced within that room, and includes some storage vessels found in its north-west area. Another component is a small mudbrick feature (furniture) found against the west wall.

The next event, still within Lefkandi Phase 2a, was the restructuring of this main room to form the LH IIIC Megaron 2. Above the levels associated with this phase, the so-called Protoegeometric Fill covered the whole area of the LH IIIC Megaron and was used to level the area for later construction. The Protoegeometric Fill is characterised as a single deposit with pottery datable to LH IIIC (Lefkandi Phase 2), the latest non-intrusive pottery being of Lefkandi Phase 2b/3.

The first building constructed above the Fill has a series of post-holes on its central axis and two large post-bases in its main room. It is also associated with the construction of a series of additional walls. Pottery dates this building within Lefkandi Phase 2b/3 (LH IIIC Late/Submycenaean). While the building likely had a Protogeometric phase, Late Geometric disturbance has removed floors and features which could have been associated with it. This intrusion is clear in the northern part of the building. Evidence for the use of the building in the Protogeometric period mostly comes from the south part of the ‘Megaron’. The cut of the large Pit 13 (of Sub-Protogeometric and Late Geometric date) has completely removed the earlier levels in the south west part of the building.

Finally, we add a preliminary account of the material associated with the so-called Annexe, a feature closely associated with the later

history of the Megaron (Protogeometric Megaron 2). The pottery found in two pits (including restorable whole vessels) is dated to Lefkandi Phase 2b/3. A large quantity of animal bone was also found in the pits, and it is possible that these pits contained the remains of a foundation deposit related to the construction of this phase of the Megaron.

In conclusion, the importance of the Megara, located in the eastern part of the Xeropolis with easy access to the eastern harbour, is clear. The area was in continuous use from LH IIIC (Lefkandi Phase 1b/2a) to the earlier phases of the Early Iron Age. The distinct orientation and architectural plan of the Megara surely indicate their importance within the spatial and social organisation of Xeropolis during a significant period of both continuity and change in the history of the tell and of the site.

The Fitch Laboratory

Over the past year, the Fitch has set the ground for further development in two main directions. It has increased its ability to provide research facilities and specialised training to a much wider community of academics, including postgraduate students, through the digitisation of its collections, the enhancement of its equipment, a new fellowship scheme, and the initiation of a series of training courses. Secondly, it has strengthened its research profile through the completion of several research projects, preparation of publications, and participation in, or organisation of, international conferences and workshops.

Significant progress has been made in the digitisation of the laboratory’s collections thanks to the support of the Aurelius Trust. Data on almost 30,000 items in the Fitch collections have been cleansed and standardised to fit the requirements of our *Museums and Archives Online* project software (KE EMu). The Fitch botanical reference collection of 2145 items is the first to appear in *Museums and Archives Online*, accessible via the School website. The laboratory is also undergoing a major updating of its equipment for chemical

analysis, with the ICP-OES (purchased in 1994) being replaced by a new Wavelength XRF instrument. This acquisition, made possible by a generous anonymous benefaction, will dramatically improve the analytical capability of the laboratory and provide the background for expansion into new collaborations, thus establishing stronger links with other institutions in the UK and in Greece. A grant from the Bradford McConnell Trust has enabled us to equip the laboratory with the teaching microscopes and additions to the collections necessary for a new postgraduate training course on the application of ceramic petrology. This will be taught for the first time in spring 2010, in collaboration with Dr Ruth Siddall of the Earth Sciences Department, UCL.

2008–2009 saw the launch of the Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellowship scheme, which enables scholars in post to spend a period of research leave in Greece, working in any of the fields in which the laboratory has been active. We hope that the presence of established scholars at the BSA will build an even more stimulating research



Fig. 24. Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellow Vassilis Kilikoglou and Williams Fellow Marie-Claude Boileau at work in the Fitch Laboratory.

environment, and increase opportunities for collaborations and links with institutions and individuals in the UK, Greece and beyond. In 2008–2009, we welcomed the first Senior Visiting Fellow, Dr Vassilis Kilikoglou of the NCSR Democritos. During his three months at the Fitch, he undertook research on the geochemical characterisation of Iron Age pottery from Knossos and Sybrita in central Crete to complement the petrographic analysis of the same material by Dr Marie-Claude Boileau. The results of this collaboration were presented at the European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics held in London in September 2009. He also collaborated with Dr Evangelia Kiriati and Professor Stelios Andreou (Aristotelian University, Thessaloniki) towards the completion of a large-scale project on the production and circulation of Mycenaean-style pottery in central Macedonia. In March he gave the first Annual Fitch Laboratory Senior Visiting Fellow's Lecture entitled 'From Clays to Ceramics and from

Provenance to Function', to a capacity audience of archaeologists, archaeological scientists, students and friends of the BSA.

At the close of the academic year we said farewell to Dr Marie-Claude Boileau, outgoing Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, who has taken up a Senior Visiting Fellowship at Koç University in Istanbul in order to expand her research on Near Eastern and Aegean potting traditions into southern Anatolia. In a fruitful final year at the School, Dr Boileau completed her two main research projects on *Pottery Production and Consumption at Iron Age Knossos and Sybrita* and *Handmade Burnished Ware of Tell Kazel: Aegean Import or Local Production?* A number of publications co-authored with her collaborators, Dr Anna-Lucia D'Agata, Professor James Whitley, and Dr Vassilis Kilikoglou, will soon appear in international journals and conference volumes. A flavour of her work can be gained from her petrographic analysis of Early Iron Age pottery from Thronos Kephala (ancient Sybrita), which shows that the 12th and 11th



Fig. 25. The Potamies valley with Sybrita in the background.

centuries BC (Late Minoan IIIC and Subminoan) were characterised by the development of local production, the circulation of ceramic materials produced within this region, and a network of relations with other parts of Crete. However, during the 10th century BC, the variety of fabrics, local (78%), regional (14%), and extra-regional (8%), reflects the multiple transformations that took place locally and elsewhere on Crete, and prompts reflections on the site's role in regional trade, situated as it is at a natural crossroads at the northern end of the valley of Amari. At Knossos, one of the most important Cretan communities in the Early Iron Age, 83% of the pottery samples were local products, representing the full range of raw materials, clays and tempers used by potters at the site and/or within the Herakleion basin throughout this period. Petrography demonstrates continuity in the use of raw materials and a broadly stable degree of variability within fabric groups. While some local fabrics were better suited to certain functions (as pithoi or cooking pots) than others, and Knossian potters produced vessels intended primarily for local consumption, no single local fabric was used exclusively for one function. The general picture of conservatism in the use of fabrics stands in marked contrast to the continuous evolution of shapes and styles in north central Cretan pottery. Cretan pot forms and decorative styles changed constantly and rapidly throughout the period. About 17% of the samples analysed come from other parts of the Aegean: of these, only 4.7% come from Crete (the Mesara, Mirabello, Vrysinas and perhaps north western Crete) while the rest are identified as off-island imports. The source of the red micaceous cooking pot fabric is not known, but is certainly not Cretan: its very presence adds to our picture of Knossian connections to the wider Mediterranean world.

Another laboratory project, *From Fabrics to Island Connections: Macroscopic and Microscopic Approaches to the Prehistoric Pottery of Antikythera*, co-authored by Areti Pentedeka, Evangelia Kiriati, Lindsay Spencer, Andrew Bevan, and James Conolly, will also be published shortly. Combined macroscopic and petrographic study of prehistoric ceramics from the Antikythera Survey Project defined an impressively varied group of fabrics and explored their

implications for regional potting traditions, on-island production, and import. Fabric analysis demonstrates a regional pattern of trade in coarsewares (both open shapes and containers) with imports from Kythera comprising some 10% of the overall assemblage and those from western Crete at least 3%. However, the balance between local and west Cretan production is at present hard to define, and a large number of fragments (over 80% of the overall assemblage) could equally come from either location. Tempering was a prevalent practice during prehistory on Antikythera and the four major fabric groups contain a variety of tempering materials such as sand, grog, crushed limestone or mudstone. Sand, mudstone and calcite tempers were common in both Crete and Antikythera during the Bronze Age, but the widespread grog-tempering on Antikythera from Late Neolithic onwards is particularly interesting, primarily because it is very uncommon in neighbouring areas after the beginning of the Early Bronze Age. Ultimately, some on-island manufacture is likely, whether by permanently resident or visiting potters, but the Antikytheran material clearly indicates a potting tradition heavily dependant on the nearest neighbouring regions, and in particular on western Crete.

Analogous research on neighbouring Kythera, as part of the Kythera Island Project, has produced ample evidence for local pottery production and export during the Bronze Age, and similarly strong links with Crete. Nevertheless, this was not the case in all phases of the island's history, and there were dramatic fluctuations both in local pottery production and in the scale and nature of metallurgical activity. Following in-depth study of such technologies in the prehistoric periods by Dr Evangelia Kiriati in collaboration with Dr Cyprian Broodbank, emphasis is gradually moving towards later periods with extensive sampling of Byzantine and Venetian pottery in summer 2009 (in collaboration with Dr Joanita Vroom) and analogous plans for Classical and Roman material in 2010 and 2011 (with Professors Alan Johnston and Kathleen Slane respectively). Study and analysis of all the metallurgical remains recovered during the survey was undertaken by Dr Myrto Georgakopoulou (Chemistry Fellow) using the facilities of the Wolfson Laboratory at UCL.



Fig. 26. Myrto Georgakopoulou investigating remains of ancient mining on Siphnos.

Beyond Kythera and historical metallurgy, Dr Georgakopoulou continued her research on the beginnings of large-scale metal production in the southern Aegean during the Early Bronze Age. For the last three years, she has participated in an INSTAP-funded project investigating metal production on southern Siphnos in the third millennium BC led by Z. Papadopoulou (Archaeological Service) in collaboration with Y. Bassiakos (NCSR Democritos), G. Wagner (Heidelberg), and M. Chrysovergi (Archaeological Service). Significant evidence for the production of copper, lead, and silver has been identified in and around the Early Bronze Age site of Akrotiraki. Analysis of the finds and comparison with material from the renowned lead/silver production site of Ayios Sostis in north east Siphnos suggests distinctive geochemical signatures for

the lead slags from the northern and southern part of the island. This third and final year of fieldwork concentrated on the search for potential ore sources in this part of the island. Geologically plausible areas were walked, while some of the ancient mine galleries identified in the 1970s by a team from the Max-Planck Institute were re-visited in the presence of two original team members (G. Wagner and Y. Bassiakos). Samples collected by these expeditions will be analysed for comparative purposes.

Fitch researchers have submitted an exceptionally large number of papers for publication in 2008–2009, as well as a monograph on the laboratory's long-standing research on pottery production on Aegina co-authored by Drs Walter Gauss and Evangelia Kiriati, with extensive contributions by Myrto Georgakopoulou and Areti Pentedeka, for publication by the Austrian Academy of Science. The work of the laboratory was presented at a number of international conferences and workshops, including the 10th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics and the Historical Metallurgy Society Spring Meeting, both in London; the 74th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Atlanta; the 17th International Congress of Classical Archaeology in Rome; the 15th International Work Group for Palaeoethnobotany in Krakow; the 5th Symposium of the Hellenic Society for Archaeometry in Athens; and the 2nd Conference on Prehistoric Archaeology in Volos, as well as in invited lectures and seminars in Liverpool, Nottingham, Athens and Amsterdam.

At the close of the academic year the Fitch experienced further staff changes. Mrs Tania Gerousi, our first Research and Administrative Assistant who has supported so efficiently the work and development of the laboratory for more than seven years, moved to the new post of School Administrator. While she is much missed in the laboratory, we are delighted by her new appointment. Dr Xenia Charalambidou has been appointed to the temporary post of part-time Research Officer from January 1st 2010. Moreover, we welcomed the new Williams Fellow, Dr Areti Pentedeka, whose research will take the Fitch into new territory in western Greece. The Fitch team was also joined in January 2009 by the new Leventis Fellow, Dr Evi Margaritis, an archaeobotanist whose work is described below.

VISITING RESEARCHERS — SHORT TERM

Dr Michael Boyd (Cambridge), Dr Cyprian Broodbank (UCL), Jean Cantuel (Université Blaise-Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand II), Ms Tasoula Dimoula (Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki), Dr Tammie Gerke (Cincinnati), Dr Jill Hilditch (Toronto), Ms Ana Jorge

(Sheffield), Ms Florence Liard (Université Catholique de Louvain), Ms Francesca Logoluso (EfA), Ms Ioanna Moutafi (Sheffield), Dr Noemi Mueller (Sheffield/NCSR Democritos), Dr Eleni Nodarou (INSTAP-EC), Ms Eleni Psathi (Wiener Laboratory, ASCSA), Dr Vasso Rontiri (ΙΓ΄ ΕΠΚΑ, Volos).

Knossos

The Knossos Curator, Don Evelyn, spent 2009 in Oxford, seconded to assist Sinclair Hood in the publication of his Royal Road excavations. In his stead, Prof. Todd Whitelaw (UCL) was appointed Knossos Research Fellow. In addition to performing the duties of curator and representing Knossos during the BASIS visit, Todd has spent the year advancing the study of material retrieved by the Knossos Urban Landscape Project (of which he is co-director).

Throughout 2008–2009, the Stratigraphical Museum has been as busy as ever, with significant progress made towards the publication of several School projects — notably the Little Palace North excavation conducted by Eleni Hatzaki, and the Southwest Houses by Colin Macdonald.

Courses and Teaching**POSTGRADUATE EPIGRAPHY COURSE**

A significant change over the past year has been reform of the School's postgraduate training courses to offer shorter programmes using resources unavailable in the UK, and targeted on the skills training requirements of doctoral programmes in particular. Our aim is to widen participation, increase the flow of students through the School, and develop closer contacts with UK institutions as we adapt to their needs and work with the UK-based colleagues co-teaching the courses.

2009 saw the first of these courses, on Greek epigraphy and its application to a variety of classical subjects. From an excellent field of 29 applicants, we accepted 17 students from 13 universities across 7 countries. The course was divided between lectures on historic and

thematic subjects, practical training in the reading and recording of inscriptions, and site tours around Athens and Attica. Several days of the course were hosted in the unique surroundings of the Epigraphical Museum, thanks to the Director, Dr M. Lagoianni, and Mr A. Themis. The primary teaching load was borne by Dr Graham Oliver (Liverpool) and the Assistant Director. Further classes were taught by Molly Richardson (Agora), Elizabeth Meyer (manumissions), David Jordan (magic), Nike Makris (choregic monuments), Alan Johnston (Archaic), Angelos Matthaiou (fifth century), Ben Millis (Roman), Denver Granninger (Aegina), and Charalambos Kritsas (Argos). Each student was assigned a stone in the Epigraphical Museum on which they worked throughout the course, using various



Fig. 27. Epigraphy 2009: Dr A. Themom teaching students in the Epigraphical Museum.

techniques to tease out the readings of the letters, and preparing an edition of the text with an accurate drawing. Their results were presented to the group on the final day. We have been particularly gratified by the strong support shown for this initiative within the UK epigraphical community, noting with pleasure that the President of the British Epigraphy Society hailed ‘the institution of the graduate training course in epigraphy at the British School at Athens during the past year as a great success and progressive step.’

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR UNDERGRADUATES

The 37th Annual Summer School for Undergraduates on ‘The Archaeology and Topography of Ancient Greece’ took place between

the 23rd August and 13th September 2009. Out of 39 applications, 30 students were invited to attend from 13 universities across the UK. The course was led by the Assistant Director, assisted by the Course Manager Ms Jessica Otto, and teaching was divided between Dr Matthew Haysom and the School Director.

A series of lectures within the first few days introduced the students to some of the key themes they would be investigating over the coming weeks: ‘Sanctuaries’, ‘The Aegean Bronze Age’, ‘Topography’, and ‘Pottery in Archaeology’. Whilst based at the School, the students explored the archaeological sites of Athens and Attica. This was the first year in which the course included a tour of the new Acropolis Museum, and this impressive display was not lost on those present. Also new in 2009 was a ‘navy day’ to the Piraeus to visit the Museum,



Fig. 28. The 2009 Undergraduate Summer School at Delphi.

fortification walls, and the Danish excavations of the ship sheds which housed the Athenian Navy.

The second half of the programme was spent in the Peloponnese. At Corinth, Dr G. Sanders gave a tour of the site as well as the ongoing excavations. During a stay in Pylos, we hired two boats to tour the Bay of Navarino and the island of Sphakteria, where we saw the

monuments of the two great battles, ancient and modern. At Bassai, Mr Papadopoulos, the director of the restoration programme, showed the students around the recently completed North colonnade of the temple, as well as offering a practical demonstration, along with one of his stonemasons, of how the blocks are restored and connected to newly worked stone.

School Students and Research Fellows



The 2009 Visiting Fellow, Prof. Margaret Kenna (Professor Emerita of Social Anthropology at Swansea University), was in residence from January to April 2009. Her research centred on a new study of the descendants of the community of political refugees created on the island of Anafi under the Metaxas dictatorship; she was also able to revisit the island where she has carried out more than forty years of research. She gave a seminar and a Friends' lecture as well as delivering the School Open Meeting lecture in April. In addition, she gave presentations at the University of Athens, the Panteion University, the University of Macedonia, and the American College of Thessaloniki, as well as to the Greek Society for Ethnology, who later elected her an Honorary Fellow, making her only the fourth person to receive this honour.

In October 2009, we welcomed the first holder of our new Early Career Fellowship, Dr Emma Aston of Reading University, who pursued research on Thessalian religion and history, giving an Upper House seminar and making a memorable research trip to the region where she was generously guided by many colleagues from the Archaeological Service. Emma's research and the doctoral work of the new Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, Dr Areti Pentedeka, represents a welcome return to Thessaly, a region which saw much pioneering School excavation early in the 20th century.

Fig. 29. 2009 Visiting Fellow, Margaret Kenna, interviewing on Anafi.



Fig. 30 (left). Early Career Fellow Emma Aston at Phthiotic Thebes.



Fig. 31 (above). Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, Areti Pentedeka.



Fig. 32 (right). Macmillan Student 2008–2009, Tom Loughlin, in training for the Athens Classic Marathon.

The Macmillan-Rodewald student for the academic year 2008–2009 was Thomas Loughlin. In the course of the year, Tom completed his PhD at the University of Liverpool on Neolithic pottery from Kouphovouno, looking mainly at the technological choices made by potters, prepared articles arising, and excavated with Dr Y. Hamilakis and Dr N. Kyprissi Apostolika at Koutroulou Magoula. A keen long-

distance runner, Tom completed the Athens Classic Marathon in aid of the School, raising a substantial sum in sponsorship. As part of his wider role in the Finlay, Tom continued to organise the popular theoretical discussion group with the Irish Institute. We extend our warm congratulations to him on his appointment as Assistant Director of the Irish Institute.



Fig. 33. School Student in 2008–2009, Jean-Sébastien Balzat.

The School Student in 2008–2009, Jean-Sébastien Balzat of Newcastle University, returned to the School in October 2009 as Macmillan Rodewald Student for the current session. Jean-Sébastien is now completing his doctoral thesis on the reception of Rome in the Greek world by looking at the spread of Roman citizenship in the province of Achaea. In his time at the School, he has prepared publications on prosopography and onomastics, involving the examination of inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum and in Sparta. In collaboration with Dr B. Millis, he is producing the *editio princeps* of an Augustan inscription from Roman Corinth. He has also delivered an Upper House seminar entitled ‘Roman citizenship in Greece (50BC–AD50): problems and perspectives’. Jean-Sébastien’s

successor as School Student, Joseph Skinner of Liverpool University, submitted his doctoral thesis, entitled ‘The Invention of Greek Ethnography’, at the beginning of October. A study of the origins and development of ethnographic thought from Homer to Herodotus, it explores the extent to which ethnography, identity and the writing of history constitute overlapping and mutually implicated processes. Joe is currently revising his thesis for publication, and is also undertaking various research trips to the major panhellenic sanctuaries. He is one of the organisers of the Theoretical Archaeology in Athens Seminars, a collaboration with the Irish Institute of Hellenic Studies which now attracts wide participation from members of other foreign schools.



Fig. 34. School Student in 2009–2010, Joe Skinner on Mt Pelion.

The 2009 holder of the Prince of Wales Bursary, landscape painter Vanessa Gardiner, has made two visits to Greece to sketch, especially in the Peloponnese. We look forward to welcoming her again in 2010. Her predecessor, London-based painter Guy Rusha, completed three months in residence at the School with a lecture and exhibition in December 2008. He returned to Athens to mount another sell-out exhibition in December 2009, and is already preparing for his next visit.

A. G. Leventis Fellow Dr Evi Margaritis took up her post in January 2009. Her three year project '*The domestication of the olive and the vine in the Aegean and Cyprus*' aims to shed light on the cultivation history of fruit trees, and thus to answer key questions in Aegean prehistory arising from the economic and social value usually ascribed to the exploitation of these plants. The project is based on analysis of large-scale and well-dated archaeobotanical assemblages of olive and vine recovered from sites across Cyprus, the Aegean and mainland Greece. This will provide the basis for the creation of reliable models and criteria for the distinction of wild and domesticated olive and vine, and the detection of *direct* archaeobotanical evidence for early



Fig. 35. Mycenae landscape 2009 (Vanessa Gardiner).



Fig. 36. Evi Margaritis gathering wild grapes in the area of Kato Zakros, East Crete.

wine and olive oil production. Through collaboration with Prof. Martin Jones (University of Cambridge), the potential of DNA research on modern and ancient olive and grape is explored in order to elucidate the evolutionary history of fruit trees, their geographical origin and expansion in antiquity, and connections between ancient and modern varieties. Beyond collaborations with Greek, Cypriot and various foreign Greek-based institutions, Dr Margaritis is also developing links with the British School at Rome through her participation in the Portus project, where she is jointly responsible for the environmental reconstruction of the site through time.

Other Awards

CENTENARY BURSARY AWARDS 2008

Mr Michalis Bardanis (London, Cambridge, York and Cardiff Universities)

Brick use and brick making in Britain during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries

Dr Anastasia Gadoulou (University of Oxford, Ashmolean Museum)
Pottery and minor objects from the Late Geometric apsidal temple at Nikoleika in Achaia

Mr Petros Phokaides (The National Archive)
British colonial politics of space and architecture in Cyprus

Dr Eleni Zimi (University of Oxford)
Fine pottery from Euesperides

JOHN MORRISON MEMORIAL FUND FOR HELLENIC MARITIME STUDIES

Ms Naoise MacSweeney

RICHARD BRADFORD MCCONNELL FUND FOR LANDSCAPE STUDIES

Ms Naoise MacSweeney

VRONWY HANKEY AWARD FOR AEGEAN STUDIES

Mr Constantinos Paschalidis

ELIZABETH CATLING AWARD FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DRAUGHTSMANSHIP

Mr Dimitrios Grigoropoulos

Fundraising and Development

In 2008–2009, the School continued to benefit greatly from many small gifts from supporters worldwide. We are profoundly grateful to all, and especially to our Friends who, as indicated in the Director's report, have raised significant sums at an especially difficult time, and to the many donors to the Library acknowledged in the report of the Librarian. 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 Nicholas and Mrs Matti Egon, Mr Pantelis Kollakis, Mr Athanasios C. Laskaridis, and Mrs Theodoti Artemis Mandylas.

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 and Dr Charles K. Williams II.

We gratefully acknowledge large grants in support of School research and teaching programmes by the Aurelius Trust, the Bradford McConnell Trust, INSTAP, the Leventis Foundation, the Packard Humanities Foundation, the Society of Dilettanti, the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, and the University of Cambridge. The School's Annual Archive lecture was sponsored anonymously in memory of Sophia Miliou.

Trustees' Report

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

The British School at Athens is a registered charity and is governed by trust deed which was last amended on 18th June 2009.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Members of the Governing Council are set out on p. 1.

The Council consists of the Chair, Honorary Treasurer, 1 representative of the Vice-Presidents, 4 members elected by the School's Subscribing Members for a 4-year term, 2 members elected by School's Regular Members for a 2-year term, and 4 nominated members elected by Council for a 4-year term. A Vice-Chair is elected from its number. The Chairs of the Committees for Archaeology, for Society, Arts, and Letters, and for Finance and General Purposes are *ex-officio* members of Council. Trustees are recruited from all constituencies represented in the School's activities: nominations for election by Subscribing and Regular Members may be made by any such Members. Election is by postal ballot. The representative of the Vice-Presidents is elected by the Vice-Presidents. The Search Committee considers the balance of skills and interests represented on the Council whenever a nominated vacancy arises, identifies potential nominees by all appropriate means, and puts forward names for consideration so as to ensure that the Council is equipped to exercise critical scrutiny of all areas of the School's operation. Where the Council perceives the need for particular specialist experience to be represented on the Council, it shall have the power to co-opt one further member of the Council for a term of up to four years. Such a co-option must have the support of three-fourths of those present at a meeting of the Council.

Trustees are currently referred to the website of the Charity Commission, and offered guidance by the Honorary Treasurer and/or Auditors as appropriate. They are also offered places on courses at the British Academy on Trustee responsibilities from time to time.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The School is governed by its Council, whose members are Trustees under the terms of the Charities Act 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 approves the appointment of the School Administrator and London secretary.

Council appoints advisory Committees for Archaeology; for Society, Arts, and Letters; and for Finance and General Purposes, and such Subcommittees as it shall require. The current standing Committees and Subcommittees of Council and their terms of reference are defined in Annexe A to the Statutes (published on www.bsa.ac.uk): the current membership is listed on p. 4.

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

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

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

Activities conducted, and awards made, during 2008–2009 in furtherance of these objectives are set out on pp. 7–35.

Council

Professor Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn (Chair)
 Sir Adam Ridley (Vice-Chair)
 Professor P. M. Warren (Vice-President; Finance & General Purposes Committee)
 Professor W. Cavanagh (Committee for Archaeology)
 Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith (Committee for Society, Arts, and Letters)
 Dr C. Bell (Honorary Treasurer)
 Dr Z. Archibald
 Dr L. Bendall
 Dr M. Boyd
 Dr A. Dunn
 Dr S. Mossman
 Ms J. Otto
 Dr R. Payne
 Professor A. J. N. W. Prag
 Dr N. Spencer
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HM Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic (*ex officio*)
 Professor Sir John Boardman
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 Professor P. M. Warren
 Dr M. H. Wiener
 Dr C. K. Williams II

Director

Professor C. Morgan

Accountants

Vantis Group Limited
 Torrington House
 47 Holywell Hill
 St Albans AL1 1HD

Auditors

HLB Vantis Auditors plc
 Torrington House
 47 Holywell Hill
 St Albans AL1 1HD

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
 62–63 Threadneedle Street
 London EC2R 8LA

Registered Charity Number

208673

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The financial statements that follow should be read in conjunction with the reports on pages 5 to 35. The School's activities, shown under 'Unrestricted Funds' in the Statement of Financial Activities generated a deficit of £125,732 (2008 surplus of £179,265). This arose principally as a result of adverse movements in the €/£ exchange rate, which moved from £0.80/€ to £0.92/€ during the year.

Restricted income includes grants for specific research and other projects and investment income from Restricted Funds. The movements in Restricted Funds are disclosed in note 13. Endowment income includes donations and legacies and investment income from Endowment Funds, from which only the income may be spent. The movements in Endowment Funds are disclosed in note 14.

There was a significant reduction in the value of our investment funds during 2009 (resulting in an unrealised loss of £684,648). The global financial crisis also gave rise to reduced interest rates. Despite this, further to decisions taken on asset allocation, Investment income amounted to £165,807, up from £158,120 in 2008.

Unrestricted reserves decreased from £347,458 to £194,950 over the year. The Council has taken steps to restructure its administration and implement other cost saving measures to address this deficit and to ensure that it maintains unrestricted reserves at a level of at least three months' charitable expenditure.

PUBLIC BENEFIT

The trustees have complied with the duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to the public benefit guidance published by the Charity Commission. The trustees draw attention to the membership services detailed on www.bsa.ac.uk (provision of accommodation, teaching, permit applications, academic guidance and research facilities), to the provision of grants and scholarships, and to the range of Library services, academic lectures, and e-resources provided free of charge (the last via www.bsa.ac.uk).

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The following statement which should be read in conjunction with the auditors' statement of auditors responsibilities set out on page 39, 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:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards and statements of recommended practice have been followed, subject to any departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

- 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 (13 October 2009)

Signed on its behalf by

Dr C Bell — Honorary Treasurer

PLANS FOR FUTURE PERIODS

The Council plans to develop the activities of the School in furtherance of its objectives. The School's aims are set out in the Corporate Plan (2009–2014) and Strategic Plan for Research (2009–2014), which may be consulted on www.bsa.ac.uk.

Independent Report of the Auditors 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 2009 which comprise the Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheet and the related notes set out on pages 40 to 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 trustees' responsibilities 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 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 prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Annual Report is not consistent with those financial statements, if the School has not kept sufficient accounting records, if the School's financial statements are not in agreement with these 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 2009 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993.

HLB Vantis Audit plc

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

24 December 2009

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

For the year ended 5th April 2009

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2009 £	Total Funds 2008 £
Incoming Resources						
Incoming Resources from Generated Funds						
• Voluntary Income						
• Grant from British Academy		729,000	—	—	729,000	689,000
• Additional Grant from British Academy		12,980	—	—	12,980	18,000
• Donations and legacies		71,564	67,907	41,230	180,701	481,932
• Subscriptions and admission fees		26,595	148	—	26,743	26,147
Total Voluntary Income		840,139	68,055	41,230	949,424	1,215,079
Investment income — UK listed investments		19,492	48,665	97,650	165,807	158,120
Total Incoming Resources from Generated Funds		859,631	116,720	138,880	1,115,231	1,373,199
Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities						
• Sales of publications		72,846	—	—	72,846	111,176
• Project & course income		24,139	36,601	—	60,740	86,639
• Hostel income		91,843	1,229	—	93,072	71,857
• Miscellaneous		18,899	796	—	19,695	25,260
Total Incoming Resources from Charitable Activities		207,727	38,626	—	246,353	294,932
Total Incoming Resources		1,067,358	155,346	138,880	1,361,584	1,668,131
Resources Expended						
Costs of generating funds						
Costs of generating voluntary income	2	16,727	73	—	16,800	16,776
Charitable Activities						
• Core activities		638,762	14,321	23,130	676,213	640,718
• Research		229,337	311,596	60,962	601,895	433,660
• Hostel		110,377	—	7,129	117,506	105,776
• Communications & outreach		121,156	—	—	121,156	158,127
Total Charitable Activities	3	1,099,632	325,917	91,221	1,516,770	1,338,281
Governance costs	4	76,731	—	—	76,731	75,358
Total Resources Expended	5	1,193,090	325,990	91,221	1,610,301	1,430,415
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before Transfers		(125,732)	(170,644)	47,659	(248,717)	237,716
Transfers between funds		(733)	3,415	(2,682)	—	—
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		(126,465)	(167,229)	44,977	(248,717)	237,716
Gains/(Losses) on Investment Assets:						
Realised		—	—	—	—	(6,888)
Unrealised		(7,979)	(225,064)	(451,605)	(684,648)	(396,589)
		(7,979)	(225,064)	(451,605)	(684,648)	(403,477)
Net Movement in Funds		(134,444)	(392,293)	(406,628)	(933,365)	(165,761)

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total Funds 2009 £	Total Funds 2008 £
Opening Funds at 6 April 2008		347,458	1,126,044	1,650,186	3,123,688	3,289,449
Prior year adjustment	17	(18,064)	18,064	—	—	—
Opening Funds at 6 April 2008 as restated		729,000	—	—	729,000	689,000
Net Movement in Funds		(134,444)	(392,293)	(406,628)	(933,365)	(165,761)
Closing Funds at 5 April 2009		194,950	751,815	1,243,558	2,190,323	3,123,688

All amounts derive from continuing activities. The surplus/(deficit) for the year is calculated on an historical cost basis is (£248,717) (2008 — £237,716)

The notes on pp. 42–48 form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET

As at 5th April 2009

	Notes	2009	2008 (as restated)
		£	£
Fixed Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	26,698	14,144
Investment property	7	85,000	85,000
Listed investments	8	2,279,338	2,735,205
		<u>2,391,036</u>	<u>2,834,350</u>
Current Assets			
Stock of publications		55,699	57,408
Debtors	9	54,369	42,512
Cash at bank and in hand		178,400	588,333
		<u>288,468</u>	<u>688,253</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(142,023)</u>	<u>(128,730)</u>
Net Current Assets		146,445	559,523
Total assets less current liabilities		2,537,481	3,393,873
Provision for liabilities	11	<u>(347,158)</u>	<u>(270,185)</u>
Net Assets		<u>2,190,323</u>	<u>3,123,688</u>
Represented by:			
Funds			
Unrestricted	12	194,950	329,394
Restricted	13	751,815	1,144,108
Endowment	14	1,243,558	1,650,186
Total Charity Funds		<u>2,190,323</u>	<u>3,123,688</u>

Approved by the Council on 13 October 2009 and signed on its behalf by Dr Carol Bell — Honorary Treasurer

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2009

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 the year that the cost is incurred.

d) Investment Properties

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

e) Fixed Assets

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:

	2009 £	2008 £
Unrestricted funds		
Payable to individuals	28,094	23,339
Restricted funds		
Payable to individuals	21,289	29,866
Payable to or in favour of institutions	1,386	39,499
	22,675	69,365
Endowment funds		
Payable to individuals	63,179	45,216
Payable to or in favour of institutions	1,089	–
	64,268	45,216
Total grants payable	115,035	137,920

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 16 individuals (2008 — 18). Grants payable to institutions are made for archaeological fieldwork towards excavation costs, costs of studying finds and the publication of papers. Such grants are made by the school towards fieldwork projects sponsored by the school itself and by UK universities. See notes 13 and 14 below.

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

Activity	Funded directly	Grant funded	Support costs	Total 2009 £	Total 2008 £
Core activities	373,525	–	302,688	676,213	640,718
Research	486,860	115,035	–	601,895	433,660
Hostel	110,558	–	6,948	117,506	105,776
Communications & outreach	121,156	–	–	121,156	158,127
	1,092,099	115,035	309,636	1,516,770	1,338,281

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE UNDERTAKEN DIRECTLY

Expense type	Core	Research	Hostel	Comm & Out	Total 2009 £	Total 2008 £
Staff	286,506	171,253	63,554	41,267	562,580	460,074
Premises	1,847	–	36,395	–	38,242	102,612
Travel	7,752	–	–	–	7,752	8,900
Conferences & courses	–	257,749	–	69	257,818	127,424
Laboratory	8,022	57,858	–	–	65,880	48,066
Library	69,398	–	–	–	69,398	70,567
Publications	–	–	–	79,820	79,820	113,127
Other	–	–	10,609	–	10,609	9,252
	373,525	486,860	110,558	121,156	1,092,099	940,022

SUPPORT COSTS BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY

	Core	Hostel	Total 2009 £	Total 2008 £
Staff	106,009	–	106,009	113,070
Premises	72,789	–	72,789	74,947
Office expenses	10,076	1,590	11,666	27,071
Insurance	10,717	5,358	16,075	12,527
Depreciation	9,446	–	9,446	8,647
Loss on exchange	60,536	–	60,536	10,397
Other costs	33,115	–	33,115	13680
	302,688	6,948	309,636	260,339

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

4. GOVERNANCE COSTS

	2009 £	2008 £
Auditors' remuneration	6,950	6,750
Professional fees	13,175	17,714
Meetings and sundries	6,129	3,998
Annual report	2,903	2,999
Administration staff costs	47,574	43,897
	76,731	75,358

Total fees paid to the School's auditors for services provided were £6,950 (2008 — £6,750). In addition accountancy fees of £13,175 (2008 — £17,714) were paid.

5. TOTAL RESOURCES EXPENDED

Included within total resources expended are the following:

	2009 £	2008 £
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages & salaries	488,333	395,082
Taxes, social security and related costs	150,727	117,192
Pensions	26,895	28,417
	665,955	540,691

One employee earned between £60,000 and £70,000, including pension contributions, per annum (2008 — none).

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 2008. This was the first valuation for USS under the new scheme-specific funding regime introduced by the Pensions Act 2004, which requires schemes to adopt a statutory funding objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions.

The valuation was carried out using the projected unit method. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the result of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments (ie the valuation rate of interest), the rates of increase in salary and pensions and the assumed rates of mortality. The financial assumptions were derived from market yields prevailing at the valuation date. An 'inflation risk premium' adjustment was also included by deducting 0.3% from the market-implied inflation on account of the historically high level of inflation implied by government bonds (particularly when compared to the Bank of England's target of 2% for CPI which corresponds broadly to 2.75% for RPI per annum).

To calculate the technical provisions, it was assumed that the valuation rate of interest would be 6.4% per annum (which includes an additional assumed investment return over gilts of 2% per annum), salary increases would be 4.3% per annum (plus an additional allowance for increases in salaries due to age and promotion reflecting historic Scheme experience, with a further cautionary reserve on top for past service liabilities) and pensions would increase by 3.3% per annum.

At the valuation date, the value of the assets of the scheme was £28,842.6 million and the value of the scheme's technical provisions was £28,135.3 million indicating a surplus of £707.3 million. The assets therefore were sufficient to cover 103% of the benefits which had accrued to members after allowing for expected future increases in earnings.

The actuary also valued the scheme on a number of other bases as at the valuation date. On the scheme's historic gilts basis, using a valuation rate of interest in respect of past service liabilities of 4.4% per annum (the expected return on gilts) the funding level was approximately 71%. Under the Pension Protection Fund regulations introduced by the Pensions Act 2004 the Scheme was 107% funded; on a buy-out basis (ie assuming the Scheme had discontinued on the valuation date) the assets would have been approximately 79% of the amount necessary to secure all the USS benefits with an insurance company; and using the FRS17 formula as if USS was a single employer scheme, using a AA bond discount rate of 6.5% per annum based on spot yields, the actuary estimated that the funding level at 31 March 2008 was 104%.

The institution contribution rate required for future service benefits alone at the date of the valuation was 16% of pensionable salaries and the trustee company, on the advice of the actuary, agreed to increase the institution contribution rate to 16% of pensionable salaries from 1 October 2009.

Surpluses or deficits which arise at future valuations may impact on the institution's future contribution commitment. A deficit may require additional funding in the form of higher contribution requirements, where a surplus could, perhaps, be used to similarly reduce contribution requirements. USS is 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 formal triennial actuarial valuation is due as at 31 March 2011. The contribution rate will be reviewed as part of each valuation and may be reviewed more frequently.

The total UK pension cost for the School in respect of this scheme was £26,895 (2008 — £28,417). 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:

	2009	2008
Hostel	4	4
Office	3	3
Laboratory	3	3
Library	4	4
Premises	2	2
Management and administration of the charity	5	5
	21	21

The Trustees of the School received no remuneration in the year under review. During the year 15 (2008 — 12) trustees received reimbursed expenses of £2,389 (2008 — £2,280) for travel costs.

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Motor Vehicles £	Fixtures & Fittings £	Computer Equipment £	Office Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 6 April 2008	17,300	27,900	98,938	15,824	159,962
Additions	—	7,979	14,021	—	22,000
At 5 April 2009	17,300	35,880	112,960	15,824	181,963
Depreciation					
At 6 April 2008	17,300	21,788	91,578	15,152	145,818
Charge for the year	—	1,612	7,611	224	9,446
At 5 April 2009	17,300	24,000	99,189	15,376	155,265
Net Book Value					
As at 5 April 2009		12,480	13,770	448	26,698
As at 5 April 2008			7,360	672	14,144

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 via www.bsa.ac.uk.

7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2009 £	2008 £
Investment property at probate value	85,000	85,000

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

8. LISTED INVESTMENTS

	2009 £	2008 £
Quoted Investments — UK	2,030,398	2,174,796
Cash on Deposit	248,940	560,410
	2,279,338	2,735,206

Quoted Investments

Market Value at 6 April 2008	2,174,796	2,578,273
Acquisitions at cost	540,250	102,942
Sales proceeds from disposals	—	(102,942)
Gains/ (loss) in the year	(684,648)	(403,477)
Market Value at 5 April 2009	2,030,398	2,174,796
Historical cost at 5 April 2009	2,692,150	2,151,900

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

	2009 £	2008 £
M&G Equities Investment Fund for Charities (Charifund)	1,019,999	1,574,998
M&G Charities Fixed Interest Common Investment Fund (Charibond)	395,324	409,063
The Charities Property Fund	134,878	190,735
NOSF Sterling Fixed Interest Class	199,887	—
Invesco Corporate Bond	280,310	—

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

9. DEBTORS

	2009 £	2008 £
Taxation recoverable	8,318	1,987
Other debtors	21,627	18,274
Prepayments	24,424	22,251
	54,369	42,512

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2009 £	2008 £
Other creditors and accruals	142,023	128,730

11. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

	2009 £	2008 £
Other creditors and accruals	347,158	270,185

This liability represents deferred pay due to employees at 5 April 2009, 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:

	2009 £	2008 £
Balance at 6 April	270,185	203,186
Increase in provision for the year	30,360	34,523
Exchange (gain)/loss	46,613	32,476
Balance at 5 April	347,158	270,185

12. UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £ (Publications)	Total 2009 £	Total 2008 £
Opening balance at 6 April 2008	318,308	29,150	347,458	173,786
Prior year adjustment	(18,064)	–	(18,064)	–
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	(125,722)	(10)	(125,732)	179,265
– realised	–	–	–	(83)
– unrealised	–	(7,979)	(7,979)	(4,809)
Transfers from/(to) restricted funds				
– Fieldwork Project Funds	(1,804)	1,071	(733)	(701)
Net Movement in Funds	(145,590)	(6,918)	(152,508)	173,672
Closing Balance at 5 April 2009	172,718	22,232	194,950	347,458

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

13. RESTRICTED FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2009 £

	Balance at 5 April 2008	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale Of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2009
General Research Funds	458,871	4,793	53,328	26,923	(69,203)	(124,509)	–	(11)	350,192
Laboratory Research Funds	315,770	350	30,573	16,519	(68,696)	(76,398)	–	–	218,118
Libraries, Archive & Museum	132,279	–	10,182	4,295	(26,651)	(19,867)	–	11	100,249
Broader Purposes Funds	15,677	–	3,772	928	(3,418)	(4,290)	–	–	12,669
Designated Fieldwork	221,511	4,650	8,826	–	(158,022)	–	–	(6,378)	70,587
Total Restricted Funds	1,144,108	9,793	106,681	48,665	(325,990)	(225,064)	–	(6,378)	751,815

14. ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2009 £

	Balance at 5 April 2008	Transfers In	Donations Received	Interest and Dividends	Grants and Expenditure	Unrealised Losses	Loss on Sale Of Investments	Transfers Out	Balance at 5 April 2009
General Research Funds	707,158		665	41,847	(36,661)	(193,527)	–	(2,682)	516,800
Laboratory Research Funds	526,532		40,565	31,157	(30,958)	(144,096)	–	–	423,200
Archive Funds	23,096		–	1,367	(472)	(6,321)	–	–	17,670
Broader Purpose Funds	393,400		–	23,279	(23,130)	(107,661)	–	–	285,888
Total Endowment Funds	1,650,186		41,230	97,650	(91,221)	(451,605)	–	(2,682)	1,243,558

A full list of the individual funds that underlie the above summary is available from the Financial Statements lodged with the Charity Commission.

15. ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS

Fund balances at 5 April 2009:	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Endowment Funds £	Total £
Tangible fixed assets	26,698		–	26,698
Investment property	85,000		–	85,000
Listed investments	–	1,035,780	1,243,558	2,279,338
Current assets	288,468	–	–	288,468
Current and long term liabilities	(205,216)	(283,965)	–	(489,181)
Net Assets	194,950	751,815	1,243,558	2,190,323
Unrealised Gains/(Losses) in the year on investment assets:	(7,979)	(225,064)	(451,605)	(684,648)

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.

17. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

This adjustment relates to the correction of ‘Lefkandi’ income which was received in past years and treated as unrestricted income. This should have been treated as restricted and therefore a prior year adjustment has been made to reflect this.

