6. Francis Noel-Baker, son of Irene and Philip Noel-Baker, with a party of Greek trade unionists on the terrace of the Houses of Parliament, April 1963. © BSA (Archive: Noel-Baker Family Papers).

relief work conducted in Greece by Irene Noel-Baker from the time of the Balkan Wars through to the end of World War II, and the personal and professional correspondence of her son, Francis Noel-Baker, during his political career.

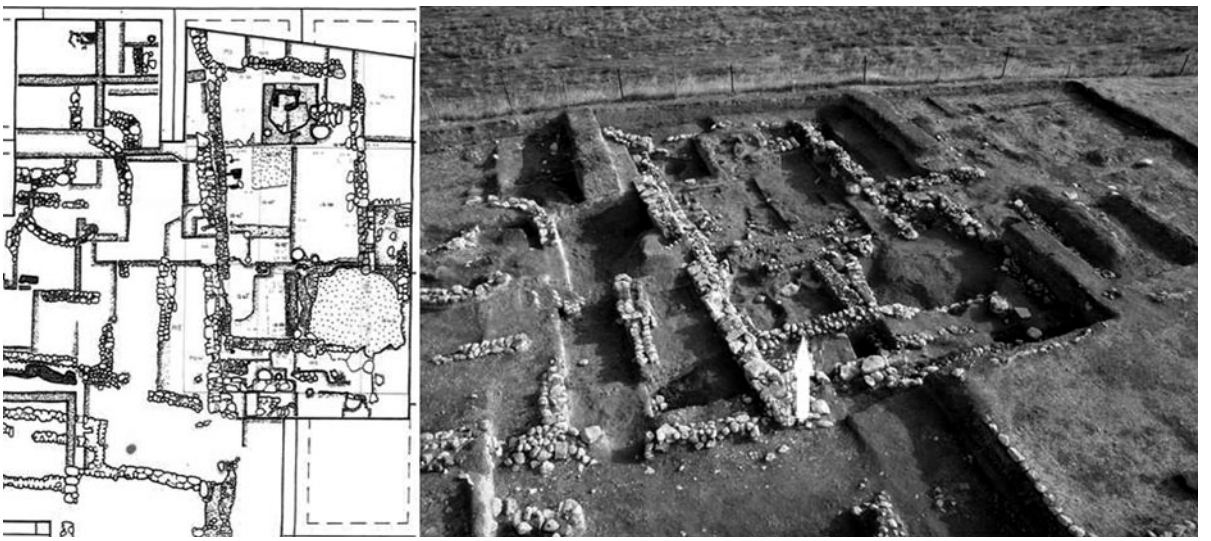
2011 also marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Prince of Wales Bursary for the Arts, an award which supports creative artists in any medium and at any career stage to advance their work via experience of Greece past and present. Holders have ranged from established artists such as photographer Richard Billingham in the year of his Turner prize nomination or sculptor Tim Shaw, now well known for his work for the Eden Project and the Royal Opera House, as well as his Gulf War cycle *Casting a Dark Democracy*, to younger artists wanting to work in a different urban context or engage with the Greek landscape. The 2010–2011 award holder is the sculptor Brigitte Jurack of Manchester Metropolitan University, whose work explores youth as a period of uncertainty, unstable identity and sexual ambiguity (**Fig. 7**). The recently completed Eleutherios Studio in the Upper House attic, generously supported by Mr Lou Kollakis, is already helping us to expand the range of our activities and build new partnerships.

7. *Two Girls.* © Brigitte Jurack, 2010.

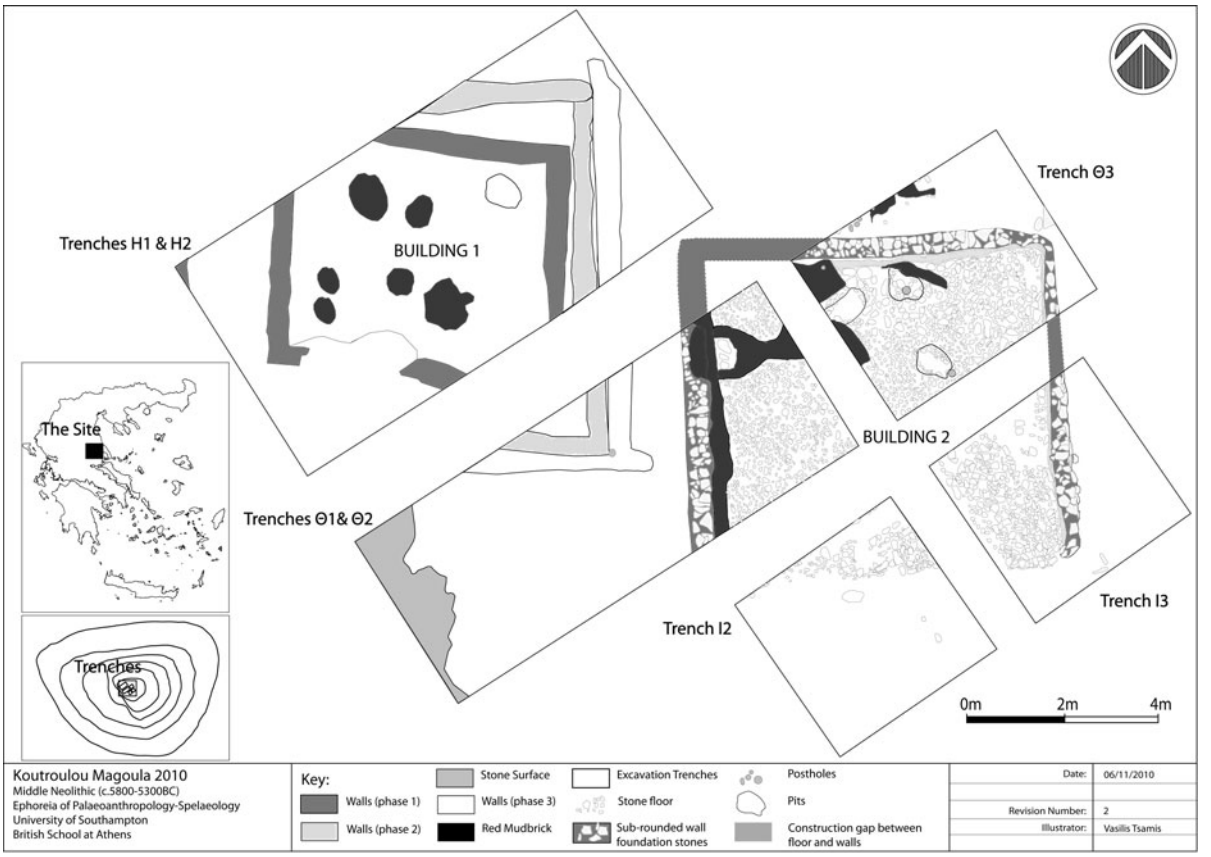
The School continues to pursue an extensive programme of archaeological fieldwork and study at sites from east Crete to Thessaly. Many of the major projects reported in previous years – **Keros**, **Karphi** and **Lefkandi** for example – are in study phase and nearing completion. On **Keros**, work directed by Colin Renfrew (Cambridge) has focused on the development of the large Early Bronze Age settlement on Dhaskalio, the votive Special Deposit South (identifying imports and a distinctive pattern of off-site breakage of marble vessels and figurines) and on the typology of figurines, identifying a distinct Dhaskalio sub-variety dating to the latter part of the Early Bronze Age. And at **Lefkandi**, study under the direction of Irene Lemos (Oxford) has focused on the architectural development of the successive 'Megara' in Region I, the main residence from LHIIIC to the earlier phases of the Early Iron Age in an élite settlement area in the eastern part of Xeropolis (**Fig. 8**). Continuing study of the ceramic and architectural records has also confirmed the existence of later, Protogeometric settlement, with Middle to Late Protogeometric pebble surfaces defined in the northern part of Area P and a substantial apsidal building of the Late Protogeometric, possibly into Sub-Protogeometric period, restored in the south. Surfaces related to this structure remain elusive, but occupation and possibly an industrial installation are suggested by a clay mould, lead clamps and cooking vessels: the building also provides a context for the small figurine, probably a centaur, excavated in 2004. Overall, however, I can present here only highlights of our fieldwork programme: full reports on other sites can be found in *Archaeology in Greece Online.*

At the Neolithic settlement at **Koutroulou Magoula** in northern Thessaly, a collaborative excavation and ethnography project directed by Nina Kyparissi-Apostolika (Ephoreia of Paleoanthropology and Speleology for Southern Greece) and Yannis Hamilakis (Southampton) began with a survey of the topography and visible remains, with attention to two major structures – Building 1 with at least three habitation phases and the larger Building 2 at the highest point of the settlement (**Fig. 9**). Agricultural activity has destroyed or obscured most evidence for terracing, but one surviving terrace on the north side could easily have accommodated a series of structures similar in size to Building 1. The principal phase of occupation dates to the Middle Neolithic, but the survey also documented post-Medieval remains.

In 2010, Building 2 and areas outside its north, east and south sides were investigated to identify its earlier phases and provide stratified material from deposits predating it. Building 2 was a robust rectangular structure with elaborately constructed walls and clay floors laid over a stone-paved deposit (see this year's *Archaeology in Greece* Fig. 18). It underwent a series of modifications and alterations: for example, the southern wall appears to have been deliberately removed (its existence is confirmed by the in-turn of the east wall at its southern end and the fact that the southern end of the floor foundation appears undamaged). These alterations will be explored further in future seasons. In the absence of internal features or informative finds, the function of the building cannot be determined, but its size, elaborate construction and probable repairs to its east wall suggest that it was an important and probably long-lived structure. The cleanliness of its interior and possible evidence for a careful,



8. Lefkandi Xeropolis: LHIIIC megaron. © BSA (I. Lemos).



9. Koutroulou Magoula: excavation plan, 2010. © BSA (Koutroulou Magoula Project).

arguably methodical, demolition, suggest deliberate destruction. Similar practices have been discussed for the Neolithic of the Balkans.

Rich deposits were excavated on the northeast side of Building 2, although they pre-date the building stratigraphically and offer no help in reconstructing its function or the activities that took place in or around it. Numerous finds include clay figurines, plain and decorated pottery, chipped and ground stone, animal bones and shell. Notable among finds from the main, Middle Neolithic, phase are clay figurines (more than 30 found in 2010) which when added to the high numbers collected in previous years means that Koutroulou Magoula has one of the largest collections of Neolithic figures from stratified

contexts in Greece. However, no clear association with specific features or other finds can yet be established. Excavation in 2010 also produced evidence for later occupation – Bronze Age pottery, a substantial quantity of Byzantine and Ottoman pottery and tile, and a 12th-century coin. There must have been considerable Byzantine activity, even though secure contexts are currently lacking.

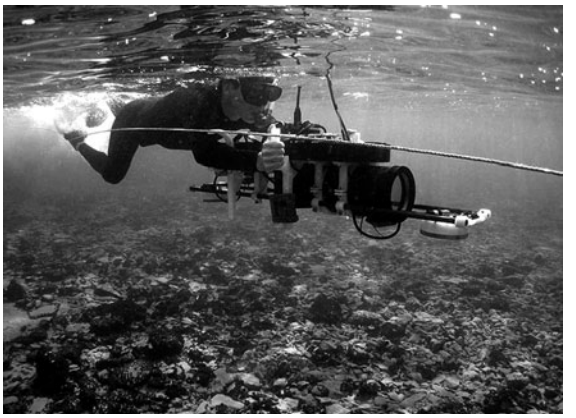
An extensive programme of environmental sampling and analysis accompanied the excavation. Soil micromorphology was targeted to investigate the laying out of floors and the nature of some clay deposits. Initial assessment of the identifiable portion of the animal bone assemblage from the 2001–2010 seasons revealed 67% sheep/goat, 13% cattle, 10% pig and 0.8% dog. Tortoise, hare, roe deer and red deer are also found in smaller quantities. A number of scattered human bones were found mixed with animal bones, possibly indicating the circulation of human remains within the settlement. Analysis of botanical material from soil samples collected in 2009, from undisturbed excavation units and all types of contexts (floors, pits, postholes, pot contents, hearths, use layers), revealed a variety of species – cereals (einkorn, emmer and barley), legumes (lentil, pea and vetch), fruits and nuts (fig, terebinth, elder), herbs and various wild flora (edible and not).

In parallel with the excavation, an ethnographic project combined investigation of local communities with that of their relationship to the material past. The community of Neo Monastiri is most closely associated with the site and the research team. Most inhabitants are refugees and descendants of refugees who arrived in the 1920s from former Anatoliki Romilia in modern Bulgaria. They hold strongly to a distinctive identity expressed primarily through language, dance and music, and previous ethnographic studies have concentrated mostly on those forms of expression. The archaeological ethnography strand of the present project is far wider, taking as its core elements material culture and notions of memory and temporality, and it has attracted widespread participation. A series of community activities and public archaeology events was also organized, many in collaboration with a revived local association of friends of antiquities originally established to promote the archaeological site of the acropolis of Proerna.

Material from the Koutroulou excavations also forms an important part of the post-doctoral research of the Fitch Laboratory's Williams Fellow in Ceramic Petrology, Areti Pentedeka. Building upon her doctoral research on pottery exchange networks in Thessaly, and in collaboration with Eva Alram-Stern of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, John Coleman of Cornell University and the regional Archaeological Service departments, Areti is analysing selected assemblages from central Greece and Thessaly to shed light on intra- and extra-regional connectivity as expressed in material culture, especially pottery. Koutroulou Magoula lies in the heart of the interface region, and the project also draws on finds from Wace and Thompson's excavations at Lianokladi and Tsangli. This combination of projects marks the School's return to this part of Greece after a gap of almost a century.

Moving south to Lakonia, the **Pavlopetri** Underwater Archaeological Project, directed by Elias Spondylis (Ephoreia of Maritime Antiquities) and Jon Henderson (Nottingham), aims to outline the history and development of what was probably the main port of entry to the southeast Peloponnese during the Bronze Age and to explain how the town and the Strait of Elaphonisos became submerged. The site was first surveyed in 1968 by a team from the University of Cambridge. The resulting plan showed around 15 separate buildings, courtyards, streets, two chamber tombs and at least 37 cist graves. The site was seen to continue south onto Pavlopetri Island, where the remains of walls and other archaeological material were visible. The relatively few 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 sites, the submerged buildings were thought to date mainly to the Mycenaean period.

A full survey of the architectural remains has now been completed, using Sector Scan Sonar (to produce a 3D digital survey of the submerged features) and a shore-based Total Station. The major innovation in 2010 was the first use on an archaeological site of a stereo-vision mapping system designed by the Australian Centre for Field Robotics (**Fig. 10**). This is capable of producing photo-realistic, textured 3D maps and models of features on the seabed. Stereo-cameras obtain measured 2D photo-mosaics of areas of the seabed which are then processed using Simultaneous Localization and Mapping software to produce 3D models. Multi-beam sonar on the diver rig obtains 3D data on seabed surfaces that can be combined with the stereo-photogrammetric data. In 2010 priority was given to recording areas of the highest archaeological importance. A total of 47 dives gathered more than 135,000 pairs of stereo images. Post-processing of this large quantity of data is expected to take at least a year, but preliminary results are extremely encouraging. One 15 x 30m survey box (built of 6,315 stereo image pairs) contains parts of Street 1 and the so-called Megaron, both clearly seen in both the photo-mapped and depth-coloured views (see this year's *Archaeology in Greece* Fig. 30). Here we see an overhead view of another mesh of Chamber Tomb 1, located on the bedrock ridge to the northeast of the city (**Fig. 11**). This tomb was cut from the surrounding bedrock, producing a structure with large depth variations. These results suggest that the 3D reconstructions are highly suitable for archaeological interpretation, both as a visually coherent composite view of the site and as a 3D model. The ability to produce geometrically accurate photo-realistic maps and models of submerged archaeological features has the potential to revolutionize the practice of underwater archaeological survey.



10. Pavlopetri: the Australian Centre for Field Robotics' stereo-vision mapping system in use. © BSA (Pavlopetri Underwater Archaeological Project).