

Upslope on the eastern side of the island, two nearby trenches were excavated. Trench E was placed over the massive passageway through the largest terrace wall on the islet, just below the summit. Here another petroglyph was located, just above the stairs on the southern side (**Fig. 14**). Trench N, immediately to the east, revealed a complex of walls. Some of these date to the earliest period of the site, Phase A (2750–2550 BC), providing crucial evidence for this period, which was contemporary with the main use of the two Special Deposits located on Keros, across the causeway. However, it is clear that the floruit of Dhaskalio was in Phase B (2550–2400 BC), after the main period of use of the Special Deposits.

At the same time as the excavation on Dhaskalio, field survey was carried out on the nearby island of Kato Kouphonisi. Survey of this small island (3.7km²) complements the larger surveys carried out earlier on Keros (in 2012–2013; **ID2906**, **ID4284**) and on southeastern Naxos (in 2015; **ID5567**). Results suggest Kato Kouphonisi was more densely inhabited in the Early Bronze Age than either Naxos or Keros, with at least one major site toward its western end. Late Roman and Modern are the other two main periods evidenced, with traces of Mycenaean and Geometric habitation.

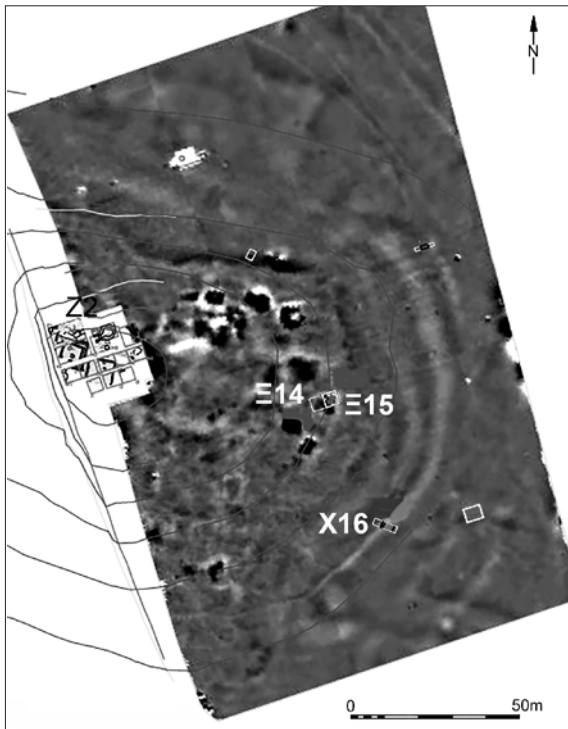
The project now moves into a study and publication phase, its results to be published in three volumes by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in Cambridge. The project has, however, already demonstrated that Dhaskalio is the largest known settlement of its period in the Cyclades, with a planned and impressive architecture, prodigious evidence for metalworking and the import of materials both from surrounding islands and further afield. A volume on the project's previous investigations was published in 2018 (Renfrew *et al.* 2018b).

In Thessaly the *Koutroulou Magoula Archaeology and Archaeological Ethnography Project*, a collaboration between the BSA and the Ephorate of Antiquities of Phthiotida and Evrytania (**ID6627**), focused in 2018 on exploration of the slope and periphery of the Middle Neolithic tell site. Excavation also continued on its top (**Fig. 15**), where work helped clarify questions about the use of space in different temporal moments and facilitated a better understanding of contextual associations. In trench Z2 a robber's cut and pit were located. These were dug by the Neolithic inhabitants, apparently to retrieve and reuse stone from a wall; this is the first time that such reuse has been documented.

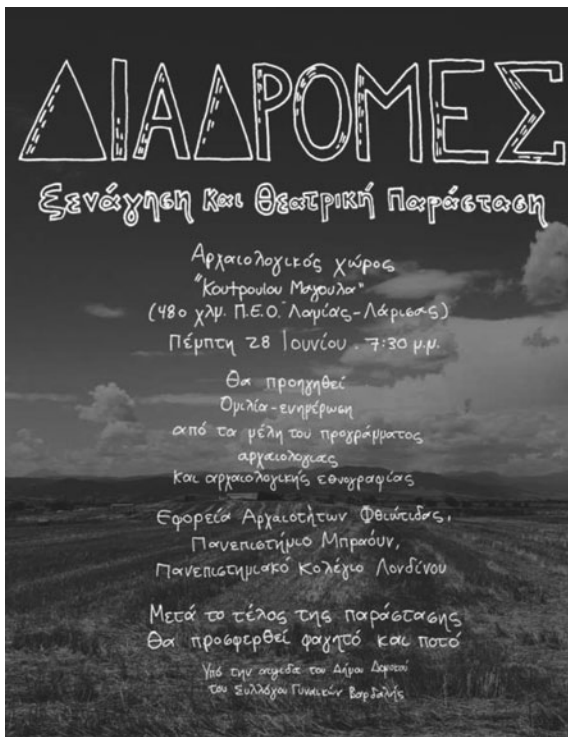
More striking results came from the slope and periphery of the tell (**Fig. 16**). In 2018 a new trench (Ξ14) was opened and yielded many finds, particularly chipped stone, including an obsidian microblade core, a group of large chocolate chert blades, apparently bundled together, perhaps with a perishable organic material, and a rare, probably Late Neolithic, spear point made of honey chert, most likely from present-day Bulgaria. In 2017 the first evidence for a possible pottery kiln area was revealed here, while



15. Koutroulou Magoula: plan of excavated areas on top of the mound. © BSA/Koutroulou Magoula Archaeological and Archaeological Ethnography Project.



16. Koutroulou Magoula: plan of mound showing trenches excavated, superimposed on geophysical results. © BSA/Koutroulou Magoula Archaeological and Archaeological Ethnography Project.



17. Poster for the Itineraries performance (designed by Remy Poisson). © BSA/Koutroulou Magoula Archaeological and Archaeological Ethnography Project.

last year’s investigations suggest the possibility – yet to be confirmed – that there may be a series of kiln installations in various stages of preservation. In the same area an adult inhumation burial was uncovered, probably dating to the Medieval period, as does the burial found on top of the mound in 2011. AMS dating samples should confirm this conclusion.

The most striking results, however, were at the edge of the settlement, in Trench X16, which was placed to identify and record the edges of the ditch that appeared in a magnetometer survey in 2011–2012. In 2018 this ditch was identified and its western and eastern edges located. It was approximately 6m wide and may have been deeper than 3m. The fill contained abundant pottery and other finds, including many clay sling pellets. Eroded pottery and figurine fragments suggest exposure and deposition over time, indicating a slowly accumulated fill. The importance of this find for understanding spatial and social practices in the Neolithic and communal organization at the site is considerable.

In addition to archaeological activities, the project continued its programmes in ethnography, education, community archaeology and theatre/archaeology, such as a performance of *Itineraries*, devised by Elektra Angelopoulou, focusing on archaeological finds, memory, place and landscape, and including the migration history of local villagers, especially those in nearby Neo Monastiri (Fig. 17).

In 2018 the *Knossos-Gypsades Project*, in collaboration with the Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion, continued to investigate a neighbourhood within the southern suburbs of the Bronze Age megacity of Knossos, combining the study of finds with further field investigation of the larger site (ID6629).

Analyses of stratigraphy, architecture and ceramics led by Eleni Hatzaki (Cincinnati) confirmed and refined the sequence of occupation observed during the 2014 and 2015 excavation seasons: architectural remains in the eight trenches investigated (Fig. 18) were grouped into seven phases and a series of ‘buildings’ was defined, associated with one or more architectural phases. This phasing will facilitate completion of studies by specialists investigating various remains (artefacts and archaeobotanical, zooarchaeological and ge archaeological materials).

Ioanna Serpetsidaki (Ephorate of Antiquities of Herakleion), Gianna Ayala (Sheffield) and Amy Bogaard (Oxford), with John Pouncett (Oxford), carried out geophysical and ge archaeological field