

BUTRINT FOUNDATION
Annual Report 2010



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Butrint from Mt Sotira

THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

The Butrint Foundation was established by Lord Rothschild and Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover in January 1993 as a charitable trust. Its principal objective is to restore and preserve the Butrint site in southern Albania for the benefit of the public.



Butrint and the Vrina Plain from the Korafi Hills

DIRECTORS' FOREWORD

It is a pleasure to present the 2010 Annual Report in a year that marks some significant changes for the Butrint Foundation. From 2012, the Foundation will become a grant-making Foundation, rather than an operating one. Over the course of the next two years, the Foundation will work closely with its Albanian colleagues in order to hand over operational oversight for the work being carried out at Butrint. In so doing, we hope to maximise the impact of our funding by cutting the costs of UK overheads and channelling resources towards projects on the ground.

The signing of a new *Memorandum of Understanding* between the Butrint Foundation and the Albanian government was another significant milestone this year. This strengthens the important partnership with the Albanian authorities and demonstrates the continuing commitment of the Foundation as it changes its role.

I am also pleased to report good progress made this year towards the key objectives of the Foundation. We are finalising reports on a number of major archaeological excavations and, with our partners, have initiated a number of new excavations. The Foundation has also enlarged the scope of its survey and mapping of Butrint's Venetian hinterland, an area of increasing importance as pressure for new infrastructure developments grows.

As always, the Butrint Foundation is immensely grateful for the dedicated support and partnership of a number of committed donors. Although the formal ten-year partnership with the Packard Humanities Institute drew to a close at the end of 2009, the legacy of the work made possible by these exceptionally generous grants continues to bear fruit. In addition, the support of the Philanthropic Collaborative was critical to the success of the Community Enterprise and Development Programme, while funding from the Oak Foundation enabled completion of the Environment Project.

Finally, as Trustee Directors, we should like to record our thanks to the core staff of the Butrint Foundation, the Chief Executive Brian Ayers, the Administrator Andrew Crowson and the Project Officer Smirald Kola, as well as our consultant Scientific Director Richard Hodges. Between them they continue to map out future directions for the Foundation while taking care to ensure consolidation of our work to date. We are most grateful to them all.

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, KG

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

2010 was a landmark year for the Butrint Foundation, both in terms of its structure and strategic future: as part of a movement towards becoming a grant-making entity the Foundation was incorporated as a Company Limited by Guarantee, thereby offering the trustees (as company directors) greater protection.

The day-to-day activities of the Butrint Foundation, however, have been uninterrupted and work has continued in all four of our principal areas of work: archaeological research; monuments conservation; training and community development; and environmental protection. As in the past, these activities were made possible by generous sponsorship awards and were conducted in partnership with Albanian institutions and colleagues.

We continue to appreciate the vital role played by local institutions and government bodies in enabling our work at Butrint. The signing of a new *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU) with the Albanian government sets a framework for our continuing work at Butrint and lays solid foundations for our on-going commitment to this unique site. The Foundation is very grateful to the British embassy, particularly HM Ambassador Fiona McIlwham, for her help in reaching a successful conclusion in this process.

Signing of the MoU was timely, following a difficult year in terms of the relationship of the Foundation with Albanian authorities, largely as a result of disagreements over upgrading the road through the World Heritage Site buffer zone. Supporting Butrint as a World Heritage Site continues to be a fundamental and central concern for the Foundation and, working closely with Albanian colleagues, we have campaigned to mitigate the impact of the road and other unwelcome infrastructure development. The Foundation has also lobbied to increase the Butrint National Park's control over boat traffic in the Vivari Channel, in order to stabilise the condition of, and prevent any further or future damage to, the fabric of Ali Pasha's Castle.

Our work at Butrint has been greatly assisted by the appointment of a new Director for the Butrint National Park, Raimond Kola, with whom the Butrint Foundation has developed an excellent working relationship. Progress has been made on a range of issues including a new checking procedure for entrance tickets to the Park.



The Vivari Channel leading to Butrint



Venetian Watchtower



The Triangular Fortress



Butrint National Park entrance monument

As always, progress would have been impossible without the continued support of the Foundation's sponsors. Whilst the valuable and productive partnership with the Packard Humanities Institute (PHI) was concluded in 2009, work continues on projects that were initiated and undertaken with PHI support. Importantly, work continues to progress well towards the completion of the Butrint publication and archiving programme. Page proofs of the first major archaeological site monograph, covering the excavation of the Triconch Palace, have been received from publishers Oxbow Books and the volume will appear in 2011. The synthesis of the archaeological survey and excavation data will stand as testament to the exceptionally generous commitment of PHI and of Dr David Packard himself, to whom the warmest thanks are offered.

The Packard Humanities Institute also funded the Butrint archaeological and conservation training schools through a grant to the Albanian Heritage Foundation, supported by the Butrint Foundation. Careful stewardship of the Foundation's own resources enabled conservation of the Vivari Channel-side defensive wall circuit, the Great Basilica and other areas in Butrint to continue in 2010. Technical training was sustained during the year in the practical conservation of ancient monuments. Beyond these achievements, the Foundation completed a digital Condition Survey of the monuments of Butrint, accessible through a web interface, and copies of this have been circulated to the Ministry of Culture, the Institute of Monuments and the Butrint National Park.

Existing funding from the Philanthropic Collaborative, for which the Butrint Foundation remains extremely grateful, supported the Community Enterprise and Development Programme (CEDP) throughout 2010. Enhancement and strengthening of community awareness and enterprise initiatives was maintained, supported by Butrint Foundation-sponsored information gathering in the villages neighbouring Butrint. Substantial investment into the site has had a positive impact in 2010. For example, the CEDP's visitor boat trips enterprise to Ali Pasha's Castle became financially sustainable during the year. Roadside planting of trees, undertaken with a grant from the Oak Foundation to restore the historic aspect from Butrint towards the village of Vrina, has been supplemented by similar planting by the Albanian authorities using funds from the World Bank.

Such instances of investment are welcome, but the Foundation remains concerned that in general investment in the World Heritage Site itself remains low. The National Park is unable to retain income from its receipts, finance that would dramatically enhance the ability of the Park authorities to maintain the visitor site to a modern standard. The Butrint Foundation continues to lobby the Albanian authorities for greater support to the National Park and to implement a five-year programme of conservation. Although agreement in principle to such an approach was reached in 2009, it remains disappointing that no action has yet been taken.

On a more positive note, it is encouraging that the Foundation's policy of fostering a sense of ownership within local communities is now supported by the National Park authorities. The Foundation continues to emphasise the economic, social and cultural value of Butrint wherever possible, in order to ensure its long-term sustainability, and is greatly assisted locally by its resident Project Officer Smirald Kola. Smirald engages with a wide range of individuals from mayors of the various communes to producers of artefacts for sale in the Community Shop. He is the Foundation's day-to-day link with all who live near to or work at the site. His conscientious approach and diplomatic manner are great assets to us and our deepest thanks are recorded to him here.

Richard Hodges remains the Scientific Director for the archaeological programme, a role that he undertakes with enthusiasm and a refreshing excitement. Conservation continues to be overseen by René Rice who also provided the Monuments Condition Survey and devises the annual work schemes.

Oliver Gilkes is particularly valued for his work with the Albanian Heritage Foundation-led training programme while the post-excavation programme is overseen by Will Bowden, assisted by Sarah Leppard and Simon Greenslade. Inge Lyse Hansen manages the publication series, ensuring high standards both editorially and in the production process. Site project management is ably co-ordinated by Jerry O'Dwyer. All these staff and the organisation itself owe much to Andrew Crowson who provides both administration and archaeological project management to an exceptional standard.

In addition, the Butrint Foundation relies upon the expert contributions of other team members, both in Albania and the UK. David Bescoby is key to the development and maintenance of much of the digital processes and products of the organisation. Digitising of backlog data was undertaken in 2010 by Amy Culwick and Keely Sunderland. Input from project directors such as José Cristóbal Carvajal López and David Hernandez greatly assists the work of the Foundation.

The Vrina Plain and Çuka e Aitoit





Triangular Fortress

Within Albania itself, the Butrint Foundation continues to benefit from regular meetings in Tirana with the Minister for Culture Ferdinand Xhaferaj, his Director of National Heritage Ols Lafe, the Director of the Institute of Archaeology Shpresa Gjongecaj and her Assistant Director Ilir Gjipali. At Butrint, Raimond Kola and his staff (particularly Erjona Qilla and Evjeni Thomagjini) have been invaluable. Dhimitër Çondi, the local representative of the Institute of Archaeology, also provides enthusiastic collaboration. In addition, special thanks are extended to Diana Ndrenika, the Director of the Albanian Heritage Foundation, for her unstinting and very great support to the Butrint Foundation. We look forward to continuing our work with her over the coming years.

We continue to work within a heritage ‘virtuous circle’ in which the pursuit of knowledge at Butrint ultimately leads to a more profound understanding of the issues involved and greater impact and engagement with the public. The Foundation believes that a sustainable future requires management policies, procedures and practices for Butrint and the National Park that reflect the goal of the ‘virtuous circle’. It is encouraging that the National Park is now seeking to provide an up-to-date Management Plan that will be implemented with support from the Butrint Foundation.

Finally, grateful thanks are offered to the Directors of the Butrint Foundation, particularly to Lord Rothschild and Lord Sainsbury, who continue to provide exceptional support to their officers and to the objectives of the Foundation. Personal thanks must also be extended to Peter Troughton who ceased to be a Director at the end of 2010, but whose advice and kindness has bolstered confidence, helped to steer direction and provided enormous encouragement.

Brian Ayers *FSA Chief Executive*



Butrint Foundation surveyor at Ali Pasha's Castle

ARCHAEOLOGY

Introduction

2010 saw a shift in emphasis in the Butrint Foundation's portfolio of archaeological projects at Butrint. Since the major excavations were concluded, work has focused on archaeological surface surveys and smaller excavations carried out in partnership with the Institute of Archaeology, the Butrint National Park and the Albanian Heritage Foundation.

Thanks for this work are extended to Richard Hodges, the Butrint Foundation's Scientific Director; Shpresa Gjongecaj and Ilir Gjipali of the Albanian Institute of Archaeology; Ylli Cerova of the Butrint National Park; Andrew Crowson in Norwich and Smirald Kola in Ksamili; Dhimitër Çondi of the Institute of Archaeology and Erjona Qilla at the Butrint National Park.

Thanks must also go to: Ilir Gjipali and Rudenc Ruka (Institute of Archaeology) for work on the Bronze and Iron Age sites; and to David Hernandez (University of Notre Dame), Emily Glass (University of Bristol) and Seren Griffith (University of Cardiff) for excavations at Mursi.

José Cristóbal Carvajal López (University of Sheffield) conducted a highly-

successful survey identifying the Venetian and Ottoman hinterland of Butrint with support from Benen Hayden (University of Plymouth), Kostas Alexiou and Marcos García (both University of Grenada). David Bescoby managed the Project's geographical information system, continued research into past environments and land use at Butrint, developed the programming for the Albanian Heritage Foundation's electronic database and contributed to their exceptional historic survey of the northern city of Shkodra. This was led by Eglantina Serjani and Ardit Miti. The Butrint Foundation's own electronic archive - the Integrated Archaeological Database - was expanded and maintained by Keely Sunderland and Amy Culwick.

Paul Reynolds (University of Barcelona) was the only international material specialist resident at Butrint during the summer, based in the Castle tower to study the immense collections of Hellenistic and Roman ceramics from the large-scale excavations carried out in the last decade. The Castle Museum stores were managed by Liri Shametaj and all other logistical arrangements were planned and made possible by the indefatigable Jerry O'Dwyer and Muzafer Lazë.

Finally, thanks are given for the enthusiasm and dedicated hard work of the numerous temporary staff and students who gave so much to help in the successful outcome of the archaeological projects at Butrint during 2010.

Venetian landscape survey: remains of Torre della Guarnizione





Fortification of Kukum at Qeparo



Fortification at Iljas, near Himara

Prehistoric Environs survey

The final phase of the field survey to record evidence of prehistoric settlement activity and land use - in particular fortified sites - in the environs of Butrint, has now been concluded. The project had its origins in investigations and trial excavations of known and newly identified sites to the south of Butrint, but for the past two seasons has concentrated upon the mountainous coastal strip to the north beyond Saranda. To date the project has revealed a surprisingly dense settlement pattern from the Middle-Late Bronze Age onwards, that is interpreted as the emergence of a united Chaonian tribal state that controlled what is today south-west Albania and north-west Greece. From at least the 5th century BC the Chaonians held a capital at Phoenixe whilst other centres were developed at Butrint, Saranda and Himara.

The field research in 2010 again focused on the rugged interior of the northern Ionian coastline, with two primary objectives: to assess and gather documentary and photographic records of the condition of specific sites; and to undertake trial excavations within selected fortified sites, clarifying and dating their occupation. These activities aimed to redress the balance between the long-known and well-studied fortifications of the region and those recently-identified and little-researched.

Assessment of the fortifications revealed that numerous had suffered not only from the natural decay of millennia, but from more recent damage caused by military

installations and trenching and their appropriation and re-use by local people. A fortification dated by associated ceramics to the Bronze Age, located close to the Porto Palermo military base, was judged to have been destroyed only in the 20th century. By a happy coincidence, however, a new fortified site, enclosing an area of 666m², was located in Borsh. Containing the remains of a rectangular tower, the site is believed to date to antiquity or later. The results of the survey have been fed into the national monuments database to allow the sites - the majority of which were not yet registered - to fall under the protection of the State.

In order to study the area's prehistoric fortifications, five sites were chosen in the district of Delvina (broadly between Saranda and Gjirokastra), for test pit excavation. The excavations were restricted to 1m² trenches so as to limit the area of disturbance. Three sites produced ceramics that indicate use during late antiquity, whilst four of the five sites appear to have been occupied during the medieval period. Although this re-use probably accounts for the survival of the fortified wall circuits, the nature of later occupation is more difficult to gauge. It is possible that they functioned as refuges or bases for livestock control rather than permanent settlements.

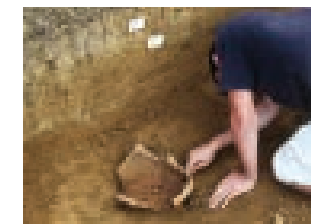
With this new data, the Butrint prehistoric environs survey can begin to be brought to publication.

Mursi

Some remarkable discoveries have been made at the village of Mursi. The site is emerging as a compelling contender for the villa of Atticus and research indicates that some of the stone artefacts identified there may date from the Upper Palaeolithic, which if proven would rank an astonishing discovery.

The site first came to light as an area of archaeological interest in 1968 when marble column fragments and other ancient artefacts were collected by local people during the partial excavation of a low hill for a football field at the new primary school in Mursi village. The village is situated alongside a large artificial lake at the head of the Vrina Plain, some 6km south-east of Butrint. In 2008 a Butrint Foundation field survey along the valley margins recorded a vast spread of prehistoric, Hellenistic and Roman period material, mainly around the hill. The concentration of finds coupled with the location, positioned to take advantage of lowland agricultural opportunities and upland grazing, suggested that the site might characterize an ancient villa or farmstead. As such, it represented an excellent candidate of the type of *latifundia* established by the Roman elite in Epirus as early as the 1st century BC, notably the kind of estate owned by T. Pomponius Atticus at Butrint. A decision was thus taken to carry out an excavation of the site in the late spring and early summer 2010.

The hill had been terraced for citrus fruit or olive production, and an honorific monument to Enver Hoxha was built on top of it in 1974. Trenches on the upper part of the hill showed that this event had removed all traces of past occupation. Trenches dug on the lower terraces were far more productive, however, revealing a long sequence of human activity on the hill.



A considerable quantity of prehistoric stone tools were found, including blades, scrapers and arrowheads. Whilst the earliest material positively identified belongs to the Neolithic period, it is possible that some of the stone artefacts date from the Upper Palaeolithic, which would be both remarkable and tremendously important if such an early date is confirmed by radiocarbon dating of the deposits. More prevalent were objects characteristic of the later Bronze Age (c. 1500-1100 BC). Some were discovered in association with a complete hand-made cooking pot, the first intact example of this period to be recovered from a controlled excavation in the environs of Butrint. Soil samples taken for environmental study have the potential to reveal a great deal more about this deposit.



Top Remains of Bronze Age fortification wall Bottom left excavation of Bronze Age ceramic vessel

An aligned series of large limestone blocks were revealed. The earliest remains of the structure are believed to be part of a later Bronze Age fortification wall presumably enclosing the hilltop. The crafting of the stones and the constructional technique mark the enceinte as unparalleled in the Butrint region. Later in the early Hellenistic period (c. 4th or 3rd century BC), the wall was dismantled and its stones reused for the construction of a building. This event is dated by ceramic and numismatic material recovered from a long robbing trench which was dug during the dismantling of the Bronze Age fortification wall. Based on the material discovered in the excavations, the complex that superseded the Bronze Age fortification was a productive and opulent villa. An almost complete Athenian black skyphos of the 4th century BC, black-glazed fine ware of the 2nd century BC, later Hellenistic red amphora handles and fragments of dolia collectively point to long-lived activity associated with agricultural production and trade. The site thus emerges as the most likely contender for the villa of Atticus yet discovered.

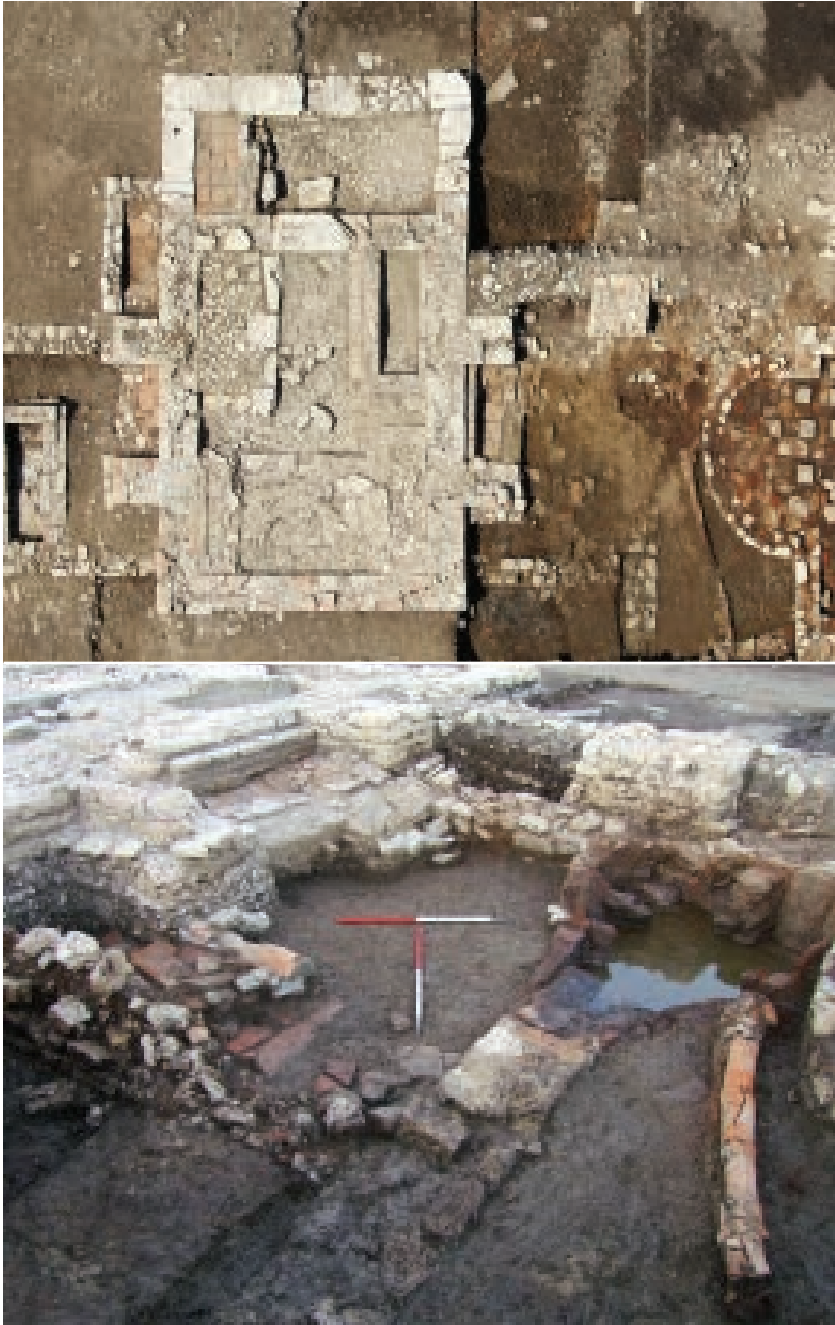
A pair of adult burials were contemporary with the Hellenistic occupation, found in stone- and tile-lined graves. Following desertion of the villa, a subsequent phase of burial occurred, this time of young children. Four such graves were found superimposed on the adult graves, indicating a memory and continuation of burial practice. These too were placed in lined graves, with one individual, presumed to be a young girl, accompanied by a bronze earring. The dating evidence suggests that the villa site was abandoned before the 1st century AD, and it is tempting to see this event in the light of Roman colonial exploitation and centuriation of the Vrina Plain and the emergence of the fine lakeside villa at Diaporit.

Vrina Plain Roman villa

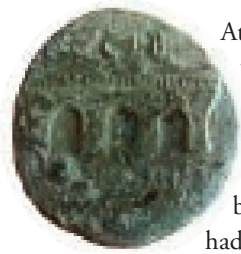
A third season of excavation was carried out by the Butrint archaeological Training School on the site of a Roman villa and mausoleum on the Vrina Plain. Previously, the excavations had established a broad constructional sequence comprising the erection of the villa buildings including a bath-house from the mid 2nd century AD followed by the mausoleum in the first half of the 3rd century. A distinct phase of industrial activity took over the site in the 6th century before wide-scale demolition and dumping from a nearby Byzantine-period settlement buried the area in the 12th century. In 2010, the team concentrated upon parts of the villa complex revealed between the bath-house and the mausoleum and other elements first recorded in a trial trench dug in 2001 to test the results of a geophysical survey.

Adjacent to the bath-house, a rectangular structure belonging to the villa was excavated down to its original tiled floor. Whilst it was possible to tie its chronology to that of the bath-house, most of the structure had been destroyed and built over by the mausoleum causing much disturbance to surrounding deposits. Expansion of the 2001 trench revealed three separate rooms of the villa. A sequence of crushed tile and mortar floors indicated intensive and changing use of the rooms during the 2nd century. A stone jar, possibly a re-used funerary casket, was found in association with a tiled structure, the footings for a tank. It appears that one side of the rooms formed a corridor, or otherwise fronted an open space or courtyard, being comprised of rectangular stone-built columns. The spaces between the columns were subsequently filled in and the wall covered with coloured plaster. Elsewhere, the discovery of a tile-lined grave demonstrates that spaces within the villa buildings were, probably as early as the 3rd century, incorporated within the necropolis that sprawls across the north-eastern extent of the Vrina Plain.

To the west of the villa, the geophysics survey had revealed a sub-rectangular anomaly measuring *c.* 12.5 x 8m. The 2010 work showed this to be a curious stone structure most likely related to activities at the villa. Initially thought to perhaps be a Roman road, subsequently buried beneath midden deposits during the Middle Ages, current thinking tends towards the interpretation that the structure represents a solidly-built yard for heavy work associated with the villa estate. Edged with dressed stone, a meticulously-laid 1m-deep foundation comprised of three layers of individually-positioned stones set in mortar was surfaced with large flagstones. A broken pithos or dolium (types of large ceramic storage containers), found on the surface is believed to relate to the structure’s original function.



Top Aerial view of excavation. Bottom 5th-century kiln



At some point beyond the 3rd century the buildings of the villa complex fell into disuse and in the 5th century were being re-modelled and re-used. This included various acts of robbing, re-occupation and industrial activity. A substantial kiln was dug through the remains of the earlier rectangular building and elements of the bath-house. The kiln chamber had four successive linings of clay baked on, the latest with a lining of which two tiles survived. The kiln’s flue was found filled with charcoal from the last firing, and research is continuing to pin down the precise products being manufactured. Finally, nearby tiled floors of the 5th-6th centuries were sealed by collapsed masonry as the walls of the villa ultimately tumbled.

Venetian landscape survey

Leading on from the 2009 survey of Ali Pasha’s Castle and its place in the contemporary countryside, an enlarged landscape survey was designed for 2010 to investigate Venetian and later land use and economy from the starting point of early 18th-century topographical data. Two complimentary areas of interest were selected for the field study - the Ksamili peninsula and that around Xarra. Taking place names from early maps of the Venetian enclave at Butrint, the survey team systematically investigated these and other locations collecting surface artefacts and plotting historic sites with GPS equipment.

In the event, the survey revealed a mixed degree of survival of numerous sites on the Ksamili peninsula and an interesting pattern of re-use. The site of the Venetian *Villa Merovigli* was tentatively identified on Mt Sotira, the hill overlooking Butrint, but built over by a communist-era military position. A probable church labelled on the map as *Saint Dimitri* and shown close to the ancient city is now thought to most likely refer to the site of a painted Roman tomb on the waterfront of the Vivari Channel. A village marked as *Saint Erino*, situated on a hill near to the Customs House was only speculatively located, but with no convincing finds to accompany it. The Customs House itself and surrounding cultivation terraces have been known since 2004 to mask a Roman-period site, probably a villa.

Around the shore of Alinura Bay a number of low walls were identified along with Roman pottery. There are plans to investigate this potential villa site further in 2011. Above Alinura, on a hilltop with views stretching to Saranda in the north and down the Vrina Plain in the south, the sprawling ruins of the settlement of *Villa Coperta* were surveyed. These included remains of probable tower houses and fortifications. Clearly there was Ottoman occupation here in

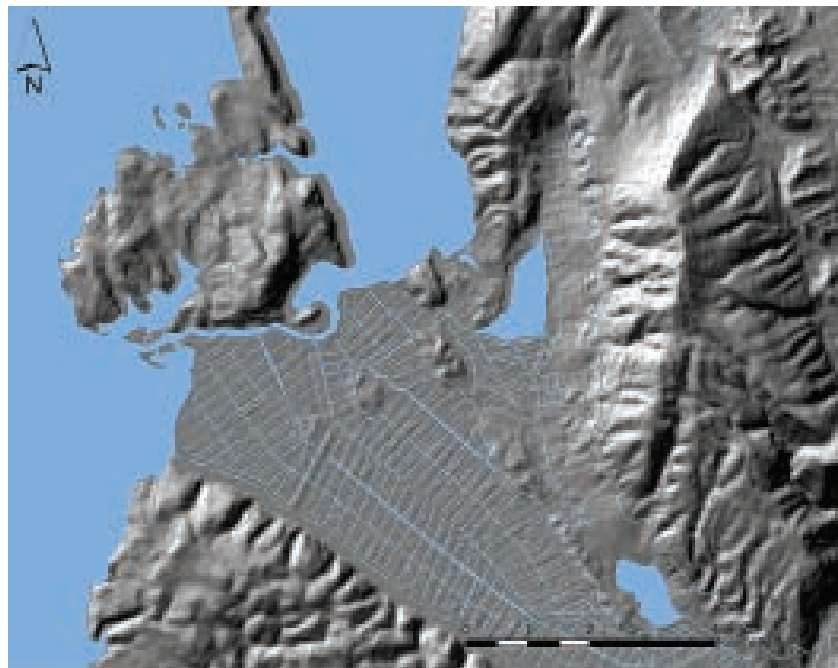
the 19th century, but an earlier (Venetian) phase is also implied by the cartographic evidence. Close to modern Ksamili the rectangular fortifications of the Venetian *Torre della Guarnizione* were readily discovered, with some elements still standing up to 3m-high. Trackways shown on the early maps were also readily followed and wells too were found still in use where marked by the Venetian cartographers.

Over towards Xarra, the hill of Shën Dhimitër was once the site of the Venetian village of *Zaropoula* and even today is known locally as ‘Palaeospitia’ (old houses). Evidence of the village was found dispersed across some 2ha, including structural remains and pottery. Previous finds of Roman tombs and coins here indicate an earlier precursor to *Zaropoula*. A mill building at the head of Lake Bufi appears from its construction to be Ottoman in origin. Finally, remains of two walled-compounds with interior structures were observed near to Diaporit, but cannot currently be dated with confidence.

Whilst Butrint was noted for its resources of fish, timber and salt (all valuable for the Venetian fleet), it is now believed that for a long time the surrounding lands may have remained largely unused by the Venetians. It seems that the emergence of a network of villages and pathways was encouraged by state officials during the economic crisis suffered by the Republic of Venice from the 16th century and only after this time was the enclave’s true productive potential exploited.

Top Coin minted at Butrint showing aqueduct arcades, found in Vrina Plain Roman villa excavations
Bottom Venetian landscape survey: remains of Villa Coperta





GIS study area landscape map

Butrint GIS project

Throughout 2010 the Butrint Project continued to develop the Geographical Information System (GIS) database for the wider Butrint region, which has become an important resource for mapping and landscape analysis, characterisation and management. The development of a number of projects geographically distant from Butrint during the past two years has led to a deeper consideration of the intervening spaces that connect the landscape. Here, the project's GIS has been indispensable, allowing quantitative analysis of terrain parameters and the steady integration of new survey data. GIS mapping proved invaluable for monitoring construction works during the road widening scheme undertaken within the Butrint National Park this year, allowing the impact on potentially sensitive areas to be flagged and assessed. With an increasing emphasis on conservation within the Park, the GIS database forms a useful tool for vegetation mapping, classification and recording interventions, a function which is likely to be developed further in the near future.

During the autumn 2010, the Butrint Foundation's GIS specialist joined the Albanian Heritage Foundation's historic environment project - the Future of



Rozafa Castle interpretative panel

Albania's Past - to undertake a major historic buildings survey within the ancient northern city of Shkodra. The project was undertaken in partnership with the Institute of Monuments and Rozafa Castle National Park and resulted in the creation of a detailed local GIS database of surviving buildings within the historic centre. The new database and mapping will help inform heritage management policy for the city, allowing an interactive assessment of condition, risk, impact and heritage-tourism potential for the 150 standing buildings recorded.

A detailed topographical plan of Rozafa Castle situated upon the high ground to the south of the historic city was also produced - the first comprehensive map of the castle and associated extant remains to be made. The main construction phases of the castle walls and internal buildings were also recorded, allowing for a detailed understanding of the development of the fortification. This element of the project also provided the opportunity to train local staff in the use of GIS and database software, as well as survey techniques utilising total station theodolites and global positioning systems. The contemporary plan forms the basis of new visitor information panels at the site, which include descriptive texts, paths through the historic town and panoramic view points.

CONSERVATION

Introduction

As the expensive archaeological excavations at Butrint have been scaled down, since 2006 the Foundation has diverted increasing core and external grant resources to conservation of the ancient site in several key areas: mosaics; monuments; woodland management; and landscaping. Not only is the Foundation able to operate these cost-effective schemes year-round, but the work provides reliable income and vocational training opportunities for local people. The programme is the only one of its kind in the National Park and, whilst seeking to manage and maintain the ancient fabric of Butrint, it has added immeasurably to the visitor experience.

Techniques have improved and expectation has increased since the current programme of conservation commenced. The workforce has become established, more skilled manually and has developed a more sophisticated eye for final appearance and finish. Comprehension of technical issues and capacity for imagining possible solutions has deepened and confidence in the workforce has consequently increased. What at first seemed impossible now seems, with the right personnel, training and incentives in place, not only achievable, but achievable to a much higher standard than could once have been imagined.

The consultancy team employed by the Butrint Foundation is centred around three unstinting individuals who have overseen the diverse conservation

Triconch Palace mosaic conservation: successive layers in repair of lacuna



Triconch Palace mosaic conservation

programme over recent years. Agron Islami (Institute of Monuments) is an expert in the field of mosaic pavement restoration, and worked upon two pavements in the Triconch Palace with young trainees. The on-going plan for consolidating Butrint's most threatened monuments was designed and directed by René Rice (University of Plymouth). Jerry O'Dwyer (Butrint Foundation) managed the woodland and vegetation control and landscaping initiatives with a small army of local labour. Evjeni Thomagjini provided management input on behalf of the Butrint National Park across all the projects. Klejdi Zguro (Institute of Monuments) assisted the design and implementation of the mosaics restoration. Masonry consolidation was supervised by Bektash Mustafaraj (Butrint National Park) whilst Gentian Shorri (Butrint National Park) supervised the woodland management and landscaping projects.

Triconch Palace mosaics

Excavations by the Butrint Foundation in the Triconch Palace revealed a number of mosaics in the elaborate rooms of this grand, late Roman residence. Buried under netting and conservation grade sand but under threat from numerous environmental agencies, including penetrating roots and micro organisms, the greatest hazard to the long-term stability of the pavements is the seasonal flooding to which all parts of the Triconch Palace are subjected. With partnership support to complete the stabilisation of the pavements not forthcoming, the Foundation has funded the Institute of Monuments to complete the task. Two mosaics were targeted: the first in the western peristyle surrounding the central paved area; and the second in an adjoining, colonnaded entrance vestibule.



Butrint city walls with props supporting collapsing section prior to conservation



Butrint city walls following conservation

Between late June and early August, when the area was free from groundwater, the mosaics were cleared of sand and carefully washed down. The survival of each pavement was assessed against the detailed photographic, drawn and written records made by the Butrint Foundation during the excavations. The situation was far from perfect, with mats of fine plant roots spreading across the surfaces and undermining individual tesserae. Elsewhere, repeated rising and falling of groundwater level had separated some tesserae from their base. Comparison with the photographic records did, however, allow many newly detached tesserae to be accurately repositioned and fixed back in place. A variety of conservation-grade mortars were mixed on site to mimic most closely the composition and function of the original materials. These were used in conjunction with stone and tile fragments gathered from around the site to pack lacunae, to fill cracks and to patch around fragile edges or loose sections of pavement.

The work in 2010 has stabilised the pavements for the medium term. The mosaics are now buried under a greater depth of sand to help prevent roots penetrating, though regular maintenance of the area is fundamental in preventing plant maturation. The issue of fluctuating water table levels remains the most significant threat to their future preservation and periodic inspections will need to be carried out to monitor the pavements' condition. Public display is not regarded as an option, because of seasonal water and the distress caused by uncovering and covering, but intermittent display might be considered within special mosaic events in the National Park.

Butrint city wall circuit

A fourth seasonal campaign to clear and conserve the ruined late antique and

medieval wall circuit that skirts the Vivari Channel was undertaken. Approximately 85% of the wall's length has now been stabilised for the long term, arresting the drastic process of infectious collapse and providing new visitor trails through previously impenetrable sections of the National Park.

Tree and plant growth have served as the principal agents in hastening the decay and collapse of numerous sections of this wall which runs from the Venetian Tower as far as the Lake Gate, a distance of nearly 750m. In line with the prevailing methodology of the Butrint Foundation's current Condition Survey, the intention was: to remove all woody perennial growth from the wall; to clear loose rubble; to instate a visitor walkway on the inside and a maintenance platform outside the wall; and to consolidate all standing masonry. The section tackled in 2010 was in particularly poor condition and several elements required structural support to prevent their total collapse.

Mature trees growing from the wall had been felled during the preceding autumn, but carefully removing their stumps and roots from the core of the masonry remained a labour-intensive process. An advance team of cleaners prepared the wall by removing loose masonry and washing out soils accumulated around dead roots and in other voids with a high pressure water pump. Once intact original fabric was exposed, a second team of skilled masons consolidated the rubble wall-core with mature lime-based mortar and re-pointed face-work. In a small number of necessary cases, unsafe elements were recorded before being dismantled and reconstructed. Whilst still green, the surface mortars were covered with thrown sand to protect against heat and rain, and allow for slow drying and an aesthetic textured finish.

Great Basilica

As one of the most distinct monuments representing the late antique period of Butrint's rich history, the Great Basilica has been subjected to careful monitoring and sensitive conservation work since 2008. It is also one of the most challenging structures in the Park to work on, requiring extensive scaffolding and work at high level. The watchword here has been one of minimal, only essential intervention. Structural consolidation was carried out in 2010 to eroded elements of both the arcades and exterior walls where necessary to prevent collapse. Lost mortar was replaced, structural cracks were deep filled, but no conjectural rebuilding or restoration was attempted. Specially prepared mortar - composed of local river sand and aged lime putty - was used as a distinctive medium to separate the work from the original fabric and associate it with this specific conservation campaign. The friable edges of crumbling wall plaster were also sealed, and it is intended that other areas of plaster will provide the basis for a student training programme to work on in 2011 when the Great Basilica conservation project will be concluded.

Great Basilica with scaffolding for conservation works



Woodland and vegetation management at walls on the north lake shore

Woodland and vegetation management

Managing Butrint's historic monuments and their picturesque woodland setting has been difficult to balance in establishing a good model for an informative, culturally important and visually stunning World Heritage Site. The physical challenge of clearing dense and indefatigable vegetation and the intellectual argument over the necessity for this action have both been battles hard won. This important task has adopted two principal directions: first, the removal of damaging trees and perennial vegetation growing upon and within monuments and masonry; and second, control of the woodland that surrounds the monuments. Whilst the first aim is self-evident in averting accelerated decay and allowing access for masonry consolidation, the second is more complex and includes species diversification, fire prevention, the opening of paths for visitors and maintenance crews, (Dutch elm) disease management, the opening of sightlines, allowing sunlight to penetrate more deeply and fostering a sense of the site as a whole rather than isolated islands of heritage.

Schemes to control vegetation and damaging tree growth were run throughout the year, with small teams operating outside of the main three-month summertime campaign. Work was divided between maintaining areas cleared during previous years and targeting new locations. Together, these objectives comprised a huge work load for the clearance teams and took in six broad areas of the archaeological site.



View of Butrint from the Vrina Plain

Outside the city walls that front the Triconch Palace, spoil heaps from decades of archaeological excavations have become overgrown by mature trees and scrub, blocking the view from the site across the Vivari Channel. To open up new sightlines, and thereby enhance the sense of perspective from the Triconch Palace and its contemporary context, trees were selectively thinned and low vegetation cleared. Visitors are now free to explore this area and permanent footways will be established for masonry maintenance teams. Within the city walls, the woodland block between the Triconch Palace/Gymnasium and the Great Basilica was tackled to maintain the productive clearance work of previous years.

Two areas around the Lake Gate required treatment, raising both public safety and practical conservation concerns. First, the towering tops of the Hellenistic city walls that run to the Lion Gate were cleared of over-hanging tree and plant growth, whilst the narrow path-side woodland block obscuring vistas on to Lake Butrint was thinned out. Second, a large dead oak growing from the medieval defensive wall that runs from the Lake Gate to the Acropolis was felled. This tree has caused serious damage to the wall above the Hellenistic House and required delicate work by a skilled team to remove it safely. Consolidation of the wall itself must follow rapidly to prevent its total collapse.

Finally, on the north side of the ancient city, the large tract of land that fronts Lake Butrint between the Lion and West Gates was re-cleared and the recently created inspection paths around the outside of the medieval Acropolis wall circuit were re-established. These repeat tasks become somewhat easier each season, but it is vital they persist as re-colonisation rates are explosive. Vegetation throughout the archaeological site must be controlled within a methodological approach to achieve a sustainably healthy condition for both monuments and woodland.

Landscaping

Small-scale landscaping works at Butrint are tied to the woodland management schemes and are the most labour-intensive of all of the Butrint Foundation's conservation activities. As dense vegetation is removed, so landscaping often becomes necessary. All the work is carried out manually and demands large teams of motivated people. The historic site is speckled with unsightly overgrown hillocks, the spoil heaps from past archaeological excavations, some of which obscure important masonry, others impinging upon sightlines. Removing these is often done in conjunction with backfilling abandoned, dangerous or uninformative excavation trenches.



Landscaping: Gymnasium excavation backfilled

Backfilling is also a fundamental and cost-effective response to protecting vulnerable masonry from the damaging effects of the fluctuating water table and safeguarding exposed fragile ancient floor surfaces. Landscaping works also include the dispersal of piles of stone rubble, some of which are used in creating maintenance platforms and access walkways in the watery margins outside the city walls.

In 2010, three areas in Butrint were targeted for backfilling. Each had dual purpose, in filling above seasonal high water levels to protect masonry and surfaces and to improve aspect and accessibility to monuments. At the Forum, the exposed areas of the Roman pavement - which were under permanent stagnant groundwater - were buried to enhance the appearance of the area and to prevent weathering of the masonry. Similarly, at the Gymnasium, floor and other surfaces, including remnants of mosaics, were covered above high water level and to admit visitors to explore the monument. Rising and falling water here had produced a thick green scum which coated the area, but this will now no longer be a problem. The Merchant's House, site of Butrint Foundation excavations in 2001-2, was also filled to ameliorate the same problems of inundation and accessibility. Outside Butrint, the largest landscaping operation was carried out on the 2003-8 excavations of the Vrina Plain villa and basilica. Although the deeper areas had been backfilled by machine the previous year, the final spreading of spoil heaps and levelling of soils covering the site was carried out by hand.

ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

The Butrint Foundation's Environment Project came to a conclusion in 2010. The debilitating effects of unregulated post-communist land use, particularly on the Vrina Plain, had resulted in overexploitation of agricultural resources and deforestation of historic woodland and tree belts. The project objectives were, therefore, to introduce local farmers to new, environmentally-friendly techniques of land use, to restore ecological aspects of the historic landscape and to improve awareness of the importance of preserving environmental resources within the Butrint National Park and its surrounding area.

The principal results of the project can be summarised as follows: farmers have been introduced to innovative techniques for watermelon cultivation to counter environmental degradation; awareness has been increased among local inhabitants and authorities concerning environmental issues and the need for sustainability in agricultural production; the Commune of Xarra, the responsible local authority, has undertaken the leadership role of sustaining activities instigated by the project as well as seeking to develop new initiatives; and thousands of trees have been planted in villages, along roadsides and in formerly-wooded areas.

The project has demonstrated that the National Park is an asset and an opportunity for sustainable development and not an inhibitor to usage by local communities. With luck, the project has strengthened the link between local people and their environment, raising self-esteem and pride and thereby fostering onward conservation and managed development of the environmental resource.

Environmental Project: tree planting at Shën Dhimiter



COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



The fifth year of the Butrint Foundation's Community Enterprise and Development Programme (CEDP) saw the pursuit of a number of established activities. The overriding ambition of the programme is to initiate local communities into adopting sustainable income-generating activities that both draw on and help protect the economic, social and recreational values offered by the National Park. The programme has been led by the Foundation's Project Officer Smirald Kola and information on aspects of the CEDP is widely distributed amongst the communities dwelling within the Park boundaries.

Offering boat trips to Ali Pasha's Castle for visitors has been a long-term project for the CEDP scheme to establish a viable seasonal business for local people. Although tourist numbers were down in 2010, with road construction and large-scale demolition of illegal buildings in Ksamili cited as having deterred visitors, a new pricing structure saw an increase in the number of people taking boat trips. This service is valued as it provides visitors with the opportunity to explore areas of the National Park that would otherwise be inaccessible and following recent restructuring promises to become a sustainable operation.

CEDP support continues for the Butrint Community Shop that is based in the heart of the historic archaeological site. A small decrease in handicrafts production and subsequent sales at the shop was reported for 2010, principally due to setting new quality standards and controls. However, the increase in quality ensured that 86% of all items produced for the Shop were sold. The average income for each producer was 500 Euros, more than three times the local average monthly salary. Such supplementary income is particularly important for the local producers as they are able to make most of their products during the winter months when work in the agricultural sector is scarce.

'Community Awareness' building is a further strand of the CEDP, which in 2010 focused on local schools' involvement. This included both developing educational programmes related to the Butrint National Park and participation of school children in events at the archaeological site. The success of this was measured in each school within the zone of the National Park including aspects of the Park's history and environment across the range of the taught curriculum. Regular visits for all 400+ students from the five local schools reinforced their connection with and sense of place at Butrint.

TRAINING

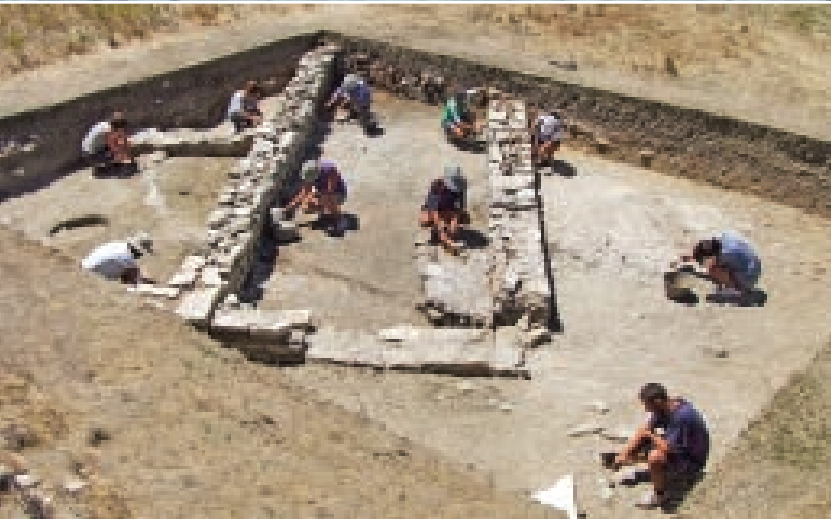
Archaeology

The twelfth annual Butrint Training School for Albanian archaeology undergraduate students was convened during July. This well-established and ever-popular practical course was again hosted on elements of the extensive Roman settlement in the Vrina Plain, where archaeological sequences are relatively straightforward and worthwhile results are almost guaranteed thanks to the Butrint Foundation's previous geophysical investigations. The Foundation retains academic oversight and offers specialist advice and input from Oliver Gilkes (formerly of the Butrint Foundation) where required, but the programme is entirely planned, managed and executed by Valbona Hysa, Ilir Parangoni, Sinoida Martallozi and Edvin Lamce of the Albanian Heritage Foundation. The continued success of the programme is testament to their hard work and growing expertise. In 2010 the management team was assisted on site by Erjona Qilla, Rudenc Ruka, Dawn Gooney (University of Glasgow) and Emily Glass. Ilir Parangoni managed the conservation of finds from the excavations.

The Butrint summer Training School remains the only venue of its kind in Albania and is consequently hugely oversubscribed each year. In 2010 the School was able to admit 19 young Albanians studying archaeology at the universities of Tirana, Gjirokastra, Elbasan, Pristine, Skopje, Athens, Thessalonica and Milan. Under the aegis of the Albanian Heritage Foundation the training programme has been expanded to selectively admit a small number of foreign students with the intention that their participation should help sustain the training for the Albanian undergraduates as well as fostering a context of shared learning and experience. Aside from the developing partnership with the American University of Rome, who were represented in the field by Valerie Higgins, individuals were admitted from the universities of Oxford, Bari, Vienna, Chicago and Kalamazoo.

The training course was presented in both Albanian and English language to allow all participants to work together. Students were instructed in the practical application of modern theoretical methodologies. This was applied first to archaeological excavation techniques, but also included site illustration, elementary surveying, data analysis and recording standing historic monuments. As always, coordinated visits to archaeological and historical sites in the region formed an integral and educational aspect of the course.

Top to bottom Archaeology training: trowelling practice. Archaeology training staff and students and Venetian landscape survey team. Archaeology training: excavation



Conservation training: Roman bath-house on the Vrina Plain

Conservation

In parallel with the archaeological instruction, part of the group followed a new pilot scheme based on demand from previous summer schools: training in cultural heritage management principles and practical conservation of historic monuments. This element of the course was devised in cooperation with the Albanian Archaeological Service of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports who provided Albana Hakani to head the programme. Again, the Vrina Plain was the ideal venue for the practical course, with a number of upstanding

remains of Roman-period structures in need of conservation. Here, participants gained tuition in preparing the surfaces of ancient monuments and in mixing and applying conservation-grade lime mortars to consolidate cracks, loose plaster and friable masonry. This was supported by an introduction to the management and protection of cultural heritage assets in Albania. Meanwhile, and independently, Agron Islami tutored two young apprentices at the Triconch Palace in the techniques of mosaic conservation.

Archaeology training: surveying



Triconch Palace mosaic conservation trainees





Top Kakome Monastery defaced fresco. Bottom Conservation training at Gjirokastra



Cella Septichora, 4th or 5th century early christian cemetery in Pécs, Hungary



Road building scheme in the Butrint National Park

EU HERITAGE AT RISK SURVEY

The Butrint Foundation's engagement with the Heritage at Risk survey project came to an end in 2010. The project, match-funded by the European Union, was led by the Transylvania Trust of Romania and included partners from Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo and Sweden as well as the Foundation. The activities and outcomes of the project can be viewed at <http://www.see-heritageatrisk.eu/en>.

In 2010 the Butrint Foundation completed its 'Heritage Surgeries', a programme aimed at enhancing public awareness of the importance of historic structures and assisting with their effective maintenance. The final element of the project was a conference entitled 'Heritage at Risk in South-East Europe' held at Pécs in Hungary. The Chief Executive of the Butrint Foundation chaired a session and presented a paper on the work in Albania. The conference sought to familiarise participants with the issues facing cultural built heritage in south-east Europe and to offer approaches towards tackling common problems.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Road building schemes in the Butrint National Park

The Butrint Foundation became aware in late September 2009 of proposals to extend upgrading of the Saranda-to-Ksamili road into the World Heritage Site towards Butrint. The Foundation pointed out to the Albanian authorities that such a scheme would gravely threaten the landscape of the Butrint National Park and the setting of Butrint itself, that no environmental impact assessment had been undertaken, nor any mitigation strategy prepared. Despite this, work commenced within the World Heritage Site in early October and, although stopped three days later, restarted in March 2010. Limited mitigation had been introduced, but this did not include any form of historic landscape assessment and construction of the road was undertaken as a heavily-engineered solution rather than by cautious and careful upgrading of the existing carriageway.

In consequence, the visual impact is considerable and, in the view of the Butrint Foundation, an inappropriate intrusion upon the landscape of the National Park.

The new road will increase rather than reduce traffic speed, lead to increased vehicle movements when a reduction would improve the local environment, and bring added pressure to already over-stretched car parking facilities that themselves have no room to expand. At the end of 2010, the road remains unfinished and, until it is, concern also remains with regard to the highly-sensitive area of the necropolis outside Butrint.

UNESCO and ICOMOS sent a joint mission to investigate the matter in September 2010. The Butrint Foundation was not invited by the state party to contribute to this mission and disagreed with its conclusions. A summary of the Foundation's views has been sent to UNESCO.

Notwithstanding the difficulties created by the road construction, the Butrint Foundation remains committed to enhancing and protecting the site and setting of Butrint. Accordingly, it is working to assist mitigation of the impact of the road through landscape design. It identified potential design consultants at the end of 2010 and is now seeking resources to enable the design work to proceed.



Butrint Theatre before new stage



Butrint Theatre after new stage

Butrint Theatre stage

The Theatre at Butrint is one of the greatest assets of the site, both as an iconic monument for visitors and as a setting for a range of activities. School groups use the Theatre, often taking the role of Greek and Roman actors, and the monument also hosts the annual Butrint Theatre Festival.

Its use, however, has always been problematic due to the high water table that floods the lower area in winter and remains wet in summer. A wooden stage was therefore constructed to raise levels but, by 2010, this had become weakened and the floorboards were removed by the National Park management. Access to the Theatre was thus severely restricted, visitors could frequently be seen hopping from one fragmentary pier-base to another in order to avoid the water. Such actions obviously posed a threat to the pier-bases while the bare timber stage foundation was itself unsightly. As the National Park was unable to refurbish the stage, the Butrint Foundation provided resources for re-boarding, thereby re-establishing both the stage and visitor access.

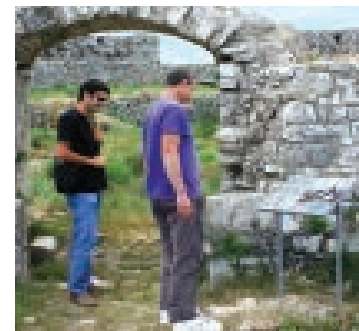
Interpretative site panels

On the back of the success of the Community Enterprise and Development Programme visitor boat tour enterprise, the Butrint Foundation erected a new

interpretative panel at Ali Pasha's Castle. Sited at the entrance to the castle, the new sign affords a summarised history of this isolated monument, its notoriously brutal despotic owner and its picturesque setting at the mouth of the Vivari Channel.

Later in the year, the Foundation designed six more visitor interpretation panels for display in the historic site core. These include a new large-sized panel for the Baptistery that presents a full-colour image of the mosaics which unfortunately cannot be displayed to the public. Other panels describe the ethos of the Community Shop and recent work carried out by the Foundation: the archaeology of the Forum and Vrina Plain, the conservation of the city walls and research into

the legacy of the Venetians at Butrint. As with the Ali Pasha panel, the new artwork follows the size, colour scheme and design principles of the existing site information network to blend seamlessly in to the visitor trails. Locations for each of the panels - and the content of the panels themselves - have been agreed with the Institute of Monuments and will be mounted at the site in advance of the 2011 tourism season.



Interpretative site panel at Ali Pasha's Castle

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

The span of the post-excavation research from the past decade of archaeological projects at Butrint continues to be broad and multidisciplinary and aimed at a wide audience. This is particularly evident in the dozen articles published on Butrint in 2010, covering subjects ranging from urban topography to early medieval glass, from Roman patronage to Ali Pasha, from climate crisis to society in antiquity.

The year also saw the publication of a detailed study of trade patterns in the Roman world revealed by pottery finds from major sites in the Mediterranean including Butrint. Written by Paul Reynolds, one of the most outstanding academics in the field, this important discussion of the complex dynamics of the Roman economy highlights the international role of Butrint in maritime trade-networks.

Writing, illustration and compilation of major archaeological monographs detailing both the Foundation's large-scale excavations and some of the smaller research projects at Butrint was pursued in 2010. The first of these, discussing the complex archaeological sequences and wealth of artefacts from the area of the Triconch Palace, has received a thorough analysis by the editors William Bowden and Richard Hodges and the volume will be in print in 2011. The result is an engaging and richly-illustrated study of a residential area that reveals the mutable aspect of Butrint and its Mediterranean connections.

Two further monographs each provide an analysis of Butrint as a city between antiquity and the early modern periods. One, *Butrinti ndër kohëra* ('Butrint Through The Ages'), edited by Solinda Kamani, is a selection of new and previously published articles now made available for the first time in Albanian. The other, provisionally entitled *Butrint Reappraised*, edited by Inge Lyse Hansen, Richard Hodges and Sarah Leppard, is a study of the changing urban landscape of Butrint. Both books consider new information, new interpretations and new contextual relationships to present a significant re-reading of the city and its development.

Future publication efforts are focused on the detailed analysis of the archaeological excavations at Diaporit and the Vrina Plain, sites that provide unique information for Butrint between the Roman and Byzantine periods.

The Butrint Foundation continues to maintain and update the Butrint website www.butrint.org. In 2010 the Foundation contracted an Albanian linguist to translate the website text into German and Italian as, with the exception of the British, these nationalities form the largest groups of foreign visitors to Butrint. The opening pages of the website have also been translated into Albanian, a task to be completed in the coming year.





Butrint Castle and the Venetian Tower

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION LIMITED

We have examined the summarised financial statements of The Butrint Foundation Limited for the period ended 31 December 2010.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITOR

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the summarised financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and the recommendations of the charities SORP.

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements with the full financial statements and Trustees' Report.

We also read the other information contained in the summarised review and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/3 issued by the Auditing Practices Board.

OPINION

In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Trustees' Report of The Butrint Foundation Limited for the period ended 31 December 2010.

Lovewell Blake LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
102 Prince of Wales Road
Norwich
Norfolk
NR1 1NY

TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

These summarised accounts are extracted from the full accounts of The Butrint Foundation Limited and may not contain sufficient information to allow a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charitable company.

For further information the full audited accounts should be consulted - copies are available from The Butrint Foundation Limited, 29 St James's Place, London SW1A 1NR.

The full accounts have been audited by Lovewell Blake LLP and received an unqualified opinion.

They were approved by the Trustees on 31 March 2011 and will be submitted to the Charity Commission and the Registrar of Companies.

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE (Chairman)

SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	6 Months Ended 30 Dec 2010 Total £
Incoming resources			
Incoming resources from generated funds			
Voluntary income			
Donations and gifts	130,800	(2,246)	128,554
Activities for generating funds	2,493	-	2,493
Investment income	111	-	111
Total incoming resources	133,404	2,246	131,158
Resources expended			
Cost of generating funds			
Cost of generating voluntary income	12,843	-	12,843
Charitable activities			
- Archaeology	70,480	42,750	113,230
- Conservation	40,874	21,347	62,221
- Community Enterprise	5,810	5,340	11,150
- Publications	11,043	-	11,043
Governance costs	4,800	-	4,800
Total resources expended	145,850	69,437	215,287
Net outgoing resources before other recognised gains or losses	(12,446)	(71,683)	(84,129)
Other recognised (losses) / gains			
(Losses) on revaluation of foreign currency	-	(3,695)	(3,695)
Net movement in funds	(12,446)	(75,378)	(87,824)
Funds transferred from unincorporated entity	35,103	143,840	178,943
Total funds carried forward	22,657	68,462	91,119

SUMMARISED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

	31 Dec 2010 £	£
Tangible fixed assets		1,950
Current assets		
Debtors	49,296	
Cash at bank and in hand	114,659	
Total current assets	163,955	
Current liabilities		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	74,786	
Net current assets		89,169
Total net assets		91,119
Funds		
Unrestricted		22,657
Restricted		68,462
		91,119

DIRECTORS OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE (Co-Chairman)

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, KG (Co-Chairman)

Jessica Douglas-Home

The Hon. Emmy Rothschild

Peter Troughton

BUTRINT FOUNDATION STAFF

Brian Ayers (Chief Executive)

Prof. Richard Hodges (Scientific Director)

Andrew Crowson (Administrator and Archaeological Projects Manager)

Smirald Kola (Project Officer)

OBJECTIVES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

- The improvement, protection and preservation of the natural aspect, character, amenities and ecology of the Butrint site
- Support of the Butrint National Park and protection of the World Heritage Site from development
- The excavation, restoration, preservation and protection of any locations or structures within the Butrint site of national, architectural, archaeological, historic or artistic interest
- The promotion of public access to, and enjoyment of, the Butrint site by the creation and improvement of appropriate facilities and amenities
- The preservation and protection of historical records concerning the Butrint site and the display of any objects discovered there or associated with it
- The conservation of animal, bird and plant wildlife within the area of the Butrint National Park and the World Heritage Site
- Improving education on matters of historic, artistic, archaeological or aesthetic interest relating to Butrint
- Assisting in the promotion of sustainable tourism to the Saranda/ Butrint region



Top Triangular Fortress tower
Bottom Fisherman's boat, Kalivo and Mt Milë

PUBLICATIONS

Publications in 2010

Reynolds, P. (2010) *Hispania and the Roman Mediterranean, AD 100-700. Ceramics and trade*. London, Duckworth. ISBN 9780715638620

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Francis, K. (2005) (ed.) *Explorations in Albania, 1930-39: The Notebooks of Luigi Cardini, Prehistorian with the Italian Archaeological Mission (BSA Suppl. 37)*. London, British School at Athens. ISBN 0904887480

Gilkes, O.J. (2003) (ed.) *The Theatre at Butrint. Luigi Maria Ugolini's Excavations at Butrint 1928-1932 (Albania Antica IV)*. London, British School at Athens. ISBN 0904887448

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Hayden, B. (2005) *Trekking through Southern Albania*. Tirana, Toena. ISBN 9994310232 *

Hodges, R. (2007) *Saranda, Ancient Onchesmos. A short History and Guide*. Tirana, Migjeni. ISBN 978-99943-943-6-4

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Hodges, R., Bowden, W. and Lako, K. (2004) (eds) *Byzantine Butrint: Excavations and Surveys 1994-99*. Oxford, Oxbow. ISBN 1842171585

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Mitchell, J. (2008) *Pagëzimorja e Butrintit dhe mozaikët e saj / The Butrint Baptistery and its Mosaics*. London/Tirana, Butrint Foundation. ISBN 978-0-9535556-5-9

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Renton, D., Bino, T., Hayden, B., Martin, S. and Wimberley, G. (2005) *Butrint National Park. A guide to the Environment and Walking Trails*. Tirana, Butrint Foundation/Butrint National Park *

Vroom, J. (2005) *Byzantine to Modern Pottery in the Aegean: An Introduction and Field Guide*. Utrecht, Parnassus Press/Bijleveld. ISBN 978-9061314417

Forthcoming publications

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Aerial view of the Butrint wetlands ▪ *Front cover* View of Lake Butrint ▪ *Back cover* Venetian monuments at Butrint
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