

BUTRINT FOUNDATION
Annual Report 2006



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Virina Plain and Butrint looking north from Cape Stillo

OBJECTIVES OF 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.

Other objectives include:

- 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.



TRUSTEES' FOREWORD

It is fourteen years since the Butrint Foundation first became involved in southern Albania. During this time our aims have been pursued with determination, often in very challenging conditions. Since the Butrint National Park was taken off the World Heritage Sites in Danger list in 2005, our projects have been carried out in a much kinder environment. The last two years have been our most fruitful yet.

The archaeology of Butrint has always been one of our prime concerns and the extensive excavations, funded by the Packard Humanities Institute, have been most rewarding. They reveal evidence that will contribute to a scholarly publication schedule over the next three years. By the end of this period the archaeology of Butrint and of much of the central Mediterranean region will have been thoroughly re-evaluated.

Archaeology must always go hand-in-hand with conservation and in 2006 our focus was on the consolidation of past excavations, especially the conservation of the many mosaics at Butrint. We hope that this work will soon allow the outstanding mosaic in the baptistry to be displayed to the public

We believe that considerable progress has been made with community relations. Our work in Butrint, for all its academic success and good intentions, should

also aim to contribute to the overall prosperity of Albania. Our objective is to enable our visitors to benefit both materially and culturally from this exceptional UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The considerable achievements of 2006 would not have been possible without our donors. We offer them most sincere gratitude, in particular Dr David W Packard and the Packard Humanities Institute, whose continued support has allowed us to maintain the enviable level of our archaeological activity. We would also like to thank our Albanian friends and colleagues in the Institutes of Monuments and Archaeology and, in particular, Mr Bujar Leskaj who has supported us whole-heartedly since he took up his post as Minister of Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports.

Our final thanks are to Daniel Renton, who left us at the end of 2006, having taken over as Director of the Butrint Foundation in July 2004. He not only provided dynamic leadership in a challenging chapter of our history, but he also initiated many new projects leaving us in very good stead. We wish him well in his future endeavours.

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, KG

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

In 2006 the Butrint Foundation managed to sustain the pace and productivity that has become its trademark over the past few years. It was a year of change, consolidation and significant progress in the many areas in which it operates at Butrint. Our relationship with the Director and specialists of the Butrint National Park grew stronger as the year progressed and, as a result, a huge amount was achieved in the fields of archaeology, conservation and community relations.

To take archaeology first, the 2006 excavations, supervised jointly by the Butrint Foundation and the Institute of Archaeology, represented our seventh season of major excavations at Butrint and was, in many ways, the most satisfying. Our thanks, once again go to the Packard Humanities Institute whose continued funding made this possible. In each of the areas of excavation excellent archaeological deposits were found, rich with ceramics, coins and small finds, adding much to our knowledge of Butrint. The excavations in the forum led to a greatly expanded understanding of the history and development of this important part of the city from the time of Pyrrhus to the Roman period. More of the forum pavement was found and overlying it were deep deposits that chart the later history of the civic centre of ancient Butrint. On the Vrina Plain discoveries were made which allowed us to build on our knowledge of the Roman suburb. Furthermore we were able to construct an exceptional sequence of the late antique to Middle Byzantine history of this site based on the unearthed deposits. A grant from the Institute of Aegean Prehistory allowed us to extend our investigations both geographically and chronologically in excavations on Cape Stillo, which revealed a Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement. Surveys were also made of many other sites on and around the Vrina Plain in an attempt to understand the wider context of Butrint.

Examining the finds is also making us re-interpret the archaeology of the region and to this end a British Academy workshop was convened in July. The presence of the Butrint National Board, also in July, highlighted Butrint's role as a reference point in Albanian archaeology. The extent and fruitfulness of the excavations mean that in the next three years there will be a steady flow of academic publications and reports. In 2006 the Butrint Foundation published just one book, the illustrated 'coffee-table' book *Eternal Butrint*, in which Richard Hodges describes the history of Butrint and the excavations in a way which will ensure that it becomes known to a wider audience. The book is for sale in both Albania and the UK.

In 2006 the conservation programme ran alongside the archaeology and was funded for the third year by the Howard and Nancy Marks Fund. The conservation of Diaporit on Lake Butrint was completed which means we can now look forward to the presentation of the site to the public. This year the mosaics received attention as well as certain key monuments within and outside the intra-mural site. The mosaics on the Vrina Plain and in the Baptistery were examined, conserved and recorded photogrammetrically. This process will continue in 2007 with a view to presenting at least some of the mosaics in the future. A generous grant from the Oak Foundation supported conservation and vegetation management on the nymphaeum, the great basilica and the aqueduct piers.

We take pride in our commitment to ongoing training at Butrint and it is central to our mission to continue to build capacity within Albanian archaeology. In July 2006 a further 32 students participated in the basic archaeological field training school at Butrint; this brings the total number trained to 310 since the inception of the programme in 2000. We were also pleased to be able to guide another Albanian student through an M.A. programme in Italy funded by the Packard Humanities Institute.

Participants in the training in the village of Shën Delli





Beyond archaeology and conservation much of our work is concerned with supporting the management of the Butrint National Park. The Director, Ylli Cerova, was appointed late in 2005, so it was incumbent upon the Butrint Foundation to help him settle into his post during 2006 by giving him the benefit of our knowledge of the site and of the workings of the Albanian cultural heritage system. We were also able to provide physical assistance in the form of a new, modern ticket office to replace its charming but insufficient predecessor. Later in the year the Butrint Foundation once again assisted in the writing of the all-important Management Plan, a document which will guide the Park's activities until 2012.

While continuing to build on and consolidate the achievements of the past twelve years of archaeological activity in Butrint, we were also able to distinguish 2006 from its predecessors by embarking on an entirely new initiative – the Community Enterprise and Development Project. This project was made possible by a munificent grant from the Philanthropic Collaborative who have agreed to support the project at least until 2007. The aim of this project is to help the Butrint National Park develop stronger relationships with the communities within and around the Park through awareness raising and investing in economic activity. We have already put into place bed and breakfast accommodation, handicraft production, agricultural projects and a schools outreach programme. Judging by the reaction of the people of the local villages with whom we have been in touch, this is an initiative which will have a bright and mutually beneficial future. As part of this project a hugely successful Agricultural Fair and Open Day was held in July that we hope encouraged many local people to see the Park as part of their personal future and it is our intention to make this an annual event.

In 2006 our Archive Project gained pace. Once again a dedicated team were stationed in a nearby village enabling them to record finds as they were brought from site. Our thanks go again to the Drue Heinz Trust for supporting this activity. 2007 will see the launch a website for the Park as part of this same grant.

In 2007 we will continue our archaeological programme but on a smaller scale and with a greater emphasis on training, while the publication schedule will gain pace. A full condition survey of the site will be conducted, based on which a systematic, priority-based conservation plan will be established. The Butrint Foundation will be working more closely than ever with the management of the Park both in management training and the implementation of the recommendations of the new Management Plan. The Community Enterprise and Development programme will continue with its current projects and broaden its remit.

None of the activities described above would have been possible without the generosity of our donors, the participation of many international academics and the support of their institutions together with the collaboration and friendship of our Albanian colleagues. It has been a pleasure to work with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports and the Institutes of Archaeology and Monuments and we thank them for their continued assistance and support. My thanks are also due to the Director and staff of the Butrint National Park for their forbearance and active collaboration.

Daniel Renton, the Director of the Butrint Foundation since early 2004, left us at the end of 2006 and was responsible for devising and implementing many of the projects in this report. I would like to thank Daniel for his contribution to the Butrint Foundation over the last three years; his energy, initiative and ability to work in the field have led to a huge increase in the range and quality of our projects in Albania. He will be much missed, both in St James's and in Butrint. My thanks are extended to Professor Richard Hodges and his team at UEA for their continued commitment to Butrint and for their help during my first few months as Director. I would also like to thank and wish all the best to our indefatigable Albanian Project Manager, Elenita Roshi, as she moves on to Gjirokastra and to welcome to this role Diana Ndrenika, with whom I very much look forward to working in the future. My final thanks go to our Administrator, Alison Ferrary, who helped make the transition between directors such a smooth one.

Rupert Smith *Director*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

The 2006 excavation season ran from May to July and was supervised jointly by the Butrint Foundation and the Institute of Monuments. The main focus was on the Vrina Plain and the Roman forum with some smaller-scale archaeological work taking place at three other locations in and around Butrint. A global positioning survey of sites situated in the southern environs of the city was also carried out. Alongside the excavations, the Foundation once again ran its highly successful archaeological field training school for Albanian students. As ever we remain indebted to the Packard Humanities Institute for their continued generosity and commitment to the archaeological programme at Butrint.

The excavations were directed by Richard Hodges in partnership with Ilir Gjipali from the Institute of Monuments. The project was managed by Andrew Crowson with support from Elenita Roshi and Jerry O'Dwyer. Dhimiter Çondi was the principal co-director of the excavations at Vrina and in the tripartite building and forum on behalf of the Institute of Archaeology. For the Butrint Foundation Oliver Gilkes oversaw the excavation of the temple-*heroon* and the student training programme. Nevila Molla directed the student training programme with Valbona Hysa, Sinoida Martellozi and Gjerg Vinjahu supervising the student-led excavations. The excavation of the great peristyle *domus* and basilica on the Vrina Plain was directed by Simon Greenslade and Sarah Leppard and supervised by Riley Thorne. Excavations in the tripartite building and forum were led by David Hernandez and supervised by Emily Glass, Peter Crawley and Erjona Qilla. Sarah Lima directed the assessments of the Butrint acropolis and Cape Stillo with Ilir Gjipali and David Bescoby. Erjona Qilla also took responsibility for much of the excavation work on the acropolis. Matthew Logue and Charlotte Hodges cleaned and recorded sections of the acropolis defensive walls and excavated in a tower of the western defences.

The Finds Department was managed by David Boschi and Sabina Veseli supported by Sinoida Martellozi, Mirela Alushi and Elizabeth Mitchell, and Christian Biggi managed the electronic archive. Pippa Pearce assisted by Alexandra Baldwin conducted conservation of small metal objects from the excavations. Hellenistic and Roman ceramics were studied by Paul Reynolds and post-Roman ceramics by Joanita Vroom. Coin studies were undertaken by Sam Moorhead and Shpresa Gjongecaj with Richard Abdy. Sarah Jennings catalogued and studied vessel and window glass, Inge Lyse Hansen examined the sculptural finds and small finds were studied by John Mitchell. The Butrint Physical Anthropology Project was led by Todd Fenton with Jared Beatrice and Lindsey Jenny. Additional study of human remains from the Vrina Plain was carried out by Dawn Gooney and faunal remains were recorded by Adrienne Powell.



Looking north from Cape Stillo

The GPS survey of prehistoric and other sites in the hills and valleys south of Butrint was devised and implemented by David Bescoby with the support of Ilir Gjipali and Sarah Lima. John Percival surveyed stretches of the Acropolis defensive wall circuit, the excavations at the acropolis, forum, Vrina and western defences as well as laying out grids over the mosaics for photogrammetric recording. Nevila Molla conducted a new survey of the great basilica as part of her MA thesis. David Bescoby took additional soil cores from the Vrina Plain for the on-going volcanic tephra studies at the University of East Anglia and recorded soil profiles at the edge of the Vrina excavations to establish the northern limit of the settlement.

Landscape and object photography was supervised by Inge Lyse Hansen. Brian Donovan photographed a series of panoramic views of Butrint and the surrounding region. Martin Smith and Michael Grayley photographed small finds from the excavations as well as for the Butrint Museum catalogue. Alket Islami took a series of aerial views of Butrint, its environs and the excavations. Massimo Zanfini undertook a photogrammetric recording of the Butrint baptistery and trapezoidal hall mosaics as well as the mosaics on the Vrina Plain. Sculpture and objects were illustrated by Adelheid Heil and Patricia Capriano drew post-Roman pottery.

Our thanks are extended to Professor Muzafer Korkuti, the Director of the Albanian Institute of Archaeology, and his team for helping us make the 2006 season such a success.



The Basilica complex



The Temple Heroon

THE VRINA PLAIN

Further excavations of the temple-*heroon* took place following its uncovering in 2005. The 2006 excavations revealed a road running north-south almost from the foot of the temple steps as well as stone- and tile-built drains along both sides. Pottery from beneath the road surface helps date both it and the temple to the early 2nd century AD, possibly to the reign of Hadrian (AD117-138). On the opposite side of the road to the temple a stone pavement ran in front of the colonnade of an impressive portico. Taken together the evidence suggests that this was the principal road into Butrint from the south, running parallel to the route of the city aqueduct.

The site underwent a series of alterations over the subsequent centuries. A final phase of construction comprising a series of crude buildings, made of rough clay-bonded stone and tile walls, was completed in c. AD 230-250. Fragments of marble moulding used as rubble in these structures indicate that the temple had been dismantled by this time but the inner sanctuary appears to have remained in use until the 4th century AD. The road was ultimately buried by demolition debris when the temple was finally pulled down in the 14th century, by which time many of the remaining buildings on the Vrina Plain had been demolished.

The Villa and Basilica

The earliest phase of activity identified at the Vrina basilica in 2006 was represented by the robbed remains of a rectangular structure that may have been a small farm building associated with the Roman colonial settlement established in the Augustan period. Over time, this building was superseded by a number of other structures on a much grander scale, culminating in the late 1st century AD with the construction of a substantial villa complex. The complex was a private residential area consisting of a courtyard enclosed by the rooms of the villa, later replaced by a colonnaded portico. There was also a reception area for guests who may have come by boat. The remains of a mosaic pavement were discovered in

the eastern portico, which is believed to date from the 2nd century AD. A small furnace was found along with a number of cakes or ingots of green, blue, yellow and purple coloured glass in one of the rooms off the courtyard that may have been used to manufacture tesserae for wall mosaics. In the 4th century the form of the villa was altered again and an aisled extension built southwards into the courtyard and over the eastern end of the pool.

The aisled structure was later appropriated for use as a Christian church with the laying of mosaic pavements in the newly-defined nave and bema. Use of the aisles subsequently became more utilitarian with the focus of the church centred on the nave and sanctuary. The eastern aisle was used as a workshop, which contained a hearth and a large pottery kiln. A further kiln was examined in the apse of the apsidal building; this may have been a bell kiln.

The importance of the building is indicated by 50 late 9th- early 10th-century Byzantine coins found across the site and by four rare lead seals. These finds suggest that the site may have become a centre of regional administration, with a local official living and working in the building and using the church nave and bema as his private chapel. A stone-lined tomb which cut through the nave mosaic contained a young adult male interred with an ornate copper belt; he may have been a member of the owner's family.

A small cemetery, possibly for the community under the official's jurisdiction, was discovered with a number of graves clustered in the area of the in-filled Roman pools. One individual, a young female, had been interred with bronze earrings in her ears and two silver earrings tied by cord around her neck.

The seat of control seems to have been maintained here up to the mid 10th century after which time the buildings were abandoned. The memory of sanctity seems to have endured, however, as a number of later burials were found cut through abandonment deposits in the western aisle.

THE ROMAN FORUM

The Tripartite Building

Situated at the north end of the central square of the ancient city and dated to the 1st century AD or earlier, the tripartite building was originally a large and imposing structure housing Roman shrines. An inscription to Minerva Augusta found in the central chamber suggests that the tripartite building was a *capitolium*, containing temples dedicated to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. Five marble steps led up from the forum pavement and the façade of the building was painted white, creating the reflective gleam typical of Roman temples.

The north end of the forum is now known to have encompassed the tripartite building, and the so-called 'magazine' (store room) to its east. It is now clear that the vaulted 'magazine' is actually a two-storey building approached by about 20 marble steps from the forum floor, making it the most prominent structure in the forum, perhaps even a temple of the imperial cult.

A sacred well adjacent to the tripartite building drew on water from a natural fissure running along the base of the acropolis. In the Hellenistic period a rock-cut cascade funnelled water from the acropolis into a channel along the west side of the buildings and may have played a role in the sanctuary of Asclepius, which promoted water as a curative agent. In Roman times fires were lit on platforms in a small shrine next to the well.

Hellenistic phases of activity were also found cut into the bedrock beneath the tripartite building. Two large votive pits were excavated and contained vast quantities of ceramics, including a terracotta sculpture of a Bacchic reveller and a silver amulet of a *caduceus* depicting the two entwined snakes of the Greek god Hermes. In a later deposit an extremely rare and exceptional intaglio glass gem was found depicting a semi-nude standing nymph wearing a shawl draped about her shoulders. It is likely to have been manufactured in Rome in the 1st century AD and attests to the eminence of the Roman aristocracy at Butrint.

Sometime after the mid-3rd century AD a dramatic rearrangement of space and function took place, including the demise of the forum as a public centre and the abandonment and plundering of the tripartite complex. The forum pavement was buried, the marble steps of the tripartite building were robbed, statuary was systematically dismantled and destroyed and a substantial terrace was created in front of the tripartite building.

Thereafter occupation of the area was sporadic until the 6th or 7th century, when numerous burials were interred. Further rearrangement took place under Byzantine rule and in the medieval period the tripartite building was used for habitation and further burials associated with a nearby church. From the latest deposits emerged a 16th-century silver coin of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, who campaigned in this region in the 1530s and under whose reign the Ottoman Empire reached its apogee.

Excavations in the forum



THE WESTERN DEFENCES

The western defences, a linear complex of fortified walls and towers (a '*proteichisma*'), were constructed in the late 5th or early 6th century to guard the principal western approach to the city. During the medieval period, these defences were greatly augmented presenting a highly formalised and protected route into the heart of the city. Excavations in the northern-most tower of the fortified complex, the first ever Byzantine residential tower to be excavated in the region, were continued in 2006.

Directly above a beaten earth floor the complete remains of at least twelve stemmed Venetian drinking glasses and a number of glass platters were found. In addition, a number of iron knives, two unusual glazed 8th/9th-century chafing dishes (portable ovens) and a unique group of at least eight complete ceramic vessels, mostly of local fabrics, were found. One of the chafing dishes may be of south Italian origin; the second appears to be locally produced. Pottery sherds displaying incised wavy-line decoration - so-called Slavic wares - were also found.

The floor was sealed by a thin charcoal-rich layer, dated by radiocarbon dating to the 9th century and then a deep deposit of broken roof tiles; evidently the charcoal layer represents a catastrophic fire in which the tower's tiled roof collapsed inwards. Shortly thereafter part of the tower walls tumbled into the interior and the tower was not re-built until the 13th or 14th century.

The discovery of late 8th- early 9th-century ceramics and imported glass represents an immensely significant advance in our knowledge of Byzantine Butrint and a rare opportunity to explore how the economy of Butrint revived from the 9th century: never before has such an elite assemblage of ceramics and glass been found in the central Mediterranean. The group of locally-made ceramics includes previously unknown types and is entirely unique. The pottery indicates a highly localised economy for luxury goods at Butrint suggesting that no wide-scale trade networks were in place at this time. Together the objects appear to represent the contents of a formal dining room of the tower's occupant who was plainly a person of high status.

BRONZE AGE BUTRINT

The project was funded by a grant from the Institute of Aegean Prehistory and targeted an enclosure on the rugged headland of Cape Stillo, a site known as Shën Koll (St Nicholas), together with the acropolis hill of Butrint. The aim was to stage an assessment of Bronze Age settlement evidence within the Butrint catchment.

Cape Stillo

The Cape Stillo site at Shën Koll comprises an incomplete rectangular stone-built enclosure situated around the rim of a pronounced knoll atop a rough hillside. The high point of the site commands spectacular views over to Butrint and almost the whole of the eastern side of the island of Corfu. The site may have possessed a dual function, serving both as a secure base or refuge for pastoralists and their flocks and perhaps as a watch-station or signalling point to Bronze Age Butrint, Kalivo and Corfu. Several sections of wall, built of rough limestone blocks, survive to a height of up to 1.50 m.

A number of small trenches were opened in the interior adjacent to the southern wall; one trench was sited within a potential structure and a second in proximity to a possible gate. Along with two ceramic beads and a flint hammer-stone, the excavations produced a quite remarkable assemblage of several thousand pottery sherds, some of which confirmed Bronze and Iron Age settlement of the site.

Butrint Acropolis

Trenches dug by an Albanian-Greek team in the early 1990s were cleaned and re-examined as part of the acropolis project. This was accompanied by a new trench close to the fortification walls on the south side of the acropolis and a survey of a section of the well-preserved, multi-period, defensive walls directly below the excavations. Though no fresh Bronze Age levels were identified, the project illuminated a remarkable and previously unrecognised sequence of occupation on the acropolis from the Archaic period onwards.

A polygonal wall is visible in a discontinuous line throughout the two sets of excavations and extant sections of the acropolis fortifications. Through association with imported Corinthian wares this is generally accepted to date from the 7th-6th centuries BC, though it remains debatable as to whether it enclosed the full extent of the acropolis hilltop or acted as a prominent terrace on the southern face.

The acropolis wall shows evidence of early and mid-Roman re-fortification or re-terracing of the hilltop. Elsewhere, the new excavation produced clear evidence of an early imperial residential building, with fine frescoes, marbles and fine ware pottery. This structure may be associated with a bath-house identified in the 1990s excavations. The villa was perched on the side of the acropolis looking southwards and was systematically demolished perhaps as late as the 5th or 6th centuries. The debris from the villa was incorporated into a terrace at the top of the acropolis slope and may be related to the erection of a large, well-appointed tower house. The tower house may belong to the same period as a major residential building below the acropolis basilica to the north-east.



There is no new evidence for building during the 7th-12th centuries, which may indicate contraction in the acropolis settlement at this time and the fortifications generally seem to have been allowed to fall into a ruinous state. In the 13th century, however, there is evidence for entirely new fortification walls including a substantial projecting bastion which housed a prominent gateway into the acropolis. Masonry exposed at modern ground level to the north of the excavations indicates that the acropolis was densely built on into the Venetian period.

THE BUTRINT ENVIRONS SURVEY PROJECT

As part of the on-going investigation of the hinterland of Butrint, a number of detailed topographical surveys of known extant structures and remains were undertaken during the 2006 season. The project aimed at contextualising regional organisation and development from prehistoric times and compiling survey data for display and spatial analysis within a GIS database. Topographical surveys were undertaken using Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment, providing cartographically accurate ground plans of surviving ruins and archaeological remains over difficult and unstable terrain in areas normally hard to access. Survey data from each site was subsequently integrated into the Butrint Foundation's existing regional GIS database to allow thematic analysis and the generation of 3-D topographical terrain models and thereby a greater understanding of how the sites relate to each other and to the wider landscape.

The Environs Project included the enclosed Bronze Age settlements at Cape Stillo and Vagalat (on Mt. Milë) and an extensive topographic survey of surviving Hellenistic and late antique remains on Çuka e Ajtoit. GPS surveys of the substantial Hellenistic building at Malathrea and the early medieval church at Çiflik were also undertaken. The remains of a small church flanking the south-western margins of the valley above the Pavllas river were investigated, revealing further building remains pertaining to a small medieval village cut into the scree slopes flanking the Korafi hills.

ROMAN BUTRINT WORKSHOP

In July 2006 the Butrint Foundation archaeological team hosted an international workshop to critically examine the proposed chronologies and interpretation of Roman Butrint arising from the major excavations since 2000. The group included Paul Arthur (Lecce), John Camp (American School at Athens), Neritan Ceka (Tirana), Amanda Claridge (Royal Holloway, London), Florin Curta (Florida State), Konstantinos Zachos (Ioannina), Elizabeth Bartman (New York) and Iris Pojani (Tirana). In two extended site tours of Butrint and Vrina along with a round table meeting in Saranda, the group met and discussed a range of themes over three days. This has greatly helped to improve and develop the interpretation of Roman Butrint.

BUTRINT MUSEUM STORAGE

Following the creation of the museum in 2005, the most pressing need was to provide ample, modern storage for the amassed finds from the excavations of Ugolini's Italian mission, the Institute of Archaeology and the Butrint Foundation. A tour was made of stores at Athens and Corinth and, thanks to Guy Sanders at Corinth, we were shown a modern aluminium stacking system devised by a Greek company. In the autumn, rooms on the acropolis were renovated and equipped with purpose-built shelving imported from Greece and, together with additional storage space created by the conversion and refurbishment of a store built by Ugolini, there is now enough room to accommodate all the present finds, with space for future material as well. In the course of 2007 all the finds will be re-bagged and catalogued and an electronic database will be created to facilitate the work of visiting specialists.

*Above: 2006 projects: physical anthropology, Bronze Age Butrint, and the Roman Butrint workshop
Left: Four lead seals and intaglio gemstone*

CONSERVATION FIELD PROJECTS

During 2006 the summer excavations were complemented by the most comprehensive and highly-resourced programme of field conservation projects undertaken by the Butrint Foundation to date. To the forefront of this ambitious programme was the further training of Albanian specialists and local workers to establish a resident skills-base capable of mounting future projects independently.

The Butrint Foundation is deeply grateful to the Howard and Nancy Marks Fund, which has supported our work at Diaporit for the last three years. In 2006 this focused on masonry consolidation and site presentation. This grant also provided for a programme to assess and preserve the mosaics on the Vrina Plain and in the Baptistry.

In the intra-mural site a generous grant from the Oak Foundation funded a programme to manage the vegetation and conserve the monuments.

Mosaic conservation on the Vrina Plain was undertaken by Jacques Neguer and Ghaleb Abu Diab from the Israel Antiquities Authority along with Agron Islami, they also assessed the condition and conservation needs of the baptistery and trapezoidal hall mosaics with the support of Erjona Qilla. Documentation of the two Butrint mosaics was by Martin Smith and John Mitchell who also documented the mosaics in the Vrina excavations. The practical conservation training programme at Diaporit was led by Rene Rice whilst backfilling around the monuments at Diaporit and Vrina was organised and supervised by Jerry O'Dwyer. Conservation and presentation of the nymphaeum and aqueduct piers was designed and implemented by Francesca de Vita and Giuseppe de Ruvo supported by Albana Hakani and Ervin Gjini. Professor Ippolito Massari evaluated the effect of groundwater levels on monuments in Butrint and instigated a project to monitor seasonal fluctuations

MOSAICS

Vrina Plain

Work at Vrina focused on the consolidation of mosaics exposed in the 2004-05 excavations, principally those within the nave and bema of the 5th-century basilica. Another mosaic, in the Roman *domus*, was also conserved and fully documented. Five other mosaics, or fragments of mosaics, were newly discovered in the Vrina excavations during 2006 and these will be consolidated in 2007.



Conservation work at Butrint

Local workers were instructed in the assemblage and preparation of raw materials and the composition and mixing of various period-replica lime mortars; tiles were collected from spoil heaps and reduced to fragments and powder as required, and then charcoal was made for inclusion in the mortar. Albanian students were invited to assist in the application, building up and finishing of mortar layers. At the completion of the conservation work, all mosaics were covered with netting and backfilled with deep deposits of sand.

The basilica pavements provided the set-piece for the mosaic conservation training. Fifty per cent of the nave mosaic's surface was damaged by holes; elsewhere the pavement was disrupted by unstable foundations coupled with fluctuating groundwater levels which had resulted in slumping, cracking and detachment of tesserae. A programme to stabilise the structure was devised around a varied combination of materials and mortars.

Holes and graves cut through the mosaics were filled with layers of stone, sand and tiles to provide both stability and good water permeability and capped appropriately with layers of lime mortar. The edges of the mosaic were consolidated and loose tesserae replaced. The final recommendation was that the hydrology of the site requires management to combat water table fluctuations and prevent rainwater inundation and that the mosaic should remain covered in the meantime.

Although showing signs of considerable wear, the surface of the *domus* mosaic was not cut by too many destructive intrusions and its bedding was more stable than that in the basilica. Conservation here was thus relatively swift.

Butrint

In 2006 the celebrated circular mosaic pavement in the Butrint baptistery and another in the trapezoidal hall adjacent to the north were exposed for a condition survey and photogrammetric recording. The floor of the baptistery had not been uncovered since 1998, that of the trapezoidal hall in its entirety not since about 1980.

The visibly good condition of the baptistery mosaic was seen to belie on-going deterioration including subsidence, cracking, new lacunae, crumbling glass tesserae and detachment of other tesserae. These problems were determined to be the direct result of fluctuating saline water tables, growth of micro-organisms and salt crystallisation beneath protective plastic sheeting, inappropriate use of

hard cement-based mortars during past restorative interventions and the rapid-drying caused by exposing and cleaning the pavement. It was recommended that the damage be precisely recorded, the mosaic remain buried beneath netting and sand and the general condition be monitored seasonally to advise conservation requirements.

The pavement of the trapezoidal hall was in a considerably worse state of repair, due in part to inadequate foundations and the poor technique employed for laying the tesserae, but fundamentally due to the same processes as those affecting the baptistery. Recommendations were to map and record the problem areas, replace cement from earlier restorations with lime mortar, seal beneath sand and monitor seasonally.

Investigation of the effects of seasonal inundation on the city's monuments led to the implementation of a water monitoring programme during the winter of 2006-7 to record seasonal fluctuation in water levels around the lower city. This will inform any future projects to conserve the baptistery mosaic and other structures such as the forum.

SITES AND MONUMENTS - PRACTICAL CONSERVATION AND PRESENTATION

Diaporit

Re-pointing and consolidation of the Diaporit monastery church was completed in late spring and early summer with a small team of skilled local masons. A programme of training and masonry consolidation instructed two young Kosovar conservators, Behar Kepuska and Besnik Keka, in the constituents and mixing of Roman mortars, pointing and the consolidation of walls. A workforce of up to eight young Albanian labourers were taught to mix mortar and to carry out some of the more simple conservation tasks as support to the main conservation team. Some of these labourers showed considerable promise for further training in the future.

A section of the Roman-period villa and its impressive bath-house complex were the subject of the programme. As a first step, the entire site was cleared of plant growth and all opportunist deep-rooted vegetation was removed from wall tops and joints to ascertain the condition of the masonry. Vertical joints were raked out and wall mortar was ground up for visual analysis. Replica mortars were mixed from local materials - crushed stone, beach gravel, crushed Roman tiles and lime putty.

Where necessary, friable wall tops were capped with lime mortar; elsewhere grass and plant seed was sown to create a soft wall top consisting of shallow rooted but binding plants to protect the walls whilst allowing their damp interiors to breathe.

To complete the site for visitor presentation a monumental programme of landscaping was carried out. The final open areas of the excavations were backfilled with soil and the interiors of the monuments were filled with gravel sourced from dredging deposits along the shore of Lake Butrint.

The Nymphaeum and Aqueduct Piers

The nymphaeum and four adjacent aqueduct piers were selected as the focus of a conservation training scheme during June and July. Five workmen and women from the Butrint National Park were included in the project to embed the skills in the Park staff and local workers.

Located on a paved street leading to the tower gate, the nymphaeum is dated to the 2nd century AD. It was filled from the aqueduct via a cistern to its rear and originally contained statues of Dionysus, Apollo and a lost third statue in three niches. Prior to beginning the practical conservation, a thorough structural record of the building's construction and restoration history was made: both Ugojini and Hoxha's Institute of Monuments had left heavy marks on the fabric of the monument.

Thick moss and lichen settlements on the roof, walls and podium of the nymphaeum were treated chemically. Soil-filled lacunae in the superstructure were cleaned, filled with a replica *cocciopesto* mortar and finished with sympathetic grey sandy mortar. Problems with the roof, the podium, the side of the cistern, the bases of two of the niches and cracks on the internal and external walls of the monument were all addressed. The cistern's drains were flushed out and the bottom of the pool was cleared of vegetation and filled with layers of ceramics, stones and gravel to alleviate wetness. The aqueduct piers were treated to the same first aid conservation. Surrounding woodland was thinned to allow more light and deter moss and plant growth. Waterlogged ground around the bases of the piers and nymphaeum was levelled, a layer of ceramics deposited, and a covering of gravel applied to aid drainage and enhance visitor appeal. A list of final recommendations was drawn up covering the structural stability of both the nymphaeum and the aqueduct piers and the effects the environment has upon it.

Other work carried out included analysing the form of cracks in the basilica and selectively cleaning and filling them. Elsewhere glass slides were mounted across active cracks to monitor structural stability and direction of movement. A de-vegetation follow-up on the successful conservation and presentation of the triconch palace and late antique city wall in 2005 was carried out by Park work teams, accompanied by identification and treatment training for problem tree growth. Finally, lists of best practices were drawn up governing the use of herbicides, tool types and backfilling procedures and the correct treatment of different vegetation species and soils where they adversely affect monuments.



Mosaic in the Vrina Plain villa



COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE

One of the most exciting developments of 2006 was the setting up of the Community Enterprise and Development Project funded by the Philanthropic Collaborative. We are extremely grateful to William Dietel for his part in providing the funding for this project.

The aim of this project was twofold: firstly to help the inhabitants of the villages on the Vrina Plain benefit economically through their proximity to the archaeological site of Butrint; and secondly to increase their awareness of the site and their role in its continued preservation. In the villages nearest to site, Vrina and Shën Dëlli, poverty levels are among the highest in the country with the average family income being a mere \$180 a month. Living standards in the villages are low, educational standards poor and employment opportunities minimal. The local schools use the site as a destination for a summer outing, but they do not use it educationally in any way. Furthermore, many of the villagers have moved to the area within the past fifteen years so have little awareness of the significance of the site and no historical attachment to it.

A major element of this project was the production of handicrafts to be sold in

the community run shop inside the site which has, in the past, suffered from offering only a limited range of products. Our initiative included consultations with the local villagers and recruitment from them of new producers, improvements to the community shop, a study tour around similar sites in Albania and a handicraft training programme. In October, two international specialists in handicrafts were selected to undertake a week-long training course at Shën Dëlli village for the project's handicraft producers. The training offered practical assistance in fostering the traditional skills of approximately 40 local craft producers in the villages of the Butrint National Park. The training was based on the concept that creativity and constant innovation, as well as attention to customer demand, is essential. The training endeavoured to help the villagers look at their environment and adapt their traditional practices to modern tastes. The consultants drew on the richness of the Park and encouraged the participants to integrate the motifs and images of the archaeological finds into their work. The training exceeded all expectations: over 55 people took part from all age groups during training sessions that lasted up to 12 hours. The local response demonstrated that there is huge interest in learning new skills with many trainees being exposed to modern art tools and techniques for the first time. Further craft training programmes in 2007 will develop skills in felt making, ceramic production, embroidered fabrics and carpets and wood carving.



The new ticket office



Honey extraction demonstration



Folk dancing at the Agricultural Fair

The range of products to be sold in the community shop has been bolstered by the produce from two small agricultural projects which were initiated this year; honey and dried herbs produced in the villages of the Vrina Plain, attractively packaged and with tailor-made and informative labels, were well received by tourists.

Other elements of the Community Project were the Open Day and Agricultural Fair, held on July 16th, and the Schools Programme. These were both aimed at raising awareness and strengthening the relationship between the Park and its neighbours. The Agricultural Fair was held alongside the triangular castle and provided the local farmers with a chance to show and sell their produce. It also had the benefit of encouraging tourists to cross the Vivari Channel and explore the monuments in the south of the Park. The Open Day gave free entry to everyone living within the boundaries of the Park and was attended by about 500 people who enjoyed free tours, boat rides and live folk music. The day concluded with sporting events in the late afternoon and evening. A huge amount of goodwill was created by these activities which will help the Butrint National Park and the Butrint Foundation in its relationships with the local community in the future. It is intended that the Agricultural Fair and Open Day will become an annual event.

The aim of the Schools Programme is to introduce Butrint into the curriculum of local schools in order to increase the pupils' understanding of the importance of the site and its role in their history and their future. To this end we have been working on the production of a school activity book, based on the main monuments in the site, and a site visit booklet, both of which will be distributed

to every school child in the four schools on the Vrina Plain in May 2007. The school activity book is designed to make the children think about the site by getting them involved in activities such as mask-making, dressing up and paper mosaic making. The site visit booklet will give them focus when they visit the site by requiring them to read and digest the information on the panels. We also hope to have an inter-school drama competition in the theatre.

The project invested in tourist infrastructure and services in such a way that both the Park and the community would benefit. A ticket office was built at the entrance to the site to enable the Park management to better cope with the demands of the ever-increasing tourist numbers. The ticket office has proved a great benefit and has helped in the on-going process of modernising the ticketing system at Butrint. Two boats were equipped and boatmen trained to provide boat tours on the lake whilst a number of villagers on the Vrina Plain were encouraged to offer bed and breakfast accommodation. In 2007, in collaboration with the tourist officer of the Butrint National Park, a concerted effort will be made through targeted promotion to increase the number of independent travellers visiting Butrint.

The Community Enterprise and Development Project has been a resounding success so far and has already succeeded in its objectives of raising awareness in the community and spreading prosperity to the local communities. It is a project which extends the significance and importance of our work at Butrint and it provides a model which we hope will be imitated throughout Albania in the coming years.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The Field School

In July 2006 a further 32 students participated in the basic archaeological field training school at Butrint, hosted as part of the large open area excavations on the Vrina Plain. This brings the total number of those who have participated since the inception of the programme in 2000 to over 310. The Butrint Foundation's excavation schools remain the primary means by which Albanian university students are introduced to contemporary field techniques; the annual over-subscription demonstrates the positive benefit and unrivalled opportunity that the Butrint course brings to the emerging generation of Albanian archaeologists.

The emphasis of the programme this year was on providing an extended period of time for each student to absorb and practise the techniques that they had been taught. The new first-year student intake, drawn from the Universities of Elbasan, Gjirokastra and Tirana, together with international students participating from Sofia and Istanbul, spent 20 days in the excavation. Returning programme alumni had up to four full weeks working in the principal excavations with foreign professional archaeologists. The additional length of time provided in 2006 was clearly of great benefit to the entire student group. The 2006 group showed greater general progress and better understanding of technical procedures than previous intakes with certain individuals demonstrating significant development and potential.

Providing enhanced opportunities for more advanced Albanian students and recent graduates to gain experience of managing and teaching students was also a key aim of the 2006 programme. This has been a long-term goal of the student training initiative and was fully realised for the first time in 2006. Under the direction of Nevila Molla, three Area Supervisors were engaged: Valbona Hysa, Sinoida Martellozi, and Gjergj Vinjahu. All four are graduates of previous Butrint training schools and are either now working as professional archaeologists or undertaking post-graduate study.

MA Scholarship

Nevila Molla successfully completed a Masters Specialisation course at the University of Siena (Grosseto) and our thanks go to the Packard Humanities Institute for supporting her studies. The course, *The management of archaeological data through information technology: landscape and medieval archaeology*, ran from January 2006 to January 2007.

A wide variety of techniques and their associated problems were examined including: photogrammetry, standing stratification, geophysics, geophysical prospection, conservation of buildings and objects, geographical information systems, aerial photography, archeometric techniques and heritage management issues.

The course culminated in a 25,000 word thesis entitled *The Great Basilica at Butrint, a Study of its Architecture through Archaeology*. This was completed and successfully submitted in January 2007. The study reassesses the historical sequence of the great basilica at Butrint, one of the principal visible monuments of the city, and a building that has been studied on several occasions in the past. This new survey employed a photogrammetric and stratigraphic analysis of the structure producing the most comprehensive documentation of the building so far. This will prove of considerable value in future conservation programmes, but more significantly it has demonstrated that the church is substantially a late antique complex with only minimal medieval restorations and interventions. Previously it had been thought that the arcades of the nave had been entirely reconstituted in the middle ages together with other changes. Thus Butrint proves to have one of the most remarkable and almost intact basilica churches of its time in the whole region. The study is being prepared for publication.

It is hoped that the outcomes of this programme will be fed back into the wider sphere of Albanian archaeology through a series of training and lecture courses offered to Albanian universities as well as major practical benefits in terms of ongoing research and conservation programmes at Butrint, Gjirokastra and elsewhere.

Student training dig





Ugolini Tower exhibition

VISITOR FACILITIES

Butrint National Park Guide Training

With the support of a grant from the Philanthropic Collaborative we were able to embark on a series of training programmes for guides at Butrint and Gjirokastra. As visitor numbers increase in Butrint and other Albanian sites, the need for high quality local guiding services becomes more pressing.

The growing number of tourist organisations within Albania, the gradual provision of a legislative framework and the formation of a national association of guides all indicate that tour guiding in Albania is now being taken seriously, although its critical position is still not fully understood.

Groups of up to 12 students, including the entire guide staff of a local Saranda tour agent, were introduced to the theory and practice of effective and safe guiding. The courses covered comportment, designing an itinerary, presentation, interaction with guests and subject knowledge. The participants were required to undertake practical exercises in presentation and guiding the rest of the group around selected monuments.

For the Gjirokastra group a session on first aid techniques was provided by the Albanian Red Cross. This is an area in which most Albanian tour guides are currently deficient and the increasing number of tourists visiting the country means that some elementary training in these matters is urgently required.

Often underestimated, guides are the public face of an historic site like Butrint and at present visitors get an experience which is variable in quality. Future efforts by the Butrint Foundation are likely to be run in collaboration with other Albanian and international bodies to ensure a uniformity of standards and practice in this vital field.

Ugolini Tower Exhibition

The grant from the Philanthropic Collaborative also enabled the Butrint Foundation to create a fitting photographic exhibition and tribute to the first archaeological excavations at Butrint in the 1920s/30s. This necessitated building work on the roof of the "Ugolini Tower" in the castle on the acropolis and renovation of the inside of the tower where the exhibition is now mounted and open daily. The exhibition to Luigi Ugolini and his team of Italian archaeologists includes contemporary archive film footage, black and white photographs of the excavations and information panels. It is an interesting and popular part of the Butrint story and the exhibition has been well received. In addition, a small proportion of the grant was used to fund a second exhibition of aerial photography by para-glider Alket Islami entitled *Albania from the Air*. The purpose of the exhibition was to encourage would-be tourists to Butrint to travel more widely into the interior of Albania. It is hoped that the 25 stunning landscapes shots will go on display in Tirana, Butrint and Gjirokastra in 2007.



The Baptistery and early Christian Butrint

By the 5th century AD Christianity was flourishing at Butrint and the city had its own bishop. The Baptistery and the Great Basilica (further down the path) were constructed in the early 5th century. The Baptistery was discovered in 1926 by the Italian Archaeological mission. It is the second largest baptistery in the Eastern Roman Empire, the largest being that of Hagia Sofia in Istanbul. Every aspect of the architecture and decoration of the Baptistery is symbolic of the baptismal rite, with the fountain on the far side of the Baptistery representing the fountain of eternal life. The intricate brightly coloured mosaic has 'representations of land (animals), air (birds), and water (fish), symbolising aspects of Christian salvation. The attention of the visitor crossing the threshold of the main entrance is held by two large peacocks in a vine growing from a great vase. The peacocks symbolise paradise and immortality, and the vase and grapes, the Eucharist and the blood of Christ.

VI
AD
CENTURY

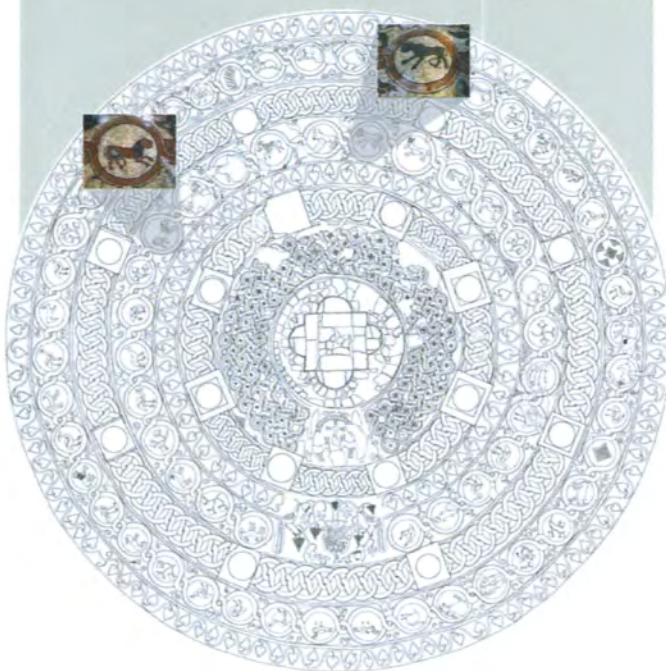


Byzantine Period

Iconography of the Baptistery

Plans from the Baptistery

Aerial photographs



ARCHIVE DEVELOPMENT

With the generous support of the Due Heinz Trust, a website about Butrint and a digital archive of the archaeological and research material will establish accessible resources for the Butrint Foundation's publication programme, future generations of Albanian scholars and the general public.

The digital archive is now an integral resource for the excavation and post-excavation work. The structure of the database provides a fully searchable platform from which to correlate both archaeological and archival research material. Managed by Christian Biggi, and with technical consultancy provided by the York Archaeological Trust, the system continues to be developed to afford the seamless integration of diverse materials and data pertaining to the vast arch of Butrint's history.

The Butrint website (www.butrint.org) is intended for a general audience, from potential visitors and schoolteachers, to interested individuals as well as academics seeking further information. The primary aim of the website is to convey the evocative history and beauty of Butrint, setting it in its spectacular environmental and archaeological context. For this, the design by Daniel Wrightson and the range of photographs commissioned this year - in particular, detailed interactive images of the Butrint museum, environmental and landscape studies and aerial views - have proved invaluable.

Following the model established in the recent site and museum panels, the website will serve as a compelling link between a virtual and an actual visit to Butrint. Tours of the site and the museum, the environment and the region, alongside the modern history of Butrint, form the main outline of the website. A series of secondary menu bars offer further information on individual monuments, periods, places and people that together inform the visitor of the nature of the site. In this way each virtual visit will be a personal experience where the individual can choose what to view and which route to take through the city. The website is bi-lingual in format (Albanian and English) and includes practical information about Butrint and other nearby sites for anyone planning an actual visit to Butrint and to Albania in general.



The Venetian Tower on the Vivari Channel

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' STATEMENT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

We have examined the summarised financial statements of the Butrint Foundation set out on page 20.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the annual review containing summarised financial statements in accordance with 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' Annual Report. We also read the other information contained in the annual review and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 1999/6 "The auditors statement on the summary financial statement" issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

OPINION

In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Trustees' Report of the Butrint Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2006.

Saffery Champness 14 June 2007
Registered Auditors
Lion House
Red Lion Street
WC1R 4GB

TRUSTEES' STATEMENT

These summarised accounts may not contain sufficient information to allow a full understanding of the financial affairs of the Butrint Foundation. For further information the full audited accounts should be consulted – copies are available from the Butrint Foundation, 29 St James's Place, London SW1A 1NR. The full accounts have been audited by Saffery Champness and received an unqualified opinion. They were approved by the trustees on DATE and will be submitted to the Charity Commission.

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE (Chairman)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2006 Total £	2005 Total £
Incoming resources				
Incoming resources from generated funds				
Voluntary income	202,030	551,525	753,555	739,258
Investment income	2,486	6,138	8,624	7,226
Incoming resources from charitable activities	54	-	54	233
Total incoming resources	204,570	557,663	762,233	746,717
Resources expended				
Cost of generating funds				
Cost of generating voluntary income	50,929	-	50,929	37,693
Charitable activities				
- Archaeology	115,464	415,685	531,149	501,223
- Conservation	10,787	52,502	63,289	83,868
- Community Enterprise	7,422	36,123	43,545	-
- Research projects	11,738	57,134	68,872	57,300
- Publications	1,565	7,616	9,181	-
- Visitor facilities	2,234	10,874	13,108	86,506
- Scholarships and bursaries	2,277	11,083	13,360	929
Governance costs	9,525	-	9,525	8,067
Total resources expended	211,941	591,017	802,958	775,586
Net (outgoing resources) before transfers	(7,371)	(33,354)	(40,725)	(28,869)
Gross transfers between funds	10,932	(10,932)	-	-
(Losses) on revaluation of foreign currency	(1,031)	(57)	(1,088)	18,074
Net movement in funds	2,530	(44,343)	(41,813)	(10,795)
Total funds brought forward	89,493	160,565	250,058	260,853
Total funds carried forward	92,023	116,222	208,245	250,058

The Statement of Financial Activities contains all recognised gains and losses for the year, which all relate to continuing activities

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	2006		2005	
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets		981		-
Current Assets				
Sundry debtors	29,250		35,146	
Cash at bank and in hand	293,863		316,081	
Total current assets	<u>323,113</u>		<u>351,227</u>	
Liabilities				
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:				
Accruals	52,730		15,542	
Other creditors	63,119		85,627	
	<u>115,849</u>		<u>101,169</u>	
Net current assets		207,264		250,058
Total net assets		<u>208,245</u>		<u>250,058</u>
Funds				
Unrestricted		92,023		89,493
Restricted		116,222		160,565
		<u>208,245</u>		<u>250,058</u>

TRUSTEES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE (Chairman)

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, KG

Martine D'Anglejan-Chatillon

Sir Jocelyn Stevens, CVO

Jessica Douglas-Home

The Hon. Emmy Rothschild

BUTRINT FOUNDATION STAFF

Daniel Renton (Director)

Rupert Smith (Director)

Prof. Richard Hodges (Scientific Director)

Alison Ferrary (Administrator)

PUBLICATIONS IN 2006

Hodges, R. (2006) *Eternal Butrint. A Unesco World Heritage Site in Albania*. London, General Penne Publishing. ISBN 1-905680-01-5.

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Crowson, A. *Venetian Butrint*. Tirana. Butrint Foundation (Forthcoming 2007)

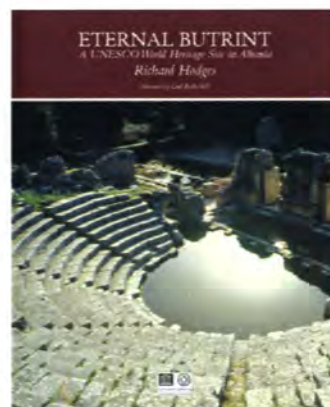
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Hodges, R. *Saranda, Ancient Onchesmos, A short history and guide*. Tirana, Migjeni (Forthcoming 2007)

Hodges, R., Bowden, W. and Lako, K. (eds) *Butrint: Excavations at the Triconch Palace*. (Forthcoming 2007)

A full list of Butrint Foundation publications can be downloaded for free at <http://www.butrintfound.dial.pipex.com>



* Available from the Butrint Foundation London office. Please see <http://www.butrintfound.dial.pipex.com> for price and payment details.

** Electronic versions of these publications can be downloaded for free at <http://www.butrintfound.dial.pipex.com>.



Front cover: The Baptistery at Butrint Above: Butrint and the Vivari Channel Back cover: Details of the Baptistery and view of Butrint
Photographs by Brian Donovan, Michael Grayley, Alket Islami, Martin Smith, Ilir Gjipali, Massimo Zanfini
and members of the Butrint Foundation team. All images © The Butrint Foundation

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