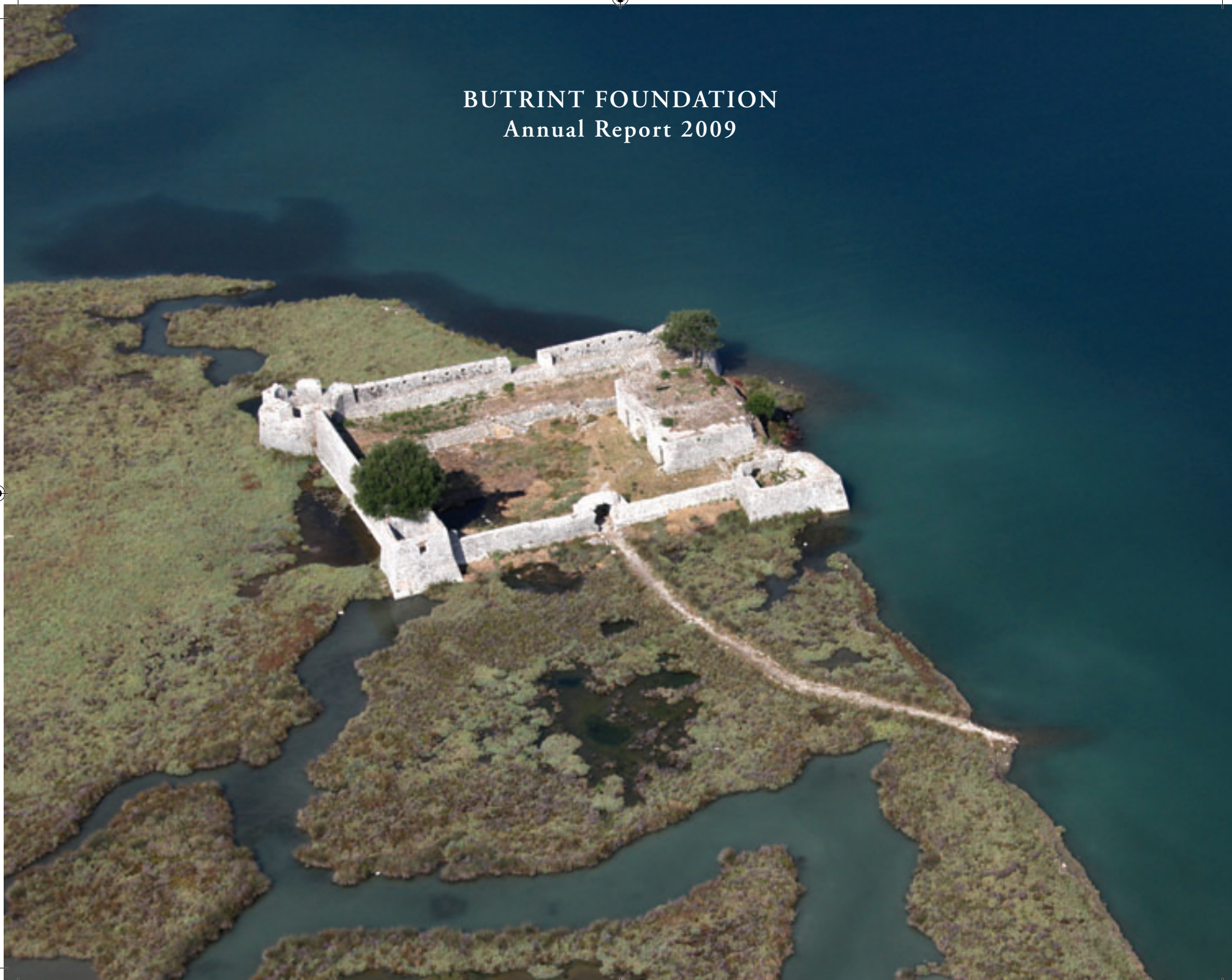


# BUTRINT FOUNDATION

## Annual Report 2009



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View of Ali Pasha's Castle and Vrina Plain

## 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



Bronze Age ritual vessels from Çuka e Aitoit



Venetian glazed bowl from a grave at the Acropolis Basilica



Byzantine spouted vessels from the Western Defences

## TRUSTEES' FOREWORD

2009 was a year in which Trustees took stock of the Foundation's work at Butrint and sought to refine a strategy for the long term.

The Director's report covers in detail the many activities of the Foundation undertaken at Butrint in furtherance of the Foundation's objectives of conserving and presenting the Butrint site for the benefit of all. Certain important studies were completed on the basilica on the Acropolis and on Ali Pasha's Castle. The tenth annual training excavation took place - something of a milestone. On a less happy note it is disturbing to report the widening of the public road through the Butrint National Park, despite protests made at the highest level.

The Foundation has been working in Albania for 17 years. Butrint is recognized as being one of the great archaeological sites in Europe. We are proud to have played a part in its conservation and study. We have always aimed to assist the Butrint National Park Authorities to develop their own systems of care, conservation and maintenance. This year we have taken a long hard look at how best to assist them in doing this, so that the Park Authorities can continue to carry on their vital work, necessary to conserve the site, manage the woodlands and study the archaeology of Butrint and its environs. We hope in 2010 to sign a Memorandum of Understanding, currently in draft form outlining the way forward with the Albanian Authorities.

In keeping with recent legislation, we have also started the process of converting the Foundation into a charitable company limited by guarantee. We hope to be

able to report next year that this process is completed and the draft Memorandum of Understanding has been signed.

The Foundation has once again been supported by a number of committed donors and, on behalf of our fellow Trustees, we would like to pay tribute to them. 2009 was the tenth year, for example, of generous grants from the Packard Humanities Institute, which have enabled our archaeological excavations and surveys to continue as well as the post-excavation research and the publication programme. The Foundation also received gifts from Malcolm Wiener which supported the work on researching the prehistoric environs of Butrint and the Howard and Nancy Marks Fund, which has allowed us to conserve the monuments and manage the woodlands at Butrint over the past three years. Mr Jonathan Klein's donation greatly assisted our conservation work.

Sadly, we regret to report that Sarah Jennings, who had studied the glass finds from Butrint since 2000, died after a short illness. It is a loss for the wider archaeological community and members of the Butrint team in particular.

Finally, we would like to record our grateful thanks to Rupert Smith, the previous Director who left in 2008, his successor Brian Ayers, and our Scientific Director, Professor Richard Hodges, for the valuable and creative work which they and their colleagues past and present have undertaken so unstintingly.

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, KG

## DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Butrint Foundation continued to sponsor a wide range of activities in 2009, building upon its achievements in the four principal fields of archaeological research, conservation, training and community development work. As always, it did so through partnerships with Albanian institutions and colleagues and with the support of generous sponsorship.

The significance of the Albanian partnerships is that, as well as assisting the Butrint Foundation to deliver its own objectives, such work is designed to lead towards a sustainable future for Butrint. As an example, both the on-site conservation work and the compilation of a detailed monuments' condition survey were undertaken in close association with the Butrint National Park. The aim was and remains to assist the Park to develop its own systems of care, conservation and maintenance.

This approach was further developed during 2009 following a decision by the Butrint Foundation Trustees to create a new strategic plan for the Foundation. The plan comprised five key objectives: completing the publication and archiving programme; completing the current conservation programme; the development and strengthening of community enterprise and awareness; the implementation of training programmes; and finally the provision of support towards the World Heritage Site at Butrint. These points are now being discussed with the Albanian authorities and will be incorporated into a Memorandum of Understanding, currently in draft. The Trustees also decided to take advantage of recent legislation and convert the Foundation into a charitable company limited by guarantee.

All objectives saw progress during the year. As well as publications produced (see list at the end of this report), major progress was made on the monograph publication of the excavations of the Triconch Palace. This report will be published in early 2011. Conservation work continued on the channel-side wall but also at locations such as the Great Basilica. Community work included continued support for the Community Shop and the planting of trees in the hinterland of Butrint. A training programme was operated successfully by the Albanian Heritage Foundation in partnership with the Foundation. Advice and documents were produced for the Butrint National Park on Management Plan best practice.

None of this would have been possible without the continued support of the Foundation's sponsors. Foremost amongst these has been the remarkable partnership for archaeological research, survey, excavation, synthesis, publication

work and archiving with the Packard Humanities Institute which completed its ten year duration in December 2009. The Butrint Foundation would have been unable to achieve many of its objectives without this dedicated and exceptionally generous partnership. Very grateful thanks in particular are due to Dr David Packard for his commitment to the Foundation's work.

Conservation of the monuments of Butrint continued to be supported in 2009 by a generous grant from the Howard and Nancy Marks Fund. The *Community Enterprise and Development Programme* also continued to receive similarly generous funding from the Philanthropic Collaborative. As always, the Butrint Foundation remains extremely grateful to all its donors for their dedicated support.

The Foundation's care for Butrint takes many forms. Its desire to enhance understanding of the monuments and thereby the history of the site was enhanced in 2009 by excavation at the Western Defences. Visitor appreciation of the monuments was assisted by management of the vegetation as well as conservation of wall fabric so that new pathways and vistas were opened up (one such pathway now exists alongside the channel perimeter wall). Staff training has been developed, particularly for conservation. Reinstatement of boat trips to Ali Pasha's Castle has expanded the tourist 'offer'. Woodland planting has been undertaken in consultation with local stakeholders so as both to provide appropriate cover in locations where it is needed and to reinstate an element of the historic landscape.

Boat tour to Ali Pasha's Castle





Mursia and lake

A particular concern in 2009 was fire prevention. The tree canopy is one of the delights, but also one of the dangers, of Butrint. The Foundation set out procedures for visitor evacuation in the event of fire, provided training for Park staff to ensure familiarity with the procedures, introduced liaison with the Saranda Fire Brigade, obtained designs for and funded the manufacture of fire beaters, and purchased a siren to enable alarms to be sounded. More needs to be done, not least the installation of an efficient and effective pumping system capable of drawing water from the Vivari Channel and reaching all parts of the site (an infrastructure development which it is hoped that the Park will support), but a good start has been made.

Such fire prevention work is, of course, the sort of activity which would be covered by a modern system of management planning within the National Park. The Foundation continues to provide assistance to the Park on its planning processes. Advice was taken from ICCROM in 2009 following which three advisory and guidance papers were prepared for Park officials to assist the development of a suite of clear policies, procedures and practice. The necessity for these became obvious towards the end of the year, when construction work was undertaken on a new pumping station directly opposite the main Butrint site and without any prior archaeological excavation nor any consultation on design and setting. More seriously, it became clear that major road building works were planned through both the National Park and the World Heritage Site, again without prior consultation or historic environment survey.

Allied to support for the development of management processes, the Foundation is also urging the adoption of a five year programme of conservation within a quinquennial review process. Agreement was reached in principle with the Albanian Minister of Culture but the programme remains to be implemented. The Foundation's own conservation and maintenance work thus remains very important if the site is not to decline.

The Foundation believes strongly that long-term sustainability for Butrint lies in fostering a sense of ownership within local communities, demonstrating the economic, social and cultural value of the site by ensuring that it becomes an integral part of local life. This aim is greatly assisted by the Foundation's local agent, Smirald Kola. It is he who talks to the shepherds, forms links with local mayors, ensures close dialogue with officers of the National Park, co-ordinates training programmes for local producers and participation in artisan fairs, oversees maintenance teams, and works with local schools. In 2009, he not only organised much of the training schedule for craftsmen and others involved in the European Union project but he also ensured participation by local producers in the Gjirokastra Artisan Fair where they won first prize for best locally-produced product. The success of much of the Foundation's work rests on Smirald's shoulders. Grateful thanks are given to him.

Each of the programmes of the Butrint Foundation requires direction and this was provided in 2009 by a variety of people. The Scientific Director for the archaeological programme remains Richard Hodges who continues to give great encouragement and enthusiasm to all projects. Conservation is overseen by René Rice who devises detailed programmes and works to ensure their implementation by a mixture of Foundation and Albanian staff. Oversight of the training programme is provided by Oliver Gilkes with his good humour and understanding. The post-excavation programme is being steered by Will Bowden. The publication process itself is in the hands of Inge Lyse Hansen who ensures efficient production of volumes to a high standard. Project management on site is co-ordinated by Jerry O'Dwyer. Administration and archaeological project management is undertaken by Andy Crowson. All these people comprise a formidable cadre and are themselves supported by team members in Albania, the UK and elsewhere.

The activities of the Butrint Foundation rely on the support of the Albanian authorities. The Foundation benefits from regular meetings in Tirana with the Minister of Culture Ferdinand Xhaferaj, his Director of National Heritage Ols Lafi, the Director of the Institute of Archaeology Shpresa Gjongecaj and her Assistant Director Ilir Gjipali. Local contact is maintained with the Director of the Butrint National Park Ylli Cerova and his staff as well as with the local representative of the Institute of Archaeology Dhimitër Çondi. Thanks must be given to them all. Particular thanks go to the Director of the Albanian Heritage Foundation, Diana Ndrenika, who provides welcome support to the Foundation.

Sarah Jennings 1947-2009



The Butrint team felt great sadness in September when news arrived of the death of Sarah Jennings who had worked closely with the project for ten years. She was a much-loved and respected colleague, one with whom the Director worked on material from Norwich some 30 years ago. She was a senior officer with English Heritage as well as a participant in projects in Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon and, of course, Albania. A leading specialist in glass studies, Sarah was a friendly and engaging person who wore her scholarship lightly and brought unique knowledge to Butrint's fine assemblage of ancient and medieval glassware. She will be much missed.

While the needs of the site are often paramount, publication of the Foundation's work remains a cornerstone of its activity. Volumes on Hellenistic and Roman Butrint and the fortifications of the city were published in 2009, the latter being launched at the Academy of Sciences in Tirana. Dissemination of the Foundation's work also took place through public lectures and presentations to conferences. As examples, Butrint featured in the session entitled 'An international affair' at the UK Institute for Archaeologists annual conference at Torquay while a presentation on the work of the Foundation was given to the Board of *Cultural Heritage without Borders*, the Swedish organisation working in Bosnia & Herzegovina and Kosovo as well as in Albania. Wider publication included a feature on the BBC's website thereby broadening hugely awareness of the work of the Foundation (see <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/7978443.stm>). In addition, there was coverage of Butrint in specialist magazines such as *Green Places* of the Landscape Design Trust and *Expedition*, the prestigious high quality publication produced by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology where the winter 2009 issue was largely devoted to the site and the work of the Foundation.

Publication has the benefit of assisting audience development. It helps to create and maintain the 'virtuous circle', one where greater knowledge of Butrint leads to a desire to know more; this desire encourages research; research brings greater understanding; enhanced understanding informs conservation and presentation; better conservation and presentation brings greater knowledge to a wider public - and so the cycle begins again. Fostering this cycle is a key part of providing Butrint with a sustainable future. Linking that cycle to developments in local management policies, procedures and practice is critical for the future of both Butrint and its environs. The site and its setting are facing unprecedented pressures which can only be contained by continued vigilance and the implementation of good practice as characterised by the Foundation.

A final set of thanks must therefore be offered to the Trustees of the Butrint Foundation, particularly to Lord Rothschild and Lord Sainsbury, for their steadfast support both of the objectives of the Foundation and of the efforts of their officers to uphold those objectives.

Brian Ayres FSA *Director*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### Introduction

Whilst the Butrint Foundation maintains an active, year-round presence at Butrint promoting its community, development, outreach and conservation projects, the majority of its archaeological research, presentation and on-site training initiatives are concentrated into the summer months. The Foundation's archaeological projects in 2009 were carried out over 11 weeks from early May until late July. Some 67 archaeologists, material specialists and students took part in a varied programme of excavation, survey, research and training, which also provided seasonal employment for numerous people from villages in and around the Butrint National Park.

The summer programme comprised several small excavations and surveys undertaken in and around the World Heritage Site. In addition, much of the season was devoted to the huge task of completing our understanding of the finds from the many excavations between 2000-8 to finalise the overall study of Butrint as a major place in the Adriatic Sea region. The projects were pursued within the long-standing and successful partnership established with the specialists of the Albanian Institute of Archaeology and the Butrint National Park.

The summer season's archaeological excavations and surveys were directed and given sharp focus by the Butrint Foundation's Scientific Director, Richard Hodges, in affiliation with Shpresa Gjongecaj and Ilir Gjipali of the Albanian Institute of Archaeology and Ylli Cerova of the Butrint National Park. The archaeology projects were developed and managed by Andrew Crowson and maintained by Oliver Gilkes (both Butrint Foundation), in conjunction with Dhimitër Çondi of the Institute of Archaeology and Butrint National Park Archaeology Officer, Erjona Qilla.

Following extensive previous research into the prehistoric origins of Butrint in the area to the south of the city, a new survey was undertaken of Bronze Age and Iron Age sites in the city's northern environs and around the ancient site of Phoenice led by Ilir Gjipali and David Bescoby (Butrint Foundation) with support from Karen Francis (Butrint Foundation). The excavation of a bath-house and small mausoleum, elements within a small Roman villa complex on the Vrina Plain, formed the centrepiece of the Butrint archaeological field school, which was directed by a team from the Albanian Heritage Foundation (see *Training*). To conclude the survey work begun at the Acropolis Basilica in



Bronze Age site at Krongji

2007 and to cement interpretations of its morphology and dating, Simon Greenslade (Butrint Foundation), with support from Sarah Leppard (Butrint Foundation) and Alessandro Sebastiani (University of Siena), excavated and re-recorded a number of trenches first cut by Luigi Ugolini.

Analysis and sequencing of the structural fabric and ground plan at a second religious centre - the Church of the Forty Martyrs above Saranda - headed by John Mitchell (University of East Anglia) with assistance from Nevila Molla (University of Siena), Sarah Leppard and Simon Greenslade, enabled an exciting new interpretation of this extraordinary monument. In Butrint, Solinda Kamani (Butrint Foundation) unravelled the contentious issue of phasing the wall lines at the Western Defences through careful excavation. Away from the main archaeological site, the channel-mouth Venetian and Ottoman fortress of Ali Pasha's Castle and its Venetian hinterland was subjected to an impressive survey - the first detailed analytical recording project here for more than 25 years - conducted by a team from the University of Granada led by Jose Cristobal Carvajal Lopez.

The excavations and surveys were supported by the Butrint Foundation's digital recording, mapping and archiving projects. Measured surveys were made of all new areas of investigation and fresh survey data was further generated as elements of the Butrint site were cleared by vegetation management teams. The all-important task of locating the excavations and surveys by total station theodolite was undertaken by John Percival (Butrint Foundation). Complementary photogrammetric imaging, which is now employed as a fundamental tool to record condition and enhance interpretation of monuments at Butrint, was provided by Nevila Molla. David Bescoby managed the newly upgraded and expanded Project geographical information system that hosts the electronic survey data, carried out all GPS surveys and continued his on-going research into past regional environments and land use. The Butrint Foundation's Integrated Archaeological Database and electronic archive for assimilating the fieldwork and research data was managed by Sarah Leppard with data mounting by Amy Culwick (Butrint Foundation).

Site offices and laboratories for the material specialists were established at the nearby town of Ksamili. These were managed adroitly by Sabina Veseli (Institute of Archaeology) supported by Valbona Hoxha (Butrint Foundation). Logistics in support of the specialists were provided by Dawn Gooney (University of Glasgow) and Sarah Leppard. Bronze and Iron Age ceramics were analysed by Sarah Lima (University of Cincinnati) to try to locate local production centres, the origins of ceramic traditions and possible trade and technology routes. The Hellenistic and vast Roman pottery assemblages were studied stoically by the indefatigable Paul Reynolds (University of Barcelona) assisted by Emanuele Vaccaro (University of Siena) and Maxine Anastasi (University of Malta). Joanita Vroom (University of Sheffield) studied the post-Roman pottery groups.

Special finds of metalwork, bone and stone from the current and past excavations were recorded and analysed by John Mitchell. Elio Hobdari (Albanian Institute of Monuments) carried out metrical recording and stylistic analysis of architectural fragments discovered at the Acropolis Basilica. Sarah Jennings (English Heritage) studied assemblages of vessel, mosaic and window glass which were catalogued by Ellie Brook (Wessex Archaeology). Objects were stabilised and conserved for display and longer-term storage by Pippa Pearce (British Museum). Todd Fenton with Carolyn Hurst (both Michigan State University) carried out examination of human skeletal remains for the Butrint Physical Anthropology Project, including *in situ* assessment of unexcavated remains in graves discovered at the Acropolis Basilica. Faunal remains were studied by the Foundation's long standing animal

bone expert Adrienne Powell (University of Cardiff). Under direction from Adrienne, Valbona Hoxha processed archaeological soil samples and sorted and recorded plant and animal macrofossils for study by environmental specialists at the University of Nottingham.

Inge Lyse Hansen (Butrint Foundation) oversaw programming and quality control of object illustration and photography, and assembly of the paper and digital archive. Objects and ceramics were illustrated by Adelheid Heil, Julia Jarrett (both Butrint Foundation) and Patricia Caprino (University of Lecce). James Barclay-Brown (Butrint Foundation) carried out all photography of finds from the excavations and objects in the Butrint Museum to support the Foundation's publication programme.

Jerry O'Dwyer and Muzafer Lazë (both Butrint Foundation) expertly implemented the logistics for all of the Foundation's summer projects. The Butrint Museum stores were organised by Liri Shametaj and Evisa Gaçi (both Butrint Foundation). Agim and Meritan Çeliku maintained the site offices and provided 24-hour security for the materials stored there temporarily.

The field teams were supported by, and owe great thanks to, Smirald Kola, the Butrint Foundation Officer in Saranda for his negotiation and translation skills. Thanks are also due to our colleagues at the Albanian Heritage Foundation in Tirana, in particular Diana Ndrenika for her valuable advice and assistance throughout the summer projects. Finally, a debt of gratitude is owed to all of the temporary staff and volunteers whose hard work and dedication contributed greatly to ensuring the success of the Butrint 2009 field projects.

Excavation of a bath-house on the Vrina Plain



Mosaic fragment at the Acropolis Basilica





Left: Bronze Age fortifications at Kalaja e Hitos Right: Navaricë

### Prehistoric Environs survey

A wide-ranging survey was undertaken to locate and record prehistoric settlement remains within the Saranda district to the north of the Butrint National Park and in the valleys towards Gjirokastra. The survey forms the penultimate element of the Project's field research into prehistoric settlement and land use in ancient Chaonia (modern southwest Albania and northwest Greece). While prehistoric settlement within the immediate vicinity of Butrint is relatively well understood from previous investigations, such as at the Butrint Acropolis and the nearby Bronze Age settlements at Kalivo and Cape Stillo, the density and nature of such settlement within the wider region is far less well documented or appreciated. Of particular interest is the relationship between minor Middle-Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements and the emerging regional centres of Phoenice and Butrint.

A total of 14 known prehistoric sites were re-evaluated, including seven possible settlements flanking the wide coastal valley complex that extends northwards from Lake Butrint. Many of the sites were physically difficult to access, involving strenuous climbs and clearing dense thorny vegetation. The location of each site was fixed by GPS and mounted on the Butrint Foundation's new regional GIS mapping platform. GPS survey techniques were further employed to record in detail surviving extant structures at the sites, including wall circuits and internal buildings. Using this spatial data, it can be seen that the prehistoric sites tend to be located upon elevated ground, typically occupying the margins of the mountainous ranges that flank the coastline and the neighbouring Drinos Valley. In some instances, as recorded at Krongji, sites are characterised by a wall circuit encircling the summit of a prominent mountain, although more often they are located at lower altitudes on denuded hilltops and surrounded by extensive areas of upland plateau. In nearly all cases investigated, site locations provide a clear and often spectacular view of the lowland valley.

Sites at Navarice and Gjashnjar were selected for test pit excavation to gain dating, structural and functional evidence. The pottery finds recovered are of particular importance to the on-going and difficult study of ceramic chronologies in the Albanian Bronze and Iron Ages. Indeed, casual finds and stylistic assessment indicate that many of the sites investigated in 2009 may date from the Middle Bronze Age, while most contain some evidence suggestive of at least sporadic occupation during later periods. A large and previously unknown settlement site was located on the eastern flanks of the Kalases valley to the north of Saranda. The surviving ground plan indicates a proto-urban settlement of Iron Age date, comprising a large wall circuit encircling a steep acropolis with a smaller circuit enclosing the summit. A number of dwellings were also recorded below the acropolis along a series of terrace lines.

Although the majority of sites retain remnants of an enclosure wall (typically of a wide, irregular and un-bonded construction), variations in size, in site location and the lack of well-constrained chronological data prevent any unifying explanation of function. Attempts to interpret and classify these sites - which abound through the southern coastal mountains of the region - have exercised Albanian archaeologists over many years. It is most plausible that the sites performed a variety of functions: some served as places of refuge during times of stress; others could be explained in terms of seasonal transhumance and the exploitation of upland grazing resources; whilst yet others may represent more permanent dwelling sites.

### Roman bath-house and mausoleum

The Butrint archaeological training school was based for a seventh season on the Vrina Plain and for a second year on the site of a small Roman villa complex with attendant bath-house and mausoleum. A rectangular structure, part of the small villa and dated by associated pottery to the mid/late 2nd century AD, was located adjacent to the bath-house, but was found to be almost wholly built over and replaced by the mausoleum. Inclusion in the mausoleum of masonry originating from the bath-house indicates that it, too, had fallen out of use. Constructed of finely mortared masonry on a massive rammed stone and mortar plinth, the mausoleum appears to have comprised a barrel vaulted structure with a colonnaded portico adorned with four plastered tile columns. A construction date after the mid-2nd century, perhaps as late as the early 3rd century, is suggested from pottery evidence, particularly a fine Campanian Dressel type 2-4 amphora found in the portico.



The bath-house and skeleton

The mausoleum remained in use until well into the 6th century. The interior was filled with tombs: first, with elaborate grave structures including several sarcophagi; second, with a series of lesser interments inserted between the original graves. Grave goods - the few that survived grave robbing in the Middle Ages - included an iron buckle and a bronze earring. Burials then spread outside the walls of the mausoleum in a small funerary 'garden'. One such tomb contained the skeletons of three separate individuals. Later in the 6th century, a number of activities not associated with the mausoleum took place nearby. These included the construction of a kiln, which was subsequently buried by the collapse of the bath-house as the area fell into general disuse.

The mausoleum was comprehensively demolished at some point around the 12th or early 13th century, an activity connected with thick deposits of dumped rubbish that stretch into the excavated area from an as yet undiscovered medieval site. Finds from the medieval deposits suggest that this site may be very rich for the period: notable are fine painted and sgraffito wares, and a number of bronze objects. The fine pottery, together with earlier Byzantine coins and a lead seal of a Byzantine official, suggest the presence of a high-status settlement. This remarkable evidence marks the site out as very unusual. The 12th century is currently absent from Butrint's archaeological history, and yet, here, outside the ancient city on the Vrina Plain, lay a thriving site with fine material culture and significant outside contacts.

### Acropolis Basilica

The final planned phase of work at the small basilica, perched on the eastern tip of Butrint's acropolis, aimed at gaining a detailed understanding of the fabric and chronology of this significant building. A series of old trenches dug by Luigi Ugolini were re-opened in order to date the structural sequence and a study was made of architectural fragments found across the site.

Aside from a few stray fragments of archaic pottery, no structural evidence of buildings pre-dating the basilica was located, although it is entirely possible that any earlier buildings had been quarried as a source of stone for subsequent buildings. The earliest phase of the basilica dates from the late 5th or early 6th century AD when it consisted of a central nave flanked by aisles, each entered from a narthex at the west end and accessing an imposing triconch (three apses) arrangement at the east end. A large tomb placed directly inside the entrance to the narthex might be that of the basilica's principal benefactor.

Evidence suggests, however, that the basilica was badly damaged by fire not long after its construction. Following this event the basilica was renovated with a new mortar floor in the aisles, a fine mosaic was laid in the nave, triconch and narthex and an altar was set in front of the central triconch apse. Thereafter, the structure was beset by structural problems, but remedial work of in-filling internal arcades and doorways could not prevent a large part of the eastern acropolis slope slipping downhill, taking with it the southern part of the triconch in the mid/late 6th century.

Acropolis Basilica



During the late 13th - to early 14th century the shell of the ruined basilica was used as a cemetery. A number of graves were cut through the floors of the narthex, aisles and nave. Some graves were repeatedly re-used, containing multiple interments, with the remains of earlier individuals collected around the feet of the latest individual. Deposits of ceramic vessels were found in some of the graves. These included a fine proto-Maiolica dish from southern Italy interred with an infant and, nearby, a male adult was buried with the base of a jar placed upside down above his neck. The buried individuals may be part of the household living in the Angevin-period castle at the west end of the Acropolis at this time.

By the late 14th or early 15th century a new building was constructed on top of the stub walls of the nave and aisles of the former basilica. An upper floor, carried on piers set along the length of the nave, was accessed via a stair block. Numerous T-shaped iron nails found across the site are believed to derive from securing the first-floor timbers. The upper floor also gave access to an annex on the west side, supported by substantial timbers set in sockets cut into the bedrock.

This year's research, in conjunction with the assessment, survey and photogrammetry projects of 2007-08, provides new and significant insights to this important and prominent monument. The results are currently being prepared for publication, and on the ground, the basilica is being conserved. The area is being brought into the established circuit of visitor trails around the archaeological site and will, in the near future, be formally presented to the public.

### Church of the Forty Martyrs

The Church of the Forty Martyrs at Saranda represents a unique example of Christian and medieval architecture, and is undoubtedly one of the most important archaeological monuments of the region and beyond. Situated on a hilltop south of the modern settlement, it commands an unparalleled view over the town, its mountainous hinterland and the Straits of Corfu. Given its exceptional architectural and historical values, a detailed study and an adequate conservation scheme of the whole complex are rapidly required.

The series of initiatives to interpret this monument dates back to the early 20th century when it was described by travellers to the region. Luigi Maria Ugolini's photographs of the early 1930s show the church walls standing to almost roof level. The monument's current ruinous state is due to bombing during the Second World War. Small structures surrounding the church have been the focus of archaeological excavation carried out by the Institute of Archaeology since 2002



Aerial view of Church of the Forty Martyrs

and the Institute of Monuments continues a somewhat severe programme of consolidation and restoration. The Butrint Project has also taken an interest in the site and a new examination of the site took place in 2009 to better understand the puzzling configuration of the church and its historical chronology.

It is now evident that the monument was the fruit of an ambitious project that conceived an opulent basilica church of unusual design. The church consisted of a large single nave, each side of which was flanked by three conchs with entrances into the church, while a single large apse concluded its eastern end. The western part of the building consisted of a narthex built over a barrel-vaulted sub-structure. Below the west bay of the nave is an impressively articulated crypt, consisting of ten barrel-vaulted rooms of different dimensions and shape positioned around an annular passageway. Entrances in the passageway connected the crypt to a relic chamber with two relic tunnels. Fresco paintings decorated the walls of the rooms in the crypt and a possible dedicatory inscription in tile is incorporated into the stone masonry of the narthex sub-structure.

A striking feature of the building's exterior was the presence of a series of six inscriptions made of tiles. They are placed in the most prominent parts of the building and mention names of different donors that contributed to its construction. By eternally associating their names with the house of God they were thanked for offering the large financial resources that this major project must have required.

At a later date, a major remaking project was carried out in two distinct phases. While the crypt rooms were re-painted with vivid Biblical scenes, new structures were added to the church creating a larger complex. Two aisles were built flanking the sides of the basilica, with a new, covered entrance to the subterranean crypt. An exonarthex was added, which was accessed by a monumental staircase. The complex was enlarged further with the addition of a bath-house and possible hostelry buildings.

Establishing the original and subsequent construction events in this exceptional monument and determining its role in the region as an evidently remarkable religious building still remains a challenge. Was this a pilgrimage site or the place of privileged burial? What was the crypt's primary function? Were its rooms designed as chapels or tombs? Who influenced the architects who designed its unprecedented plan design and who were the donors? The study of the iconography, inscriptions and prosopography of the names could serve as fruitful means of determining the church's chronological and cultural spectrum. This structure clearly provided the inspiration for the Acropolis Basilica at Butrint and the wider regional and cultural context of the construction of the Church of the Forty Martyrs demands further study.

Excavation at the Western Defences



### Western Defences

The Western Defences comprised the principal landward fortification for late antique and medieval Butrint. Today, the defences appear as two parallel walls 14 m apart, with the inner wall fortified with three towers. The towers themselves have been the subject of excavation and research since 2004. This has produced a complete sequence of the late 5th-century construction, succeeding phases of occupation and revealed much about life and economy in Byzantine Butrint. The outer wall describes a sinuous length of *c.* 100 m, *c.* 1.90 m thick, but stands to a height of less than 2 m. It contains no evidence of towers, gates or other additional defences or entrances. A small trial excavation against the outer wall was carried out in 2009 in order to establish a precise date for its construction and its relationship to the wall with towers.

The excavation revealed that both the foundation and above-ground sections of the outer wall were assembled in rough courses constructed from re-used blocks and other *spolia*. The external face was finished in a more considered fashion, presumably to impress those outside the city's walls. Circular holes at close intervals describe the nature of the scaffold poles used to build the wall, which was executed in a single phase. A sequence of compacted deposits laid between the parallel walls provided a surface for a new thoroughfare.

Material evidence gained from the excavation, taken together with the characteristic construction technique dates the outer wall to the first decades of the 13th century. This was a time when, after partition of the Byzantine Empire following the Fourth Crusade in 1204, Butrint found itself incorporated within the territories of the Despotate of Epirus whose capital was at Arta. It was a period when the fortification of cities was vital to their sustainability, and one of Renewed defence construction at Butrint. The inner wall line of the Western Defences was restored during the same period.

Deposits found within the late antique towers of the inner wall line indicate that they remained in use in the medieval period, and most likely for defence rather than habitation. Thus, in the first decades of the 13th century the parallel walls could feasibly have functioned as a planned, unified set of defences, whilst also presumably presenting a new main, guarded entrance to the city and approach to the Acropolis Castle. In this context it could be suggested that the outer wall acted as a supplementary barrier to assault, thus serving as a fore wall or *proteichisma*, an extremely unusual example of military technology for the early 13th century.



Ali Pasha's Castle tower survey

### Ali Pasha's Castle

Ali Pasha's Castle is a small fortress located at the mouth of the Vivari Channel, sheltered within Butrint Bay from the Straits of Corfu. The only previous archaeological study of the fort was made by Gjerak Karaiskaj, whose results were published in Albanian in 1984 and in translation in English by the Butrint Foundation in 2009. Karaiskaj's research was doubtless hamstrung by the use of the fort as a Communist-period military base. His main conclusion - that the castle was built by the brutal Albanian despot Ali Pasha over a former Venetian fortified house - has never been re-assessed in more recent times. On this basis, the Butrint Foundation designed a new survey project for 2009-10: to analyse the chronology of the monument and place it in its historic landscape.

The survey team spent one month studying the wall stratigraphy of the fort and its relationship with the landscape around Butrint. Use of photogrammetric recording helped to determine that Karaiskaj's basic assumption was correct, while also bringing out new nuances evident in the constructional sequence and allowing association with these to historical records and events.

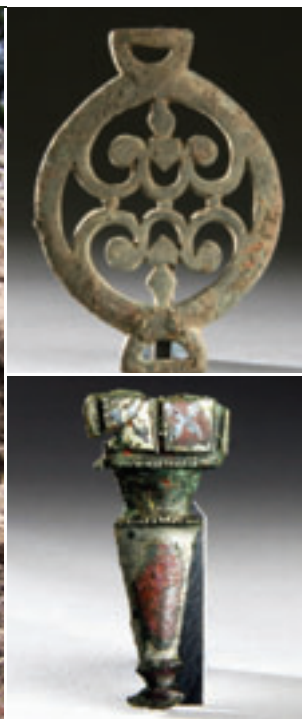
The original Venetian complex consisted of a rectangular curtain wall surrounding an open space with a single structure comprised of three vaulted chambers built into its north face and a subsidiary gate in its east wall. The principal entrance lay directly from the waters of the Vivari Channel into the central chamber of the vaulted structure. This early ground plan is not closely dated, but was certainly extant when the structure was mapped by Venetian surveyors in 1718.

Ali Pasha subsequently undertook no less than four significant phases of re-fortification and development of the complex at some point between the years 1804, when it is believed he took control of the fort, and 1822, the year of his death in Ioannina. An upper storey was added to the old building fronting the Vivari Channel and the water gate beneath was first modified, then closed. The curtain walls were raised to twice their original height and towers were added at each corner. These arrangements were later reinforced: towers were reconstructed on several occasions, two even being changed from respectively polygonal and square plans to circular. All external walls, save for that to the east, were jacketed with new thick battered faces, and fighting platforms were built around the inside of the strengthened curtain wall. In effect, Ali transformed the Venetian complex from a farm estate centre capable of signalling Corfu, to a more substantial fortress closing the seaward entrance to Butrint and its hinterland and threatening traffic in the Straits with cannon fire.

Dotted around Butrint, a number of farmsteads and houses are shown on Venetian-period maps. The 2009 survey attempted to locate some of these rural centres in an attempt to understand something of the organisation and use of the Venetian countryside. Two Venetian villa sites, along with material evidence of other structures, were identified. Work on the historical research for this aspect of the project has only just commenced, but it is hoped that more detailed survey in 2010 will provide some solid benchmarks for future study of late Venetian Butrint and its contemporary context.

Ali Pasha's Castle viewed from the east





Recording of burials and two brooches

### Post-excavation research

As in recent years, the primary focus of the 2009 post-excavation research was directed towards publication; either directly targeted to the archaeological monographs planned in the Butrint Foundation publication programme, or indirectly as research to be disseminated in journals and magazines. The Foundation invited a select team of a dozen international specialists and conservators, as well as four illustrators and photographers, to work on the finds assemblages and environmental remains from excavations at Butrint. The specialist team was housed in offices and laboratories established at Ksamili, a burgeoning small coastal resort town on the edge of the Butrint National Park. Material groups of ceramics, glass, metal and bone objects, sculpture, inscriptions, faunal remains, environmental samples and human skeletal material were studied over a six-week period in June and July 2009.

With material catalogues from the Triconch Palace, Diaporit and all smaller sites completed, the aim for summer 2009 was to finalise the study of materials from the Vrina Plain and Forum excavations. Materials from 2009 excavations at the Western Defences and the Acropolis Basilica were examined concurrently. Overall, the aim of concluding the conservation and study of finds from previous excavation seasons was accomplished, a considerable achievement that provides the basis for the academic study and interpretation of the catalogued objects for publication.

For certain material groups the sheer amount of excavated finds imposed limitations on the speed of completion. This is particularly the case for the study of the Roman pottery where the 2009 season focused exclusively on the Vrina Plain. This alone involved dating more than 750 excavated assemblages and drawing around 1100 individual pieces; a measure of the challenge involved. The yet more daunting quantity of Roman ceramics from the Forum remains work in progress, though all individual assemblages have been spot-dated and preliminary studies carried out. Of some note was the discovery of securely dated 4th-century AD pottery from the Vrina Plain excavations. The period has long remained elusive, not just at Butrint but elsewhere in the Adriatic, and the new research will set a new international benchmark.

Similarly, the extraordinary find of several thousand fragments of glass in one of the towers at the Western Defences continues to make this a specific research priority. There is now no doubt that this exceptional assemblage was gathered as cullet for recycling and was not a group of vessels in use in the tower. While this indicates that glass was a valuable commodity in 8th-century Butrint, worth collecting even in fragmentary form, the 69 wine glasses that formed the main body of the collection provide a rare insight into glass production and use in this period. The wine glasses appear locally made of somewhat crude manufacture and to be basic, everyday objects. Glass from the Forum, meanwhile, with important examples of high quality Roman products, was studied concurrently and only a small amount remains to be finalised. With the sad and sudden loss of the Butrint Project's long-term glass specialist Sarah Jennings in September 2009 new strategies will need to be found for the publication of the glass, as the Foundation and the team come to terms with the absence of a cherished and highly-valued colleague.

As the season progressed, studied materials were labelled, re-packed and deposited in the store rooms at the Butrint Museum. The available space is ever dwindling, though efforts in 2008 to secure the rooms from damp and vermin were successful in all but a few cases. Whilst the finds are now securely maintained, sustainable solutions to their storage are still to be addressed. An electronic inventory exists for the stored materials and is linked to the Foundation's Integrated Archaeological Database. A static, searchable copy of the database was available to the research specialists in Ksamili, and interns working in Norwich uploaded the season's new data and reports through the autumn to maintain the database up to date.

### Butrint GIS project

During 2009 the Geographical Information System (GIS) used to organise, present and analyse spatial data from Butrint was greatly extended and enhanced to include more than 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the surrounding region. Much of the recent work at Butrint has focused upon understanding how the site functioned within its regional context at various periods: its interaction, connection and overall relationship with neighbouring sites and geographic areas. Recently acquired topographic satellite data (SPOT 3D), has led to the creation of detailed digital terrain models for the region, allowing a quantitative characterisation of the complex and diverse coastal landscape. This proved particularly useful for this year's survey and evaluation of prehistoric sites in the north of the region. The project also acquired multi-spectral image data (Quickbird II), allowing further regional landscape mapping and characterisation to be undertaken. As well as uncovering traces of numerous extant archaeological remains within the visible spectrum, these data are also being utilised in reconstructing past environmental conditions through processing the infra-red band information, revealing the location of former shore lines and river channels.

As part of the development of the Albanian Heritage Foundation's *Future of Albania's Past* (FoAP) historic environment project, a web-based GIS has been developed by the Butrint Foundation's GIS specialist as a public access, front end to the FoAP project's national sites and monuments database. The web-GIS will allow users to interactively create regional heritage distribution maps for any site- or monument-type and historical period via an intuitive interface with standard GIS functionality. In selecting any mapped site or monument, users are then presented with tabular data providing descriptions, site protection status and any plans or images. The aim is to make only certain elements of the project's sites and monuments database publicly available, but this alone will nonetheless substantially broaden access to the country's cultural heritage data and thereby fulfil the educational and outreach remits of the project.



### Query Results:

Id	Sitename	Period
310	Priştë	Fortified settlement of Priştë
368	Çorovë	The fortress of Çorovë
472	Gradishtë of Gradecit	Fortified settlement of Gradishtë of Gradec
474	Vërrështë	Fortified settlement of Vërrështë

## CONSERVATION PROJECTS

### Introduction

The Butrint Foundation undertook another wide-ranging series of conservation initiatives at Butrint beginning in May 2009, maintaining the schemes throughout the autumn and winter months. The fundamental attraction and the success of these schemes - physical consolidation of monuments, mosaics and masonry, management of woodland and invasive vegetation, and landscaping and backfilling old archaeological spoil heaps and excavations - lie in their low cost and high value returns. Much has now been accomplished. Monuments have been rescued from terminal decay and 'returned' to the Park as viable entities contributing to the historic value and visitor experience of Butrint. The stranglehold exerted by invasive and dominant vegetation species has been dramatically lifted from an increasing number of woodland areas, permitting new and more diverse life to flourish. At the same time, the seasonal employment and practical training of Albanian personnel aims to achieve a sustainable outcome for the investment at Butrint whilst the work has made the ancient site a safer and more aesthetically pleasing place to visit.

The Butrint Foundation has been fortunate in being able to draw on the considerable expertise and commitment of two conservation consultants over a number of recent years: in 2009, the Foundation's conservation initiatives were again designed and directed by René Rice (University of Plymouth) and Jerry O'Dwyer (Butrint Foundation). In the field, René Rice directed a programme of masonry consolidation of extant monuments and practical training in conservation techniques. Agron Islami (Institute of Monuments) carried out

mosaic conservation at the Acropolis Basilica with Eva Thomagjini (Butrint National Park Monuments Officer). Jerry O'Dwyer led a woodland and vegetation management programme, including initiatives to manage stock affected by Dutch elm disease.

### Masonry consolidation

#### *Butrint city wall circuit*

A circuit of defensive walls, first constructed in the late 5th century AD and re-fortified with the addition of towers at intervals up to the 13th century, protects the ancient city along its south and east side where it is flanked by the Vivari Channel. The wall line, a prominent aspect of the city, was in a parlous state of conservation up to 2007, badly overgrown and much of it tumbled or in danger of imminent collapse. Three seasons of clearance and remedial consolidation have, however, done much to redress this situation.

Vegetation clearance teams moved ahead of the conservators removing tree, shrub and weed growth from the wall and instating 2 m-wide paths on either side. Groups equipped with hand tools cleaned out pointing and removed loose and fallen masonry which was collected in stacks to be used in the current and future restoration works. Following on, skilled masons mixed period-replica lime-based mortars to established recipes to faithfully match the composition of the original wall mortar. The tops of the wall and both internal and exterior wall faces were consolidated to safeguard the masonry from further degradation, improve its aesthetic appearance and to make the wall safe for passing visitors. To date, 550 m of the wall circuit, including four towers and the Water Gate have been conserved.

*Left: City wall clearance prior to masons Centre: Lower wall circuit consolidated with path Right: Mortar mixing*



### Great Basilica

The Butrint Foundation's specially-commissioned *Butrint Monuments Condition Survey* identifies certain monuments within the Butrint National Park for prompt intervention on the basis of a range of assessment criteria. One of these structures, the late antique Great Basilica, a defining monument in the city and one of the most popular features on the visitor trail, was dealt with in 2009. Scaffolding was erected to access and make safe the basilica's crumbling wall tops. Thereafter, cracks and voids in the exterior walls were stabilised with appropriately-matched lime mortar. The numerous arched openings in the southern facade were also stabilised and the remains of an arch breaking away from the wall in the basilica's south aisle were successfully re-attached to prevent its dangerously imminent collapse. Together with previous conservation work in the immediate vicinity - at the Water Gate, the Roman Bridge and the large public Nymphaeum - the Great Basilica and its environs comprise a well-preserved and attractive ensemble of monuments on the visitor trail at a key point representing a broad slice of the city's historical past.

### Industrial Building

Situated close to the Baptistry and against the visitor trail, are the remains of a small rectangular complex of rooms and spaces, with some walls bearing the marks of water-washing, known for want of its original function as the 'Industrial Building'. The masonry was in a poor condition of preservation, with vegetation growing out of the walls which were generally ruinous and actively crumbling. Accordingly, invasive plants were cleared from within and around the structure, and its walls and pointing were cleaned of loose material down to sound mortar. Fresh lime mortar was applied and dressed with sand. As the fresh mortar weathers and mellows, the consolidated Industrial Building will form an interesting addition to the structures situated around the Baptistry and augment the presentation of the area.

### Acropolis Basilica

Subsequent to the archaeological recording and excavation of the Acropolis Basilica, a scheme was devised to conserve specific elements of the structure prior to more formal public presentation. Although the mosaic pavement that once adorned the nave was found to be all but destroyed, it was determined to consolidate its exposed mortar bedding. Outlines and patterns of tesserae making up the floor decoration could still be determined, and these were preserved as far as possible in sensitive application of lime mortar. The remains of tiled surfaces in the aisles were also consolidated, and the project as a whole will be concluded in 2010.

### Vrina Plain tomb

The northern edge of the Vrina Plain was extensively settled during the Roman and medieval periods, but much upstanding evidence of this was demolished during Communist-period land clearance and drainage for agriculture. Some extant masonry did survive the bulldozers, however. A single Roman-period tower tomb sits in splendid isolation towards the limit of the former settlement. Given its small size but fragile state of preservation and recent history of inappropriate use by shepherds as a shelter, the tomb has in the past been viewed as an ideal venue to teach practical masonry conservation skills to young trainees. The internal *loculi* of the tomb, designed to house cremation urns, and much of the exterior masonry of the tomb were consolidated in previous exercises. Work was completed in 2009 by constructing and rendering shuttering across the point of access into the tomb. The monument is now secured for the foreseeable future.

Top left: Reattaching arch at the Great Basilica Top right: Consolidated industrial building  
Bottom left: Acropolis Basilica tile floor Bottom right: Vrina Plain cremation tomb



## Woodland and vegetation management

### *Tree and scrub thinning*

One of the most appealing characteristics of the Butrint archaeological site is its spectacular woodland setting. Managing these two elements to establish a sustainable equilibrium has presented huge challenges for the Butrint National Park as unrestrained tree and plant growth has threatened to engulf many of the less well-trodden parts of the site. However, the Butrint Foundation's recent conservation projects have made a remarkable physical and striking visual impact on the site. Selective felling of dominant invasive tree and scrub species and thinning of the tangled understorey has brought an extraordinary new light and atmosphere to parts of Butrint over the past three years. In the summer months of 2009, the established woodland management scheme was extended through new areas of the lower city.

An extensive section of woodland was tackled between the Baptistery, the Industrial Building and the Venetian House down to the newly consolidated channel-side wall circuit, and linking previously managed blocks of woodland to the east and west. Invasive species of shrubs and immature tree saplings were cut to ground level, whilst more mature trees were selectively thinned. Tree stumps and hardy plants were treated chemically to prevent re-growth. This operation has lit and opened up the area to colonisation by low-growth plants that have been strangled by the dense, dark woodland with a concomitant benefit to wildlife diversity.

Elsewhere, problem trees and other damaging vegetation growing out of walls and monuments were removed. To the rear of the famous Lion Gate in the Hellenistic city wall circuit, the Roman Columbarium - an enormous burial vault with niches for storing and displaying inhumations - was cleared of extensive overgrowth and encroaching woodland. It is to be hoped that the fresh work will stimulate greater maintenance of vegetation in the immediate vicinity and perhaps presentation of this unusual and interesting monument will allow it to become a more formal stopping point on the visitor trail.

Outside the main archaeological site, the fortified structure of Ali Pasha's Castle is one of the least well-known and least visited features of the Park. As such, it is perhaps unsurprising that the Castle has largely been abandoned to the forces of nature. To redress this, in 2009 the Butrint Foundation carried out a new project of archaeological investigation and interpretation and now sponsors and organises boat tours from Butrint to the Castle for visitors within its Community Enterprise and Development Programme.



Left: Woodland management from city wall to Baptistery Right: Interior of Ali Pasha's Castle following vegetation management

As part of the wider initiatives at the Castle, the Foundation committed a vegetation clearance team to improve access, appearance and to help prevent further plant-damage to masonry. The Castle was completely overgrown, particularly its interior open space, whilst some of the encircling walls were found to be being torn apart by tree rooting. The team cleared the interior and removed much damaging vegetation growth from the wall tops and other masonry. Far more work remains to be done here, particularly with regard to masonry consolidation, before the monument can be considered to be stabilised.

### *Dutch elm disease*

Spread of the highly-infectious and lethal Dutch elm disease (DED) through the core of the woodland surrounding Butrint has become yet more pronounced and more highly visible as further trees succumb. Having sought outside professional advice, there is now little that can be done save for allowing the disease to run its course. Estimates range between 20-25% of the woodland stock in Butrint will eventually be affected. All of these trees will ultimately need to be dealt with: cut and destroyed, an impossible undertaking for the Butrint Foundation alone, with numerous of the affected trees in precarious and potentially dangerous locations such as on towering wall tops. Nonetheless, out of necessity a positive start has been made: in June and July 2009, dead trees close to the visitor trail were targeted to make the paths safe for the public.

The principal areas of activity were around the Baptistery and the Great Basilica, two of the most popular parts of the site, and between the Park Craft Shop and Western Defences. The increasingly brittle skeletons of DED-affected trees were felled, logged and piled for burning on-site. This is essential so as not to promulgate the disease farther afield. To ensure site safety and diminish disturbance from chainsaw noise, felling and cutting took place only between 6.00-8.30 am before visitors arrived at the site. The Butrint Foundation now needs to seek ways and means to assist the Butrint National Park in formulating and funding a programme for the rapid and safe removal of the remaining DED-affected tree stock.



### EU Heritage at Risk project

The Butrint Foundation is engaged in a partnership project, part-funded by the European Union, entitled *Heritage at Risk*. The project is led by the Transylvania Trust of Romania and includes partners from Croatia, Hungary, Kosovo and Sweden as well as the Foundation. It entails a number of activities, details of which can be viewed online at <http://www.see-heritageatrisk.eu/en>, which need to be undertaken by the partners. The Butrint Foundation has contributed a *Situation Report* on the organisation of historic conservation in Albania, assisted in the drafting of criteria for assessment of heritage at risk, has implemented these criteria through a survey of one hundred sites in Saranda, Delvina and Gjirokastra provinces, undertaken training of craftsmen and others, and is currently engaged in a programme of 'Heritage Surgeries'.

The list of sites to be surveyed was drawn up by colleagues in the Albanian Heritage Foundation working on the *Future of Albania's Past* project. Surveys took place in summer 2009 and were undertaken by Emily Glass (University of Bristol) with support from Dawn Gooney (University of Glasgow). They used a standard format, consisting of a written record supplemented by photographs and notes on the current management and any threats. The results were then summarised and will contribute to an overall project report which will be presented at an international conference in Pécs, Hungary in 2010.

The training element of the project enabled some eleven people from Butrint and the Butrint National Park to attend training courses held at the international conservation training school at Banffy Castle in Romania. Attendees included Smirald Kola, the BF's Project Officer, as interpreter (although he also obtained certificates in masonry and carpentry conservation as well as management) plus individuals such as the conservationist of the Butrint National Park.

In September, the next stage of the project was initiated, that of 'Heritage Surgeries' offering conservation advice for owners of historic properties. This was undertaken in concert with the Swedish organisation *Cultural Heritage without Borders*, a launch taking place in Gjirokastra. Smirald Kola staffed the 'surgery' and the Director gave an interview for Albanian television. The work will continue into 2010.

### COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

#### Introduction

2009 marked the fourth year of the Butrint Foundation's *Community Enterprise and Development Project* (CEDP) at Butrint. The Foundation has maintained a high level of input into the project to preserve its profile, to sustain achievements and to build confidence in the local community. The range of activities under this banner have developed as a major initiative, directly involving communities living within the Butrint National Park boundary, seeking income-generating pursuits that strengthen awareness of the economic, social and recreational value of the Park whilst supporting the protection of the Park's cultural and natural values. The continuous presence of the Foundation's Project Officer on the ground has been fundamental in implementing the projects successfully, driven by a realistic management approach to achieving objectives within the constraints of time and funding. Information on community enterprises in the National Park is now fully available and well-known to key local agencies.

#### Handicraft and souvenir production

Production and sales aims for 2009 were to consolidate the annual growth achieved since 2006 and to enhance product quality and range. This was assisted by regular feedback sessions between the vendor at the Community Shop inside the Park and the producers to analyse consumer demand and assess product value. Producers were also directly supported through donation of equipment and machinery to speed production and by leafleting campaigns in the Park to explain the aims and philosophy of the activities. To support product development and promotion, the producers collectively attended the national crafts fair in Gjirokastra with their "Made in Butrint" branded goods. Not only did this raise awareness of the market for crafts on the national level, but the popular hand-painted stones bearing motifs from mosaics at Butrint won the "Best Souvenir at Fair" award under terms set out by Unesco for evaluation of authenticity in crafts. At the end of the year, a number of positive indicators of the success of the initiatives were calculated in respect to figures from 2008: overall production increased by 14%; the number of products sold increased by 22%; sales totalled 84% of all goods made; and revenues increased by 9%.

### Visitor boat tours

Boat tours starting from the entrance to the main archaeological site have been developed as an important activity within the CEDP, as they not only provide visitors with the opportunity to explore otherwise inaccessible cultural and environmental attractions in the National Park in a novel manner, but also provide a seasonal source of additional income for the community of fishermen around Lake Butrint. The Park's boats were exempted from the security restrictions on use of recreational craft that stymied the enterprise in 2008. This interval at least gave time to analyse and address issues of promotion and ticketing. Leaflets and posters distributed farther afield from the Park, in Saranda and Ksamili, evidently encouraged visitors to plan ahead for the tours. Charging per individual rather than per tour meant that in comparison to 2006, the previously most successful season, the number of paying people doubled with only a comparatively small increase in the number of trips. Most significantly, revenue from the boat tours was up by six times on 2008 and by 40% on 2006.

### Community Awareness

Awareness-building activities in 2009 focused on the involvement of local schools for developing learning programmes related to the Butrint National Park. Multidisciplinary educational visits to Butrint by schools from the Vrina Plain aimed to heighten pupils' general knowledge of the cultural and natural heritage of the Park and its environs. In order to motivate pupils to use all their skills, visits focused not only on conventional aspects such as history, geography and biology, but also included topics on mathematics, geometry and literature. Particular highlight were performances involving over three hundred pupils and teachers of the ancient Greek tragedy *Prometheus Bound*. These were followed by monologues from *Medea* and a local polyphonic group. The performances were organised as part of the schools' curriculum and included essay and poetry reading and lectures on classical literature, each bringing new life to the theatre at Butrint. The events were well publicised in the media and attracted groups of teachers from elsewhere and curriculum specialists from the Regional Directorate of Education.

A 'Junior Archaeologists Expedition at Butrint' was organised as part of International Museums Day on 18th May. The selected theme was 'Cultural heritage: from the soil to the display', aiming to enhance understanding of the context of objects and all the subsequent stages that an object passes through before it reaches the museum display stand. For this purpose an 'excavation site' was set up at the Castle for a group of 18 would-be archaeologists from local schools. The students were instructed by the National Park's Archaeology Officer in

archaeological excavation, identification and cataloguing of finds, basic object conservation and the preparation of artefacts for display. The enthusiasm and care shown by the pupils when discovering a coin or a mosaic in the excavation, or when they put together all the pieces of a broken amphora, inspired teachers to ask for repeat events so as to include the activity in their annual curriculum as a special interest lesson. Moreover, during the year, the local schools have carried on with indoor activities linked to Butrint such as drawing mosaics and writing related essays.

### Fire prevention

During the summer period awareness activities also tackled the issue of fire risk and prevention. Butrint and the surrounding area become extremely arid at this time, and fires begun naturally or set by shepherds to improve grazing are very real hazards. A basic training exercise was organised in conjunction with the Saranda Fire Service to increase the capacity of the National Park workers to react in case of fire at the main archaeological site. This exercise was also extended to include a group of young workers from the surrounding villages who are employed on the Butrint Foundation's archaeological and conservation projects during the summer months. A siren was installed and repeat tested and instruction was given on safe evacuation of visitors. Fire beaters were designed, made locally and installed around the site to provide the workers with a front line response to engage with small outbreaks of fire.

Sarandra Fire Service on the Vivari channel ferry



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

### Introduction

In 2008, the Butrint Foundation designed a series of projects to provide solutions to environmental issues of increasing concern on the Vrina Plain, including the expansion of opportunistic exploitation of agricultural land and the extensive deforestation of the landscape in the post-communist period. The projects aimed to support conservation and development of the natural resources of the Butrint National Park by raising awareness and appreciation among villagers of the potential that these resources represent for a sustainable future for the Vrina Plain. The Butrint Foundation's Project Officer, Smirald Kola, directly oversaw the implementation of the initiatives throughout 2009 and the continuous presence of Foundation staff is considered a key factor in the successful implementation of the project activities.

### Agricultural development

A key task in improving the environmental sustainability of the Vrina Plain's agricultural land lay in introducing watermelon farmers to more environmentally friendly techniques of cultivation. Watermelon is an outstanding cash crop, with fruits ripening early in the season and supplying markets to the north. Aside from intensive use of chemical fertilizers, black polythene sheet tunnels have been used over the past decade to protect the young plants from weather extremes and weeds, but with no means or incentive for their ready disposal, the sheets have accumulated in tangled masses along field margins or have been ploughed back into the soil. Productivity has accordingly fallen in line with environmental degradation.

Working in close cooperation with the National Park administration, the responsible local authority (the chief agronomist from the Commune of Xarra), farmers and other local stakeholders, an experimental farm of 2 ha was set up to trial the use of biodegradable hydramulch - a liquid paper and cotton by-product - as a sustainable alternative in watermelon cultivation. Through the growing season of March-July 2008 the mulch alternative was tested for durability, and post-harvest, up until replanting in 2009, for the rate at which it decomposed in the soil. Monthly monitoring included inspection not only by the farming community but also visits by local schoolchildren to fully promote the message of the scheme. The results were impressive and universally acclaimed, as the biodegradable materials matched the performance of their polythene counterparts in production levels but disappeared naturally and fully by next sowing time. With the environment-friendly scheme incurring 23%

higher costs overall, however, it remains to be seen whether expedient methods can be fully replaced by sustainable outcomes.

### Tree planting

In February 2008, an environmental assessment was undertaken by Dr. Arsen Proko, professor at the Agricultural University of Tirana, with a vision of restoring the ecological and aesthetic values of the Vrina Plain through re-planting trees, along roadsides, in villages and in previously forested areas. Through gathering data on soil, hydrology and landscape characteristics and by interviewing stakeholders and long-time residents, a list of recommendations and guidelines was drawn up to best enable the successful implementation and sustainability of a diverse tree species planting scheme. The Mayor of Xarra was galvanised to involve the local communities - farmers, shepherds and schools - to inform and prepare them in advance of the works and to raise awareness of the benefits of rehabilitating the historic landscape.

Fourteen native tree species (including two of Oak on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species), were selected and situated according to prevailing ecological conditions, tradition and preference and aesthetic value. Saplings of five or more years growth were chosen so as to reduce the necessary period of exclusion from livestock pasturing in the planted areas. In the autumn and winter of 2009, nearly 2400 trees were planted by hand along road verges between Butrint, Vrina, Shën Deli and Xarra, in Vrina, Xarra and Mursia villages and on the hill of Shën Dimitri. The hill was formerly covered with trees and the restoration of this woodland will not only contribute to the ecological value of the National Park, but in time will also become a valuable economic resource in its own right, considerably improving the pasture and providing an important source of wood. Capacity has been in-built to sustain the reforestation project and a structure now exists at the local level to support the inception of new initiatives that will contribute to the conservation and development of the Vrina Plain as an environmental resource.

Watermelon plants



Oak Foundation tree planting scheme



## TRAINING AND VOLUNTEERS

### The Butrint archaeological training school

July saw the eleventh annual Butrint training programme for Albanian archaeology students take place on the Vrina Plain. With the Butrint Foundation team providing logistical support, advice and specialist input, the training school was entirely managed and directed by staff from the Albanian Heritage Foundation: Valbona Hysa, Elis Grizhja, Sinoida Martallozi and Ilir Parangoni in conjunction with Butrint National Park Archaeology Officer Erjona Qilla. With the increasing degrees of autonomy afforded to the training school management each year - alongside the year-round coaching and training in post-excavation skills invested by the Butrint Foundation - the Albanian team has grown enormously in confidence and ability and now manages and is accountable for its own dedicated annual budget.

A total of 18 Albanian students drawn from universities in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia attended the excavation along with volunteers from the UK. The inclusion of two American students from the universities of Kalamazoo and Kentucky, a placement partnership with the American University of Rome, embodied achievement of the long-held ambition of Albanians fostered by the Butrint Foundation instructing foreign university students. The main focus of the programme was the application of theoretical methodology and field techniques through extensive practice, alongside practical instruction in select interdisciplinary techniques and skills, such as monument survey, conservation and management. The training school practical programme was rounded out by a series of educational visits to archaeological and historical sites in the region.

### Conservation training

The Butrint Foundation's programmes of masonry consolidation and woodland management have largely been designed and driven by foreign consultants, but the work is now carried out exclusively by Albanian teams. This sustainable situation is in no small measure due to the investment in training in methodologies and techniques by the Foundation's specialists to both the (already able) National Park workmen and hired labour. In 2009, over 40 men and women were drawn from the villages in and around the Butrint National Park and assembled into small teams for each element of the wider programme. As far as possible, individuals who had previously been employed in the Butrint conservation schemes were recruited so as to cement the skills base of capable and experienced local masons and woodland workers available for the future benefit of the National Park.

Top left: Butrint archaeological school monuments training Top right: Lower city wall consolidation training crew  
Bottom left: Butrint archaeological training school Bottom right: Acropolis Basilica mosaic floor trainees



In consultation with these workers, the direction and nature of each programme has evolved as circumstances at the site have changed and as the Foundation has fostered an appreciation of the dynamic relationships between the historic remains and the unique natural environment in which they are situated.

With work proceeding on conserving the floors of the Acropolis Basilica in July, opportunities were provided for participants in the archaeological training school to work alongside professionals and gain important instruction and experience of basic mosaic conservation techniques and skills. Inclusive projects such as those at the Acropolis Basilica characterise the Foundation's prevailing attitude to work in Butrint, bringing greatest benefit to those involved in the tasks and to the National Park itself. Working in collaboration with a variety of institutional partners and individuals the Foundation has been able to combine scientific survey with academic research and material conservation along with rare training opportunities.

## INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

### Road Building schemes in the Butrint region

Road-building, that will have an undoubted impact upon vehicle movement in southwest Albania and the volume of traffic reaching Butrint, continued apace throughout the summer months. Upgrading of the 'Riviera' route, the formerly dilapidated coast road stretching from Vlora to Saranda, is now completed and will facilitate greater numbers of tourists and buses to the coastal towns. Similarly, the road between Gjirokastra and Saranda has also undergone widening and improvement schemes through the winding, mountainous Murzinë Pass. The 'upgrading' of the Saranda - Butrint road through the Butrint National Park threatens the integrity of this World Heritage Site.

During July, Andrew Crowson, David Bescoby and Jerry O'Dwyer (and at Phoenix, Emily Glass) made a number of excursions to assess the progress of new road-building campaigns to the south and east of Butrint and to record any detrimental implications for the historic environment along the road lines. The routes in question are those that will link the border crossing with Greece, at Qafë Botë, to Saranda and the main Gjirokastra-Saranda highway at Kranë. The road north from the border diverges first at Shkallë, with one branch leading to Kranë; secondly it forks at Xarra, leading on to Saranda via Çuka along a sinuous though picturesque route east of Lake Butrint; with the remaining branch heading directly to Butrint. Recent improvements to this latter section have already engendered unprecedented queues of vehicles waiting on the south bank to use the Vivari Channel cable ferry to Butrint. Pressure to replace the traditional ferry with a bridge now seems all but inevitable.

The highway from the border to Shkallë is completed to an impressive standard. Work on the two branches leading further north remained in progress during the autumn and includes some spectacular engineering works slicing through limestone outcrops in the steep valley of the Pavllas river before the road reaches the drained plains that lead on towards the historic sites at Phoenix and Mesopotam. The completion of these roads will certainly divert heavy goods traffic away from Butrint and the bottleneck at the Vivari crossing.

### Saranda - Butrint Road

Advance work for the planned upgrading of the Saranda - Butrint road also began in the autumn with the Butrint Foundation becoming aware in late

September of proposals to extend the roadworks into the area of the World Heritage Site (WHS). Such a scheme of works gravely threatens the landscape of the Butrint National Park. Work started within the WHS in early October but, following representations made by the Butrint Foundation pointing out Albania's obligations under the World Heritage Convention and the need for prior survey and assessment, construction was halted after three days. The Albanian State Archaeological Service undertook a survey of the route and identified four locations for excavation although this survey does not seem to have included any assessment of potential landscape impact. The Park authority needs to become equipped to provide imaginative solutions to deal with the pressure of infrastructure development and construction. This requirement becomes ever more apparent with increased vehicle movements through the National Park, an ever greater number of visitors, and their need for additional parking.

Aside from the road widening activity between Saranda and Butrint, elsewhere it seems unlikely that the road schemes have impacted greatly upon the area's known archaeological resource. For almost their entire length the roads follow existing unpaved routes. Whilst these routes may well have been used in antiquity, as logical navigation through mountainous terrain, it can be said with some certainty that no known archaeological sites or monuments, such as the Hellenistic and Roman temple complex at Dobra, have been unduly directly affected. With much less certainty it is possible to determine whether any buried and unknown ancient deposits have been disturbed by levelling and widening the routes, especially given that sites of the Classical period tend to be focused along valley edges.

At the time of writing it appears it is too late to have any influence on the new road in the Butrint National Park. The National Park needs to contest any adverse construction within the immediate, sensitive environs of this World Heritage Site. Unfortunately, there is an unwelcome precedent already set, as there is a new road - to serve a mobile telephone mast - carving its way up the southwest flank of the hill of ancient Phoenix, destroying ancient remains in its path with no supervision or mitigation from the Albanian state.

Vivari ferry seen from Butrint



## PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

The Butrint Foundation's ambitious programme, to communicate new research on Butrint effectively, attractively and to a high standard, is overseen in Rome by Inge Lyse Hansen. The programme is devised on two levels: to provide a multifaceted understanding of the site and its history through a range of specialised studies and interdisciplinary works; and to communicate new results rapidly to a wide audience from academic to general readers in a variety of languages. In 2009, two books and 11 articles were either published or submitted for publication. Through agreements with Oxbow Books in Oxford and Adrion in Tirana, the Butrint Foundation publications are easily accessible across the world, appearing in English, Albanian and Italian.

The year opened with the completion of the English edition of Gjerak Karaiskaj's classic study *The Fortifications of Butrint* (edited and with a new preface by Andrew Crowson). Entirely updated with new illustrations the book forms an attractive edition of one of the most significant archaeological discourses produced on Butrint during the Communist era in Albania. Throughout, editorial notes provide evaluated updates to link this study to the new understanding of the development of Butrint attained by the Butrint Foundation's own research over the past ten years. Aside from its descriptive narration of the sequence and technology of the city's fortification systems, the volume also provides an important contribution to understanding the themes of ethnic, cultural and social continuity from the ancient Illyrians to modern Albanians that were central to archaeological approaches in post-war Albania.

A fourth volume in the popular Butrint Series guidebooks, *Hellenistic and Roman Butrint* (by Inge Lyse Hansen), was published in July as a seamless prequel to *The Rise and Fall of Byzantine Butrint* published in 2008. This latest volume discusses the formation of the Greco-Roman city in the light of the extraordinary events that shaped Mediterranean history between the 2nd century BC and the 4th century AD, and with it the making of what remain some of the most iconic monuments and artworks from the site. The book is also the story of some of the characters who shaped the place: dynasts, opportunistic generals, elite magistrates and local families who defined Butrint as a city, ably negotiating political loyalties, ancestral myths and imperial patronage to gain a very particular standing in the Ionian sphere.

A sustained, longer-term effort is required for the preparation of the monographs that are an integral part of the academic requirements of archaeological excavations. A monograph detailing the Triconch Palace excavations, edited by Will Bowden, was accepted for publication by Oxbow Books in December. The research has provided singular insights into the formation of the Byzantine city, with relevance for the entire Adriatic, and it has yielded by far the richest and most diverse finds of any of the Butrint excavations. Concurrently, preparations have been ongoing concerning the Diaporit and Vrina Plain excavations. A further monograph - provisionally entitled *Butrint Reappraised* - is intended for 2010 to bring together the results from a broad range of recent smaller-scale excavations, survey and research projects. Together, these books will provide the basis for an entirely new paradigm for the interpretation of Butrint.

The Butrint Foundation team worked closely with the Gjirokastra Conservation and Development Organization (GCDO) and the Albanian Heritage Foundation (AHF) on production of two guidebooks in 2009 to raise the profile and knowledge of Albania for a broad audience. The first, *Gjirokastra, the Essential Guide* (edited by Felicity Booth and Elenita Roshi), was published in June by the GCDO and provides a richly illustrated introduction to the monuments of the city, finely contextualised by its history and regional setting. The second is completed, and a publishing house is being sought by the AHF for printing in 2010. Entitled *Archaeological Guide to Albania* (by Oliver Gilkes), the book will provide a comprehensive overview of archaeological sites and monuments in Albania, as well as an insight to the country's past from prehistory to the Ottoman period.



## 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 for the period ended 30 June 2010.

### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRUSTEES AND AUDITORS

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.

### 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 period ended 30 June 2010.

Lovewell Blake  
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 and may not contain sufficient information to allow a full understanding of the financial affairs of the charity. For further information the full audited accounts should be consulted - copies are available from The Butrint Foundation, The Dairy, Waddesdon Manor, Waddesdon, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP18 0JH.

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

They were approved by the trustees on 8 September 2010 and will be submitted to the Charity Commission.

Lord Rothschild, OM, GBE (Chairman)

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	18 Months Ended 30 Jun 10 Total £	Year Ended 31 Dec 08 Total £
<b>Incoming resources</b>				
<b>Incoming resources from generated funds</b>				
Voluntary income				
Donations and gifts	356,766	382,877	739,643	674,391
Donation in kind	-	-	-	37,000
Activities for generating funds	8,149	-	8,149	4,113
Investment income	578	67	645	9,536
<b>Incoming resources from charitable activities</b>	-	-	-	2,508
<b>Total incoming resources</b>	<b>365,493</b>	<b>382,944</b>	<b>748,437</b>	<b>727,548</b>
<b>Resources expended</b>				
<b>Cost of generating funds</b>				
Cost of generating voluntary income	68,151	-	68,151	69,284
Fundraising trading: cost of goods sold	9,200	-	9,200	(340)
<b>Charitable activities</b>				
- Archaeology	216,099	336,517	552,616	540,125
- Conservation	50,946	46,717	97,663	70,191
- Community Enterprise	6,960	11,545	18,505	61,798
- Research projects	9,259	15,359	24,618	4,766
- Publications	10,149	368	10,517	32
<b>Governance costs</b>	7,330	-	7,330	6,763
<b>Total resources expended</b>	<b>378,094</b>	<b>410,506</b>	<b>788,600</b>	<b>752,619</b>
<b>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before other recognised or losses</b>	<b>(12,601)</b>	<b>27,562</b>	<b>(40,163)</b>	<b>(25,071)</b>
<b>Other recognised gains/(losses)</b>				
Gains on revaluation of foreign currency	-	(15,957)	(15,957)	(19,811)
<b>Net movement in funds</b>	<b>(12,601)</b>	<b>(43,519)</b>	<b>(56,120)</b>	<b>(5,260)</b>
<b>Total funds brought forward</b>	<b>47,704</b>	<b>187,359</b>	<b>235,063</b>	<b>240,323</b>
<b>Total funds carried forward</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>235,063</b>
<b>Net funds at 30 June 2010 transferred to charitable company</b>	<b>35,103</b>	<b>143,840</b>	<b>178,943</b>	<b>-</b>

The assets, liabilities and activities of the Charity were transferred on 30 June 2010 to The Butrint Foundation Limited, a company limited by guarantee with charitable objectives, which was incorporated on 21 April 2010. This is the last set of accounts for the unincorporated charity.

## BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE 2010

	30 Jun 10		31 Dec 08	
	£	£	£	£
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>		2,278		9,651
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stocks	-		9,200	
Debtors	55,170		4,646	
Cash at bank and in hand	249,393		353,324	
<b>Total current assets</b>	<u>304,563</u>		<u>367,170</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	<u>127,898</u>		<u>141,758</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>		176,665		225,412
<b>Total net assets</b>		<u>178,943</u>		<u>235,063</u>
<b>Funds</b>				
Unrestricted		35,103		47,704
Restricted		143,840		187,359
		<u>178,943</u>		<u>235,063</u>

The above balance sheet shows the assets and liabilities, immediately prior to their transfer to The Butrint Foundation Limited on 30 June 2010.



## TRUSTEES 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 (Director)

Prof. Richard Hodges (Scientific Director)

Andrew Crowson (Administrator and Archaeological Projects Manager)

Smirald Kola (Project Officer)



## PUBLICATIONS

### Publications in 2009

Hansen, I.L. (2009) *Butrinti Helenistik dhe Romak / Hellenistic and Roman Butrint*. London, Tirana, Butrint Foundation. ISBN 978-0-9535556-8-0

Karaiskaj, G. (2009) *The Fortifications of Butrint*. London, Butrint Foundation. ISBN 978-0-9535556-6-6

### Other publications

Bejko, L. and Hodges, R. (2006) (eds) *New Directions in Albanian Archaeology (ICAA Archaeology Monograph 1)*. Tirana, ICAA. ISBN 99943-923-0-1

Bowden, W. (2003) *Epirus Vetus: The Archaeology of a Late Antique Province*. London, Duckworth. ISBN 0715631160

*Butrint: The Rise and Fall of a Mediterranean City* (2003) 30-min. VHS/DVD film by Eye-To-Eye.\*\*

Crowson, A. (2007) *Butrinti Venecian / Venetian Butrint*. London/Tirana, Butrint Foundation. ISBN 978-0-9535556-4-2

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

Hansen, I.L., Gilkes, O.J. and Crowson, A. (2005) (eds) *Kalivo and Çuka e Aitoit, Albania. Interim Report on Surveys and Excavations 1928-2004*. [www.butrintfoundation.co.uk](http://www.butrintfoundation.co.uk).

Hansen, I.L. and Hodges, R. (2007) (eds), *Roman Butrint. An Assessment*. Oxford, Oxbow. ISBN 978-1-84217-234-6

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

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

Hodges, R. (2008) *Shkëlqimi dhe rënia e Butrintit bizantin / The Rise and Fall of Byzantine Butrint*. London/Tirana, Butrint Foundation. ISBN 978-0-9535556-7-3

Hodges, R., Bowden, W. and Lako, K. (2004) (eds.) *Byzantine Butrint: Excavations and Survey 1994-1999*. Oxford, Oxbow. ISBN 1842171585

Martin, S. (2001) *The Butrint Management Plan 2000-2005*. London, Butrint Foundation. ISBN 0953555615 \*\*

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

Payne, C. (2003) (ed.) *Butrinti 1993-2003. Ten Years of Research / Dhjetë Vjet Kërkim Shkencor*. London, Butrint Foundation. ISBN 0-9535556-3-1 \*\*

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

Bowden, W. and Hodges, R. (in press) (eds) *Butrint: Excavations at the Triconch Palace*, Oxford, Oxbow.

Bowden, W. and Përzhita, L. (in preparation) (eds) *The Roman and Late Antique Villa at Diaporit*, Oxford, Oxbow.

Gilkes, O.J. (in press) *Archaeological Guide to Albania*. London, I.B. Tauris.

Greenslade, S. and Hodges, R. (in preparation) (ed.) *The Evolution of an Urban Landscape: Excavations of the Vrina Plain, Butrint*. Oxford, Oxbow.

Hansen, I.L., Hodges, R. and Leppard, S. (in preparation) *Butrint Reappraised*. Oxford, Oxbow.

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

A full list of Butrint Foundation publications can be downloaded for free from [www.butrintfoundation.co.uk](http://www.butrintfoundation.co.uk) and [www.butrint.org](http://www.butrint.org)

All publications are available from Oxbow Books, except for those marked:

\* Available from the Butrint Foundation. Please see [www.butrintfoundation.co.uk](http://www.butrintfoundation.co.uk) for price and payment details. \*\* Out of print



Sunset view of Butrint  
Front cover: Aerial view of Ali Pasha's Castle  
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