

THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

REPORT 2000

Front Cover

Head of Livia, wife of Augustus. The statue was originally discovered by the Italian Archaeological Mission in 1929. It was stolen in 1992 and recovered in 2000

THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

REPORT FOR 2000

1st June 2001

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THE TRUSTEES

Lord Rothschild, GBE

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, KG

Sir Jocelyn Stevens, CVO

Martine diAnglejan-Chatillon

Sir Patrick Fairweather, Director

Prof. Richard Hodges, Scientific Director

Sally Martin, Project Manager

(UK Registered Charity No. 1017039)

THE CHARTER OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

The Butrint Foundation was set up by Lord Rothschild and Lord Sainsbury in January 1993 as a charitable trust. Its principle objective is 'to restore, preserve and develop the Butrint site... in Southern Albania for the benefit of the public generally'.

Other objectives laid down in the Foundation's Charter include:

- to improve, protect and preserve the natural aspect, character, amenities and ecology of the Butrint site for the benefit of the public generally,
- to excavate, restore, preserve, protect and improve for the benefit of the public generally any locations or constructions within the Butrint site of national architectural, archaeological, historic or artistic interest,
- to promote public access to and enjoyment of the Butrint site by the creation and augmentation of appropriate facilities and amenities for visitors to it,
- to establish, preserve, protect, maintain and improve for the benefit of the public generally any historical records concerning the Butrint site and the display of any objects discovered there or associated with it,
- to conserve animal, bird and plant wildlife within the Butrint site for the benefit of the public,
- to advance education for the benefit of the public generally by the increase of knowledge, understanding and appreciation of matters of historic, artistic, archaeological or aesthetic interest relating to the Butrint site and to promote their allied studies and kindred sciences.

FOREWORD BY TRUSTEES

The year 2000 was one of solid achievement in which there was a major expansion in the activities of the Butrint Foundation. Early in the year UNESCO approved the enlargement of the World Heritage site of Butrint from the 16 hectares of the old site to an area of 29 km² around Butrint corresponding to the boundaries of the Butrint National Park set up in late 1999. Funds were made available under the World Bank/IDF grant to assist in the setting up of the Butrint National Park administration. The Butrint Foundation was involved at every stage in these important steps towards the protection and conservation of the site.

Working with colleagues from the Albanian Institute of Archaeology, the Butrint Foundation embarked on the most ambitious archaeological programme undertaken since it was set up in 1993. Largescale excavations were carried out at two sites, the Early Byzantine triconch palace in Butrint itself, and at Diaporit on the south-east corner of Lake Butrint. The excavations were spectacularly productive. The long complex history of the palace was unearthed over three months. Many of its rooms contain fine, well-preserved Roman mosaic pavements. At Diaporit, trenches spanning the first to fourth centuries were excavated within a large terraced villa that may have been the villa described by Cicero's friend and correspondent, Atticus. We hope to find evidence in 2001 to prove this.

The project generously funded for the last two year by the Drue Heinz Trust to locate the archive relating to the World Heritage site of Butrint and to make it available to scholars, continued. In 2000 work concentrated on the archive of the Communist period. A wealth of material relating to Butrint in the post-war period, including photographic and film material of visits to Butrint by Nikita Krushchev and Deng Xiao Peng, came to light.

Work continued through the year on the preparation of a management plan for Butrint. The final document will be ready in early 2001. The Management Plan will define a strategy for the conservation of the archaeological site and the beautiful surrounding country and set out guidelines which will enable the Butrint National Park administration and the Albanian authorities to reconcile development - essential to create the jobs so desperately needed in the region - with conservation of this precious part of Albania's cultural heritage.(see page 16).

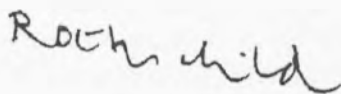
The Butrint Foundation is proud that the contacts we have established with so many organisations and individuals are producing benefits for Albania not directly connected with Butrint. Among the most important are:

- The Packard Humanities Institute grant for the development of archaeology in Albania (on which Professor Richard Hodges is providing advice) is of immense importance for the future of the science in Albania and for the safeguarding of her rich archaeological heritage.

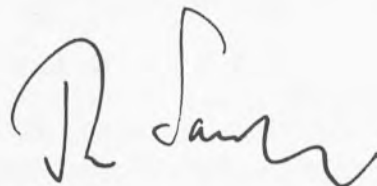
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- The George H. and Jane A. Mifflin Memorial Fund is providing a grant (which will be administered by the Butrint Foundation) to recruit and train rangers to prevent looting at Phoinike, an important site some 25km north of Butrint.
 - World Mate, a Japanese charity, has provided a generous grant to fund the rebuilding of the school at Vrina, a village a mile or two from Butrint.
 - As a result of investigative work by the Butrint Foundation team, the head of Livia (see cover), a statue sculpted for the refurbished Roman theatre in the first century A.D. has been returned to Albania. The head, which was stolen from the museum at Butrint in 1992, was returned in October.

The Butrint Foundation remains fully committed to work with the Albanian authorities on the archaeology and conservation of Butrint. The publication of the Management Plan will mark a new stage in this dialogue. We shall continue to draw the attention of the international financial agencies to Butrint's potential as the focus for the development of sustainable tourism.

We look to the future with confidence. Albania is increasingly politically stable. There is growing consciousness of the importance of environmental and heritage conservation. After reaching a nadir in 1999, the year of the Kosovo crisis, foreign visitor numbers began to increase again in 2000. Our strongly held view that the conservation of Butrint and the beautiful surrounding countryside can be reconciled with sustainable tourism development is gaining ground. The archaeological and conservation programmes planned for 2001 and beyond will make Butrint a still more fascinating place for the visitor.



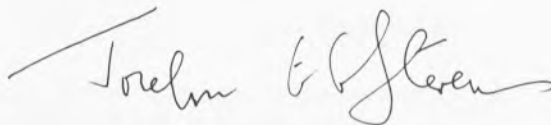
Lord Rothschild



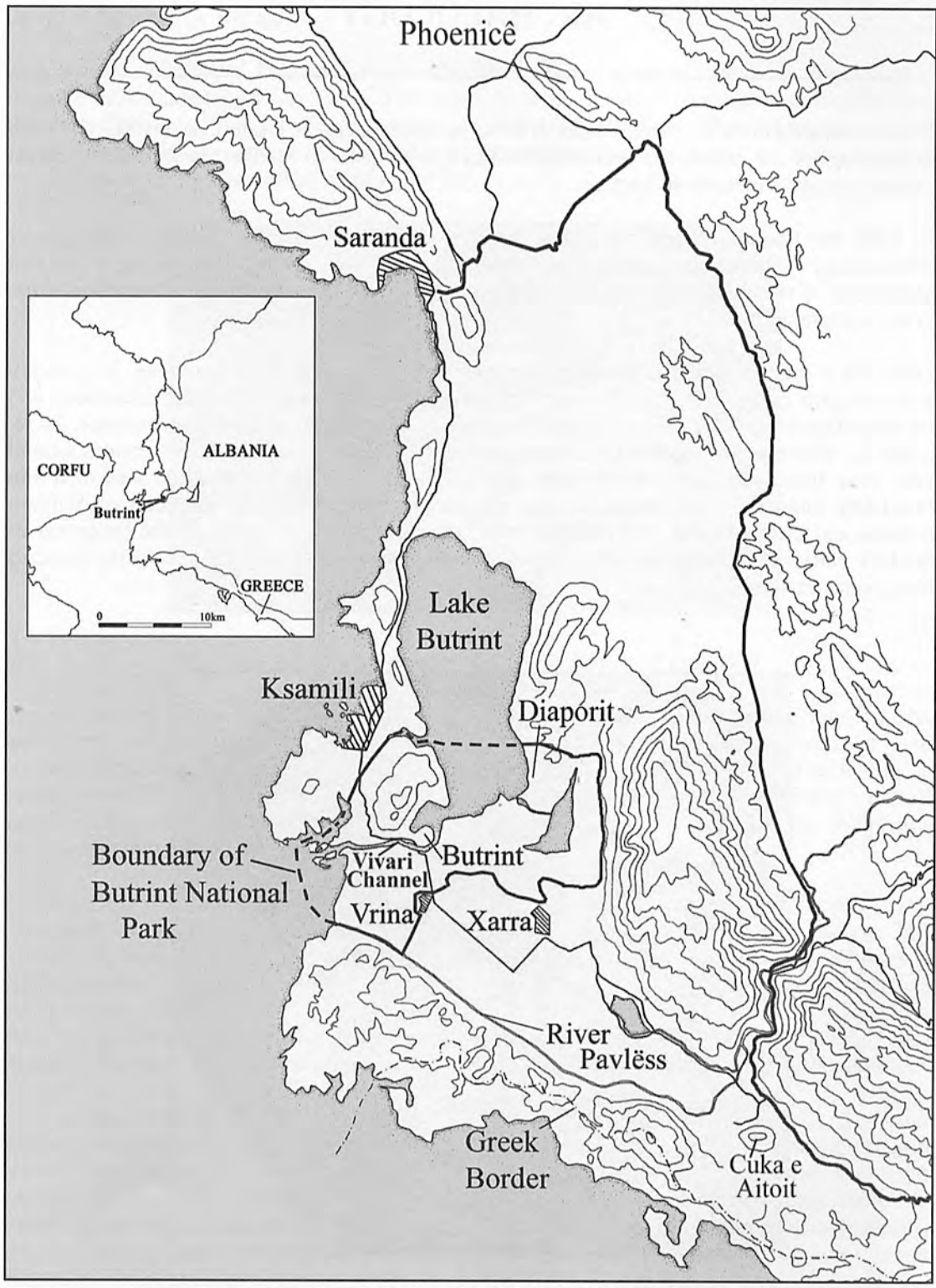
Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover



Martine d'Anglejan-Chatillon



Sir Jocelyn Stevens



Map showing the location of the Butrint National Park

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2000

ARCHAEOLOGY

Butrint is located in the southwest corner of Albania, at the foot of the Ksamili peninsula. The main archaeological site, which has been described as a microcosm of Mediterranean history, covers an area of approximately 40 hectares.

In 1994 the Butrint Foundation signed its first agreement with the Albanian Institute of Archaeology. The campaigns between 1994 and 1999 concentrated on making a detailed assessment of the archaeology and establishing a precise understanding of the evolution of the urban topography.

2000 was a special season at Butrint. Between early April and the end of June, over eighty archaeologists participated in Albania's first dedicated archaeological training excavation and the largest excavation for over a decade. The main excavation was in the triconch palace. Here, under the direction of Oliver Gilkes and Kosta Lako, students from Tirana University's second year were introduced to modern excavation methods. A second excavation was of a site familiarly known as Atticus's villa. The excavations here, under the direction of William Bowden and Luan Përzhita, will establish with time a key point of interest on the far corner of the new National Park of Butrint. The excavations were generously funded by the Packard Humanities Institute.

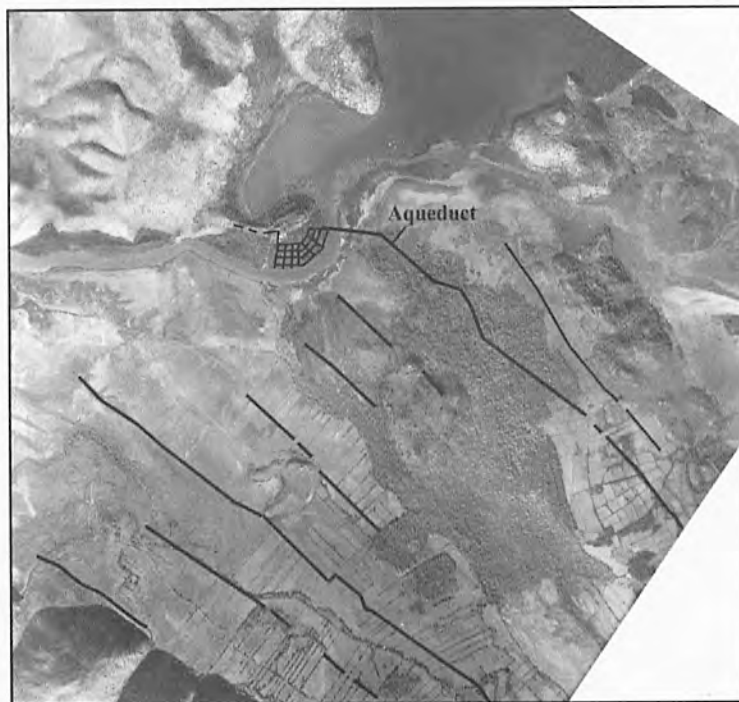


Fig.1 1943 Aerial photograph of Butrint showing the proposed layout of the Roman colony and its centuriated landscape (shown as black lines).

Triconch

The triconch palace at Butrint lies on the southern side of the ancient city, adjacent to the Vivari Channel close to the city walls.

The Butrint Foundation has been conducting excavations at the palace with the Albanian Institute of Archaeology since 1994. This year's excavations were focussed on understanding the earliest phases of the palace complex and the plan of the building. The three-month season revealed how the late-antique palace had been planned with many rooms containing mosaic pavements and traces of wall paintings (Fig 2).



Fig. 2 The late-antique mosaic with later buildings cut through it

The earliest palace was laid out around a stone-flagged courtyard, with ranges of rooms to the south, west and possibly north. To the east the palace probably fronted onto a street; the main entrance to the complex is believed to have been in this area. A portico ran around all four sides of the courtyard, of which the stylobate wall still remains, together with column bases made of fine white limestone and fragments of columns cut from elegant red-pink limestone. Fragments of a mosaic floor have also been revealed here.

The rooms within the south and west ranges of the palace were entered from the courtyard. The southern range consisted of five interconnecting rooms fronted by a long gallery. The gallery was floored with a high quality geometric mosaic pavement, while the walls were painted with a perspective colonnade. To the west of the gallery was a reception room containing a small marble-clad octagonal fountain, and a mosaic pavement of elaborate design, around a (now badly damaged) central motif. All of these rooms, which looked out over the channel, were probably the private quarters of the owner and his family and formed the heart of the domus,

The triclinium suite (dining rooms) formed the western wing. From the courtyard a room with a geometric mosaic pavement, consisting of a border of a reticulate design surrounding a central mat of interconnected peltae, would have greeted guests before they entered the main reception/dining area. Fragments of a mosaic inscription were found along the eastern colonnade where guests would have passed from the portico. In common with other similar inscriptions, this would have contained an invocation of good cheer. Beyond were found the remains of three adjacent rooms positioned to the south, west, and north. These rooms were apparently the principal room of the triclinium suite, intended for the reception and entertainment of guests of the highest level.

Alterations to the complex were made throughout the 5th century. The two most significant changes were the addition of an apsed extension to the reception room at the end of the south range and the addition of a double-apsed vestibule to the southern side of the small bath suite. This again was a standard feature of later Roman architecture, and parallels for the arrangement can be found at, for example, Piazza Armerina, Sicily and the rural villa at San Giovanni di Ruoti in Basilicata, Italy.

In the late 5th century a major refurbishment and extension of the complex began. New northern and eastern ranges were established, indicating that the owner was able to extend the building across the course of the earlier street. The construction of a new circuit wall around the city apparently had a great impact on this extension. In many areas of the city the wall simply linked together the facades of buildings on the channel side that lay in its path. However, at the palace, the wall was deliberately diverted to avoid the building, perhaps hinting at the power and influence wielded by the palace's owner. Despite the provision of gateways allowing access between the palace and the channel, the imposition of the city wall appears to have halted the building works. No floors were laid down in the new buildings and the walls were left undecorated.

It is hoped that excavations in 2001 will reveal the full extent of the earliest palace. A conservation programme for the mosaic pavements will run in tandem with the excavation programme.

Diaporit

The site of Diaporit is situated in a valley on the south-west side of Lake Butrint (Fig. 3). The name Diaporit is Greek and means the meeting point of two roads. This probably refers to the two drove roads (which may be of some antiquity) which pass by the eastern end of the valley. The site was first recorded by the Italian archaeological mission in the 1920s. In a document held by the Museum of Roman Civilisation (Rome), Ugolini describes a 'Roman building' and a 'Byzantine church', which are clearly recognisable as the existing standing remains. He was of the opinion that the Roman structure was of late imperial date and also described how the church was constructed using materials from the earlier building. Albanian archaeologists were also aware of the remains, although no attempt was made to record or excavate the existing structures.



Fig. 3 View over Diaporit looking west towards Butrint (far distance)

The first systematic archaeological work at Diaporit was carried out in 1994, as part of the field survey of the hinterland of Butrint. The survey indicated that the site itself was occupied from the late Republican period. It was during this period that the Roman aristocracy began to expand into the mainland of Epirus, establishing major landholdings within the area. This activity on the part of the Synepirotae or Epirotici homines described by Cicero and Varro was the earliest expansion of Roman land ownership beyond the Italian peninsula. Thus far, although they are known from documentary sources, none of these establishments have been located or investigated on the ground. The nature of the early-Roman occupation of Diaporit may therefore be of crucial importance in understanding these processes.

The presence of what appears to be a major villa site on the shores of Lake Butrint is particularly interesting in light of Cicero's correspondence with his friend and archivist, T. Pomponius Atticus. Atticus is known to have had an estate on the river Thyamis, which met the sea opposite Corfu. Adjacent to the water Atticus constructed an Amaltheum (probably a temple to the nymph Amalthea) in which he made sacrifices (De Leg. II, 7; Ep. ad Att. I, 13, 1; I, 16, 15-18). The Amaltheum, which was surrounded by plane trees, was clearly a source of pride to Atticus and in 61BC Cicero requested a description of it in order that he could construct a similar building. The letters also suggest that Atticus placed inscriptions dedicated to his friend within the Amaltheum.

"I shall be contented with the inscriptions you have put in your Amaltheum, especially as Thyllius has deserted me and Archias has not written anything about me.... Please write me a description of your Amaltheum, its adornment and situation; and send me any poems or tales you have about Amalthea. I should like to make one too in my place at Arpinium" (Ep. ad Att. I, 16, 15-18).

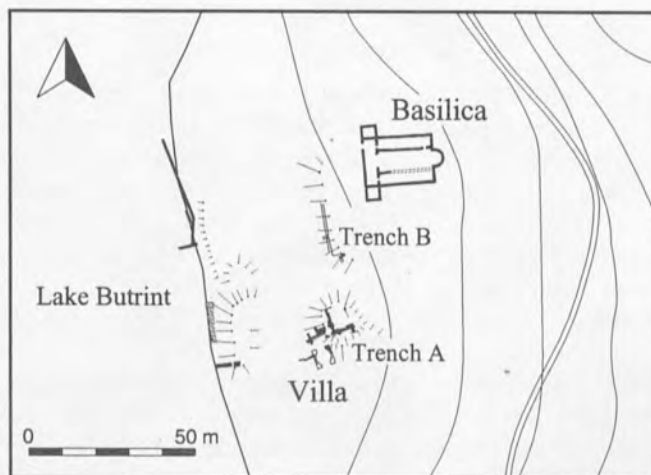


Fig. 4 Plan of Diaporit showing ruins and excavation trenches

It is tempting to equate the site of Diaporit with that of Atticus's villa although it should be stressed that the visible standing structures are of a later date. In order to investigate the depth and extent of the site several excavation trenches were dug (Fig. 4). These suggest a complex of buildings laid out over a series of three artificial terraces and covering an area of approximately 85m x 75m. This includes an area of buildings that are now beneath the waters of Lake Butrint. A preliminary survey by divers from the University of Texas A & M, led by Elizabeth Green, noted the remains of substantial buildings up to 8m beyond the present shore of the lake.

Trench A on the south side of the villa, adjacent to the visible standing structures revealed the remains of a large bath complex. A section of a heated room was discovered with the hypocaust standing to its full height in one corner. This room had been demolished at a later stage to allow the construction of further elements of the bath-complex structures, which included an apsidal room, an oval vestibule and a further heated room. Originally, these later rooms were all opulently decorated with panels of marble that covered both the walls and the floors. Fragments recovered from the site indicate that exotic marble from as far afield as Africa was used for this decoration. A number of the bronze clips that fixed the marble panels to the walls were also recovered during the excavation. All of the marble had been subsequently removed from the buildings, probably for use within the church.

Trench B was opened approximately midway between the bath building and the church, adjacent to what appeared to be a large terracing wall revealed by surface clearance. This trench revealed a series of buildings, of which the earliest was richly painted. One wall was adorned with bright panels and bands of colour, while a second was decorated with a simpler dark blue and white design. The painted rooms were subsequently modified with the addition of later walls that were intended to allow the expansion of the upper levels of the building and to enhance the dramatic effect allowed by the use of terraces.

This use of terraces was an important part of the ideology of villa architecture. They were intended to show that the owner of the villa had conquered the landscape, thereby bringing civilisation to the wilderness. The poet Statius, writing in the first century AD, eulogised the owner of a villa in this fashion.

*Here, where you now see level ground was a hill; the halls you enter were wild country;
where now tall groves appear, there was once not even soil: its owner has tamed the
place, and as he shaped and conquered the rocks the earth gladly gave way before him.
See how the dwellings force their entry and the mountain is bidden withdraw.*

It seems therefore that the builder of the villa at Diaporit was familiar with this architectural language of power. This was also continued in the later buildings on the site, which probably date to the third century AD. The use of apsidal and polygonal forms, seen in the bath complex, is a common feature of grandiose buildings of the late empire (as can be seen from the excavations of the triconch palace in Butrint). Of equal importance in this sense was the use of the lakeside location with its command of the vista towards Butrint. As with the use of terracing, dramatic coastal locations were an important part of the aesthetic repertoire of Roman villa owners, and five of the six known villas of the province of Epirus Vetus favoured waterfront sites.

By the end of the fifth century, the villa was apparently abandoned. A large church was constructed on the northern part of the site. It was originally thought that this church was an addition to the villa complex, built by the owner for the use of his estate workers. However, the stripping of the marble from the bath building described above was almost certainly associated with the decoration of the church. Close examination of the masonry of the church also indicates that the villa buildings were used as a quarry to provide building materials for its construction. A grave, which is probably contemporary with the church, was inserted into the remains of the bath complex.

Large-scale excavations will be continued in 2001.

Underwater archaeology

An underwater survey was made by Elizabeth Greene and a team of three archaeologists in June with support from Texas A & M, under the Butrint Foundation's protocol with the Institute of Archaeology. The team surveyed the Vivari channel and identified remains of piers belonging to the aqueduct and possibly to a bridge which entered the ancient city close to the great basilica. At Diaporit they discovered the remains of the earliest villa some 8 metres from the present beach, proving that the water level in Lake Butrint has risen more than a metre and a half since Atticus's time. A palimpsest of wrecks was found in Butrint bay, thanks to information from local fishermen (a wreck, possibly of World War II, with a cargo including TNT, overlies a Roman-period vessel). Finally, Ksamili bay contains several wrecks as well as beach-side traces of a Greek-period sanctuary. The wrecks date from Roman, late medieval and modern times. It is clear that the waters around Butrint hold great promise for underwater excavations in the future.



Fig. 5 The head of Livia, recently returned to Albania after being stolen in 1992, with Iris Pojani, Director of the International Centre for Albanian Archaeology, and Auron Tare, Director of the Butrint National Park.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2000

THE CONSERVATION OF BUTRINT AND THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Because of Albania's prolonged isolation, Butrint was not subject until recently to the pressures of tourism which are the lot of almost all Mediterranean archaeological sites. But the opening up of Albania, and the understandable and entirely justified desire of its people and its government that the country should enjoy at last the benefits of economic development, means that there are now pressures on the Butrint National Park. Unemployment in the Saranda region to which Butrint belongs is very high. Job creation is essential if migration is to be slowed and economic and political stability re-established.

The Butrint Foundation acknowledges this development imperative. Tourism offers probably the easiest and best road to economic development. The challenge is to reconcile this development with the conservation for future generations of the beauty and spirit of place that makes Butrint so special.

It can be done. Properly safeguarded Butrint will become an enormous asset for Albania in a world in which every tourist destination must seek to differentiate itself from its competitors.

The Management Plan which is to be published in March 2001, offers guidelines for the management of the Butrint National Park which, if applied, will ensure that Butrint remains the magical place it is today despite the changes which development will inevitably bring to the region.

The principal objective of the Management Plan is to make Butrint a world class site. This will be achieved by careful conservation, by an ambitious archaeological programme and by ensuring that what the visitor sees today is as little changed as possible. This means careful control of building in and near the park including visitor facilities and ensuring that visitors do not overrun the main site. Effort must be made to lengthen the season by the promotion of nature tourism and the organisation of events. Visitors should be encouraged to explore the outer areas of the park. Forms of agriculture and fisheries that are compatible with the conservation of the environment should be encouraged.

Albania remains a poor country. It is clear that unless it can be demonstrated that conservation of the site and the surrounding countryside is in the economic interest of the local community, Butrint will be spoiled by unplanned development and environmentally damaging activities. The Butrint Foundation is a not for profit organisation which does not therefore participate in development projects. The Foundation does however regard it as important to promote an increase in tourism of the right kind. To this end we have established contacts with organisations in Albania, Britain and Greece.

Butrint is a great archaeological site and a beautiful one. It makes a major impact on the visitor. But it remains little known. If the Management Plan succeeds in its aim, the advantages for Albania will be very great. It will improve Albania's image, focus national pride and help create the tourist industry which should provide the jobs the country needs.

But realising this vision is not the task solely of the Butrint Foundation and the Butrint National Park administration. It depends also on the local communities, the regional authorities and the state. The physical and natural environment of the Butrint National Park can only be safeguarded by a cooperative effort by all concerned.

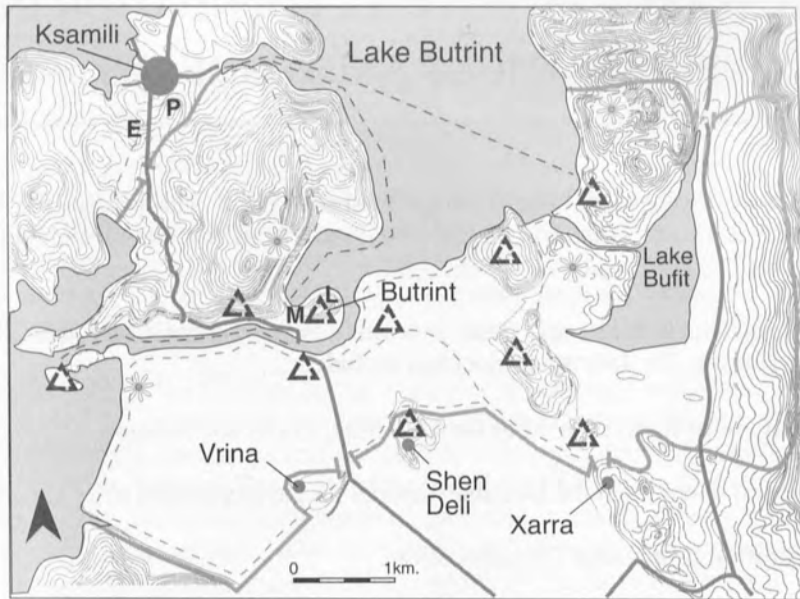


Fig. 6 Phase I development of the Park (2000 - 2005)

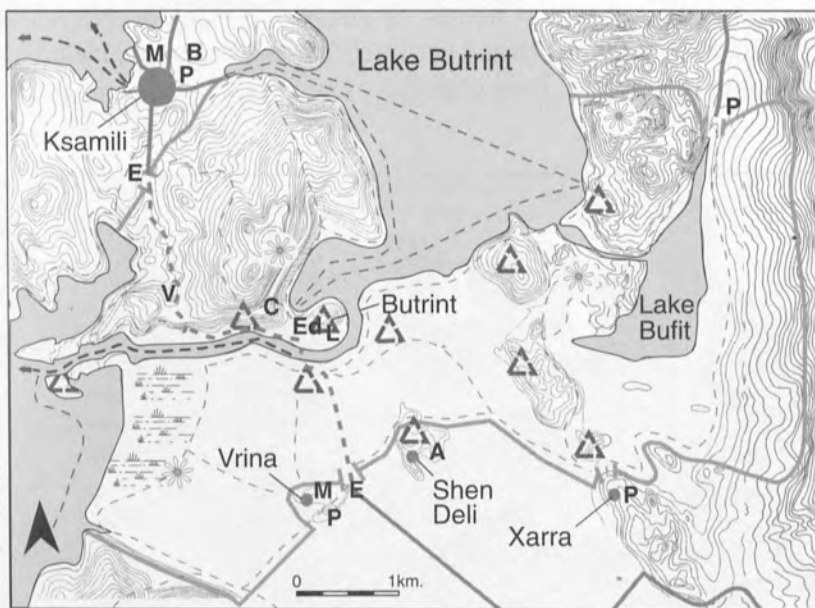


Fig. 7 Phase II development of the Park (2005 - 2010)

Key to map symbols

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| △ | Archaeological sites | A | Craft workshops |
| - - - | Archaeological features | B | Bus services |
| ● | Modern villages | C | Conservation workshop |
| — | Modern roads | E | Entrance |
| — | National Park Boundary | Ed | Education centre |
| - - - | Boat rides | L | Laboratory area |
| - - - | Footpaths | M | Museum \ Visitor centre |
| □ | Water | V | Venue for events |
| ☼ | Nature sites | | |

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2000

PUBLICATIONS AND ARCHIVES

The Butrint Archive Project has been running for three years. The project has been largely funded by the Drue Heinz Trust with additional funds from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation (1997).

The aim of the project is to locate and make accessible the documentation relating to the World Heritage site of Butrint. To date the project has included:

- an assessment of material held in the UK, Italy, Corfu and Albania,
- the collection of copies of the available material for the preparation of an accessible archive,
- the preparation of material for publication.

In 2000 the archive project research team concentrated on the Communist archive held in Tirana. The period between 1948 and 1990 was a critical period for new excavations and the formation of the archaeological park of Butrint. A survey of the archives has revealed a wealth of notebooks, illustrations, photographs and newsreels relating to Butrint, including State visits by Nikita Khrushchev and Deng Xiaopeng (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8 State visit by Deng Xiaopeng

The head archaeologist of Butrint (1956-1990), Dhimosten Budina, is now retired and living in Moscow. In order to take advantage of his knowledge, Budina was invited back to Albania and took part in an oral history exercise where he guided the researchers through the Tirana archives and then through the sites and excavations he worked on. This journey was recorded on film and tape.

The Albanian archive collection is enormously important to the creation of a conservation history of the monuments of the site and, together with the Italian archive (rediscovered in 1999), provides a complete history of the excavation of Butrint and its development into an archaeological park.

The archive research programme has led to some important single discoveries. A complete but unpublished manuscript of the 1928-30 excavation of the theatre by Luigi Ugolini was one such discovery. This document has now been prepared for publication and will be published in 2001. The second discovery was the illustrated diaries of the eminent Italian prehistorian, Luigi Cardini, who conducted a survey of the prehistoric sites from the Bay of Vlora to the border area near Butrint in 1930s.

In June 2000, as part of the Cardini Archive project, an attempt was made to re-locate and re-examine some of the caves and Palaeolithic sites close to Butrint, discovered and studied by Cardini. Using Cardini's notebooks and sketches as reference, detailed searches were made in the vicinities of Xarra, Mursia, Diaporit, Mount Milë and Ksamili. The results exceeded all expectations primarily due to the enthusiasm of everyone involved in the survey, including the local Albanian guides and villagers who were often able to locate sites through the survival of place-names in the oral tradition and in folklore. Many of Cardini's Palaeolithic sites and caves as well as a number of previously unknown flint scatters and caves were discovered within the area of the Butrint National Park. These sites are crucial to our understanding of the early human settlement of the area, and of Albania as a whole.

The Cardini archive material has been edited and together with the new research will be published as a monograph in 2001. The preparation of the monograph was paid for by the Institute For Aegean Prehistory.

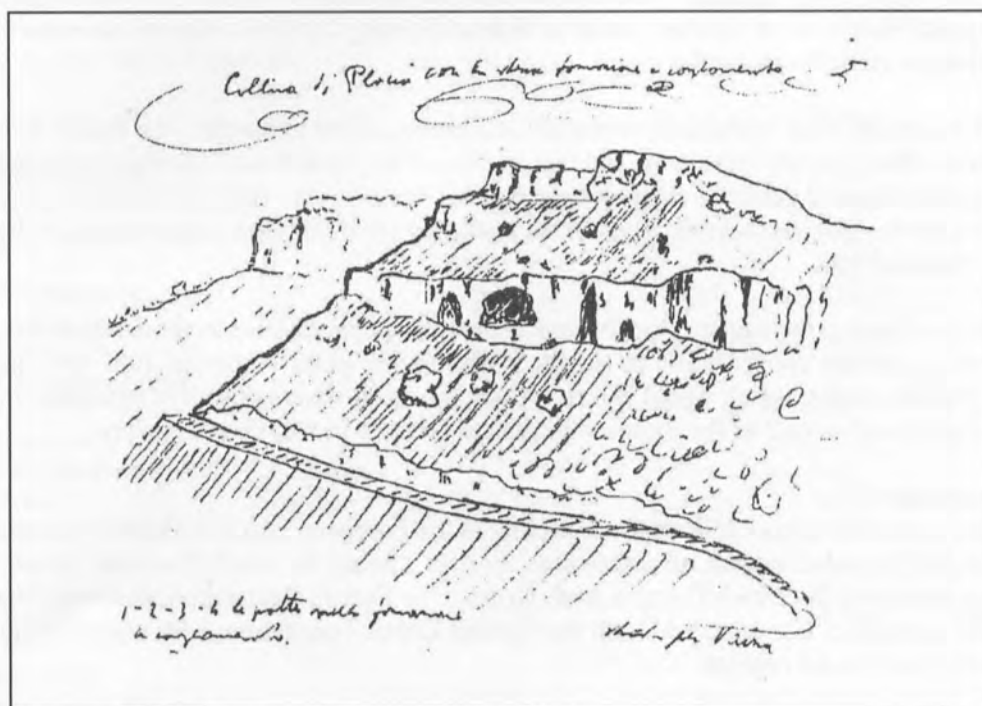


Fig. 9 Cardini's sketch of caves at Plocia (1939 notebook)

THE FUTURE

The Albanian Government

The Butrint Foundation continues to enjoy a close cooperative relationship with the Albanian authorities and particularly the Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports. We look forward to establishing a relationship with Mrs. Esmeralda Uruci, the newly appointed Minister, as good as that we enjoyed for three years with her predecessor Mr Edi Rama who is now the elected Mayor of Tirana. Butrint featured prominently in the Albanian pavillion at the Hanover Expo 2000.

Preservation of the site

Important steps were taken in 2000 to safeguard the Butrint site and the beautiful surrounding countryside. However, it is vital that the Butrint National Park administration should be given the legal powers to prevent unplanned building and activities such as fishing with dynamite in the area of the National Park. The Management Plan for Butrint draws attention to this problem and to the need for the existence of the Butrint National Park to be taken into account by local, regional and national authorities in the planning process. With its publication the Butrint Foundation and the Butrint National Park authority will embark on an extensive consultation exercise.

The Butrint Foundation is particularly concerned that the planned road from Konispoli, on the Greek border, to Saranda should not run up the eastern side of the plain of Butrint, where it would do irremediable damage to the environment, but should follow the route to the east along the Vagalati Valley out of sight and sound of Butrint (In early 2001 we received assurances from the Albanian government on the route).

The Management Plan contains an important section on the environment. The Butrint National Park area offers a variety of habitats and rare species of flora and fauna. The Butrint Foundation has recently obtained generous funding from the Oak Foundation, which will enable us to follow up work on the Management Plan and make a start on environmental conservation in the area of the National Park.

Discoveries made in the course of excavation at the triconch palace have increased the importance of work on mosaic conservation at Butrint. We hope to make a start in 2001 on a mosaic conservation project, which would permit visitors to see the marvelous early Byzantine mosaic in the baptistery, as well as the mosaics uncovered recently in the triconch palace.

International

We have drawn the attention of the Commission of the European Union to Butrint's potential as a focus for the development of sustainable tourism. Since for the foreseeable future most foreign visitors to Butrint will arrive from Greece, the Butrint Foundation maintains contacts with the authorities in Athens and with the Egnatia Epirus Foundation, with which we hope to promote cross-border tourism.

The relationship with UNESCO remains close. We are invited to participate in a mission to Butrint in April 2001, which will follow up the findings and recommendations of the October 1997 mission.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

The attached financial information is taken from the audited financial statements for the Butrint Foundation's financial year ending 31st December 2000. The Foundation's auditors gave an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statement for that year.

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2000 Total £	1999 Total £
Incoming resources				
Book sales	754	-	754	165
Donations	178,229	92,857	271,086	665,692
Interest receivable	2,193	10,719	12,912	3,254
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Gross resources arising in the period	181,176	103,576	284,752	669,111
 Resources expended				
Direct charitable expenditure				
Archaeology	48,893	188,555	237,448	50,617
Conservation	25,319	11,437	36,756	67,634
Visitor facilities	-	-	-	10,940
Educational Publicity	-	-	-	640
Research projects	-	22,934	22,934	68,650
Scholarships and bursaries	-	-	-	37,920
Publications	1,569	705	2,274	1,394
Project support and development	41,683	15,786	57,469	53,904
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	117,464	239,417	356,881	291,699
 Other expenditure				
Fundraising and development	28,734	-	28,734	26,952
Management and administration	40,445	(23,530)	16,915	12,258
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Total resources expended	186,643	215,887	402,530	330,909
Net movement in funds before transfers	(5,467)	(112,311)	(117,778)	338,202
Transfers between funds	(876)	-876	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net movement in funds	(6,343)	(111,435)	(117,778)	338,202
Balances brought forward				
Capital fund	68,306	-	68,306	668,306
Income funds	(36,392)	405,402	369,010	30,808
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total net funds	25,571	293,967	319,538	437,316
 Represented by				
Balances carried forward				
Capital fund	68,306	-	68,306	68,306
Income funds	(42,735)	293,967	251,232	369,010
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,571	293,967	319,538	437,316
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

BALANCE SHEET

	2000 £	1999 £
Tangible fixed assets	36,355	36,969
Current assets		
Donations receivable	25,000	-
Cash at bank and in hand	280,330	420,290
	305,330	420,290
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Accruals	22,147	19,943
	283,183	400,347
Net current assets	283,183	400,347
Net assets	319,538	437,316
Represented by:		
Funds		
Capital	68,306	68,306
Income		
Unrestricted	(42,735)	(36,392)
Restricted	293,967	405,402
	319,538	437,316

Note on Restricted Funds

The restricted funds referred to in the Statement of Financial Activity on page 22 cannot be used for management and administration of the Butrint Foundation. These funds are dedicated to specific projects by the funding organisation. These organisations include:

- The Drue Heinz Trust
- The Getty Grant Program
- The John and Janet Kornreich Charitable Foundation
- The Packard Humanities Institute
- The Atticus Foundation
- The Institute For Aegean Prehistory

The Butrint Foundation is profoundly grateful for their generous support and for that of the numerous individuals who have supported the work of the Foundation in 2000.

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Note: Further financial information is available in the Annual Report and Financial Statement for 2000.

Director: Sir Patrick Fairweather KCMG
Registered Charity No: 1017039

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