



THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

REPORT 1999

THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

REPORT FOR 1999*

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* At the end of 1998 the accounting year was changed to coincide with the calendar year. 1999 is the first full year on this basis. No report was published for the abbreviated (April – December 1998) accounting year.

CONTENTS

The Trustees

The Purpose of the Butrint Foundation

A year of Significant Progress

Background Note on the History of the Excavations at Butrint

Activities of the Butrint Foundation in 1998/99

- Archaeology
- Conservation
- Publications and Archives
- Other Activities

The Future

Statement of Financial Activities

Balance Sheet

Notes to the Financial Statement

THE TRUSTEES

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Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover

Sir Jocelyn Stevens

Martine d'Anglejan-Chatillon

Sir Patrick Fairweather, Director

Prof. Richard Hodges, Scientific Director

Sally Martin, Project Manager

(UK Registered Charity No. 1017039)

THE PURPOSE 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.

A YEAR OF SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS

In the period covered by this report the foundations have been laid for the conservation of Butrint and the beautiful surrounding countryside. The Butrint Foundation is particularly glad to have assisted the Albanian Ministry of Culture and the Albanian authorities in the setting up of the Butrint National Park (Fig. 1). The Park, which covers an area of some 29 square kilometres, will provide a buffer zone for the archaeological site as recommended by UNESCO in 1997. UNESCO is expected now to approve the enlargement of the World Heritage site of Butrint, as requested by the Government of Albania. At the same time the Government of Albania completed the procedures which will unblock a substantial World Bank grant to assist the management of the Butrint National Park.

These are major steps which should make it possible to protect the fragile environment around Butrint and prevent illegal building which, if unchecked, would represent one of the greatest threats to the site.

The Butrint Foundation also draws encouragement from a number of other factors:

- There is growing international awareness of the importance of Butrint as one of the last unspoilt sites in the eastern Mediterranean. It is increasingly recognised by the international community and funding organisations like the World Bank and the Commission of the European Union that Butrint could be the focus for the development of sustainable tourism which would create the jobs and wealth which the region so desperately needs.
- Generous support, financial and other, from a number of major foundations and individuals has permitted the Butrint Foundation to broaden its activities, as explained in this report.
- The Butrint Foundation has been the catalyst for support for Albanian projects that do not directly concern the Foundation. The most important of these are the grants by the Packard Humanities Institute for the development of archaeology in Albania and for the training of a new generation of young Albanian archaeologists at the University of East Anglia. These grants will have a far reaching impact on the science in Albania.

The Butrint Foundation believes that out of the evil of the Kosovo crisis comes the potential good of greater international attention to the problems of the Balkans and a determination to address them. The Stability Pact for the Balkans will, we hope, establish the conditions that will permit development in Albania. Our vision of Butrint as a model for the sensitive, environmentally –sound management of a heritage site and, at the same time, the motor for economic development in a neglected corner of an exceptionally poor country, is not only valid for Albania but, in so far as Butrint could be the basis for the development of cross-border tourism, is in line with the objectives of the Stability Pact.

The Butrint Foundation intends to play its full part in making a reality of this vision by working with the Albanian authorities and in drawing the Butrint project to the attention of the international community.

Note: Many of the illustrations in this annual report have been selected from photographs found in the Italian excavation archives. The Butrint Foundation has been working to draw this archive together and make it accessible to scholars and the public. The work has been undertaken with the aid of a generous grant from the Drue Heinz Trust.

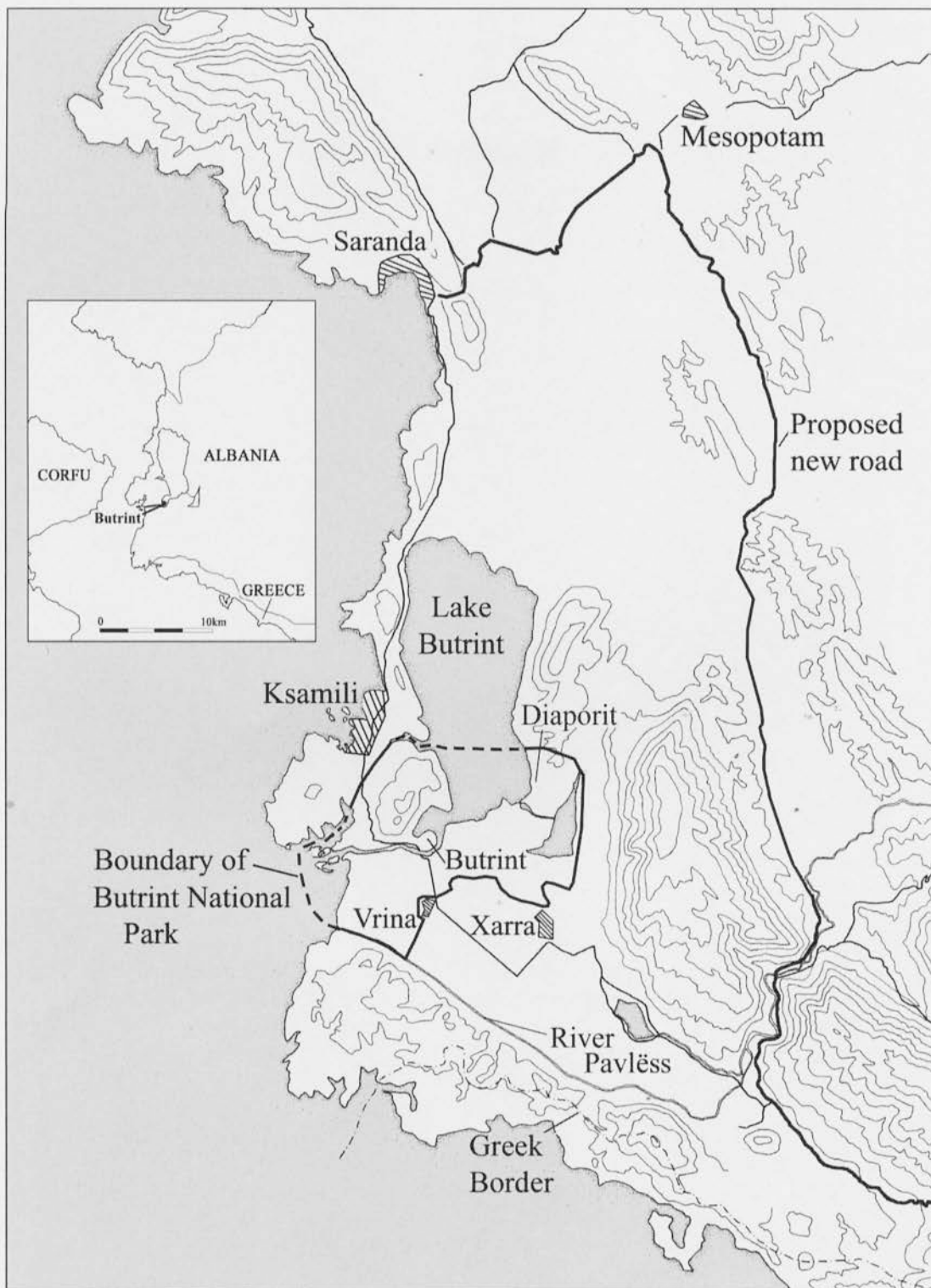


Fig.1 Map of the Butrint National Park showing the course of the planned EU-sponsored roadway.

BACKGROUND NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT BUTRINT

Butrint is a microcosm of 3000 years of Mediterranean history from the archaic Greeks to the Venetians. The walled city of Butrint covers an area of approximately 16 hectares on the north side of the Vivari Channel which connects Lake Butrint to the Straits of Corfu. We know, however (see note on archaeological research at Butrint) that at times in its history the city extended over a greater area, including land on the south side of the channel.

The walls enclose the acropolis and the lower city. The acropolis is a long, saddle-backed hill rising to 42 m above sea level at its east end, its steep sides accentuated by a second circuit of walls, which separate it from the natural and artificial terraces around the flanks of the hill. The lower city extends to the Vivari Channel. The most conspicuous monument outside the city walls is the triangular fortress on the south side of the channel. When Colonel Martin Leake visited Butrint in 1805 this was the nucleus of the final, tiny settlement.

It was perhaps Leake's description of Butrint that led to the arrival of the Italian mission directed by Luigi Maria Ugolini in the 1920s. Between 1928 and 1940 the mission carried out a great campaign of excavations, including the excavation of the theatre, the major gateways, the baptistery and several bathhouses. Ugolini also restored the Venetian castle on the acropolis as a study centre for archaeologists. Following the Second World War excavations continued under Albanian archaeologists.

In 1994 the Butrint Foundation signed an agreement with the Albanian Institute of Archaeology. The campaigns since have concentrated on making a detailed assessment of the archaeology and on establishing a more precise understanding of the evolution of the urban topography.

Because of strict controls during the long years of the Enver Hoxha regime, there was, until recently, little development in the area around Butrint. The site of Butrint thus takes on a further significance as an area of outstanding natural beauty as important for its ecology as it is for its archaeology.

Under proposals now being discussed between the Albanian authorities and UNESCO, the World Heritage site of Butrint, which presently covers no more than the walled city north of the Vivari Channel, would be enlarged to cover an area of 25 square kilometres.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 1998/99

ARCHAEOLOGY

In the period covered by this report the joint British-Albanian team concluded the programme of excavations envisaged in the first agreement between the Butrint Foundation and the Albanian Institute of Archaeology, including the first phase of excavations at the triconch palace (Fig. 2) and the excavations at the baptistery at Butrint (Fig. 3).

Triconch Palace

The last excavation season at the triconch palace unearthed an important archaeological sequence. The sixth-century palace complex sits above an earlier fourth or early fifth-century palace with mosaic pavements. Unlike the later palace, which seems never to have been finished or furnished, the earlier palace has ornate features such as an elaborate marble-clad fountain and must have been a finely decorated complex.

This earlier palace complex will be fully excavated under the second agreement between the Butrint Foundation and the Institute of Archaeology.

The Baptistery

The most recent excavations in the area of the baptistery complex concentrated on the later phases of occupation in the area. The baptistery itself seems to have been abandoned in the seventh century after which the first burials appear in this area. There is little trace of activity between the seventh and the tenth centuries. The discovery of large ceramic vessels for the transportation of wine and oil (amphorae), which originate from southern Italy, demonstrates that the area around the ruined baptistery was abandoned and used as an area for disposal of rubbish from the eleventh to the fourteenth century. Further graves were found also dating to this period.

The area was reoccupied and at least one poorly-built structure was erected after this period. This building contained pottery of a type associated with the manufacture of salt, an activity documented at Butrint in the late medieval period.

Finds Analysis: Pottery from the Excavations

The two 1999 seasons were spent analysing the material from the excavations. The pottery in particular forms a remarkable sequence, publication of which will firmly establish Butrint on the archaeological map of the Mediterranean. Wine and oil amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean together with fine ceramics from North Africa were found in conjunction with cooking pottery from both the Aegean and western Mediterranean. This diversity demonstrates the range of products available to the inhabitants of Butrint in the late Roman period. Ceramics from the later periods

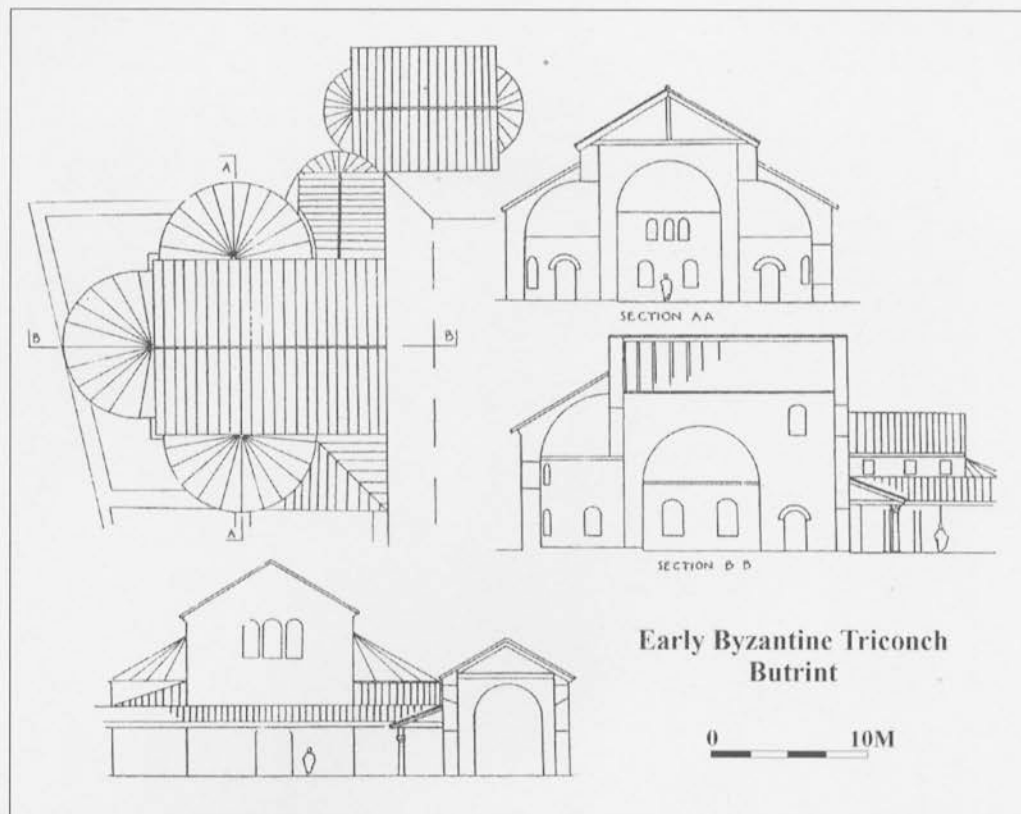


Fig. 2 Reconstruction of the dining room of the triconch palace



Fig. 3 The baptistery at Butrint

of the town's history show the importance of more localised trade during the medieval period with a particular emphasis on products imported from southern Italy.

Coins from the Excavations

The coins from the site also reflect the changes that occurred during the town's history. In particular the abandonment of the triconch palace was dated to the second half of the fifth century on the basis of a coin of Leo I (457-474) found in deposits overlying a mosaic floor. As with earlier excavations at Butrint, no coins have been found dating to the period from the seventh to mid-ninth centuries, suggesting that occupation of the town was minimal during this period or that the inhabitants were no longer participating in a monetary economy.

The Topography of Butrint

In addition to the excavation and finds work, the Butrint Foundation continued the exploration of areas outside the main site to establish the limits of the city and identify any other archaeological remains in the hinterland.

A team of geophysicists from the University of East Anglia's School of Environmental Studies, have now surveyed a large tract of the Butrint plain (Fig. 4). They have discovered 20 hectares of dense archaeology and several isolated building complexes aligned along what seems to be a roadway (Fig. 5). The area of dense archaeology is almost certainly an extramural area of the Imperial Roman and Byzantine city. The discovery of this site shows that the settlement of Butrint was over twice the size of that originally believed, and that the Vivari Channel, rather than marking the boundary of the city, was the central thoroughfare.

An electronic survey of the monuments was also completed in 1999. This survey provides an accurate map of the monuments on the main site and also records the location of the newly identified extramural archaeological features.

New Agreement with the Institute of Archaeology

The Butrint Foundation have signed a new agreement with the Institute of Archaeology which will allow future excavations at the triconch palace, trial excavations on the Butrint plain and excavations at Diaporit (a Roman and Byzantine site on the shore of Lake Butrint, see Fig. 1).



Fig. 4 View of the Butrint plain from the south west, with the main site at the centre.

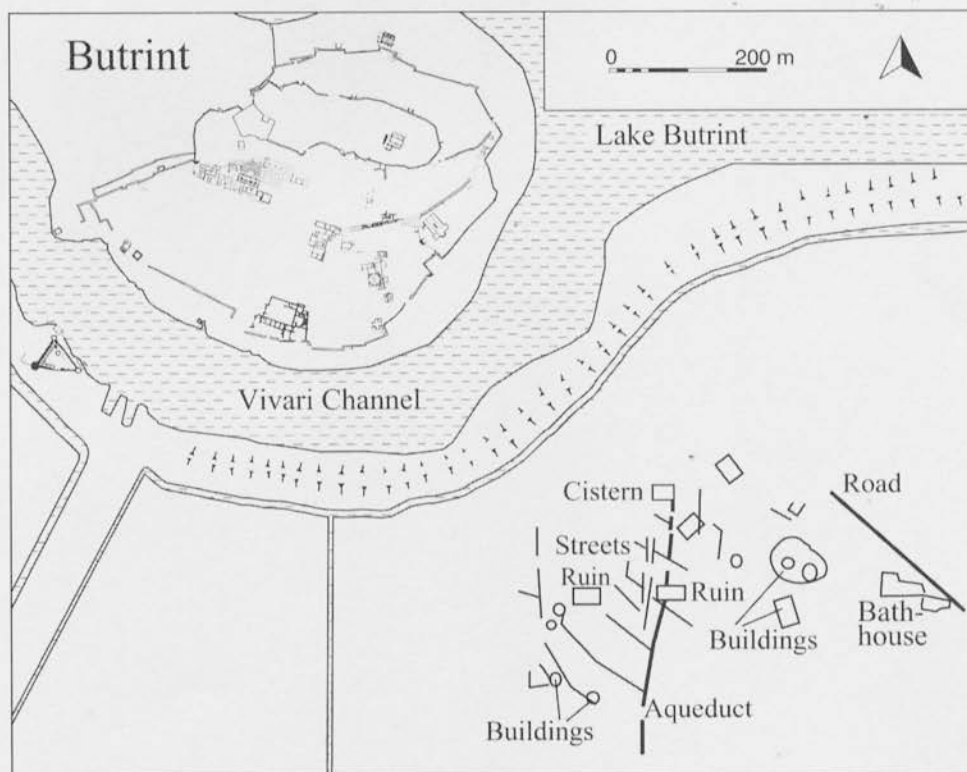


Fig. 5 Plan of the extramural remains of Butrint identified in the geophysical survey

CONSERVATION

In the absence of central government funding, the Butrint Foundation has been involved since its establishment in 1993 in supporting the Albanian Institute of Monuments in the task of routine conservation (vegetation clearance, wall stabilisation etc.) to ensure that damage is not caused to the monuments by vegetation growth and that visitors are able to walk safely around the site. The World Monuments Fund (WMF) provided generous assistance for this programme in the early years. The inclusion of Butrint on the WMF's *List of Endangered Sites* since 1996, is helpful in raising awareness of the importance of the conservation effort at Butrint.

Since tourist numbers and therefore receipts from ticket sales remain insufficient to enable the Institute of Monuments to carry out this work from their own resources, the Butrint Foundation remains involved in this task. Over the last 18 months the routine conservation programme has included woodland management, restoration of the city wall at the Lion gate, the removal of trees which had rooted in the walls, repairs to one of the towers near the water gate which was in danger of collapse and a preliminary assessment of the condition of the mosaics at Butrint (Figs. 6 and 7). The productivity of this maintenance programme has been immensely increased by the supply of equipment and transport. The Butrint Foundation is indebted to Bamford family interests and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation for their assistance.

Since 1997, when Butrint was placed on UNESCO's list of World Heritage sites in danger, the conservation task has broadened. In their report on Butrint in late 1997, UNESCO criticised the absence of management structures at the site, recommended that there should be a management plan and pressed for the creation of a buffer zone around the archaeological site; i.e. an area within which building and development would be tightly controlled.

As a result of our close cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the Butrint Foundation has been closely involved in the design and implementation of measures to meet UNESCO's recommendations. These include:

- The establishment of an office at Saranda. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has established an office in Saranda responsible for coordinating conservation and archaeology at Butrint and for the management of the proposed National Park (see below). The office will also be responsible for promoting tourism development and cultural programmes in the region.
- The enlargement of the World Heritage site. The Albanian authorities have submitted an application to UNESCO's World Heritage Committee to enlarge the boundaries of the World Heritage site to cover an area of 25 square kilometres. The World Heritage Committee endorsed the application in December 1999, subject to the inclusion of an area around the mouth of the Pavlëss River (currently earmarked for a tourism development) within the protected area.
- The establishment of a National Park. The Albanian Government has decided to establish a Butrint National Park to provide the buffer zone recommended by UNESCO.

With the encouragement of UNESCO, the Butrint Foundation, in collaboration with the Albanian Institute of Archaeology, the Institute of Monuments and the Natural History Museum, has been working since spring 1998 on a management plan for Butrint. The aim is to complete the plan in 2000.

The Management Plan will provide agreed guidelines for the conservation of the site, security and visitor facilities. The plan is based on the findings of three workshops held in Saranda and on specialist reports assessing the archaeology and ecology of the area of the National Park. Phases one and two of the Management Plan have been generously sponsored by the Getty Grant Program.



Fig. 6 The conservation team in action at Butrint.



Fig. 7 Cleaning the mosaic pavement in the baptistery

PUBLICATIONS AND ARCHIVES

Guidebook

The Butrint Foundation has published a guidebook to Butrint by Neritan Ceka, the eminent Albanian archaeologist. This guidebook, which was generously funded by the World Monuments Fund, is the first proper guidebook to the site. Apart from the information and pleasure it provides to visitors, the book is a powerful tool in the Butrint Foundation's efforts to increase consciousness of the importance of conserving the site. An Albanian version is planned.

The Archive Project

The Butrint Foundation has completed the first part of a project designed to create a comprehensive archive of the history of Butrint and the excavations there. The first stage involved tracking down and recording the extensive archive of the Italian archaeological mission between the wars, led initially by Ugolini. The archive is dispersed between Albania and public and private collections in Italy, principally the *Museo della Civiltà Romana*. In the course of this work 1500 glass photographic plates, black and white film coverage of the Ugolini campaigns and a collection of tempera paintings of mosaics in Butrint by Igino Epicoco, the mission's resident artist, were unearthed. This Annual Report contains a selection of photographs from the archive (Figs. 8-14).



Fig. 8 Excavations at Butrint (c. 1928)



Fig. 9 View of Butrint from the Vivari Channel (c. 1931)

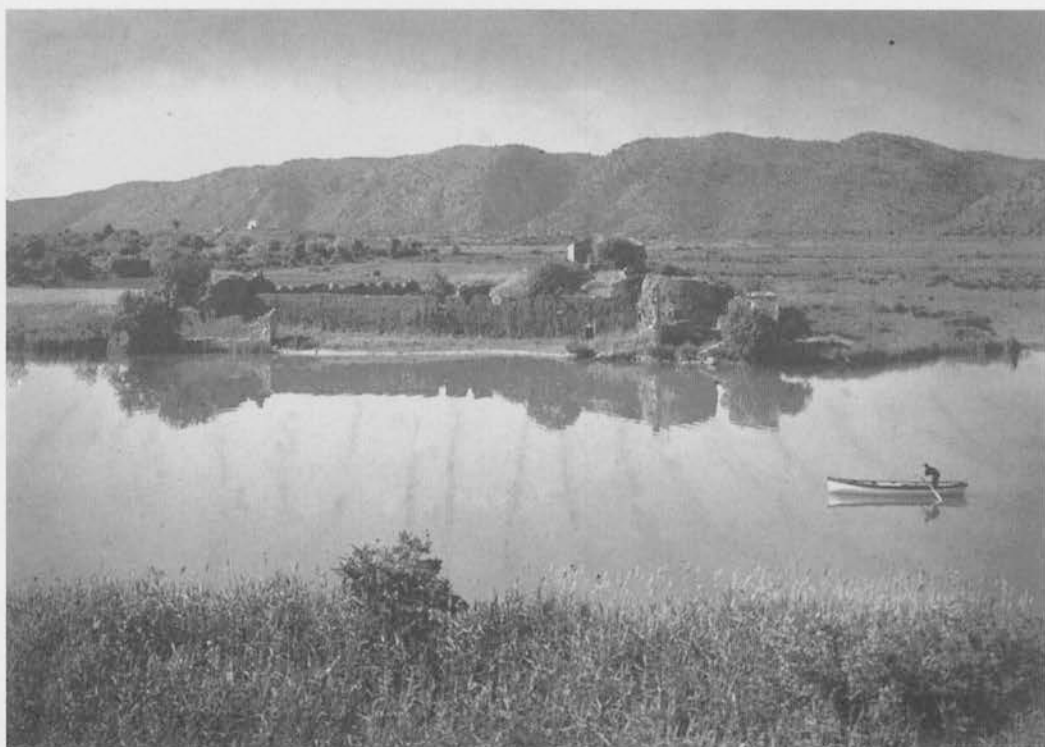


Fig. 10 View of the triangular castle (c. 1931)



Figs. 11 and 12 Excavations in the theatre (c. 1928)

On the basis of this research, the Butrint Foundation has:

- produced a CD Rom about Ugolini's work,
- catalogued the Ugolini archive,
- prepared a conservation report and provided new storage cases for those parts of the archive which were in poor condition,
- prepared the unpublished Ugolini volume on the theatre for publication,
- drafted a history of the excavations and restoration work for the management plan.

The next stage of the project is to research the Venetian archives (Butrint was under Venetian rule for approximately 400 years up to the demise of the Serene Republic). We shall also be commissioning a study of the excavation archives of the Communist period.

The Butrint Foundation is profoundly grateful to the Drue Heinz Trust and to Drue Heinz personally, for making this possible.

The ultimate goal of the project is the creation of an electronic archive, which could be made available on the internet –the first for a major Mediterranean site. The electronic archive would enable scholars, wherever they were, to obtain information on the history and archaeology of Butrint. It would also enable visitors to Butrint to obtain information about the site on the internet, through touch-screen interactives at the castle museum at Butrint, or at a visitor centre. The e-archive could be an important promotional tool for tourism.



Fig. 13 The acropolis castle after its restoration (with HMS Queen Elizabeth in the bay of Butrint) (1931)

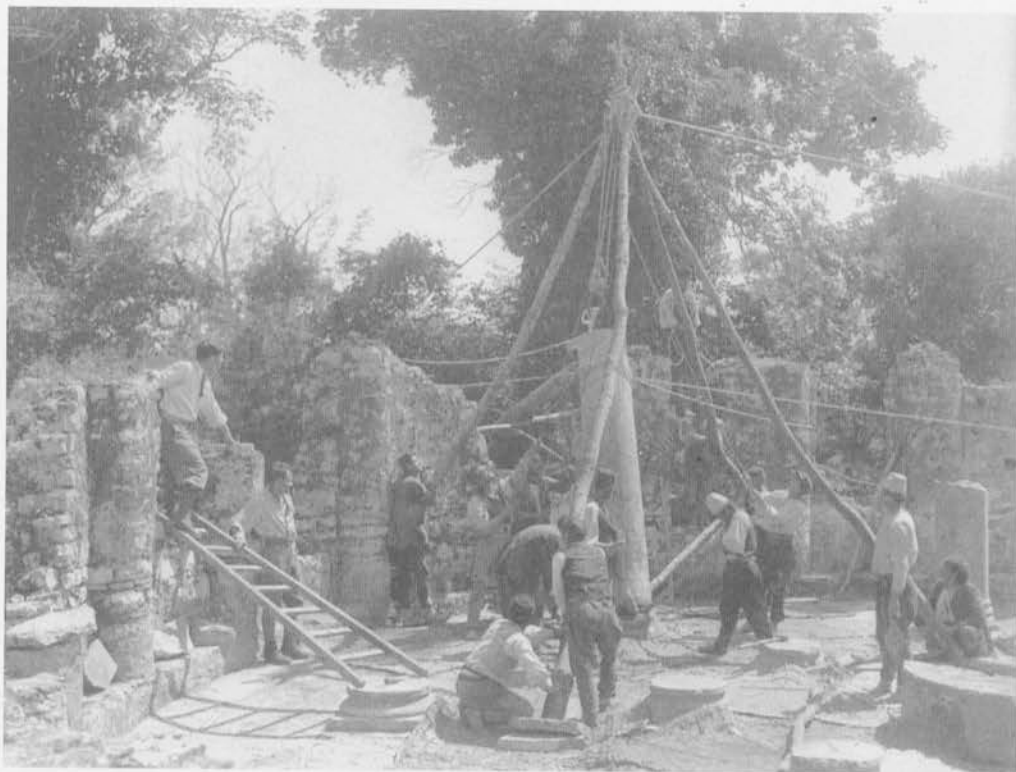


Fig. 14 Work in the baptistery at Butrint (c. 1928)

Web site

As a small step in the direction of the e-archive, the Butrint Foundation set up a web site on the work at Butrint. The web site contains background information on the Butrint Foundation and details of recent discoveries and results from the research work at Butrint. The web site will be developed as a form of on-line publication for the archaeological team, as an educational site for student archaeologists studying Butrint and as a source of information for visitors to Butrint.

The web site address is www.butrintfound.dial.pipex.com but the web site can also be found via the UNESCO World Heritage site page on Butrint.



Fig. 15 President Meidani with Auron Tare, Director of the Butrint National Park

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

The Albanian Context

The Butrint Foundation is fortunate to have enjoyed a friendly and cooperative relationship with the Albanian authorities, particularly Mr Edi Rama, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports since 1997. The secondment of Professor Hodges to the Ministry of Culture for several months in 1999 –a secondment funded by the Open Society Institute - made a significant contribution to the deepening of the relationship.

The training of Albanian archaeologists, conservators and craftsmen has always been one of the concerns of the Butrint Foundation. In co-operation with the Packard Humanities Institute (whose interest in Albania was sparked we believe by our own initial approach to them in 1998) the Butrint Foundation is committed to training Albanian students of archaeology in the field at Butrint. The Butrint Foundation team will also be involved in the course which third year Albanian students of archaeology will undertake at the University of East Anglia in Norwich. At the same time the Butrint Foundation is actively promoting a project to train mosaic conservators to make it possible for the marvellous early Byzantine mosaic in the baptistery to be shown to visitors.

Tourism Development

As part of the background research for the Butrint Management Plan, the Butrint Foundation arranged a workshop at Saranda in September 1999 to look at ways in which Butrint might become the focus for sustainable tourism in south west Albania. Discussion took place on the basis of a study by Jenny Holland and Andonis Andonopoulos, funded by the Getty Grant Program.

The workshop concluded that sustainable tourism along the lines of Greek Epirus would be a better model for tourism development in the Saranda –Butrint region than mass tourism and that, for some time to come, most visitors were likely to arrive in Albania from Greece. Priority should therefore be given to improving the ferry service from Corfu to Saranda and to promoting cross-border tourism with Greek Epirus.

The opening of a new road from Konispoli on the Greek border to Saranda, scheduled for 2002, will make it possible for tourists landing at Igoumenitsa, the principal ferry port in north west Greece, to visit Butrint easily. This could have a profound impact on tourist numbers and the Butrint Foundation is conscious of the need to be ready for this influx.

The International Dimension

The Butrint Foundation has worked hard to interest international organisations and national governments in Butrint's potential as the core of sustainable tourism in south west Albania.

- World Bank. The World Bank's Regional Strategy for Saranda and Butrint is fundamental for the region. We hope Stage I of the project will lead on to further involvement. The Butrint Foundation is also in touch with the IFC, the World Bank's private financing arm, with a view to persuading them to look at the potential for small-scale agricultural or industrial projects in Saranda, which ideally should go ahead in parallel with tourism development.
- European Union. By connecting the Saranda-Butrint region with northern Greece, the proposed EU-financed road from Konispoli on the Greek border to Saranda will have a dramatic impact on the economy of the region and, once the spur road is built to the south side of the Vivari Channel, on Butrint. The Butrint Foundation is in touch with the Commission in Brussels and Tirana on the route of the road. This should run to the east of the ridge of the Milës Mountain (see Fig. 1) if irrevocable damage is not to be done to the environment and the setting of Butrint.

The EU PHARE programme also envisages the expenditure of E 750,000 on a number of small projects which will improve access to Butrint, security and visitor facilities there.

- UNESCO's continuing support for the World Heritage site of Butrint is materially and morally of the greatest importance. The Butrint Foundation retains a close working relationship with UNESCO.
- Italy. The Butrint Foundation has proposed to the Italian Government that part of Italy's cultural aid for Albania should be used to fund projects which will enhance the interest of Butrint and the Saranda-Butrint area.
- Greece. The Butrint Foundation has established contact with the Greek authorities to ensure that Greece supports PHARE cross-border programmes targeted on Butrint.

We hope to collaborate with the Egnatia Epirus Foundation, whose sustainable tourism activities in Metsovo (Epirus) could be a model for the Saranda region, on cross-border tourism projects.

- The Butrint Foundation has drawn the attention of the economic round table of the Balkan Stability Pact, EIB, and EBRD to the Butrint project.

THE FUTURE

The Butrint Foundation's priority is to complete the **Butrint Management Plan** and gain acceptance from the Albanian Government and the local communities in the Saranda –Butrint area for the proposition that conservation of the Butrint World Heritage site, the National Park and the wider area around, is in the interests of the local communities. Tourism development, which is vital for the region, has to take place without spoiling a site of great archaeological and historical importance set in an area of outstanding natural beauty.

Detailed Plans

Within this general context, the principal objectives for the future are:

- **Excavations.** The Packard Humanities Institute (PHI) has provided funding for an ambitious programme of archaeology in 2000 and 2001. We hope that this partnership between the Butrint Foundation and PHI, which is so vital for Butrint (much of which is as yet unexcavated), will continue for several years thereafter.
- **The baptistery.** The baptistery and the early Byzantine mosaic it contains are one of the great glories of Butrint. The Butrint Foundation is acutely conscious of its mission to preserve the monuments at Butrint but would like to find a way to make it possible for visitors to see the mosaic. We are seeking funding for a conservation-training project prepared following an international conservation workshop we organised in Saranda.
- **Environment.** Butrint is an important area for bio-diversity in Albania. The environment is under threat from overgrazing, the abandonment of agriculture (leading to the collapse of terraces and the washing of silt into Lake Butrint) and changes in the balance of nutrients in the lake caused by the removal of fresh water supplies. The Butrint Foundation hopes to interest funding organisations in a variety of projects, including the appointment of an environmental officer to work with the National Park Management and manage and develop environmental projects for the area.
- **Acropolis castle museum at Butrint.** The acropolis castle was first restored and developed into an archaeological laboratory, store and museum by Ugolini. After years of use the castle is now in urgent need of refurbishment. The Butrint Foundation has given a grant to the Ministry of Culture for the refurbishment of the offices of the castle. This work is now underway. The second phase of restoration will be focused on the museum (closed since 1991), to create a modern and secure museum and archaeological stores. The Butrint Foundation will look for funds for the second phase.
- **Tourism.** The Butrint Foundation is monitoring developments which are likely to lead to significant increases in tourist numbers visiting Butrint e.g. the EU-financed road from Konispoli to Saranda. A detailed study of visitor facilities will be undertaken in 2000, sponsored by the World Bank's IDF grant.
- **Archives.** The Butrint Foundation will now be working on the Venetian and Communist period archives, and the preparation for publication of Ugolini's volume on the theatre, and the first stages of the electronic archive.

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 1999. The Foundation's auditors gave an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements for that year.

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	1999 Total £	1998 Total £
Incoming resources				
Book sales	165	-	165	-
Donations	180,086	485,606	665,692	194,567
Interest receivable	1,903	1,351	3,254	4,961
				-
Gross resources arising in the period	182,154	486,957	669,111	199,528
Resources expended				
Direct charitable expenditure				
Archaeology	43,620	6,997	50,617	78,936
Conservation	20,752	46,882	67,634	52,319
Visitor facilities	10,940	-	10,940	10,802
Educational Publicity	640	-	640	8,113
Research projects	2,523	66,127	68,650	43,349
Scholarships and bursaries	2,090	35,830	37,920	14,870
Publications	-	1,394	1,394	11,000
Project support and development	53,904	-	53,904	27,414
				-
	134,469	157,230	291,699	246,803
Other expenditure				
Development expenditure	26,952	-	26,952	17,088
Management and administration	12,258	-	12,258	15,115
				-
Total resources expended	173,679	157,230	330,909	279,006
Net movement in funds before transfers	8,475	329,727	338,202	(79,478)
Transfers between funds	(1,994)	1,994	-	-
				-
Net movement in funds	6,481	331,721	338,202	(79,478)
Balances brought forward				
Capital fund	68,306	-	68,306	68,306
Income funds	(42,873)	73,681	30,808	110,286
				-
Total net funds	31,914	405,402	437,316	99,114
Balances carried forward				
Capital fund	68,306	-	68,306	68,306
Income funds	(36,392)	405,402	369,010	30,808
				-
	31,914	405,402	437,316	99,114

BALANCE SHEET

	1999		1998	
	£	£	£	£
Tangible fixed assets		36,969		13,394
Current assets				
Donations receivable	-		20,000	
Taxation recoverable	-		149	
Cash at bank and in hand	420,290		103,037	
	<u>420,290</u>		<u>123,186</u>	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year				
Accruals	19,943		37,466	
	<u>19,943</u>		<u>37,466</u>	
Net current assets		400,345		85,720
Net assets		<u>437,316</u>		<u>99,114</u>
Represented by:				
Funds				
Capital		68,306		68,306
Income				
Unrestricted		(36,392)		(42,873)
Restricted		405,402		73,681
		<u>437,316</u>		<u>99,114</u>

Note on Restricted Funds

The restricted funds referred to in the Statement of Financial Activity on page 24 cannot be used for the Butrint Foundation's management and administration. They are dedicated to specific projects approved by the funding organisations. These organisations include:

- The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
- The Drue Heinz Trust
- The Getty Grant Program
- The Open Society Institute
- The John and Janet Kornreich Charitable Foundation
- The World Monuments Fund/Kress Foundation
- The Packard Humanities Institute

The Butrint Foundation is profoundly grateful for their generous support.

The Trustees would like to take this opportunity also to thank the Worshipful Company of Carpenters and the Building Crafts College for making possible the training of a young Albanian in stonemasonry, and the numerous individuals who have made donations to the Butrint Foundation or who have provided other invaluable support.

Core funding of the Butrint Foundation comes from Lord Rothschild and Lord Sainsbury.

Note: Further financial information is available in the Annual Report and Financial Statements for 1999.

Director: Sir Patrick Fairweather KCMG
Registered Charity No: 1017039

Website: <http://www.butrintfound.dial.pipex.com>