



IT-TNAX-IL LEGISLATURA

P.L. 2762

Dokument imqiegħed fuq il-Mejda tal-Kamra tad-Deputati fis-Seduta Numru 149 tal-14 ta' Mejju 2014 mill-Ministru għall-Ġustizzja, Kultura u Gvern Lokali.

Raymond Scicluna
Skrivan tal-Kamra



SOVRINTENDENZA
TAL-PATRIMONJU KULTURALI
SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage Annual Report 2013



1. DATA MANAGEMENT

National Inventory

The National Inventory of Cultural Property in the Maltese Islands (NICPMI) is a statutory function of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (Cultural Heritage Act CAP 445, Art. 7(5)).

Since 2011 the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage has dedicated over 10% of its limited human resources to develop this key function. Work on the inventory is continuously ongoing. Developing the inventory requires extensive data collection and processing from bibliographic, archival and topographic sources. Site inspections of all the inventoried properties are also carried out, during which a photographic record of each property is taken.

New entries in the inventory are published in the Government Gazette at regular three-month intervals. In 2013 the Superintendence published 853 new properties in the Government Gazette (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Number of Inventory Records Published in the Government Gazette in 2013

Government Gazette No.	Date of Publication	Theme/Subject	No. of records
No.19,060	26 March 2013	Chapels and Niches	61
No.19,103	28 June 2013	Knights Period Fortifications	389
No.19,144	27 September 2013	Chapels and Niches	192
No.19,188	27 December 2013	Chapels and Niches	210
New properties published 2013			852
Inventory Items Published in the Government Gazette: 2011 to 2013			2017

The National Inventory is also available to the public in PDF format, free of charge. All the data sheets for the individual cultural heritage properties published on the Government Gazette can be accessed freely and downloaded from the Superintendence website (www.culturalheritage.gov.mt). This service is designed to increase public knowledge and appreciation of Malta's cultural heritage resources. Promoting the National Inventory as a publicly accessible tool will assist local communities to identify cultural heritage assets in their localities more easily.

In 2013 the Superintendence worked on two main inventory-related initiatives – the compilation and publication of the inventory of *Historic Niches and Chapels in Malta and Gozo* and the inventory of *Knights Period Fortifications*. Both categories of cultural monuments have been identified as being highly typical of the Maltese cultural landscape and are also at high risk of being lost through re-development, neglect or vandalism.

In 2013 a total of 463 niches and chapels were recorded within 17 different Local Councils (Table 2). A total of 1,443 niches and chapels have been placed on the National Inventory since the start of the project in 2011. It is expected that by the end of this exercise, in 2014, roughly 500 new records will be added to the National Inventory.

TABLE 2. Historic Niches and Chapels published in the Government Gazette 2013

Gudja	30	Marsaxlokk	13	Hal-Ghaxaq	28
Hal Kirkop	17	Marsakala	23	Birżebbuġa	18
Haz-Żabbar	48	Imqabba	30	Hal-Luqa	24
Qrendi	48	Żejtun	84	Hal-Tarxien	26
Hal-Safi	12	Żurrieq	58	Birgu	1
Naxxar	1	Sliema	2		
Records Published in 2013: total of 463					

The Inventory of Knights' Period Fortifications was started by the Superintendence in 2012 following the signing of an agreement with the International Institute of Baroque Studies of the

University of Malta. The compilation of the inventory of this class of architectural monuments has been entrusted to the renowned expert on baroque period fortifications, Dr. Stephen C. Spiteri. The project was completed in the course of 2013. A total of 389 new records were created for inclusion in the National Inventory covering all known classes of fortification dating from between the sixteenth to the eighteenth century (Table 3).

TABLE 3. Knights Period Fortifications Inventory by main categories

Fortified Urban centres	No. of records	Forts	No. of records
Birgu	19	Fort Chambray	16
Bormla	13	Fort Manuel	30
Cittadella	16	Fort St. Angelo	17
Floriana	38	Fort St. Elmo	16
Kalkara	31	Fort Tigne	16
Mdina	19	Fort Verdala	4
Senglea	11		
Valletta	45	Towers	16
		Batteries	18
Fortification lines		Redoubts	11
Cottonera lines	15	Entrenchments	16
Margherita lines	14	Fougasse	8
Total records 389			

Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System (CHIMS)

CHIMS is an electronic, internet-based inventory built specifically for the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. The Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System combines the

functionalities of heritage documentation with Geographic Information System (GIS). This online database lists items related to Culture and Heritage including Archaeology, Architecture, Moveable items, Artefacts and Intangible Heritage. It allows the public to view records as in their special context on a digital map, whilst also accessing information on a particular site or artefact in PDF document.

Populating CHIMS with new information is an ongoing process, and is carried out in parallel with the development of the National Inventory. In 2013 CHIMS was populated with an additional 765 new entries. These new records included the Chapels and Niches entries compiled for the NICMPI. Table 4 shows the situation with respect to data inputting in CHIMS for the period 2007 till the end of 2013.

TABLE 4: Records inputted in CHIMS, 2013

Fields	2007-2012	2013	Total
Heritage Sites	923	764	1687
Archaeological Interventions	10	0	10
Artefacts	1568	0	1568
Guardianship Deed	14	1	15
Total	2515	765	3280

2. LAND USE AND PLANNING MATTERS

Consultations regarding Land Use and Development Applications

One of the main functions of the Superintendence stems directly from the Development Planning Act (CAP. 504), more specifically L.N. 514 of 2010. The Superintendence acts as a consultee to the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) as part of the development application consultation process by recommending protective mitigation measures, refusals and referrals of applications. This function mainly concerns archaeological and architectural heritage resources influenced by development and construction.

In 2013, this core function alone represented over 60% of the work load of the Superintendence. Planning applications are reviewed by the Superintendence for their potential cultural heritage impact on archaeological or architectural monuments. Possible negative impacts on UNESCO World Heritage Monuments are also assessed. The process requires the case officers of the Superintendence to check different sets of information for each case received, including the relevant planning information and archival information on the cultural heritage assets involved. Meetings with MEPA officials, developers and site inspections are often also required to ensure a fuller assessment of the applications. The Superintendence is required to carry out its assessment and react to each MEPA consultation requests within a maximum of 30 calendar days.

A total of 590 consultation requests were treated by the Superintendence in 2013 (Table 5). Just over 75% of these (444 requests) were forwarded by MEPA's Planning Directorate. The remaining 25% of the workload is dedicated to requests for road works permits received from Transport Malta (13%), Environmental Impact Assessments (5%), consultations by third parties (4%) and pre-application consultations by developers (3%).

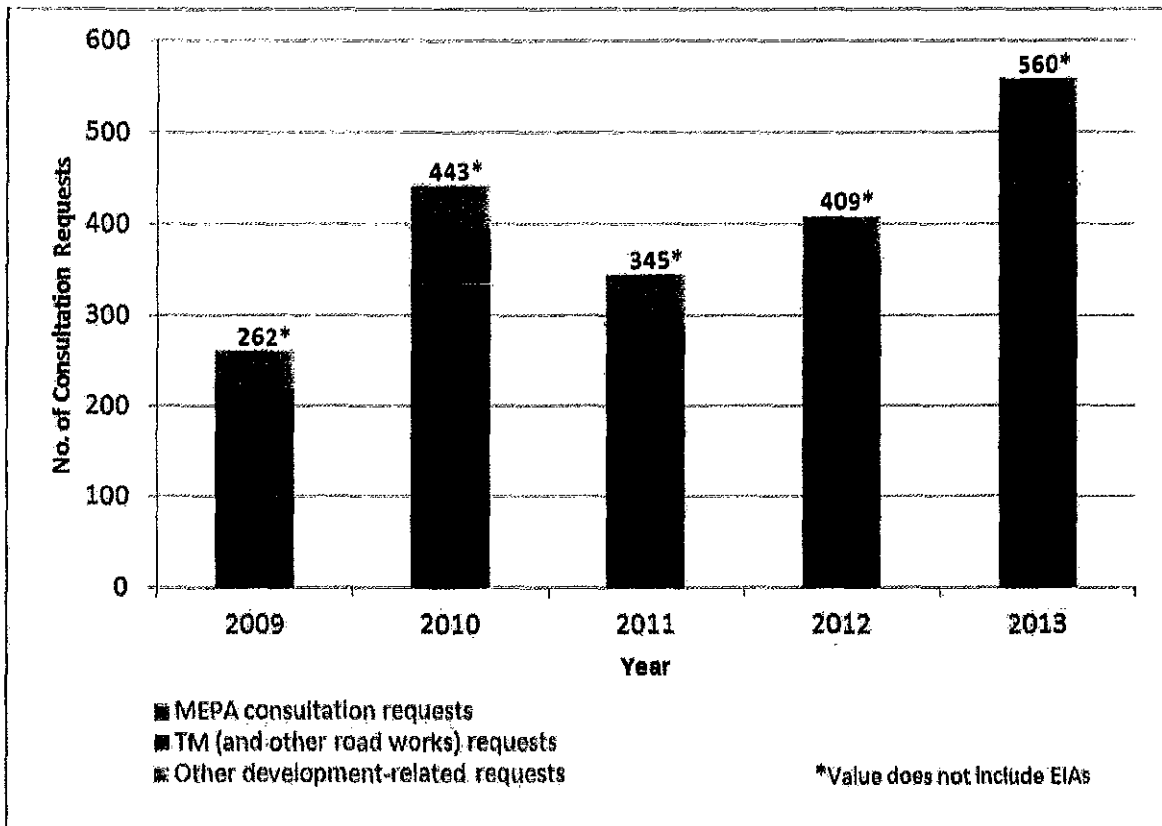
TABLE 5: Land Development Requests referred to the Superintendence in 2013

	444	Consultation Requests received from MEPA (including Tracking Cases)
	30	Consultation Requests regarding Environmental Impact Assessments
	76	Road Work Permits received from Transport Malta
	40	Consultations by Third Parties (such as Planning Appeals Board, Registered Objectors, NGOs, Pre-Application Consultations by developers)
Total	590	

The number of consultation requests treated by the Superintendence has significantly increased over the past five years, as seen in the chart below. In 2013 the total workload increased by 37% when compared to 2012 values, and 62% over 2011.

Both MEPA and Transport Malta consultation requests have progressively increased over the past three years. On the other hand, development-related requests that are independent of the MEPA and Transport Malta consultation processes have remained relatively constant.

Figure 1. Consultation Requests received by the Superintendence by type 2009-2013



The above figures also include large-scale, national projects and other major projects dealing with a mixture of infrastructural, restoration and land redevelopment issues. The review of these cases by the Superintendence often must be extended to include consultations with interested national bodies, such as Transport Malta, the Grand Harbour Regeneration Committee, Works Division, Heritage Malta, Non-Governmental Organisations, as well as with other interested Ministries and Departments. Some of the major, new project proposals assessed by the Superintendence in 2013 are listed below:

- Continuation of City Gate Project – Parliament Building and Opera House Projects
- Salina National Park, San Pawl il-Baħar
- Fortifications Interpretation Centre, Valletta
- Conversion of Il-Macina, Triq it-Tarzna, Senglea
- Landscaping of Birgu Waterfont, beneath Post of Castille
- Palazzo Parisio, Valletta
- The Inquisitor’s Palace, Birgu
- Evan’s Building, Valletta
- St Augustine Priory, Valletta
- Conservation and restoration at Ta' Mintna Catacombs, Mqabba
- Conservation and restoration of façades of Chapel and annex at San Pawl Milqi, San Pawl il-Baħar
- Restoration of façades of the Auberge de Baviere (now the Lands and Public Registry), Valletta
- Breakwater and Pontoon at Mġarr Yacht Marina, Mġarr
- Private Hospital at Tal-Ħotba, Bulebel l/o Żejtun
- National Flood Relief Project - Storm Water Tunnels and Infrastructural Works ending at Wied Qirda, l/o Haz Zebbug
- Restoration of Rural Area into Leisure Park at Ta' Darrenzi, Mġarr
- Restoration of Sta Margherita Lines, from St. John Almonier Bastion to St. Helen Bastion, Cospicua
- Delimara Gas and Power LCGT and LNG, Receiving, Storage and Re-gasification Facilities, Delimara, Marsaxlokk
- Construction of Block E, MCAST, Paola
- Electrical distribution through underground tunnels - Tunnel 1 project
- Restoration of Manoel Theatre, Valletta
- Old Civil Abattoir, Valletta
- Reorganisation of parking at Valletta Landfront Ditch, St Andrew's Tennaille Ditch, Sally Port Tunnel, Valletta
- Widening & Realignment of Coast Road from Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq, Naxxar-St Paul's Bay

Cultural Heritage Surveillance

The Superintendence is also heavily involved in the surveillance and monitoring of ongoing land development projects. Such cases involve a range of services: the monitoring of ongoing construction works in areas of potential archaeological interest, the surveillance of restoration

projects, the archaeological evaluation of areas affected by development applications, and investigations associated with the Development Limits Rationalisation Process. The scale of these interventions is not uniform, and ranges from the surveillance over many months of large infrastructural projects, to small scale domestic interventions requiring only a few days of monitoring.

The main purpose of the monitoring is to ensure that no cultural heritage sites or features are accidentally discovered and destroyed in the course of development projects. Monitors are also employed to ensure that cultural heritage conservation conditions attached to Development Permits are being followed by developers and contractors. In a number of cases monitors will also be employed to document or archaeologically investigate features of cultural heritage importance that may be discovered in the course of construction works.

When handling monitoring cases the Superintendence compiles terms of reference, directs the surveillance or archaeological investigation, approves and supervises the engagement of monitoring freelancers, reviews and archives the results obtained, and reports back to MEPA as and when required. These cases also often require multiple field inspections and meetings with architects, contractors and developers.

The number of new monitoring cases handled by the Superintendence in 2013 decreased slightly compared to the previous year: 144 cases received in 2013, against the 150 cases of 2012.

On the other hand, the number of registered freelance archaeological monitors registered with the Superintendence has increased significantly in 2013: 21 registered full-time monitors in 2013, against the 15 of 2012.

The Superintendence publishes and periodically reviews the register of persons who can provide local developers with monitoring and archaeological services. This list is accessible on the website of the Superintendence following a public call for expressions of interest.

Since 2011 the Superintendence also provides comprehensive guidance and standards for monitoring and data capture. This body of technical and procedural guidance was collected in the *Operating Procedures and Standards for Archaeology Services* (OPSAS) which can be downloaded for free from the Superintendence website. A third edition of OPSAS was published online in 2013 in order to simplify the document's technical guidance section.

3. MUSEUMS AND SITES

Guardianship Deeds

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage enters into and supervises Guardianship deeds for the management of public owned cultural heritage properties. According to the Cultural Heritage Act, Guardianship Deeds can be concluded with Non-Governmental Organisations and with Local Councils following necessary authorisation of the Minister and the Committee of Guarantee. The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage is the public entity legally entrusted with the management and regulation of this process. Guardianship Deeds are management agreements that are specifically focused on ensuring the well-being and care of cultural heritage property. Deed documents are examined and considered on the bases of stringent conservation and management requirements. These requirements entail technical conservation and management policy documents which are attached to the guardianship deeds and submitted for ministerial and cabinet approval.

One new Guardianship Deed was completed in 2013. The Deed was signed with Din L-Art Helwa, a cultural heritage voluntary organisation, for the conservation and management of the Wied Iz-Zurrieq Tower. The seventeenth century coastal watch tower at Wied iz-Zurrieq has been for years in a poor state of conservation. Din l-Art Helwa has committed itself not only to restore the tower, but also to render it accessible to the public on a regular basis.

In the course of 2013, the Superintendence also renewed nine Guardianship Deeds which had been originally signed in 2003 with Din L-Art Helwa (Table 6). The original Deeds were valid for ten years and were therefore meant to expire in 2013. The Deeds have now been renewed for a further period of ten years.

TABLE 6: Status of Guardianship Deeds – 2013

	Name of Cultural Property	Locality	Name of Guardian	Year of Signature
1	Qalet Marku Tower	Naxxar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
2	Ghallis Tower	Naxxar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
3	Red Tower (aka Sta Agatha Tower)	Mellieħa	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
4	Wignacourt Tower	San Pawl il-	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013

		Baħar		
5	Mamo Tower	Maraskala	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
6	Santa Maria Tower	Għajnsielem	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
7	Dwejra Tower	San Lawrenz	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
8	Santa Maria Battery	Għajnsielem	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
9	Msida Bastion Cemetery	Floriana	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 \ Renewed 2013
10	Lascaris War Rooms	Valletta	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	2009
11	WWII shelter at 25, Britannia Sqr	Tarxien	Tarxien Local Council	2009
12	WWII Shelter at Sta Ubaldesca Str	Paola	Fondazzjoni Wirt Paola	2010
13	Couvre Porte Barracks at Vittoriosa (10 rooms at lower level) and underlying WWII shelter	Vittoriosa	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	2011
14	Our Lady of Victory Church	Valletta	Din l-Art Helwa	2011
15	Wied Iz-Zurrieq Tower	Qrendi	Din l-Art Helwa	2013

Collaboration with Heritage Malta on major projects

As in previous years the Superintendence has worked closely with Heritage Malta on a number of major conservation and infrastructural projects. These projects involve some of Malta's most important and sensitive archaeological monuments. The Superintendence kept an ongoing surveillance of these projects, in some cases conducting archaeological investigations in collaboration with the curatorial staff of Heritage Malta. The main initiatives undertaken with Heritage Malta are the following:

- **Tarxien Temples Protective Shelter and Walkways, Tarxien**
 Archaeological investigations were carried out in a number of locations across the site to establish whether the proposed foundation points for the new infrastructure would be impacting any archaeological remains. It was in fact confirmed that a number of foundation points would impact prehistoric features or strata. It was therefore possible to redesign these foundation points to remove altogether or mitigate the expected negative impact. This archaeological evaluation and the redesign processes were carried forward into 2014.
- **Ġgantija Temples Archaeological Park and Visitors Centre, Xagħra**
 At Ġgantija the Superintendence worked with Heritage Malta to archaeologically assess the areas in which it was planned to construct the projected Visitors Centre and the new walkways. All phases of the construction works were also put under constant archaeological monitoring to ensure that no damage would be done to any remains in the course of works. A number of previously unrecorded prehistoric features were identified, documented and protected. Works are expected to be completed in 2014.
- **Fort St. Angelo Restoration Project, Birgu**
 As part of the planning phase of this project a number of areas within historic fortress were investigated archaeologically to collect information on the situation underlying the modern surfaces. In some areas important archaeological features were identified relating to both the Medieval and the Early Modern phases of fortress of the fortress. The most important results were obtained in the area of the Barbican, and in the area of the eighteenth century Cenotaph. Constant archaeological monitoring was also imposed on all construction and restoration works at St. Angelo.
- **St Paul's Catacombs and Visitors Centre, Rabat**
 An extensive project of archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out at St. Paul's Catacombs in relation to the construction of extensive new infrastructure at this key archaeological site. A full scale archaeological investigation was carried out at the site of the proposed new Visitors Centre to document the extent and layout of the ancient remains uncovered in the area. The foundations of the Visitors Centre were emended to minimise impacts on these remains. Meanwhile archaeological monitoring and documentation was also carried out in other areas of the site as part of the construction process related to the introduction of new pathways across the site and into the individual catacombs. These works are expected to be completed in 2014.

- **Santu Wistin Catacombs, Rabat**

Heritage Malta undertook to clean out this small complex of catacombs from large amounts of modern debris in order to render the site accessible to the public. An extensive archaeological documentation exercise was also carried out at this underground complex. Works were carried out in coordination with the Superintendence and under constant archaeological monitoring.

- **Għajn Tuffieħa Roman Baths, Mgarr**

An extensive archaeological evaluation of this site has been underway as part of a preliminary phase prior to the start of conservation and infrastructural works. These works are still ongoing.

- **Ta' Bistra Catacombs new Covered Walkways and Visitors Centre, Mosta**

Constant archaeological monitoring and documentation have been imposed on these extensive structural works at the Ta' Bistra complex. Modern debris and fills have been removed from within the catacombs as well as in the field in front of the catacomb entrances. The extents of the Early Modern quarrying that covered most of this area, has been exposed and mapped.

4. MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Export or Movement of Cultural Goods

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage regulates the export and movement of cultural goods moving between Malta and EU Member States, as well as from, or to non-EU countries. In 2013, the Superintendence examined the following cases referred to by the Customs Department or by Malta Post:

- 325 cases of export of personal items from Malta;
- 20 cases of importation of cultural goods from outside the European Union;
- 14 cases of declared exports of works of art.

Temporary Movement of Cultural Goods

The Superintendence has also reviewed and regulated a number of applications for the temporary export of cultural goods out of the Maltese territory for purposes of restoration, exhibition or for other cultural purposes. The main cases handled in 2013 are listed below:

- Temporary Export i.c.w. Exhibition - "Kaleidoscope: Contemporary Art from E.U. Member States" - Dublin, Ireland
- Temporary Export i.c.w. Exhibition "Il Cavaliere Calabrese: Mattia Preti - da Caravaggio a Luca Giordano" at La Venaria Reale, Torino, Italy
- Temporary Export i.c.w. Exhibition by Soprintendenza di Roma - Museo di Palazzo Barberini, Italy
- Temporary Export of Tapestries by St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation for restoration in Belgium
- Temporary Export of Items from National Library for Exhibition – "Reasonable Dreams - Valletta from the Renaissance to Renzo Piano" - La Galerie d'Architecture, Paris, France

5. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESEARCH

Archaeological Research Projects

Mgarr ix-Xini Valley: Cultural Landscape Project

This project has been ongoing since 2005 and is being carried out by the Superintendence in collaboration with the Xewkija and Sannat Local Councils and independent researchers. The objective of this project is to develop a detailed archaeological map of this extensive valley system as a case study on the development of the Maltese rural landscape from prehistory to the present day.

In 2013, work was concentrated on completing the intensive surface survey started the previous year. A detailed data collection exercise was carried out on a field-by-field basis for the entire valley bed and slopes. All artefacts scattered on the field surfaces, as well as all visible rural and archaeological features were recorded. In total 560 fields were recorded in the course of the 2013 fieldwork.

FRAGSUS (Fragility and sustainability in island environments: cultural change and collapse in prehistory) – Project funded by the European Research Council

In 2012, the Superintendence joined a number of foreign and Maltese partners in a successful funding bid from the Advanced Grants Program of the European Research Council.

The objective of the FRAGSUS Project is to: (1) reconstruct the prehistoric environment, vegetation and landscape of the Maltese Islands; (2) improve the chronological framework for Malta's prehistory through AMS radiocarbon and other dating methods; (3) assess ancient population history through analysis of human remains; and (4) establish settlement, subsistence and landscape history by assessing the environmental evidence.

Queen's University of Belfast is the institution heading this project, in partnership with a number of different entities involved in scientific research, both locally and in the United Kingdom. These include the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, Heritage Malta, the University of Malta, and the University of Cambridge.

The Superintendence has been allocated €169,153.20 for this project over a period of 5 years.

The project will officially start in May 2013 and will span five years. During these five years it is planned to undertake a series of fieldwork studies, including coring and analysis of pollens and other samples from archaeological sites, and environmental studies together with dating investigation studies which will include the use of GIS for these same sites. Apart from this, the

human remains excavated from the Xaghra Circle in the late 1980s will be re-organized and studied for specific demographic data. Samples will also be taken to understand diet and other scientific data which will play a part on assessing the prehistoric environment. The project will finally conclude with the publication of the scientific results.

In 2013 most of the fieldwork carried out by the FRAGSUS team related to the extraction of deep soil samples from a range of valley bed sites across the Maltese Islands. These samples are being analysed to provide information on environmental changes in Malta from prehistory and from later periods. Two project meetings were also held in Malta at the premises of the Superintendence in Valletta.

Other Major Archaeological Investigations carried out by the Superintendence in 2013

Discovery of a cluster of Bronze Age silos, Cittadella

A cluster of Bronze Age silo pits were discovered in the course of consolidation and restoration works on the north-east fortifications of Cittadella. The silos were found at the foot of the wall, cut into the Globigerina Limestone stratum. In the area exposed by these works traces of at least 21 silos were identified and documented. Many of the silos were damaged by later historical period quarrying at the base of the Cittadella bastions. The remains of these silos were at a later stage covered by agricultural terraces. Notwithstanding these later disturbances, some of the silos were found to be still filled with Bronze Age deposits and ceramics. This discovery confirms the prehistoric origins of the urban centre at Cittadella.

Birgu Landfront Ditch, off Triq it-Torri San Gwann, Birgu

In the course of the restoration of the Birgu Landfront Ditch it was possible to investigate a structure identified under a thick layer of nineteenth and twentieth century debris. The structure was identified as being a seventeenth century caponier. This structure consisted of a covered passage-way which links up different parts of the fortification system in case of attack. The caponier had been dismantled and covered up during the British Period. This is an important discovery to understand the layout of the fortifications of the Birgu land-front in the late baroque period.

Magazine Curtain, Triq l-Imħażen, Mdina

During consolidation and restoration works of Magazine Curtain at Mdina, remains of the sixteenth century fortification walls were uncovered. These fortifications were covered up in the course of the eighteenth century by the construction of the new, late baroque fortifications of Mdina. These older remains were archaeologically investigated and

documented, and measures were coordinated with the developer to ensure that they are properly protected.

Salvatore Bastion, Valletta

During the construction of a modern garden within the Salvatore Bastion in Valletta, the foundations of a British period polverista were uncovered. These structural remains were investigated, documented and preserved. These investigations were a continuation on the work already carried out in 2012, when stretches of the sixteenth century foundation structures of the bastion were exposed and documented.

Site at Triq Francesco Azzopardi, Tal-Virtu, Rabat

An archaeological investigation of an undeveloped plot located in the area of Tal-Virtu was carried out in 2013. The investigation was done following the submission to MEPA of a development application. The study included soil removal over part of the site to expose the underlying rock surface. In the area investigated so far, at least six ancient rock-cut tombs were identified, together with evidence of quarrying. A preliminary survey of the site was carried out and the site was recommended to MEPA for scheduling.

Archaeological Remains at Gheriexem Street, Rabat

A small stretch of ancient stratification was uncovered during a domestic development at Gheriexem Street, close to the Roman Domus. Although limited in size, this sample of ancient stratification was made up of strata ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the Late Hellenistic period. Ancient rock cut features were also identified on site including two possible rock-cut cisterns. These features are being protected from any further damage that may be caused by the modern construction. The investigation was started late in 2013 and continued in 2014.

Site at Sqaq Żbibu and Triq Birkirkara, San Ġwann

An extensive archaeological evaluation of a proposed development site uncovered the well preserved remains of some pre-historic cart ruts. The rest of the area did not reveal any archaeological remains. The entire area was fully documented. The development plans were changed to ensure that the cart ruts are preserved and features remain visible and publically accessible.

Development Rationalisation Zone in Bidnija, Mosta

The Superintendence carried out a full archaeological evaluation of an area being considered for inclusion within the Development Zone. Some prehistoric cart-ruts had been documented in the immediate vicinity of this area at least since the 1990s. Some additional cart-ruts were uncovered and documented in the area of study. Mitigation measures for the protection of these newly identified cart ruts are being taken.

Site at, Triq Ta' Qarawas, Mgarr, Żebbiegħ

Another stretch of cart ruts was discovered in Żebbiegħ during an archaeological evaluation of an area interested by a development application. The proposed development was amended to ensure the physical preservation of these cart ruts.

Site at Triq A. Cachia, Żejtun

During construction works at this site traces of ancient quarrying were uncovered, directly under the layer of agricultural soil. No dating material was found associated with this feature. However the quarry marks suggest that the site was used to produce large ashlar, Globigerina Limestone blocks of a type that are normally associated with ancient Punic or Roman remains. A full archaeological record of this feature was taken prior to the continuation of the works.

Site at 'Life Sciences Project Building', San Gwann

Another small quarry basin was identified at this site in San Gwann during the demolition of an industrial plant. The quarry was judged to be of probable ancient date and was archaeologically investigated and fully documented. It was agreed with the developer that the feature will be reburied and protected from any destruction.

Development Zone Rationalisation at Tal-Qares, Mosta

The archaeological evaluation of this area started in 2012, was continued into 2013. The evaluation was carried out on the request of MEPA as part of the Rationalisation Process for the development of the Mosta Development Limits. Two new fields were opened up to the east of the area already investigated in 2012. No archaeological features of note were identified in the newly opened up areas. By the end of 2013, three out of the four properties interested by the Rationalisation Scheme at Tal-Qares had been extensively investigated.

6. OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

European Heritage Days 2013

Malta celebrated European Heritage Days in 2013 with the national theme 'Heritage Built in Stone'. Stone is one of the few natural resources found in the Maltese Islands and has been used for millennia for construction, providing a tangible testimony on the evolution of one aspect of Maltese cultural tradition.

European Heritage Days is an event organised in 50 countries, under the auspices of the Council of Europe and is coordinated in Malta by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. Admission to some historical properties was free of charge or at reduced rates on these days. Some properties that are generally less frequented or which are normally closed were also opened for public enjoyment.

During European Heritage Days 2013, the pentagonal-shaped Rihama coastal battery which was built by the Order of St John in the early eighteenth century was opened to the public. A Medieval Night and Banquet was organised to commemorate the event in aid of the restoration of the Battery. The Rihama Battery was decorated and lit up with candle light and *fjakkoli* offering a unique night view of this historic property.

The Mdina Cathedral Museum, the Haż-Żabbar Sanctuary Museum, St John's Co-Cathedral and Museum, Palazzo Falson in Mdina and Limestone Heritage either opened for free or reduced their admission fees for the event. Properties under the management of the Gozitan-run NGO Wirt Għawdex, and the newly inaugurated Il-Ħaġar Museum were also opened during this special weekend.

The recently inaugurated Fortifications Interpretation Centre opened its doors on Sunday 27 October. A temporary exhibition entitled 'Behind-the-Scenes' was set up, and presented an insight on the Restoration Directorate's work. Visitors were given the opportunity to follow talks on recent projects, view projections/feature films of completed works as well as demos of exciting new technologies used in the field. Interactive children's activities were also organised for the event.

Another European Heritage Day event highlight included guided tours at Casa Rocca Piccola, Valletta.

Din l-Art Ħelwa and Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna welcomed visitors to admire historical properties under their management. Many of these properties have already been painstakingly restored

and maintained, supported by private sponsorships, European Union funding and numerous man hours by dedicated volunteers.

Heritage Malta extended the European Heritage Days celebrations by organising its first ever open day to the prehistoric megalithic temples site of Ġgantija.

Over 3,000 persons of different age groups participated in the activities.

International Heritage Photographic Experience 2013 (IHPE)

The International Heritage Photographic Experience is an annual photographic competition intended for students up to 21 years of age. In 2013 the Superintendence participated in the eighteenth IHPE organized by the Generalitat de Catalunya's Department of Culture, on behalf of the Council of Europe. Every year the Superintendence invites all schools in Malta and Gozo to participate. Year 2013 saw an increase in children's participation and eagerness to present their work. Around 120 photographs were submitted.

IHPE 2013 focused on the Artistic and Monumental Heritage of the Maltese Islands. Two winners were selected this year, both aged 13. The first place was awarded to a close-up shot of the Independence monument in Floriana. The second photograph captured the vivid colours of our Maltese traditional boat, the Luzzu. Both photographs are published on the Superintendence website: <http://www.culturalheritage.gov.mt/page.asp?p=21306&l=1>

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Audited Financial Statements

for the year ended
31 December 2013

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Audited Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013

Contents

	Page
Transmittal Letter	1
Statement of Superintendent's Responsibilities	2
Independent Auditor's Report	3
Financial Statements:	
<i>Income Statement</i>	4
<i>Balance Sheet</i>	5
<i>Statement of Changes in Equity</i>	6
<i>Cash Flow Statement</i>	7
<i>Notes to the Financial Statements</i>	8 – 16
Schedule to the Income Statement:	
<i>Other Operating Income & Other Operating Expenses</i>	17

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Statement of Superintendent's Responsibilities

The Superintendent of Cultural Heritage (the "Superintendent") is required by the Cultural Heritage Act (Cap. 445) to prepare annual financial statements for each accounting period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (the "Superintendence") as at the end of the accounting period and of its cash flows, changes in equity and surplus or deficit for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the Superintendent is required to adhere to generally accepted accounting principles governing the form, content and compilation thereof.

The Superintendent is responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Superintendence's transactions, disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Superintendence and enable him to ensure that the annual financial statements comply with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Superintendent is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to errors, fraud or other irregularities. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Superintendence and hence, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of errors, fraud and other irregularities.

**Independent Auditor's Report
to the Superintendent of Cultural Heritage**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (the "Superintendence") set out on pages 4 to 16, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013, and the Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statements for the year then ended.

Superintendent's responsibility for the financial statements

The Superintendent of Cultural Heritage (the "Superintendent") is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Smaller Entities) Regulations 2009. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error, fraud or other irregularities.

Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud, error or other irregularities. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Superintendent, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

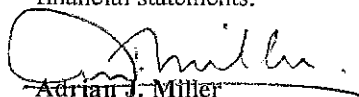
Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Superintendence as at 31 December 2013 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Smaller Entities) Regulations 2009, with which qualifying entities are permitted to comply, and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Act (Cap. 445).

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to note 3(a) to the financial statements, which refers to the matter of tax on income of the Superintendence.

Additionally, without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to the accumulated deficit amounting to EUR 99,670 as at 31 December 2013, which is shown on the Balance Sheet, as well as to note 2(c) to the financial statements, which refers to the going concern basis applied in the preparation of the financial statements.


Adrian J. Miller
Certified Public Accountant
Registered Auditor

14 February 2014

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

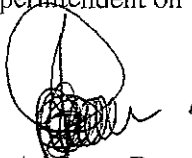
	Note	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Revenue			
Contributions from the Government of Malta towards recurrent expenditure		339,999	370,990
Other operating income		8,825	5,569
E.U. Grant	4	29,602	-
		<u>378,426</u>	<u>376,559</u>
Expenditure			
Staff costs	5	270,131	267,004
Amortisation expense	7	15,195	15,195
Depreciation expense	8	21,619	23,833
Other operating expenses	6	67,717	99,616
		<u>374,662</u>	<u>405,648</u>
Surplus/(deficit) from operating activities		<u>3,764</u>	<u>(29,089)</u>

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	7	62,126	70,520
Plant and equipment	8	99,399	112,431
		<u>161,525</u>	<u>182,951</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	9	12,917	12,939
Receivables	10	4,947	13,755
Cash at bank and in hand		64,723	45,295
		<u>82,587</u>	<u>71,989</u>
Total assets		<u>244,112</u>	<u>254,940</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributions from the Government of Malta towards capital expenditure		329,467	329,467
Accumulated deficit		(99,670)	(103,434)
		<u>229,797</u>	<u>226,033</u>
Current Liabilities			
Payables	11	14,315	28,907
Total equity and liabilities		<u>244,112</u>	<u>254,940</u>

The financial statements set out on pages 4 to 16 were approved and authorised for issue by the Superintendent on 14 February 2014.


Dr. Anthony Pace
Superintendent of Cultural Heritage

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Total	Capital Contributions	Accumulated Deficit
	EUR	EUR	EUR
As at 01 January 2012	255,122	329,467	(74,345)
Movements during 2012			
Deficit from operating activities	(29,089)	-	(29,089)
As at 31 December 2012	<u>226,033</u>	<u>329,467</u>	<u>(103,434)</u>
As at 01 January 2013	226,033	329,467	(103,434)
Movements during 2013			
Surplus from operating activities	3,764	-	3,764
As at 31 December 2013	<u>229,797</u>	<u>329,467</u>	<u>(99,670)</u>

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Operating activities			
Surplus/(deficit) from operating activities		3,764	(29,089)
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation expense		15,195	15,195
Depreciation expense		21,619	23,833
Loss on disposal of equipment		259	637
Working capital changes:			
Movement in inventory		22	14
Movement in receivables		8,808	(3,342)
Movement in payables		(14,592)	(46,480)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		<u>35,075</u>	<u>(39,232)</u>
Investing activities			
Payments for intangible assets		(6,801)	(3,785)
Payments for plant and equipment		(8,846)	(32,993)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(15,647)</u>	<u>(36,778)</u>
Financing activities			
Capital contributions from the Government of Malta		-	-
Cash from financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		19,428	(76,010)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		45,295	121,305
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	12	<u>64,723</u>	<u>45,295</u>

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013

1. Constitution and functions of the Superintendence

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (the "Superintendence") is a state-owned entity that was established as a body corporate by virtue of the Cultural Heritage Act (Cap. 445). Essentially, its functions are to exercise surveillance over the Maltese cultural heritage, to establish and maintain a national inventory of cultural property and to promote knowledge, policies, standards, practices and adequate documentation in the field of cultural heritage.

2. Basis of preparation

- (a) The financial statements of the Superintendence are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cultural Heritage Act (Cap. 445) and the Accountancy Profession (General Accounting Principles for Smaller Entities) Regulations 2009, as amended ("GAPSE").
- (b) The amounts in the financial statements are measured under the historical cost convention and are presented in Euro, which is the Superintendence's functional currency.
- (c) The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis that presupposes the continued financial support of the Government of Malta to enable the Superintendence to continue in operation in the foreseeable future.

3. Principal accounting policies

(a) Taxation

By virtue of Article 13 of the Cultural Heritage Act (Cap. 445), the Superintendence is subject to tax on income. However, the role of the Superintendence is regulatory and almost all its revenue is derived from contributions by the Government of Malta to enable it to meet its recurrent expenditure. Accordingly, the Superintendence is seeking to be exempt from tax on its income and no provision for taxation is made in the financial statements.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

3. Principal accounting policies (Continued)

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and after impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of intangible assets comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable ancillary costs, and it is recognised as an asset when it can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future benefits associated with the asset will materialise. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised if it enhances the benefits of the asset, or it replaces or restores an asset that has been separately amortised over its useful life.

Amortisation of an asset commences in the accounting period that it is put to use. An asset is no longer amortised with effect from the accounting period during which it is derecognised or classified as held for sale, whichever the earlier. Amortisation is provided so as to write down the cost of the intangible assets, less any estimated residual value, on a straight line basis over their envisaged useful lives at the following annual rates:

Cultural Heritage Information Management System	10%
Website	33.33%

The Cultural Heritage Inventory Data, which is distinct from the Cultural Heritage Information Management System, is considered to have an infinite useful life and, accordingly, no amortisation is provided in respect of this asset.

The amortisation charge for each accounting period is recognised in the Income Statement.

(c) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and after impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable ancillary costs, and it is recognised as an asset when it can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Superintendence. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised if it enhances the benefits of the asset, or it replaces or restores an asset that has been separately depreciated over its useful life.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

3. Principal accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Depreciation of an item of plant and equipment begins in the accounting period that it is brought into use. An item of plant and equipment is no longer depreciated with effect from the accounting period during which it is derecognised or classified as held for sale, whichever the earlier.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method in order to write off the cost of the Superintendence's plant and equipment, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

Motor Vehicle	20%
Air conditioning equipment	16.67%
Building improvements	10%
Reference library books	10%
Diving equipment	16.67%
Marine equipment	20%
Machinery	10%
Laboratory equipment	10%
Office equipment	10%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Computer hardware	25%
Computer software	25%
Equipment (FRAGSUS project)	20%

The depreciation charge for each accounting period is recognised in the Income Statement.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is ascertained on a first-in first-out basis and comprises all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents estimated selling price less anticipated costs to sell.

(e) Receivables

Receivables are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any.

Known bad debts are written off and provision is made for impairment losses representing any debts in respect of which recovery is considered to be doubtful.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013

3. Principal accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Payables

Payables are stated at their nominal value.

(g) Revenue recognition

Contributions from the Government of Malta

Contributions from the Government of Malta towards recurrent expenditure are recognised in the Income Statement in the accounting period to which they relate.

Other operating income

Revenue from inspection fees is accounted for on a cash received basis when the inspections are performed.

Revenue from the sale of publications is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer and the associated cash inflows are probable, and it is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of any discounts and rebates thereon.

Sundry income is recognised when the outcome of the relative transaction can be assessed reliably.

EU Grants

Grants from the EU are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attaching to them shall be complied with. Such grants, which are receivable in tranches over the duration of the related projects, are recognised in the Income Statement as and when received and they are disclosed separately on the face of the Income Statement.

(h) Retirement benefit costs

The Superintendence contributes towards the State pension in accordance with local social security legislation. This cost is recognised as an expense during the accounting period in which it is incurred.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

4. EU Grant

This represents funds received from the EU in respect of a project referred to as "*Fragility and sustainability in restricted island environments: adaptation, cultural change and collapse in prehistory*" (FRAGSUS). This project commenced in May 2013 and its duration is five years.

Expenditure that is attributable to the project and which has been incurred up to the end of the current financial year comprises the following:

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
<i>Recurrent expenditure</i>		
Staff costs	1,168	-
Depreciation	857	-
Consumables	154	-
Other indirect expenses	436	-
	<u>2,615</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Capital expenditure</i>		
Equipment	4,286	-
	<u>6,901</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Staff costs

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Employees' emoluments	248,718	245,764
Social security costs	21,413	21,240
	<u>270,131</u>	<u>267,004</u>

The average number of employees during the financial year was 11 (2012: 11).

6. Other operating expenses

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Other operating expenses are stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration (inclusive of Value Added Tax)	1,888	1,888
Expenses relating to expropriation of land	-	20,800
	<u>1,888</u>	<u>22,688</u>

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2013

7. Intangible assets

	As at 01/01/13 EUR	Additions/ Amortisation charge EUR	As at 31/12/13 EUR
Cost			
Cultural Heritage Information Management System	151,950	-	151,950
Cultural Heritage Inventory Data	13,539	6,801	20,340
Website	6,161	-	6,161
	<u>171,650</u>	<u>6,801</u>	<u>178,451</u>
Amortisation			
Cultural Heritage Information Management System	94,969	15,195	110,164
Cultural Heritage Inventory Data	-	-	-
Website	6,161	-	6,161
	<u>101,130</u>	<u>15,195</u>	<u>116,325</u>
Net book amount	<u>70,520</u>		<u>62,126</u>

8. Plant and equipment

	As at 01/01/13 EUR	Additions EUR	Disposals EUR	As at 31/12/13 EUR
Cost				
Motor Vehicles	19,500	-	-	19,500
Air conditioning equipment	-	1,950	-	1,950
Building improvements	7,562	-	-	7,562
Reference library books	18,071	469	-	18,540
Diving equipment	3,562	-	-	3,562
Marine equipment	1,621	-	-	1,621
Machinery	33,952	-	-	33,952
Laboratory equipment	2,565	-	-	2,565
Office equipment	36,135	641	(2,358)	34,418
Furniture, fixtures & display	92,052	1,431	-	93,483
Computer hardware	61,494	69	(70)	61,493
Computer software	35,333	-	-	35,333
Equipment (FRAGSUS project)	-	4,286	-	4,286
	<u>311,847</u>	<u>8,846</u>	<u>(2,428)</u>	<u>318,265</u>

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

8. Plant and equipment (Continued)

	As at 01/01/13 EUR	Depreciation charge EUR	Released on disposals EUR	As at 31/12/13 EUR
Depreciation				
Motor Vehicles	7,800	3,900	-	11,700
Air conditioning	-	325	-	325
Building improvements	2,738	756	-	3,494
Reference library books	14,843	828	-	15,671
Diving equipment	3,226	108	-	3,334
Marine equipment	1,621	-	-	1,621
Machinery	8,664	3,275	-	11,939
Laboratory equipment	1,066	257	-	1,323
Office equipment	25,432	1,748	(2,099)	25,081
Furniture, fixtures and display	38,819	8,978	-	47,797
Computer hardware	59,874	587	(70)	60,391
Computer software	35,333	-	-	35,333
Equipment (FRAGSUS project)	-	857	-	857
	<u>199,416</u>	<u>21,619</u>	<u>(2,169)</u>	<u>218,866</u>
Net book amount	<u>112,431</u>			<u>99,399</u>

As at balance sheet date, plant and equipment costing €146,820 (2012: €127,989) were fully depreciated.

9. Inventories

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Publications held for resale	<u>12,917</u>	<u>12,939</u>

The decrease in inventories represents the cost of books issued as complimentary during the year.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

10. Receivables

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Operating debtors	3,705	12,496
Prepayments	1,242	1,259
	<u>4,947</u>	<u>13,755</u>

Operating debtors include a balance amounting to EUR 386 (2012: EUR 4,935) which is owed by the Government of Malta.

11. Payables

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Operating creditors	193	1,445
Accrued charges	14,122	27,462
	<u>14,315</u>	<u>28,907</u>

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2013 EUR	2012 EUR
Cash at bank and in hand, shown under the heading "Current assets" in the balance sheet	<u>64,723</u>	<u>45,295</u>

13. Operating commitments

As at balance sheet date, the Superintendence had operating commitments amounting to EUR 4,960 (2012: EUR 4,960) in connection with the maintenance and support of its Cultural Heritage Information Management System.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2013

14. Capital commitments

As at balance sheet date, there were capital commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets amounting to EUR 1,617 (2012: EUR 5,702) and of plant and equipment costing EUR 708 (2012: Nil).

15. Contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2013 (and 31 December 2012), the Superintendence, on behalf of Government, was in litigation with a third party who had been refused an export permit to remove cultural property from the Maltese Islands. This legal action includes claims by the third party for unquantified damages and costs, which claims have also been contested by the Superintendence. The case is presently under appeal.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

Schedule to the Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013	2012
	EUR	EUR
Other operating income		
Inspection fees	8,825	5,449
Income from sale of publications	-	-
Sundry income	-	120
	<u>8,825</u>	<u>5,569</u>
Other operating expenses		
Information services	422	693
Professional fees	232	-
Audit fee	1,888	1,888
Cultural Heritage Information Management System maintenance	16,452	16,452
Other information technology systems maintenance	1,043	1,136
Repairs, maintenance and cleaning	3,663	2,957
Rent of premises	1,316	1,316
Telecommunications	9,953	9,972
Water and electricity	8,273	7,937
Stationery and office supplies	9,956	8,261
Other materials and supplies	1,032	1,898
Hire of equipment	1,398	7,472
Transport expenses	10,933	12,525
Overseas travelling	1,493	3,154
Insurance, licences and subscriptions	1,026	1,554
Staff training	95	-
Advertising	905	794
Hospitality	424	456
Bank charges	69	66
Subcontracted expenses	-	280
Sundry expenses	-	10
Bad Debt written off	4,935	-
Loss on disposal of equipment	259	636
Unclaimed liabilities written back	(8,050)	(641)
Expenses relating to expropriation of land	-	20,800
	<u>67,717</u>	<u>99,616</u>



SOVRINTENDENZA
TAL-PATRIMONJU KULTURALI
SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

**SUPERINTENDENCE OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**BUDGETARY ESTIMATES
2014**



**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014**

Contents

	Page
<i>Income Statement</i>	3
<i>Balance Sheet</i>	4
<i>Statement of Changes in Equity</i>	5
<i>Cash Flow Statement</i>	6
<i>Notes to the Budgetary Estimates</i>	7 - 10

**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014**

Income Statement

	Notes	<i>Estimates</i> 2014 EUR	<i>Revised</i> <i>Estimates</i> 2013 EUR	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimates</i> 2013 EUR	<i>Audited</i> 2012 EUR
REVENUE					
Grants & Other Contributions					
Government Subvention for					
Recurrent Expenditure	2	350,000	339,999	370,000	370,990
E.U. Grant (FRAGSUS Project)	3	26,778	29,602	0	0
		<u>376,778</u>	<u>369,601</u>	<u>370,000</u>	<u>370,990</u>
Income generated by SCH					
Inspection fees	4	6,500	8,825	6,000	5,449
Other income	5	500	0	500	120
		<u>7,000</u>	<u>8,825</u>	<u>6,500</u>	<u>5,569</u>
<i>Total Income</i>		<u>383,778</u>	<u>378,426</u>	<u>376,500</u>	<u>376,559</u>
EXPENDITURE					
Staff Cost					
Salaries	6	256,270	239,115	237,293	233,235
Bonus & Income Supplement		5,829	5,637	5,637	5,716
Social Security Contribution		23,084	21,413	21,550	21,240
Allowances		2,795	2,795	5,981	6,110
Overtime		1,000	1,171	1,000	703
		<u>288,978</u>	<u>270,131</u>	<u>271,461</u>	<u>267,004</u>
Other Expenses					
Utilities	7	18,500	18,226	18,000	17,909
Materials & Supplies	8	1,000	1,032	2,000	1,898
Repair & Upkeep	9	1,800	2,048	2,000	1,584
Rent	10	1,316	1,316	1,316	1,316
International Membership	11	0	0	0	0
Office Services	12	8,500	9,956	7,500	8,992
Transport	13	12,500	10,932	12,000	12,525
Travel	14	4,000	1,493	3,000	3,154
Information Services	15	1,500	1,327	2,000	1,487
Contractual Services	16	21,500	21,418	22,000	27,512
Professional Services	17	9,500	2,120	2,500	1,888
Training	18	250	95	300	0
Hospitality	19	600	424	600	456
Incidentals	20	350	186	300	99
Bad debts written off	21	0	4,935	0	0
Depreciation	26	26,491	21,619	23,519	23,833
Other Provisions (Amortisation)	27	15,195	15,195	15,195	15,195
Other Expenditure	22	500	-7,791	1,000	20,796
		<u>123,502</u>	<u>104,531</u>	<u>113,230</u>	<u>138,644</u>
<i>Total Expenditure</i>		<u>412,480</u>	<u>374,662</u>	<u>384,691</u>	<u>405,648</u>
Surplus/(Deficit)from operating activities		<u>-28,702</u>	<u>3,764</u>	<u>-8,191</u>	<u>-29,089</u>

**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014**

Balance Sheet

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Plant and equipment	26	108,116	99,399	260,912	112,431
Intangible assets	27	51,931	62,126	70,325	70,520
		<u>160,047</u>	<u>161,525</u>	<u>331,237</u>	<u>182,951</u>
Current assets					
Inventories	23	12,417	12,917	11,439	12,939
Receivables	24	27,878	4,947	1,090	13,755
Cash at bank/in hand	28	14,378	64,723	39,487	45,295
		<u>54,673</u>	<u>82,587</u>	<u>52,016</u>	<u>71,989</u>
<i>Net assets</i>		<u>214,720</u>	<u>244,112</u>	<u>383,253</u>	<u>254,940</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Government contributions towards capital expenditure		329,467	329,467	479,467	329,467
Accumulated deficit		-128,372	-99,670	-111,625	-103,434
		<u>201,095</u>	<u>229,797</u>	<u>367,842</u>	<u>226,033</u>
Current Liabilities					
Payables	25	13,625	14,315	15,411	28,907
<i>Total equity and liabilities</i>		<u>214,720</u>	<u>244,112</u>	<u>383,253</u>	<u>254,940</u>

**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014**

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Govt. Capital Contributions EUR	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) EUR	Total EUR
AUDITED 2012			
As at 1 January 2012	329,467	-74,345	255,122
Movements: 1 January to 31 December 2012			
Surplu/(Deficit) from Operating Activities	0	-29,089	-29,089
As at 31 December 2012	<u>329,467</u>	<u>-103,434</u>	<u>226,033</u>
APPROVED ESTIMATES 2013			
As at 1 January 2013	329,467	-103,434	226,033
Movements: 1 January to 31 December 2013			
Government Contributions (Capital)	150,000	---	150,000
Surplu/(Deficit) from Operating Activities	---	-8,191	-8,191
As at 31 December 2013	<u>479,467</u>	<u>-111,625</u>	<u>367,842</u>
REVISED ESTIMATES 2013			
As at 1 January 2013	329,467	-103,434	226,033
Movements: 1 January to 31 December 2013			
Government Contributions (Capital)	0	---	0
Surplu/(Deficit) from Operating Activities	---	3,764	3,764
As at 31 December 2013	<u>329,467</u>	<u>-99,670</u>	<u>229,797</u>
ESTIMATES 2014			
As at 1 January 2014	329,467	-99,670	229,797
Movements: 1 January to 31 December 2014			
Surplu/(Deficit) from Operating Activities	---	-28,702	-28,702
As at 31 December 2014	<u>329,467</u>	<u>-128,372</u>	<u>201,095</u>

**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014**

Cash Flow Statement

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Revised</i> <i>Estimates</i> 2013 EUR	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimates</i> 2013 EUR	<i>Audited</i> 2012 EUR
Operating activities				
Surplus/(Deficit) from operating activities		-28,702	3,764	-8,191
<i>Adjustment for:</i>				
Amortisation expense		15,195	15,195	15,195
Depreciation expense		26,491	21,619	23,833
Loss on disposal of plant & equipment		0	259	637
<i>Working capital changes:</i>				
Movement in inventories		500	22	1,500
Movement in receivables		-22,931	8,808	-3,342
Movement in payables		-690	-14,592	-46,480
Net cash from operating activities		-10,137	35,075	-39,232
Investing activities				
Payments for intangible assets		-5,000	-6,801	-3,785
Payments for plant and equipment		-35,208	-8,846	-32,993
Proceeds from disposals		0	0	0
Cash used in investing activities		-40,208	-15,647	-36,778
Financing activities				
Govt. contributions (Capital)		0	0	150,000
Cash from financing activities		0	0	150,000
Net movement in cash/cash equivalents		-50,345	19,428	-5,808
Cash/cash equivalents at beginning of period		64,723	45,295	45,295
Cash/cash equivalents at end of period	28	14,378	64,723	39,487
		45,295		45,295

**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014****Notes to Budgetary Estimates**

- 1 **Estimates 2014:** covers the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014
Approved / Revised Estimates 2013: covers the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 January 2013
Audit 2012: covers the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012
- 2 **Government Contributions (Recurrent):** as per Government Approved/Revised Budgetary Estimates.
- 3 **E.U. Grant (FRAGSUS):** Project 100% funded by E.U. (Project runs from 1 May 2013 to 30 Apr 2018)
(refer to point '29' for expenditure breakdown)
- 4 **Inspection Fees:** fees gathered in terms of L.N. 4 of 1968, as amended by L.N. 104 of 1981 and L.N. 407 of 2007 / S.L. 35.03 (Fees for the Examination of Works of Art and Antiques Regulations)
- 5 **Other Income:** income generated from the sales of tenders, publications reproduced by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, and other sundry income
- 6 **Staff cost:** includes all payments due (salary/bonus/income supplement/allowance/overtime) to the entity's current complement of, and the entity's social security contribution for the employees
- 7 **Utilities:** includes costs of payments for services such as supply of water & electricity, fixed-line & mobile telecommunications (incl. rentals), lubricants and other utility services.
- 8 **Materials & Supplies:** includes material usage and non-office supplies normally needed for the running of the entity on a daily basis.
- 9 **Repair & Upkeep:** includes costs for the repair/maintenance of office equipment & furniture, I.T., plant & machinery, property and other sundry repairs.
- 10 **Rent:** includes costs associated with renting/leasing of property/land.
- 11 **International Membership:** includes all contributions and membership fees paid to international organisations.
- 12 **Office Services:** includes provision for the purchase of stationery, printing & binding costs, postage & courier charges, IT consumables, subscriptions, documentation, books needed for the day-to-day running of the the entity and other relating services.
- 13 **Transport:** includes all costs associated with local transportation of goods, employees and the Public within the islands of Malta supplied by the entity directly or under contract. Item includes vehicles rentals, repairs to vehicles, fuel, car insurance and road licence, use of personal vehicles, Malta-Gozo ferry tickets and other miscellaneous transport expenses.
- 14 **Travel:** includes all costs which relate to travel abroad conducted on behalf of the Entity, including participation in international meetings/conferences/seminars. It includes transportation of goods or employees (tickets), per diem allowance on travel status and travel related to employee studies.
- 15 **Information Services:** includes provision for the publication of notices and various forms of educational and informational material.
- 16 **Contractual Services:** includes services which may be obtained by the entity under contract with third parties - including equipment and machinery rental, payment of rates, insurance, hire of plant and equipment, maintenance agreements (including I.T.) and other contractual services.

**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014**

Notes to Budgetary Estimates

17 Professional Services: includes all costs for consultant fees and professional services - IT development services; management & operating services; engineering services; legal & notarial services; medical & nursing services; accountancy & auditing services; marketing and other support services.

18 Training: includes all costs paid out in training to Entity's employees.

19 Hospitality: includes all expenses connected with the hosting of foreign delegations, organising international meetings in Malta, gifts to foreign personalities, accommodation, food, transportation, secretarial and other amenities provided to individual other than civil servants, and other official entertainment.

20 Incidentals: includes all costs of a miscellaneous nature.

21 Bad debts written off: accounts receivable that will likely remain uncollectable and will be written off.

22 Other Expenditure: includes any other miscellaneous expenditure.

23 Inventories (current asset)

	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
Publications held for resale	12,417	12,917	11,439	12,939

24 Receivables (current asset)

	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
Accrued Income (E.U. Grant)	26,778	0	0	0
Operating debtors	0	3,705	0	12,496
Prepayments	1,100	1,242	1,090	1,259
	<u>27,878</u>	<u>4,947</u>	<u>1,090</u>	<u>13,755</u>

25 Payables (current liabilities)

	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
Operating creditors	500	193	1,000	1,445
Accrued charges	13,125	14,122	14,411	27,462
	<u>13,625</u>	<u>14,315</u>	<u>15,411</u>	<u>28,907</u>

**Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014**

Notes to Budgetary Estimates

26 Plant & Equipment

	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
a Cost				
Rest./Upgr. Works & Equip.*	0	0	150,000	0
Motor vehicles	44,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
Improvements to building	7,562	7,562	9,562	7,562
Airconditioning equipment	1,950	1,950	0	0
Reference library books	19,040	18,540	20,071	18,071
Diving equipment	3,562	3,562	4,562	3,562
Marine equipment	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621
Plant, machinery & tools	33,952	33,952	35,952	33,952
Laboratory equipment	2,565	2,565	3,565	2,565
Office & photographic equipment	37,418	34,418	40,135	36,135
Furniture, fixtures & display	96,483	93,483	95,052	92,052
Equipment (FRAGSUS Project)	4,994	4,286	0	0
Computer hardware	62,993	61,493	62,494	61,494
Computer software	36,833	35,333	41,333	35,333
	<u>353,473</u>	<u>318,265</u>	<u>483,847</u>	<u>311,847</u>
Depreciation				
Rest./Upgr. Works & Equip. (0%)*	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicles (20%)	20,600	11,700	11,700	7,800
Improvements to building (10%)	4,250	3,494	3,694	2,738
Airconditioning equipment (16.67%)	650	325	0	0
Reference library books (10%)	16,142	15,671	15,824	14,843
Diving equipment (16.67%)	3,442	3,334	3,500	3,226
Marine equipment (20%)	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621
Plant, machinery & tools (10%)	14,959	11,939	12,139	8,664
Laboratory equipment (10%)	1,580	1,323	1,423	1,066
Office equipment (10%)	27,025	25,081	27,553	25,432
Furniture, fixtures & display (10%)	56,216	47,797	47,954	38,819
Equipment (FRAGSUS Project) (20%)	1,856	857	0	0
Computer hardware (25%)	61,308	60,391	60,694	59,874
Computer software (25%)	35,708	35,333	36,833	35,333
	<u>245,357</u>	<u>218,866</u>	<u>222,935</u>	<u>199,416</u>
Net Book Value	<u>108,116</u>	<u>99,399</u>	<u>260,912</u>	<u>112,431</u>
Depreciation charge during Year	<u>26,491</u>	<u>21,619</u>	<u>23,519</u>	<u>23,833</u>
Profit/(Loss) on disposal	<u>0</u>	<u>-259</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-637</u>

Budgetary Estimates
for the year ending 31 December 2014

Notes to Budgetary Estimates

27 Intangible assets

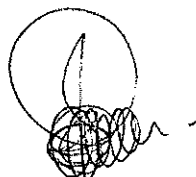
	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
Cost				
C.H.I.M.S.	151,950	151,950	151,950	151,950
Cultural Heritage Inventory Data	25,340	20,340	28,539	13,539
Website	6,161	6,161	6,161	6,161
	<u>183,451</u>	<u>178,451</u>	<u>186,650</u>	<u>171,650</u>
Amortisation				
C.H.I.M.S. (10%)	125,359	110,164	110,164	94,969
Cultural Heritage Inventory Data (0%)	0	0	0	0
Website (33.33%)	6,161	6,161	6,161	6,161
	<u>131,520</u>	<u>116,325</u>	<u>116,325</u>	<u>101,130</u>
Net Book Value	<u>51,931</u>	<u>62,126</u>	<u>70,325</u>	<u>70,520</u>
Amortisation charge	<u>15,195</u>	<u>15,195</u>	<u>15,195</u>	<u>15,195</u>

28 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
Cash at bank/in hand, shown as "Current assets" in the B/Sheet	<u>14,378</u>	<u>64,723</u>	<u>39,487</u>	<u>45,295</u>

29 FRAGSUS Project recurrent expenditure

	<i>Estimates 2014 EUR</i>	<i>Revised Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Approved Estimates 2013 EUR</i>	<i>Audited 2012 EUR</i>
Staff Costs	17,000	1,168	0	0
Consumables	3,000	154	0	0
Overseas Travel	3,000	0	0	0
Equipment (Depreciation)	999	857	0	0
Indirect Costs	4,800	436	0	0
	<u>28,799</u>	<u>2,615</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>



Dr Anthony Pace
Superintendent of Cultural Heritage

14 February 2014