



STATE OF THE HERITAGE REPORT 2008 & 2009

**THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE**

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1.0 Introduction

The State of the Heritage Report is a review of how Malta's cultural sector performs from one year to another. It should be more than an annual report. After all, Malta's heritage sector is not monolithic and possess several dynamics which historically have required a multi-institutional approach, specialisations and different albeit more focused roles. This is very much in keeping with the vast scope of cultural heritage: the sector is governed by heritage protection legislation, but impacted upon by various other instruments and operators.

The Cultural Heritage Act of 2002 was drafted in response to this diversity. Malta and Gozo possess a wealth of cultural resources which are the envy of other nations. These resources have traditionally been perceived as belonging to government, and as those unique selling points that attract foreign visitors. This centralised view was not without its severe limitations. In an age when issues of accessibility to culture is becoming increasingly important, when public awareness of heritage is steadily increasing, when Local Councils are starting to look at local heritage as a resource and NGOs are stepping forward to be the country's third sector in cultural heritage, when conservation is becoming more specialised and specialists, practitioners and stakeholders are growing in number, new forms of governance were required.

Diversity is not new to Maltese cultural heritage. It was the need to diversify that drove Sir Temi Zammit to extricate the national collection of antiquities from the Bibliotheca, and later to encourage the growth of different fields of interests and collections under specialised curators and new museums. In the 1970s the need for more diversification and more specialised areas of interest led to the opening of a number of new museums within the Museums Department. The process of diversification continued with the enactment of the 2002 Cultural Heritage Act, which established separate regulatory and operational roles for the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage and Heritage Malta, and opened new heritage management possibilities for NGOs and Local Councils, as well as provided new stimuli for training in conservation.

The State of the Heritage Report therefore aims at assessing the different roles established by the Cultural Heritage Act. The report is structured around major themes established in the National Strategy for Cultural Heritage, and on other developments taking place among state entities and stakeholders.

The report therefore aims at assessing how our cultural heritage resources are maintained over time and how the sector as a whole experiences growth, capacity building and change.

The report highlights the different strands, entities and financial sources and investments which together shape Malta's most valuable immovable resource.

In 2007, the State of the Heritage Report for 2007 followed the framework of the National Strategy for Cultural Heritage. It included data from various organizations and assessed as it was reported to the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. As a public document, the strategy links stakeholders, and describes objectives to be achieved throughout the sector. It is right, therefore, that the state of the heritage report reflects the strategy and informs on the fulfilment of these objectives. This principle is followed in the present report.

In 2009 the National Forum was not convened. The State of the Heritage report for 2008 was therefore not presented to the public or discussed in a forum, and is combined in this year's publication.

For 2008 and 2009 the State of the Heritage Report assumed a broader research approach. More emphasis was given on data collection from direct sources. Various organizations in the field of Cultural Heritage were interviewed via email and phone to collect data. The data collected revolves among four measures: Broadening Citizen Participation, Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector, Care and Use of the Cultural Resources, and Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources.

The State of the Heritage Report collates and provides information on Malta's cultural heritage sector. Its success and usefulness as a public document depends on the responses that the Superintendence receives from consultants and stakeholders working in the field of cultural heritage.

2.0 Themes



Four major themes were identified in the 2006 National Strategy for Cultural Heritage document:

- (1) Broadening citizen participation;
- (2) Improving governance in the cultural heritage sector;
- (3) The care and use of cultural resources;
- (4) The sustainable use of heritage resources.

2.1

Broadening Citizen Participation

Article 4 (2) of the Cultural Act, 2002:

'every citizen of Malta as well as every person present in Malta shall have the duty of protecting the cultural heritage as well as the right to benefit from this cultural heritage through learning and enjoyment. The cultural heritage is an asset of irreplaceable spiritual, cultural, social and economic value, and its protection and promotion are indispensable for a balanced and complete life.'



**National Cultural Heritage Strategy:
Tasks 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.06, 1.07,
1.08, 1.09, 1.10.**

The theme of Citizen Participation. This theme is divided into five main areas of objectives and measures: (a) public awareness about the importance of cultural heritage and its role in the development of Maltese identity, (b) sites, monuments, buildings and museums as media for education, (c) linking cultural heritage and the arts, (d) social inclusion through cultural heritage and access to cultural heritage for all, and finally (e) the use of documentaries and programmes to promote cultural heritage.

Many heritage and cultural operators are responsible for promoting citizen participation and interest in cultural heritage. Malta's main public cultural heritage operator remains Heritage Malta which bears the biggest responsibility in this role.

Besides Heritage Malta, other cultural operators, such as Local Councils and Non-Governmental Organisations, also share responsibility of promoting citizen participation and interest in cultural heritage. Gathering information of cultural heritage activities from various organizations is perhaps one of the sector's main challenges due to the number of cultural heritage organisations and government entities that direct or indirectly operate in the cultural heritage sector. During the compilation of the current edition of the State of the Heritage Report it became clear that some of the NGOs and many Local Councils do not have the resources to carry out data capture exercises, that there is the discomfort of sharing data, and that some Local Councils refused or ignored attempts to provide the data requested by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. For the 2006 to 2008 data a total of 32 Local Councils (out of the total number of 68 Local

Councils across Malta and Gozo) decided to provide data on their cultural heritage activities, amounting to 47% participation. For 2009, 49 Local Councils provided data meaning the turnout for participation increased to 72%.

In an age of information technology and of access to knowledge, improved responses throughout the heritage sector depend on the effective links between key players and the public. Even in the success of public policy development in the field of culture and cultural heritage depends on the efficient gathering of information and its dissemination.

A problem in Malta's heritage sector seems to be that although information is in fact gathered by different organisations, this is filed in different formats and used for purposes that are closer to the needs of individual organisations. It is a well-known fact that data-sharing among shareholders improves growth and operability in sectors.

2.1.1 Public Awareness on the Importance of Cultural Heritage and the Role it Plays for the Development of Maltese Identity

For the years 2008 and 2009, data on public awareness of the importance of cultural heritage was analysed. Five leading organisations provided valuable information. These included Din l-Art Helwa, Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti, Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna, Heritage Malta, and St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation. Data was also collected for two types of events organised by the Archaeological Society Malta.

The organizations were asked to provide data for four different cultural heritage events: exhibitions, heritage trails, public lectures, and finally other cultural heritage events which they organized for the public with the aim of promoting the importance of cultural heritage and aiding the development of Maltese Identity. The data reflects data for the past four years from 2006 until 2009.

The four different events outlined below were aimed at the general public and did not target specific groups of people. It is important to note that Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti focused their data on Palazzo Falson Historic House Museum which was not yet opened to the public in 2006.

2.1.1.1 Exhibitions

Table 1 shows the number of exhibitions organized by operators for the general public in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009. These events combined a variety of art and archaeological objects, as well as ethnographic and minor art themes.

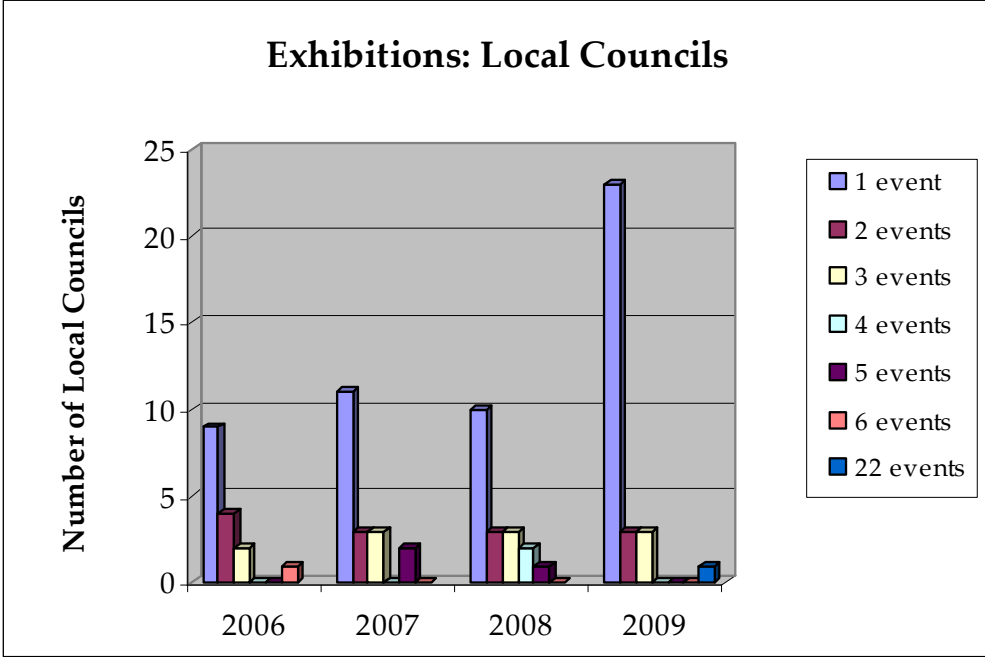
Organizations	January – December 2006	January – December 2007	January – December 2008	January – December 2009
Din l-Art Helwa	2	2	2	2
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	0	0	0	1
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	0	0	0	Not provided
Heritage Malta	50	57	55	17
St. John’s Co- Cathedral	0	1	1	0

Table 1: Number of Exhibitions by Cultural Heritage Operators

Local Councils across Malta and Gozo were asked to provide the number of exhibitions or visits to exhibitions they organized for members of their particular locality.

In 2006, 50% of the 32 Local Councils that participated in the data collection for this report organized cultural heritage exhibitions or visits to exhibitions. The figure rose to 59% in 2007 and 2008, rising to 61% in 2009.

In Graph 1 we see that most Local Councils organized one exhibition or one visit to an exhibition per year. One Local Council (that of Birgu) organized as many as twenty-two exhibitions or visits to an exhibition in 2009.



Graph 1: Number of Exhibitions by Local Councils

2.1.1.2 Heritage Trails

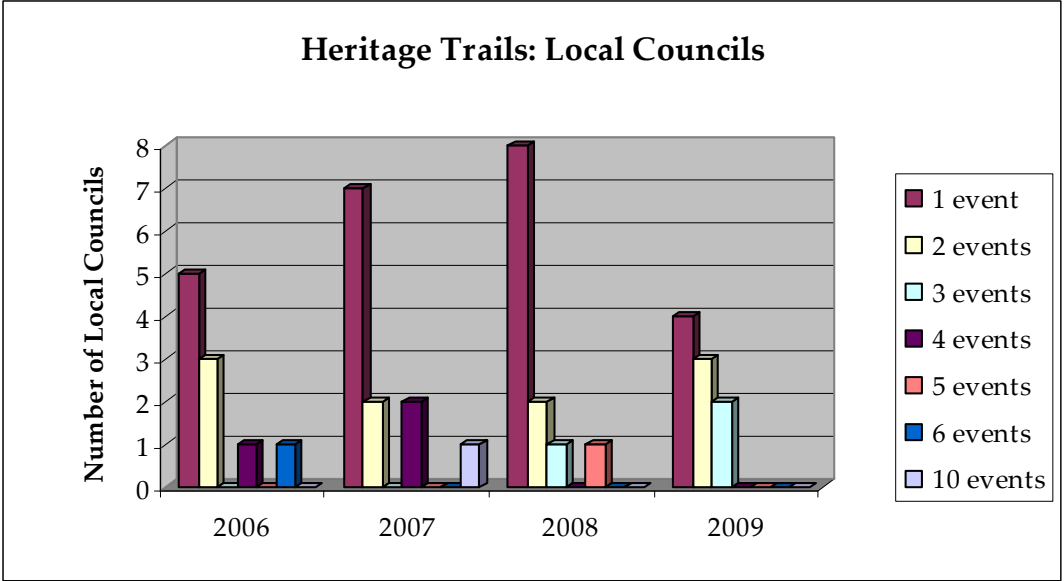
Table 2 shows the number of heritage trails organised for the general public in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. These included walks and visits to heritage and cultural sites, museums, and historic towns and village centres.

Organizations	January – December 2006	January – December 2007	January – December 2008	January – December 2009
Din l-Art Helwa	1	1	1	0
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	0	0	0	0
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	12	12	12	Not provided
Heritage Malta	7	6	6	4
St. John’s Co-Cathedral	0	0	0	1
Archaeological Society Malta	Not provided	Not provided	8	7

Table 2: Number of Heritage Trails by Cultural Heritage Operators

Out of the 32 Local Councils that contributed data towards this report, 31% reported that they organized visits to sites in the form of heritage trails in 2006. In 2007 and 2008 this figure rose to 38%. But in 2009 it decreased heavily to 18%.

Graph 2 shows the number of heritage trails (site visits) the local councils organized per year. Most Local Councils organized just one visit. The exception was in 2007, when one local council (that of San Pawl il-Bahar) organized ten such events.



Graph 2: Number of Heritage Trails by Local Councils

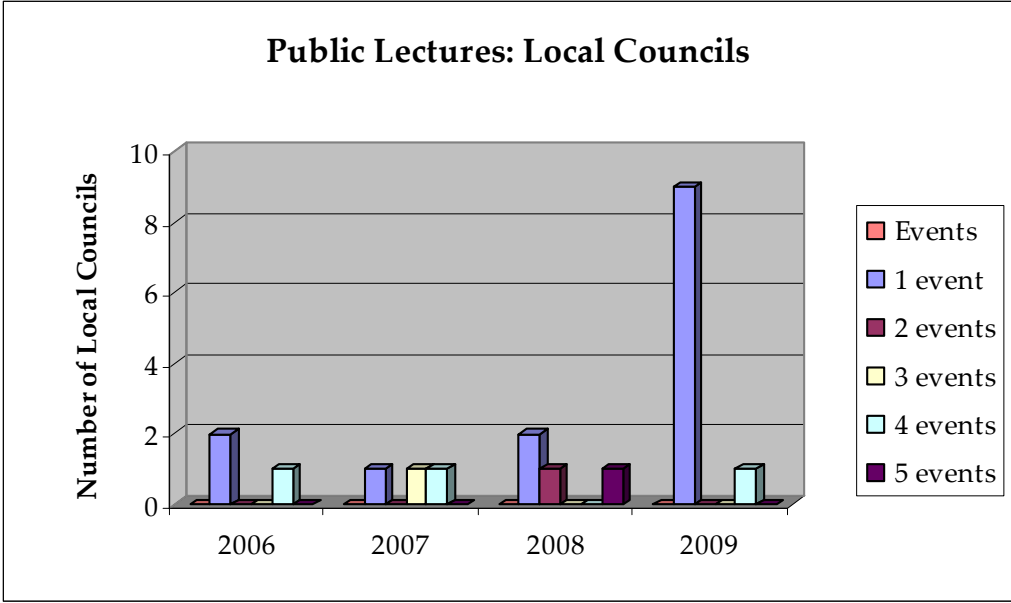
2.1.1.3 Public Lectures

Table 3 shows the number of public lectures organized for the general public in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Organizations	January – December 2006	January – December 2007	January – December 2008	January – December 2009
Din l-Art Helwa	19	10	10	7
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	0	0	1	5
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	3	2	1	Not provided
Heritage Malta	80	31	19	7
St. John’s Co-Cathedral	0	0	0	1
Archaeological Society Malta	Not provided	Not provided	9	10

Table 3: Number of Public Lectures by Cultural Heritage Operators

In 2006 and 2007 just 9% of the 32 local councils that contributed data to this report reported that they organized public lectures on cultural heritage topics. In total six lectures were organized for 2006, and eight lectures for 2007. In 2008 13% of local councils organized public lectures, with a total of nine lectures held in that year. The following year (2009) the total number of local councils that organized public lectures on cultural heritage rose to 20%. As can be seen in the Graph 3 below, nine local councils organized just one public lecture in 2009.



Graph 3: Number of Public Lectures by Local Councils

2.1.1.4 Other Cultural Events

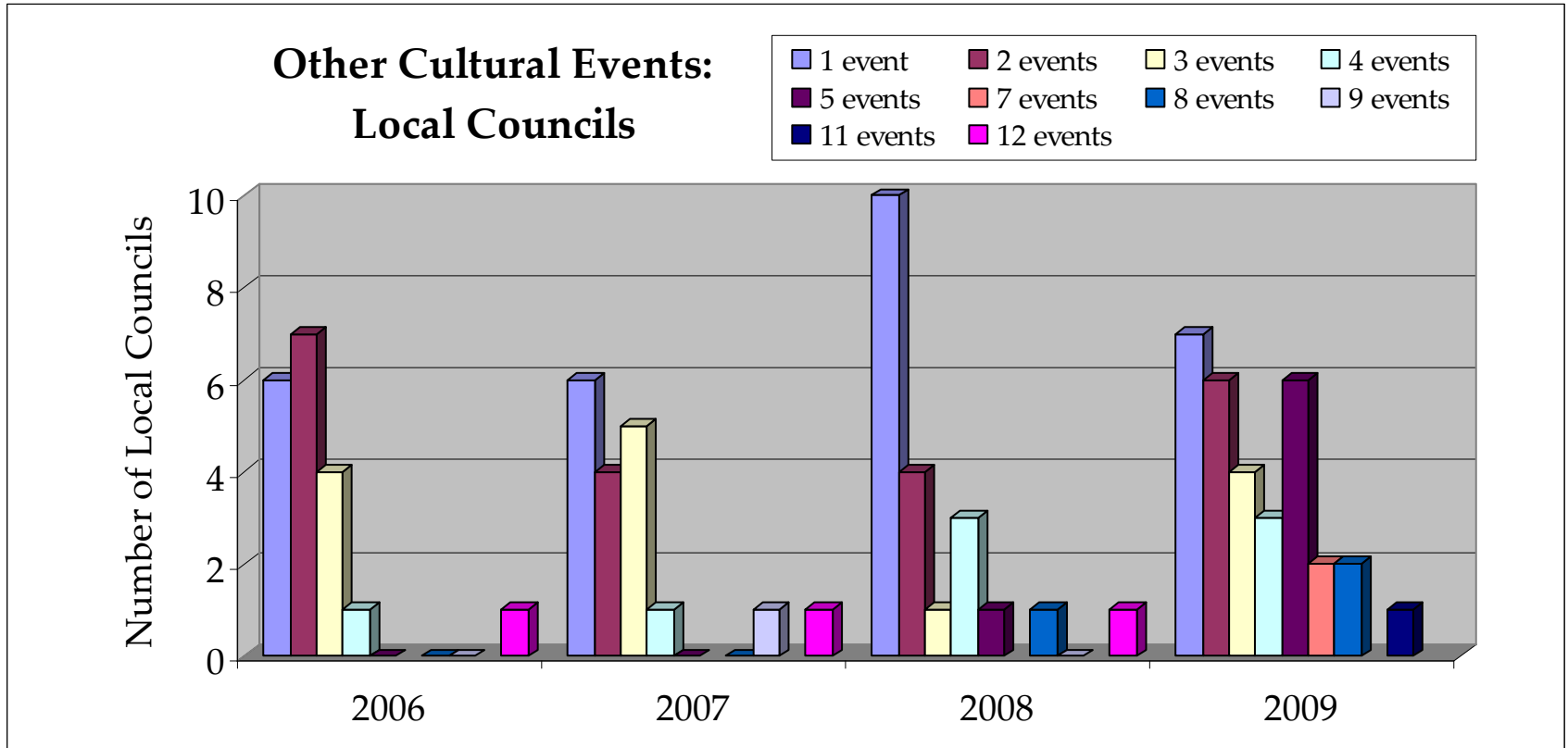
The organizations also provided data, as shown in Table 4, on other cultural heritage events which did not fit in the categories of exhibitions, heritage trails, and public lectures. These other events included open days at sites owned by the organizations, historical re-enactments, cultural festivals and other events.

Organizations	January – December 2006	January – December 2007	January – December 2008	January – December 2009
Din l-Art Helwa	4	4	4	9
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	0	6	5	Various (figure not provided)
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Various (figure not provided)	Various (figure not provided)	Various (figure not provided)	Not provided
Heritage Malta	89	31	Not provided	46
St. John’s Co-Cathedral	14	14	14	2

Table 4: Number of other events by Cultural Heritage Operators

For this category of activities Local Councils provided the following information. In 2006, 48 events were reported by 19 local councils, in 2007 they rose to 54 events by 18 local councils, and in 2008 other events rose to 58, reported by a total of 21 local councils. In 2009 63% of the local councils (31 local councils in total) of those that participated in this data collection organized other events.

These events ranged from festivals to documentaries and other similar activities which dealt with cultural heritage. These figures are displayed in Graph 4.



Graph 4: Number of other events by Local Councils

2.1.2 The Use of Sites and Museums for Educational Purposes

The five organizations mentioned earlier, Din l-Art Helwa, Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti, Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna, Heritage Malta, and St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation provided the number of activities they organized for school children to promote the cultural heritage through the use of sites and museums. These figures are displayed in Table 5.

- The scholastic activities Din l-Art Helwa organized consisted entirely of visits to various towers in their care.
- For two scholastic years (2006/2007 and 2007/2008) Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti organized group tours round Palazzo Falzon Historic House Museum for schools and they even provided activity sheets for the children.
- The number of activities for schools organized by Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna, although unavailable, consisted of 'hands-on' history sessions at sites managed by the NGO.
- Most of the school activities of Heritage Malta (Table 5 below) show visits organized to the Conservation Division at Bighi. In 2006-2007 Heritage Malta organised two other types of activities for school children: Silent Warriors Guided Tours, and Caravaggio Guided Tours. In 2007-2008 nine other types of activities were organized by Heritage Malta. These included: Caravaggio Creative Writing Workshops, Young Knights learning programme, Young Knights Creative Writing Workshops, Ghar Dalam Learning Programme, Tarxien Temples Learning Programme, Inquisitor's Palace Learning Programme, National Museum of Fine Arts Treasure Hunts and Drawing Sessions, Natural History Detective Treasure Hunts, and Normal Guided Tours in all museums and sites. The number of schools that took part in the Heritage Malta activities in the scholastic years of 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 and the number of times the activities were held were not available by Heritage Malta. In the scholastic year of 2008-2009, Heritage Malta organized four activities for school children, two of which included Christmas activities at the National Museum of Natural History, one Easter event at the Inquisitor's Palace, and another at the National Museum of Fine Arts.
- St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation provided tours at St. John's Cathedral for many schools in the past three scholastic years as can be seen in Table 5. During the most recent scholastic year the number of school visits dropped to 36 although these incorporated no-costs visits to the Cathedral. This represents a significant drop in visits compared to the 73 recorded visits in the scholastic year of 2007/2008.

Operators	September '05 – June '06	Number of schools	September '06 – June '07	Number of schools	September '07 – June '08	Number of schools	September '08 – June '09	Number of schools
Din l-Art Helwa	7	7 schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4 state schools ▪ 3 church schools 	4	4 state schools	2	1 state schools	2	2 schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 state school ▪ 1 church school
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	0	0	4	4 schools	19	19 schools	0	0
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Activities held but figure not provided	Not provided	Activities held but figure not provided	62 schools	Activities held but figure not provided	45 schools	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	30 (visits at Bighi)	30 schools	32 (visits at Bighi); Others activities (figure not provided)	32 (visits at Bighi); Number of schools not provided for other activities	25 (visits at Bighi); Others activities (figure not provided)	25 (visits at Bighi); Number of schools not provided for other activities	4 activities	14 schools
St. John's Co-Cathedral	91	91 schools	62	62 schools	73	73 schools	36	36 schools

Table 5: Number of activities the Cultural Heritage Operators organized for school children. This table also provides the number of schools that took part in the activities.

Activities for school children were also organised by Local Councils. The activities organized for children varied from visits to sites at various localities, to 'hands-on' activities at sites and events.

- In 2006 eight local councils (out of the 32 that provided us with data for this report) organized approximately one cultural heritage activity for the local state school.
- In 2007 nine local councils organized cultural heritage activities for schools, again most organized just during the year, except for three local councils that organized a total of two activities.
- In 2008 ten local councils organized activities for school children; seven of local councils organized one activity, another two activities, and another two local councils organized four such activities.
- In 2009 seven local Councils organized approximately one to two events for schools.

2.1.3 To Promote a Link between Cultural Heritage and the Arts

There is a natural link between cultural heritage and the arts. The use of sites and museums for international events and for local community activities is one such main function which has been used in the past few years by various NGOs, Local Councils and Heritage Malta. In the report of 2007 no measurable data linking Cultural Heritage and the Arts were available.

For the present report this theme was examined afresh with the following results in Table 6.

Operators	January – December 2006	January – December 2007	January – December 2008	January – December 2009
Din l-Art Helwa	4	5	4	6
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	0	4	3	Various (Figure not provided)
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	0	0	1	Not provided
Heritage Malta	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	7
St. John’s Co-Cathedral	3	4	3	2

Table 6: The number of cultural heritage events which included art forms by cultural heritage operators.

Din L-Art Helwa organized music recitals as well as a play (in 2007) at a cultural heritage site.

Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti held two concerts and two art workshops at the Palazzo Falzon Historic House Museum in 2007. In 2008 the organization held two readings, one of which incorporated some drama, and an art workshop was also organized at the museum.

Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna organized a drama activity entitled ‘Kryano Le Mystere’ at Notre Dame Gate in 2008.

Data on such events organized by Heritage Malta was not available.

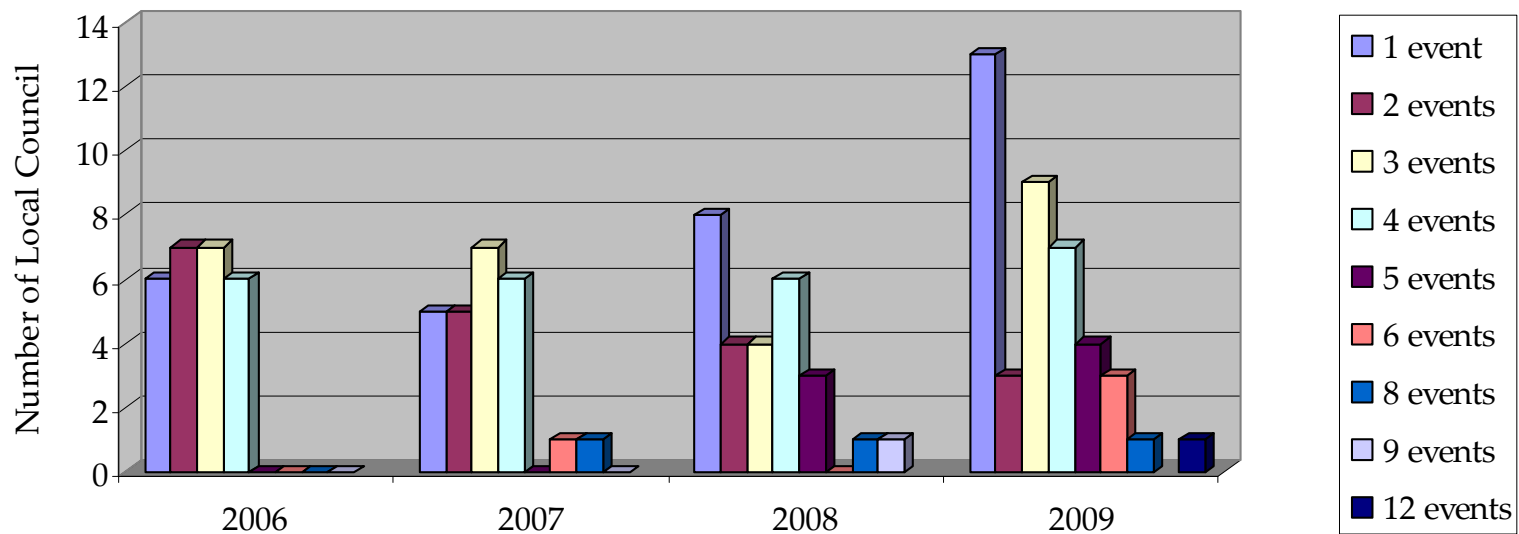
St. John’s Co-Cathedral Foundation organized a number of Musical Concerts at St. John’s Co-Cathedral.

Many Local Councils reported a number of cultural heritage activities which incorporated various forms of art. In 2006, 81% of the 32 local councils organized such events, in 2007 78% of local councils organized

such events, and in 2008 and 2009 this figure increased to 84% and 85 % respectively.

Graph 5 shows more clearly the number of local councils that organized one or more events per year. The activities were most often organized in the locality of the local council. Examples of these activities include concerts and festivals which are particularly common in the summer months. These are often highly promoted across the Maltese Islands and are in general well attended.

Cultural Heritage Events incorporating various forms of art: Local Councils



Graph 5: Number of cultural heritage events which incorporated various forms of art, organised by Local Councils.

2.1.4 Social Inclusion and Accessibility for Persons with Different Needs and Physical and Intellectual Backgrounds

Assessing accessibility at sites and museums is important for providing equal opportunities to participating in local cultural heritage. It is also crucial to cultural tourism: according to the National Commission Persons with Disability (KNPD) tourism is increasingly attracting older generation visitors. Older generation visitors often require good accessibility at museum and sites.

There is currently no data with which to assess the issue of physical accessibility to cultural heritage sites and events.

In the past five years, Heritage Malta invested heavily in infrastructural works to make sites and museums accessible to persons with different physical needs. Recently a fully accessible internal lift and a temporary wheelchair accessible ramp in Republic Street have been installed at the National Museum of Archaeology in Valletta. Although KNPD are discussing improvements to the external ramp with Heritage Malta, both ramp and lift have already greatly contributed to improving access to the museum for people with severe mobility impairment.

During the refurbishment process of the Roman Domus in Rabat during 2002 to 2005, KNPD was regularly consulted by Heritage Malta to make the museum accessible to all. Suggestions were implemented making this museum a model of good practice with regard physical accessibility. KNPD are currently being consulted on other sites such as Tarxien Temples. Accessibility at Hagar Qim is also currently being made being improved by Heritage Malta. The Palace State Rooms are currently accessible via elevator from the main doorway and in Gozo, Ggantija Temples are also accessible.

Many times the nature of ancient sites does not allow easy access to persons with physical needs. Din l-Art Helwa have reported that they have faced this difficulty. On the other hand Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna stated its sites were physically accessible to all. Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti reported that except for the art workshop activities which are held in a seminar room on the roof top, Palazzo Falzon is accessible to all. St. John's Co-Cathedral is also accessible to all physical needs.

In reality it is a fact that it is a challenge for architects to design a historic or archaeological site with accessibility without impacting heavily the site itself.

It is clear that further thought is needed on how to make sites more physically accessible within the broader policy context of 'accessibility for all'. Not all areas of special needs are adequately catered for heritage sites and museums. For instance museum exhibits and site presentation panels often lack visual and hearing impairment aides. In most cases, as available data show, accessibility is mostly specific to wheel chair access.

KNPD have stated that as a policy they believe that apart from making local museums physically accessible, there is a need for museums to present information of their displays (inside the museums) in other forms from those of the traditional printed form, such as brail panels and audio presentations.

Outstanding issues of accessibility could be addressed by a programme of research and assessment, from which policies specific to cultural heritage can be designed. In particular, the use of historic buildings and archaeological sites as visitor attractions assume the use of dedicated facilities. This prospect requires a clearer understanding of the type of visitor infrastructure that is necessary as well as possible, without the introduction of impacts on historic and ancient fabrics. Given the specificity of buildings – their unique design, layout and character – such design policies need to be specific to particular attractions. In this regard the valuable guidance of the KNPD will help in the development of a much needed national policy on accessibility to museums and sites.

Data on social inclusion (or exclusion) as mentioned in the 2007 State of the Heritage Report is very difficult to identify when assessing work done by various operators. The Strategy document requires that as from 2008 heritage sites and museums are used for a number of social inclusion programmes. Data on accessibility for persons with different intellectual background again does not seem to exist and one hopes that in the coming months, operators will start dwelling on this issue to make both sites and events accessible to all.

2.1.5 Documentaries and Media Programmes on Cultural Heritage

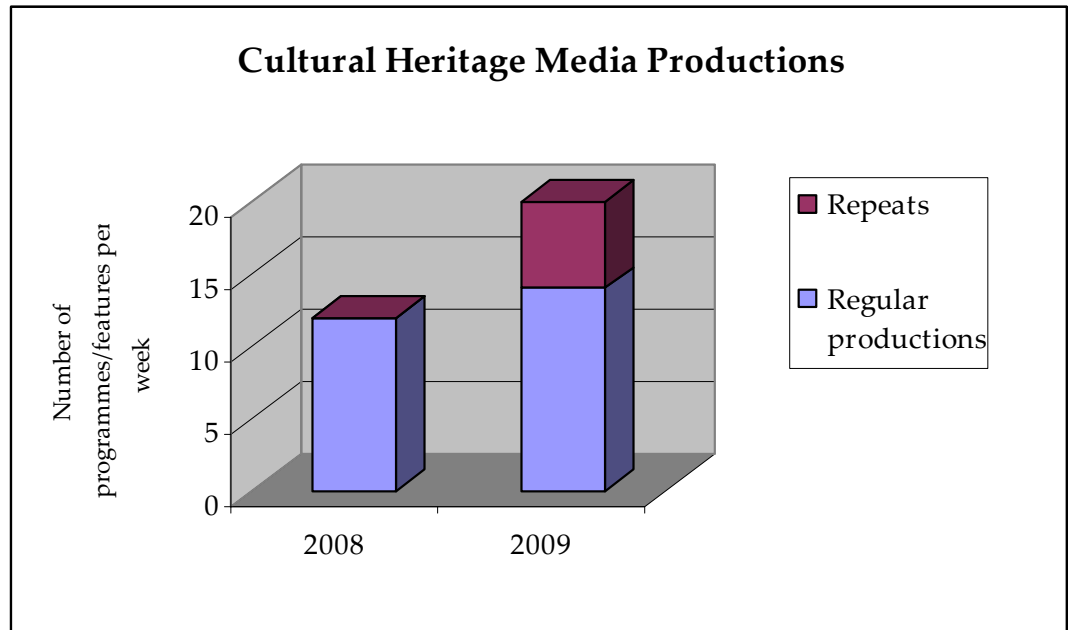
A number of media productions, which cover the themes of culture and art, are broadcasted on TVM, Malta's national Television station. Table 7 displays these programmes for 2008 and 2009 together with their frequency per week.

Programme /Feature name	Description	Frequency per week in 2008	Frequency per week in 2009
Encore	Arts Programme	Not provided	Once weekly with one repeat
Ghawdex Illum	Programme featuring arts and culture in Gozo	Once weekly	Once weekly with one repeat
Hadd Ghalik	Entertainment programme mainly but two short cultural features are shown during the programme	Not provided	Once weekly
Katakombi	Documentary featuring local underground burials	Not provided	Once weekly with one repeat
Malta Grajjietha	Documentary on Maltese historical events	Trice Weekly	Not provided
Meander	Arts programme	Twice Weekly	Once weekly with one repeat
Meander Info Slots	Short slots featuring dates of culture activities	Not provided	Twice Weekly
Mhux Ghal Kulhadd	Talk show with artists and personalities from the culture field	Five times weekly	Five times weekly
Mixage	A programme featuring music, arts and theatre	Not provided	Once weekly with one repeat
Tan-Nanna Helu Manna	A programme featuring various slots including local trades	Not provided	Once Weekly
What's on this weekend	Feature on events on the Maltese Islands	Twice weekly	Not provided

Table 7: Television programmes that deal with cultural heritage.

Graph 6 shows the above data in a quantifiable display. It can be noted that in 2008 a total of twelve cultural programmes or features were shown per week on TVM. In 2009 the number increased to twenty but this figure also includes repeat programmes as displayed in the graph, bringing the real

amount of new cultural programmes shown per week to fourteen in total. The 2008 and 2009 figures in reality are not too different.



Graph 6: The number of television programmes that deal with cultural heritage.

The Public Broadcasting Services follows the directives issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture. In 2008 and 2009 PBS also sometimes covered cultural activities on TVM's news bulletins, on discussion programmes such as *Bondiplus*, *Xarabank*, *Dissett*, and on magazine programmes such as *Bongu*, and *1205*. In 2008 it also covered to some degree or other culture in the discussion programmes *Reporter* and magazine programmes such as *Ghal Kulhadd*, and *Charles, John u Janice*.

All organizations included in this report reported that the sites and museums under their care featured in local TV documentary productions. The work they do, either in the form of restoration, events, public statements on public issues, was also reported to be covered in the media.

56% of the Local Councils reported that in 2008 cultural heritage from their locality was featured on television documentaries and programmes. In 2009 this figure dropped to 47 %. The features included educational insight on cultural heritage sites and objects in the locality, as well as events the Local Councils organized and traditions and crafts particular to the localities.

2.2

Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector

Article 4 (3) of the Cultural Heritage Act, 2002:

'the State in Malta shall have the duty of establishing and maintaining the administrative and regulatory structures of superintendence so as to ensure that this heritage is protected and conserved, as well as such other structures as are required for the management of the care, exposition and appreciation of this heritage.'



**National Cultural Heritage Strategy:
Tasks 2.01, 2.05, 3.01, 3.02, 3.06, 3.08.**

Another principle in the National Cultural Heritage Strategy is that of Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector. In this regard there are seven areas of activities which this State of the Heritage Report examines: (a) International Conventions, (b) state indemnity for travelling exhibitions and loans, (c) human resources and training in the cultural heritage sector, (d) the Cultural Heritage Inventory, (e) standards and guidelines for sites and monuments, and (f) Public-Private Partnerships.

2.2.1 International Conventions

Key to today's global importance of cultural heritage, are the international conventions Malta has adopted or has the ability to adopt, in order to continue improving standards of cultural heritage locally, as well as to continue to support international dialogue and governance in this area.

At the time of writing, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage is drafting preparatory documents as part of Malta's bid to sign and ratify outstanding conventions. These conventions fall into three organisational areas: the Council of Europe, UNESCO and UNIDROIT.

Procedures are currently underway for Malta to ratify the European Landscape Convention.

Table 8 lists the Council of Europe heritage conventions which Malta ratified or signed.

CONVENTIONS – Council of Europe	SIGNED	RATIFIED
European Cultural Convention, 1954	✓	✓
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, London 1969 (London Convention 1969)	✓	✓
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Granada 1985 (Granada Convention 1985)	✓	✓
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), Valletta 1992 (Valletta Convention 1992)	✓	✓
European Landscape Convention, Florence 2000 (Florence Convention 2000)	✓	
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, Faro 2005 (Faro Convention 2005)		

Table 8: Council of Europe Conventions.

In the 2007 edition of the State of the Heritage Report the Council of Europe Conventions list also included the European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, (Delphi Convention 1985), which had never been signed by Malta. According to Council of Europe this convention has never entered into force because the required number of ratifications (three) was never reached. At this point it would hardly seem relevant for Malta to sign and ratify this convention. More importantly, Maltese legislation already provides comprehensive frameworks that govern various dimensions of offenses listed in the Convention. In effect Malta already implements a framework of laws which protect cultural heritage either directly through the Cultural Heritage Act, or through the Development Planning Act in the case of development issues.

Cultural Heritage COE Conventions Unsigned and not ratified by Malta

Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005)

This convention will enter into force internationally when ten ratifications are reached. As of today, nine states have ratified this convention. The convention includes:

- i. The aspect of dialogue between individuals and communities when it comes to understanding and interpreting cultural heritage;
- ii. Environmental aspects connected to cultural heritage in relation to territorial cohesions as well as quality of life within the society;
- iii. The aspect of sustainable use of the cultural heritage thus including interpretation, respect and weight value of the heritage;
- iv. The dimensions between the cultural heritage and the economic aspects directly reflecting the value of the latter;
- v. The organization of public responsibilities for cultural heritage;
- vi. The aspect of encouraging the public to access and participate in cultural heritage;
- vii. The relationship between cultural heritage and education/training;
- viii. The way cultural heritage is passed on as information to society;

Cultural Heritage COE Conventions Signed but not ratified by Malta

European Landscape Convention (2000)

This convention deals with the protection, management and planning of landscapes through national measures as well as European co-operation. If Malta were to ratify this convention it would:

- i. Encourage more public awareness for the protection of landscapes;
- ii. Encourage training and education more specifically high-quality specialist training, multidisciplinary training, and school and university courses on landscape matters;
- iii. Develop know-how for long-term action to protect and improve Maltese landscapes via international co-operation.

This convention is discussed further in section 2.3.5 of this report.

Cultural Heritage COE Conventions Signed and Ratified by Malta

European Cultural Convention (1954)

This convention encourages the movement and exchange of persons and objects of cultural value. This convention binds signatories to safeguard the common heritage and ensure reasonable access. Having ratified this convention, Malta should:

- i. Take appropriate measures to safeguard and encourage the development of its national contribution to the common cultural heritage of Europe;
- ii. Encourage Maltese to study languages, history and civilisations of the other states that ratified the convention, and granting facilities to these states to promote such studies in Maltese territory;
- iii. Promote the study of the Maltese language, history and civilisation in the territory of the other states that ratified the convention, and granting facilities to the nationals of those other states to pursue such studies in Maltese territory.

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1969) and the revised convention (1992)

The main aim of this convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as a tool for historical and scientific study. It also requires states which ratify this convention, such as Malta, to:

- i. Identify archaeological heritage;
- ii. Take measure to protect it;
- iii. Integrate conservation of the archaeological heritage;
- iv. Finance archaeological research and conservation;
- v. Facilitate the study and dissemination of knowledge of the archaeological discoveries;
- vi. Promote public awareness of the archaeological heritage;
- vii. Prevent the illicit circulation of elements of the archaeological heritage;
- viii. Assist other states with technical and scientific experiences and exchanges.

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)

States that ratify this convention, such as Malta, are obliged to:

- i. Identify monuments, building and sites to be protected;
- ii. Take statutory measures to protect and supervise the architectural heritage;
- iii. Provide financial support to public authorities for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage and encourage private initiative to take on these tasks;
- iv. Develop conservation policies and promote programmes for restoration and maintenance of architectural heritage;
- v. Disseminate information and develop public awareness of the value of conserving the architectural heritage;

- vi. Exchange information on conservation policies with other states that ratify the convention.

Table 9 lists the conventions developed by United Nations which tackle the subject matter of Cultural Heritage, with indication whether Malta has signed and ratified them to date.

CONVENTIONS – United Nations	SIGNED	RATIFIED
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague 1954 (Hague Convention 1954)		
Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague 1954 (Hague Protocol 1954)		
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, Paris 1970		
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 1972	✓	✓
Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague 1999 (Hague 2nd Protocol 1999)		
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Paris 2001		
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris 2003		
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression, Paris 2005	✓	✓

Table 9: United Nations Conventions.

UNESCO Conventions Unsigned and not ratified by Malta

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict - Hague convention (1954), 1st protocol (1954) and 2nd protocol (1999)

The aim of this convention and its protocols is to ensure the survival, protection and maintenance of cultural heritage in times of military conflict.

This convention and its two protocols do not tolerate destruction of cultural heritage and pillaging or illicit export of cultural heritage. If Malta had to sign and then ratify the Hague Convention and its two Protocols it would enjoy various benefits and advantages, such as:

- i. Ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage so that its value is asserted, its scientific knowledge is enabled, and the public can access it;
- ii. Encouraging and orienting cultural and tourism industries which respect cultural heritage, thus providing resources and employment;
- iii. Contribution to the sustainable economic development of the country from the cultural sector;
- iv. Strengthening of national identity and open-mindedness, as well as respect for cultural diversity;
- v. Ensuring social and cultural continuity between past, present and future generations;
- vi. Benefiting from international cooperation, assistance and exchange of experiences through other state parties.

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)

This convention was created with the understanding that illicit import, export and transfer for ownership of cultural property causes the impoverishment of the cultural heritage of the countries of origin. Thus the states that commit to this convention declare that such practices will not be undertaken by themselves. This convention stresses international co-operation since it is a useful means to protect every country's property.

Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

Malta's geographic location in the Mediterranean exposes its marine heritage to several risks. It is therefore of utmost importance that Malta signs the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage so that the convention's objectives may be put into practice. This convention aims to strengthen the safeguarding of underwater cultural heritage, and also obliges states to cooperate in this safeguarding. The convention also deals with the recovering, conservation and managing of recovered underwater cultural heritage, commercial exploitation, respect

for human remains found in maritime waters, as well as the observation and recording of underwater cultural heritage still in situ.

Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)

The main aim of this convention is the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage. As defined by the Convention, Intangible Cultural Heritage means 'the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills [...] instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces [...] that communities, groups, [...] individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage'. Other purposes to this convention include:

- i. Ensuring respect for intangible cultural heritage of communities, groups and individuals in the state;
- ii. Raising awareness at local, national and international levels of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage, and promoting appreciation of intangible cultural heritage;
- iii. Providing international cooperation and assistance.

Cultural Heritage UNESCO Conventions Signed and Ratified by Malta

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)

Among many benefits Malta can enjoy since it ratified this convention, is that of being able to access the World Heritage Fund, which is used to identify, preserve and promote World Heritage sites. Through this convention Malta can also be given emergency assistance for urgent action to repair damage on heritage sites caused by human-made or natural disasters. Sites on the World Heritage List can also receive financial assistance for heritage conservation projects from a variety of sources thank to international cooperation through this convention. Such sites also benefit from management plans for adequate preservation measures and monitoring mechanisms and international experts offer training to local teams with this regard. Through this convention public awareness of sites and their values is promoted, and thus increase in tourism activities in the locale.

Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression (2005)

This convention's main objective is to create an environment where diversity of cultural expressions can be affirmed and renewed for all societies to benefit from all. It also enables the reaffirmation of ties between culture, development and dialogue, whilst establishing an innovative platform for international cultural cooperation. Having ratified this convention, Malta should currently be working on the following tasks:

- i. Creating conditions for cultures to flourish and to interact freely;

- ii. Giving recognition to the distinctive nature of cultural activities, goods and services as factors of identity, values and meaning;
- iii. Identifying new ways for international cooperation;
- iv. Maintaining, adopting and implementing state policies which enforce protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expression on the state's territory, while ensuring free flow of ideas and works.

Another convention which has been signed by Malta but as yet not ratified is the *Customs Convention concerning facilities for the importation of goods for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings or similar events*. This is a convention of the World Custom's Organizations and dates back to 1962 (Brussels).

Other International Conventions Unsigned and not ratified by Malta

UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995)

The two main aims of this convention is the restitution of stolen cultural objects and the return of cultural objects illegally exported from the states that have ratified this convention.

The importance of this convention is that it provides a broader geographic coverage in matters of stolen cultural property. Currently, Malta is signatory to European Union legislation, but requires broader coverage which only the UNESCO and UNIDROIT conventions can provide.

2.2.2 State Indemnity for Travelling Exhibitions and Loans

A State Indemnity scheme was first applied in Malta by the Museums Department.

A State Indemnity scheme is currently being used by Heritage Malta on an *ad hoc* basis for organising foreign exhibitions. The scheme allows high level international exhibitions to be displayed in Malta because it assists with the high costs involved in financing such projects.

In 2009 Heritage Malta hosted an exhibition entitled 'From the Templars to Napoleon – Knights across European History and Art, 13th – 19th century' in Italy which carried on until April 2010.

Heritage Malta was the only organization which reported the display of international exhibitions in Malta in the past three years. These included the Chinese Warriors exhibition and the Caravaggio exhibition both held in 2007 at the National Museum of Archaeology; in 2009 two art exhibitions by international artist were hosted by Heritage Malta at the National Museum of Fine Arts.

An official policy framework and structure for the provision of State Indemnity is still pending and urgently needed for the scheme to continue functioning in its fullest way.

2.2.3 Staffing and Training in the Cultural Heritage Sector

Cultural heritage is a significant sector in economy. The sector employs people of various skills, and provides a number of services and directly manages a vast repertoire of heritage assets. These have to be matched with the demands and requirements of the sector.

Unfortunately figures for the total number of persons employed in the cultural heritage sector are not available. The sector still needs to develop a sound capacity of a highly trained and skilled work force.

A survey of the existing staff capacity in the cultural heritage sector is needed. This is particularly urgent in order to assess which areas of the cultural heritage sectors suffer mostly from under-resourcing, as well as those areas of potential growth.

Table 10 displays training carried out in 2008 and 2009 by members of staff in the cultural heritage sector.

Table 11 on the other hand displays the number of persons who started a conservation and cultural heritage management course in the last 4 scholastic years. Also displayed on this table is the number of graduates per course and per scholastic year.

Organizations	Type of Training (2008)	Type of Training (2009)
Din l-Art Helwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Administrative training to volunteers; ii. Director attended course 'Heritage and Culture: Challenge and Innovation in Policy and Practise' held in London. 	Attendance to various seminars and lectures
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	Training session held with experts within the Museum and other historic houses	<p>Training session held with experts within the Museum and other historic houses;</p> <p>Marketing and tourism oriented seminars locally;</p> <p>Curators attended specialized art and museum seminars abroad.</p>
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	In-house training to all staff	Not provided
Heritage Malta	Basic Pedagogy course for gallery and site officers	<p>Course on 'Customer care within a cultural environment';</p> <p>Masters in Conservation from the University of Malta by 2 members of staff;</p> <p>Diploma in Management by 2 members of staff;</p> <p>Post-graduate degree in Cien y Restauracion dei Patrimonio Historica Artistico from the Universita Politecnica de Valencia by 1 member of staff.</p>
St. John's Co-Cathedral	Lecture about St. John's Co-Cathedral	Seminar on conservation in Rome attended by conservator/staff member
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Workshop at the National Archives on 'Digitisation for Archives' for 2 members of staff; ii. Training in Underwater Archaeological techniques (Algiers) for 1 member of staff; iii. Course on Fortifications in Gozo for 1 member of staff; iv. Training course on CHIMS National Inventory System for all staff; v. Training course on Meteorology 'Understanding Weather' for 3 members of staff. 	Website training for staff

Table 10: Training for staff within cultural heritage organizations.

Conservation and Cultural Heritage Management Degrees	Education source	EQF Level	As at September 2006		As at September 2007		As at September 2008		As at September 2009	
			New Admissions	Graduates	New Admissions	Graduates	New Admissions	Graduates	New Admissions	Graduates
Technician Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	MCAST	4	12	0	12	0	8	9	12	6
B.Cons. (Hons) Programme	ICMCH	6	1	24	4	1	4	4	6 (+ 1 repeat)	1
M. Cons	ICMCH	7	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2
M.A. in Cultural Heritage Management	ICMCH	7	13	0	0	0	9	10	0	0

Table 11: The number of students following local conservation and cultural heritage management courses. The first column (New admissions) indicates the number of new admissions, while the second column (Graduates) indicates the number of graduates that year.

2.2.4 National Cultural Heritage Inventory

After launching CHIMS in 2007, the Superintendence began populating the system with data. Priority was given to that data posing most urgent management needs. The system is GIS based and is accessible through www.chims.gov.mt. Table 12 shows the categories that were online through CHIMS and the number per category as at 2009.

Name of Categories	Number of categories
Artefacts (Works of Art)	1537
Heritage Sites	20
Guardianship Deeds	9
Total amount of records at 2009	1566

Table 12: Number of categories online through CHIMS as at 2009.

The total amount available for research and data collection for CHIMS till the end of 2009 was approximately € 2412. The data capture projects compiled until 2009 included the following.

- (1) Inventory of archaeological excavations in the Maltese Islands
- (2) Art objects at Auberge D'Italie, Valletta
- (3) Cittadella cultural heritage sites
- (4) Historical architecture
- (5) Maritime cultural sites
- (6) Mgarr ix-Xini historical landscape
- (7) National Collection of Fine Arts
- (8) North/West Malta rural cultural heritage sites
- (9) Quaternary site survey
- (10) Inventory of works of art from Vittorja Church, Valletta

2.2.5 Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation and Preservation of Sites, Monuments and Collections

The importance of setting national standards and guidelines for conservation and preservation is generally acknowledged by all cultural heritage entities. Over the last few years various entities have been working on establishing different sets of guidelines for good practice in cultural heritage. In general these conform to accepted European and international standards. For instance, ICCROM, ICOM and ICOMOS provide guidelines which are used by local institutions. The Cultural Heritage Act also recognizes the standards set in international conventions, to which local institutions adhere to.

However there is a need for a general overview and co-ordination of these standards and guidelines throughout the Maltese Islands. Such an overview is required to ensure and promote best practice within the sector.

A number of entities and organizations provided information on what they considered to be the major priority areas which require national standards and guidelines.

- Din l-Art Helwa believes conservation requires national standards and guidelines.
- Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti believes that various museum aspects such as lighting, displays, restoration and curating were among the fields that require national standards and guidelines.
- Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna took a general approach and stated that there was a need for national standards and guidelines for museums and sites in general across the Maltese Islands.
- St John's Co-Cathedral stated that there was a need for national standards and guidelines for conservation, and added also the need for standards and guidelines in crowd management and climate control at museums.

It is clear from this information that there is a consensus on the importance of establishing general standards and guidelines for cultural heritage operators. Though different entities emphasise different aspects of museology and site presentation, adherence to internationally accepted standards and guidelines distinguish such organisations from mere visitor attractions.

The entities and organizations also provided information on whether they had introduced any standards and guidelines within their organization. Only two organizations provided this data.

- Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti applied standards and guidelines for (1) maintenance of building in their curation, (2) conservation, (3) care and security of the site and artefacts in their curation.

- Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna developed standards and guidelines for (1) customer care, (2) visitor experience, and finally (3) value for money services.

2.2.6 Public-Private Partnerships and the Management of Heritage Assets

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) is mentioned in the Strategy document as a means to attract private investment in the cultural heritage sector. So far this measure has remained one of the sector's most allusive challenges. Trends show that the management of collections and sites, and funding of the heritage sector still depend on traditional government and EU sourcing as well as private sponsors.

This trend persists in local government. NGOs attract sponsors and generate revenue from publications and entrances fees.

2.2.7 Investment and Costs

The following tables and charts present the expenditure figures reported in the Government Financial Estimates from 2003 to 2009. These are identified under three groups:

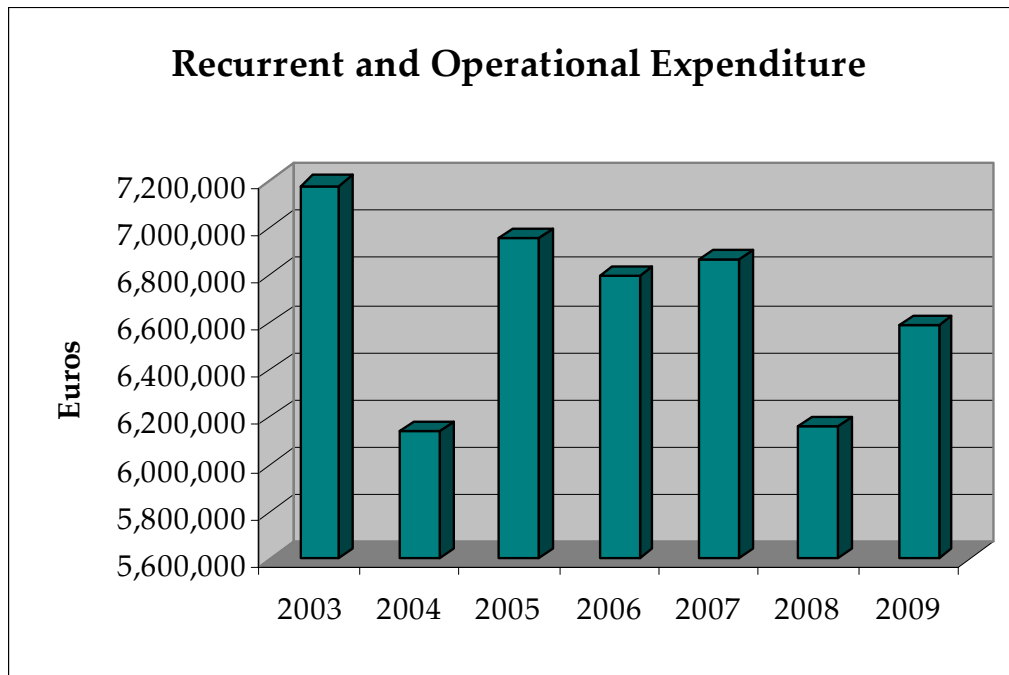
- (a) Recurrent and Operational Expenditure;
- (b) Government Capital Expenditure;
- (c) Capital Expenditure funded from EU sources.

The figures in Table 13 and Table 14 indicate the minimum amount voted in Parliament and published in the annual budget. Figures in these two tables have been rounded off to the nearest 100 Euro.

Recurrent and operational Expenditure	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Entity	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
Office of the President - Improvements to Presidential Palaces	46,600	16,300	58,200	59,000	59,000	59,000	60,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	NA	337,800	302,800	302,800	302,800	303,000	303,000
Heritage Malta	3,126,000	1,980,000	2,678,800	3,834,100	3,834,100	2,795,000	3,300,000
Committee of Guarantee	NA	33,800	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	5,000
Malta Centre for Restoration	1,164,700	1,094,800	1,164,700	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Malta Council for Culture & Arts	1,511,800	1,327,700	1,327,700	1,164,700	1,164,700	1,165,000	1,165,000
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	69,900	116,500	116,500	116,500	116,500	116,000	116,000
Manoel Theatre Management Committee	302,900	233,000	256,200	256,200	256,200	280,000	230,000
National Orchestra	582,300	629,000	675,500	675,500	675,500	978,000	978,000
St. James Cavalier Centre for Creativity	349,400	337,800	314,500	326,100	396,000	396,000	396,000
Ministry for Gozo - Subsidies to Cultural Organisations & Cultural Council	32,600	32,600	32,600	32,600	32,600	32,000	32,000
Total	7,186,200	6,139,300	6,962,500	6,802,500	6,872,400	6,159,000	6,588,000

Table 13: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state

Graph 7 shows the total budgeted amounts of recurrent and operational expenditure for each year from 2003 until 2009 as reflected in table 13.

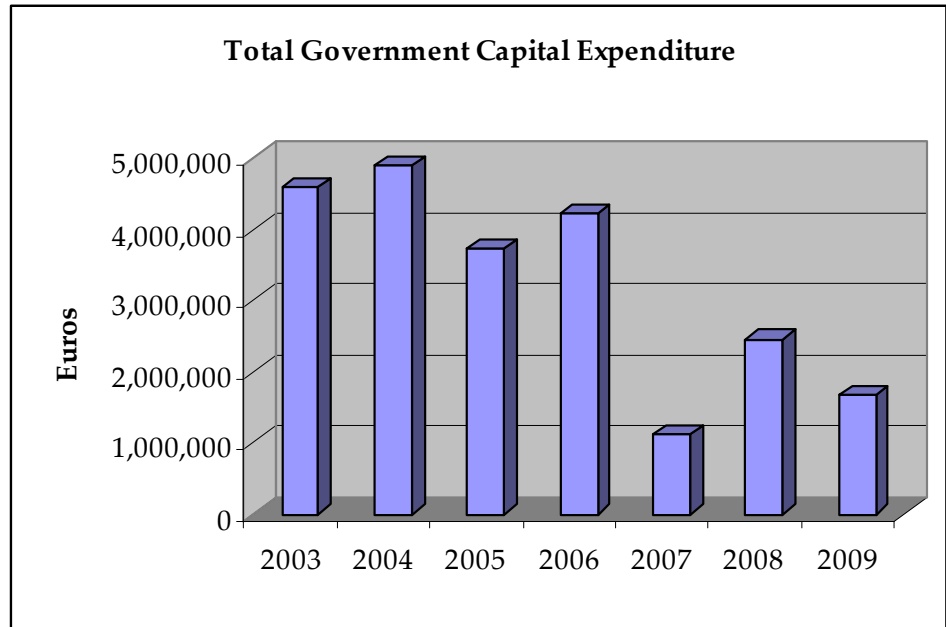


Graph 7: Total recurrent and operation expenditure in the cultural heritage sector

Government Capital Expenditure	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
<i>Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport : Heritage Malta</i>							
Improvements at Museums & historical sites, and restoration works	1,281,200	768,700	698,800	698,800	465,900	528,000	500,000
Surveillance, Security & Automated Ticketing System	232,900	232,900	232,900	69,900	11,600	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ggantija Heritage Site	Not applicable	Not applicable	232,900	1,630,600	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Restoration of Palaces	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	117,000	Not applicable
<i>Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport : Theatres</i>							
Upgrading of Manoel Theatre	349,400	349,400	582,300	500,800	11,600	575,000	150,000
<i>Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport : Superintendence of Cultural Heritage</i>							
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage – CHIMS	Not applicable	163,000	58,200	35,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Superintendence Relocation of Premises	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	186,400	Not applicable	Not applicable
<i>Ministry of Gozo : Museums</i>							
Restoration and improvements to historical sites - Gozo	46,600	69,900	Not applicable	46,600	69,900	70,000	70,000
<i>Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs : Restoration Unit</i>							
Restoration of Forts, Fortifications & historical places	1,164,700	1,514,000	1,048,200	680,000	232,900	699,000	495,000
Restoration of the Auberge d'Italie	116,500	23,300	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Rehabilitation Projects	1,397,600	1,427,900	582,300	338,400	116,500	466,000	465,000
Restoration Works V Italian Protocol	Not applicable	326,100	260,900	189,300	16,300	Not applicable	Not applicable
Rehabilitation of St. James Cavalier	Not applicable	23,300	23,300	20,100	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total	4,588,900	4,898,500	3,719,800	4,209,500	1,111,100	2,455,000	1,680,000

Table 14: Government capital expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state.

Graph 8 shows the total budgeted amounts of government capital expenditure from 2003 until 2009, as reflected in Table 14. It should be noted that government direct funding was replaced by EU financing as of 2007.



Graph 8: Total government capital expenditure in the cultural heritage sector

Table 15 gives the figures of EU funded capital expenditure from 2003 to 2009 in the public cultural heritage sector. These actual (not budgeted) figures were collected from the public sector entities and not from official government publications.

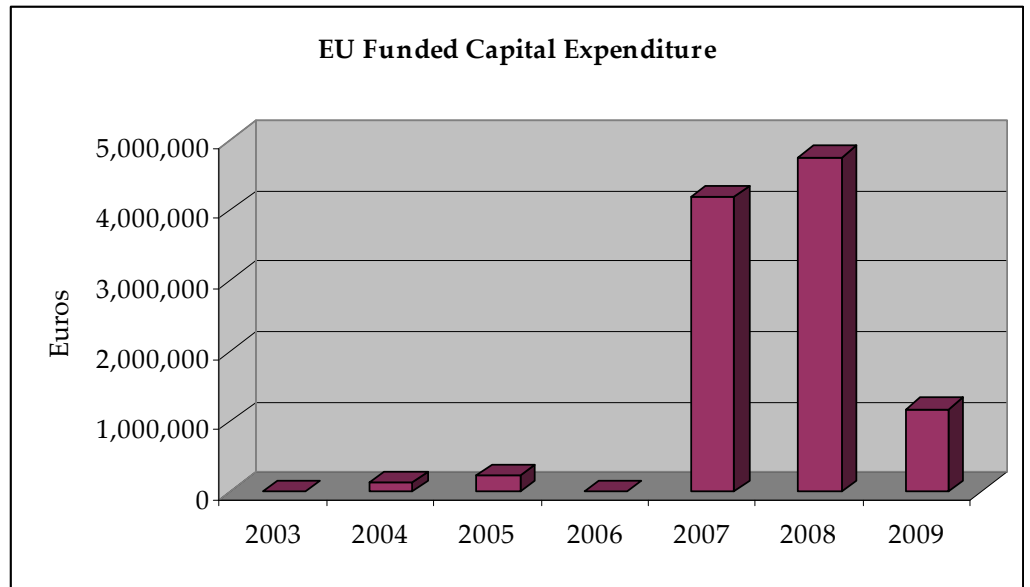
<i>European Capital Expenditure</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
<i>EU Funded Projects: Heritage Malta</i>							
Voyage et voir	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	21,983	46,697	Not applicable
Isidem	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	22,988	10,000	Not applicable
Net-Heritage	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	14,766
Trimed	Not applicable	Not applicable	45,093	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	17,618
TECCN Grundtvig	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	16,000
Sterna	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	22,002	25,016
Smart Museum	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	67,640	12,625
SWAP (Ex. MCR)	Not applicable	Not applicable	12,230	Not applicable	4,729	14,336	Not applicable
Promet	Not applicable	Not applicable	NA	Not applicable	62,170	Not applicable	Not applicable
Outstep	Not applicable	Not applicable	5,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Minerva EC	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	5,354	Not applicable
Michael Plus	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	37,779	51,099	Not applicable
Mercator	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	75,925	87,026
Medarchaeos	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	15,035	106,878
MM4ALL	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	12,658	3,036	Not applicable
Minerva Plus	Not applicable	16,000	Not applicable	7,193	11,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
Masths (Ex. MCR)	9,779	3,939	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Eurorester (Ex. MCR)	5,873	10,250	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
ECPL	Not applicable	Not applicable	150,231	Not applicable	112,673	Not applicable	Not applicable
Cart Ruts	Not applicable	102,131	Not applicable	Not applicable	11,449	17,590	Not applicable
Athena	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,878
Centurio	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,363	2,034	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Intact (Ex. MCR)	Not applicable	Not applicable	9,333	Not applicable	6,067	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table 15: European Capital Expenditure (continued on the following page)

<i>European Capital Expenditure (continued from the previous page)</i>	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
<i>EU Funded Projects: Restoration Unit</i>							
EEA/Norway Funds: Mdina Consolidation Pilot Project	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	620,231
ERDF Funds: Forts and Fortifications Project	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	261,123	130,561	274,049
<i>Structural Funds:</i>							
Hagar Qim / Mnajdra Shelters	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,503,900	4,200,000	Not applicable
Museum of Archaeology Gozo	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	111,800	93,200	Not applicable
Total	15652	132320	224250	9227	4180319	4,752,475	1,176,087

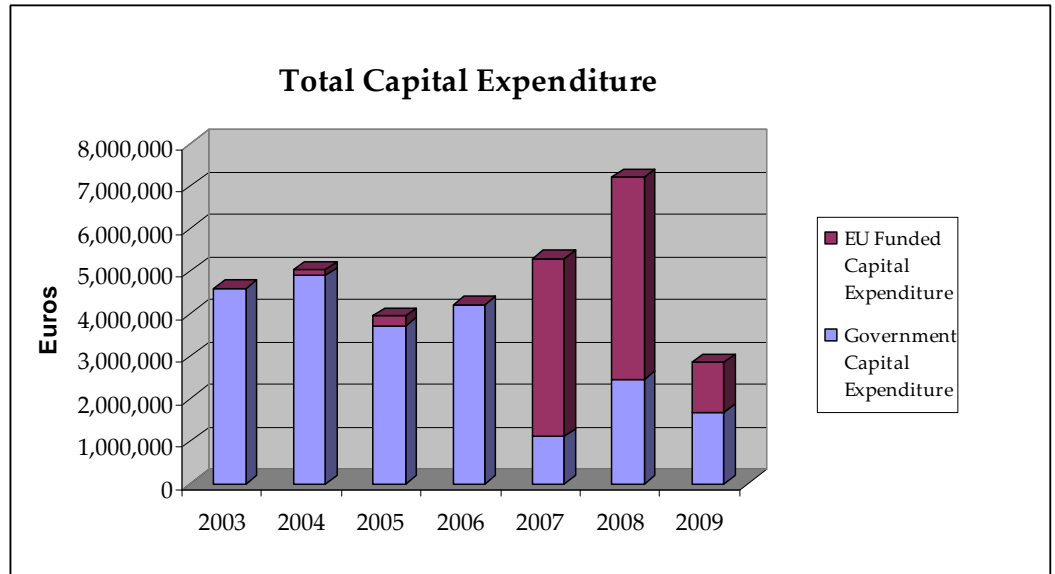
Table 15 continued from previous page

Graph 9 displays the total amount of EU funded capital expenditure from 2003 to 2009 which were spent in the public cultural heritage sector. These totals are reflected in the tables displaying the EU funded Capital Expenditure. It should be noted that a series of EU funded projects were concluded at the end of 2008 and in 2009.



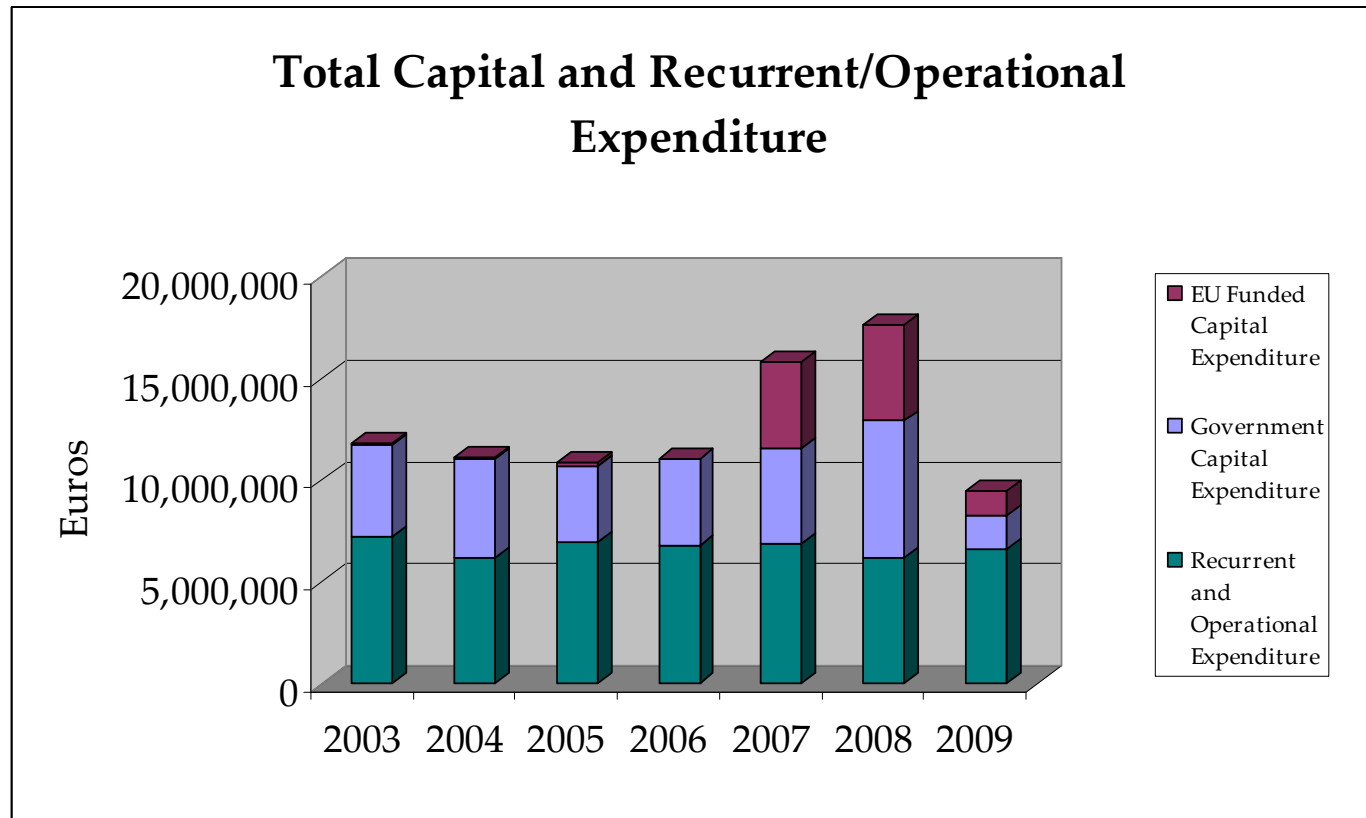
Graph 9: European Capital Expenditure

Graph 10 shows the total amounts of total capital expenditure for each year from 2003 until 2009. These totals include the total government capital expenditure and EU funded capital expenditure. As mentioned earlier a series of EU funded project were concluded at the end of 2008 and in 2009.



Graph 10: Total Capital Expenditure (Government Capital Expenditure and European Capital Expenditure).

Graph 11 shows the sum total of Capital and Recurrent expenditure over a seven year period.



Graph 11: Total Capital Expenditure and Recurrent/Operational Expenditure.

Table 16 displays the Revenue in the Public Cultural Heritage Sector from 2003 to 2009.

Revenue	2004 Euro	2005 Euro	2006 Euro	2007 Euro	2008 Euro	2009 Euro
Heritage Malta Admission Fees	2,117,980	2,867,016	3,191,663	3,655,118	3,867,184	3,928,250
Heritage Malta other sources of revenue	10,694	99,506	192,635	500,123	849,930	693,664

Table 16: Revenue by Heritage Malta, excluding government allocation.

2.3

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource

The Cultural Heritage Act, 2002, in article 4 (4):

'the duty to protect includes the duty to documentate, conserve, maintain, restore and includes the duty to intervene whenever deemed fit, including in circumstance of misuse, lack of conservation or application of wrong conservation methods. Such duty to protect also includes the duty to encourage the sustainable use and maintenance of the cultural heritage resource, in accordance with the principles of integrated conservation.'



**National Cultural Heritage Strategy:
Tasks 1.05, 1.11, 2.04, 3.04, 3.05, 3.09,
4.01, 4.02, 4.04, 4.05.**

The third component of the National Cultural Heritage Strategy tackles the care and use of Cultural Heritage Resources, including Guardianship Deeds, Fiscal Policy, Management Plans, the Scheduling Program, and Cultural & Natural Landscapes & Sites.

2.3.1 Programme of Guardianship Deeds

The following table shows the state of Guardianship Deeds as at the end of 2009.

Guardianship Deeds	
	Completed
NGOs	10
Local Councils	1

Table 17: Total Capital Expenditure (Government Capital Expenditure and European Capital Expenditure).

In 2003 the following nine sites were entrusted to Din l-Art Helwa as Guardianship Deeds:

- Qalet Marku Tower (Bahar ic-Caghaq),
- Ghalis Tower (Bahar ic-Caghaq),
- Torri l-Ahmar (Mellieha),
- Torri Mamo (Marsaskala),
- Torri ta' Wignacourt (San Pawl il-Bahar),
- Santa Marija Tower (Comino),
- Santa Marija Battery (Comino),
- Msida Bastion Cemetery (Floriana),
- Dwejra Tower (San Lawrenz).

In 2009 Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna were given a guardianship deed for the:

- Lascaris War Rooms (Valletta).

This same year (2009) Tarxien Local Council was given a guardianship deed for the:

- WWII Shelter (25, Britannia Square, Tarxien).

Few NGOs show interest in the Guardianship Deed Programme. To date most guardianship deeds have been adopted by Din l-Art Helwa. Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna has the most extensive single property in guardianship. The upkeep of this property has attracted substantial EU funding. Tarxien Local Council is the only local authority that has fully committed itself to a guardianship deed.

2.3.2 Fiscal Policy

According to the Income Tax Act - Legal Notice 266 (2006), the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, Heritage Malta, Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti and Cultural Heritage NGOs (registered with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage) are eligible for receiving donations against fiscal concessions to the donor.

A number of incentives for the cultural heritage sector were proposed in the 2008 Budget. Not all of these incentives were implemented during the following year.

- i. **Reduction of VAT by 5% (current VAT was 18%) on the renting of space for artistic and cultural activities, and on entrance tickets to museums, art exhibitions, concerts and theatres.**
This measure is currently under review due to possible infringements of the VAT Directive.
- ii. **Exemption from VAT payment on training in the arts.**
This measure applies only to training provided by an organization listed in the Register for the Accreditation in the Training of the Arts. The process for the creation of this Register was launched in 2010. Work is currently ongoing to establish criteria for the accreditation of arts education institutions.
- iii. **Creation of the Film Fund.**
The measure was implemented in 2008. Calls for funding applications have been issued.
- iv. **Creation of the Arts Fund.**
In 2008 the Malta Arts Fund was launched, and applications for funding have been open since then.
- v. **Companies that provide financial assistance to cultural organizations and/or provide assistance to Maltese artists will be able to deduct the grants from their taxable income.**
This measure was implemented in 2008 with Legal Notice 159. The Inland Revenue Department have adopted the necessary claim forms for this process.
- vi. **People employed in the public sector, and working in a semi-professional manner in the creative spheres, can take leave without pay for a definite period of time to develop their artistic projects.**
Currently no action has been taken for this measure.

2.3.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plans

Management plans have not been widely adopted in Malta.

Heritage Malta has compiled draft management plans for the World Heritage Sites under its care. Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna has published a management plan for Kordin III site.

A management plan for Valletta and the harbour fortifications is still required.

A master plan for the Cittadella (Gozo) has been compiled.

2.3.4 Scheduling Program of Cultural and Natural Landscapes and Sites

Table 18 shows the number of scheduled sites declared by MEPA for the years 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Number of Scheduled Sites by MEPA							
Sites having:	As per 2006	As per 2007	Increase	As per 2008	Increase	As per 2009	Increase
Architectural Value	1309	1539	230	1728	189	1783	55
Archaeological Value	265	265	0	269	4	299	30
Ecological Importance	203	203	0	205	2	209	4

Table 18: Scheduled Sites

In 2008 a total of 4.26 km² were scheduled in view of their ecological importance. This figure also included sites of scientific importance and areas of high landscape value. Reasons behind these areas being protected include the protection of different types of flora and fauna living within them.

In 2008 MEPA issued a number of Conservation Orders: two sites within the Buffer Zone for Lija Belvedere, and St. Ćilja (Ćecilja) Chapel in Ćhajnsielem. During 2009 MEPA also issued an Emergency Conservation Order on a cluster of Punic Tombs at Tal-Ĥotba in Tarxien as Class B features.

Through the monitoring of development works, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage evaluates newly discovered archaeological sites, and evaluates them to assess their cultural heritage value. Therefore the Superintendence also suggests to MEPA cultural heritage sites of great importance, which need to be scheduled. Section 2.4.3 of this report analyses further the number of monitoring cases it has handled in the past few years.

2.3.5 Cultural Landscapes

The principal regulators of landscape in Malta are the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) and the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. Other public entities have indirect responsibilities towards management and care of various cultural landscapes. These entities include Lands Department, Housing Authority, Malta Maritime Authority, and Works Division.

Maltese landscapes are being placed under threat since their conservation is in conflict with the ever growing demands of our economy. The scheduling (refer to section 2.3.4 of this report) of Urban Conservation Areas in built up areas, and of rural areas of Scientific or Archaeological Value, is part of a planning procedure which is a first step to creating a framework for protecting Maltese landscapes.

The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention 2000) referred to in section 2.2.1 of this report, is an essential tool that provides policy guidance on the protection of Malta's landscape.

Tasks specified by the European Landscape Convention	Status
Recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity (Article 5)	Partial
Establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6 (Article 5)	Partial
Establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies (Article 5)	No
Integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape (Article 5)	Partial
Increase awareness among the civil society, private organisations, and public authorities of the value of landscapes, their role and changes to them (Article 6)	Partial
Promote training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations (Article 6)	No
Promote multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for professionals in the private and public sectors and for associations concerned (Article 6)	No
Promote school and university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning (Article 6)	No
Identify its own landscapes throughout its territory; analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them; take note of changes (Article 6)	No
Assess the landscapes thus identified, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned (Article 6)	No
Define landscape quality objectives for the landscapes identified and assessed, after public consultation (Article 6)	No
Put landscape policies into effect, each Party undertakes to introduce instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape (Article 6)	Partial
undertake to co-operate in the consideration of the landscape dimension of international policies and programmes, and to recommend, where relevant, the inclusion in them of landscape considerations (Article 7)	No
Render each other technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters through the pooling and exchange of experience, and the results of research projects (Article 8)	No
Promote the exchange of landscape specialists in particular for training and information purposes (Article 8)	No
Exchange information on all matters covered by the provisions of the Convention (Article 8)	No
Encourage Tran frontier co-operation on local and regional level and, wherever necessary, prepare and implement joint landscape programmes (Article 9)	No

Table 19: The Tasks specified by the European Landscape Convention.

2.4

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources

The Cultural Heritage Act, 2002, in article 4 (5):

'The right to access to, and benefit from, the cultural heritage does not belong merely to the present generation. Every generation shall have the duty to protect this heritage and to make it accessible for future generations and for all mankind.'



**National Cultural Heritage Strategy:
Tasks 2.06, 3.07.**

The fourth and final aspect of the National Cultural Heritage Strategy is that of the sustainable use of heritage resources in Malta. Two main areas fall under this final chapter: Cultural Heritage Statistics and the National Research Agenda.

2.4.1 Cultural Heritage Statistics

Since its first edition the State of the Heritage Report has provided the only quantitative data on Malta's cultural heritage. Such data are essential for a sound policy on the sustainable use of cultural heritage.

Quantitative information together with geo-referenced qualitative data of the state of monuments, sites, and collections provide a necessary primary mapping of Malta's cultural resources.

During the years under review this necessity has been identified. NSO and the Working Group on the Creative Economies are currently collecting data and statistics regarding cultural heritage operators and their impact on the Maltese economy. The results of this survey are expected to be published in 2010.

2.4.2 National Research Agenda

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage carries a series of fieldwork investigations both on land and sea. Sometimes these investigations come about through newly discovered sites through development such as the prehistoric tombs at Kercem discovered during the development works, and the 2008 investigation carried out at Hagar Qim and Mnajdra during the development of the temporary protective shelters and the visitor centre.

Other times the fieldwork investigations include research projects which are planned out and organized with specific research agenda. In the past few years the Superintendence has carried out investigations at Tal-Knisja (Gozo) as part of part of a research project on the Mgarr ix-Xini area. The Malta Survey project (Bidnija and surrounding areas) being conducted by the Superintendence in collaboration with the University of Malta and the University of Gent is another research project which started in 2008 and is still ongoing.

The Superintendence has also collaborated on other research projects carried out in scientific laboratories. These include projects by post-graduate students and other researchers and cover subject from Ancient DNA research on local skeletal remains to characterisation studies on archaeological objects.

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage is currently preparing proposals for the National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage (NRACH).

The National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage is being envisaged to be administered and directed by a scientific committee formed for this project specifically.

The National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage should be seen as an instrument of public policy in a broad sense with the aims of:

- (1) Advancing knowledge,
- (2) Improving the mapping of cultural heritage assets and outlining their conservation and protection requirements,
- (3) Supporting the creation of innovative experiences and heritage services.

The National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage will result in priority areas of research being outlined, the development of new directions of thought and practice, and further enhancement of knowledge-based philosophy of heritage management.

Through this agenda government and private research funding will be guided further on research projects. It will also provide and support avenues of research for individuals, specialists and institutions, and it will establish long-term objectives of a national concern and of public interest.

2.4.3 Monitoring and protection of Cultural Heritage Resources

One of the core functions of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage is to be consulted on development applications by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA), and road work notices by Awtorita Dwar it-Trasport (ADT), in particular applications and notices in cultural heritage sensitive areas.

As part of an ongoing review, the Superintendence collects the number of cases it handles year after year, in order to assess trend within the local sustainable use of cultural heritage resources.

Table 20 displays the number of MEPA and ADT cases which the Superintendence reviewed in the past few years.

	2008	2009
MEPA cases sent to the Superintendence for consultation	74	102
ADT cases sent to the Superintendence for consultation	70	117
Other Development cases handled by the Superintendence with no MEPA/ADT consultations	88	43
Monitoring briefs issued by the Superintendence	66	113

Table 20: The number of development and monitoring cases the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage reviewed these past two years.

Among the figures above are major land use projects such as Smart City Project (Ricasoli), St James Hospital (Bulebel), Parking under St. George's Square (Valletta), St John's Co-Cathedral Project (Valletta) and Enemalta site (Xewkija).

3.0 The Review

2008 and 2009



The 2008 / 2009 State of the Heritage Report provides a general overview of some of the major trends in Maltese cultural heritage management. The present document builds on earlier editions, but broadens the information and analysis.

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage is committed to continue improving the State of the Heritage report, especially in view of its strategic importance in forward planning and policy design. This document is an important tool available to local cultural heritage managers and to the public.

It is hoped that future editions will be based on a broader consultation, particularly amongst interested Non-Governmental Organisations such as the Geographic Society, the Ramblers Association, Archaeological Society and other NGOs as well as stakeholders. Further data and information can also be collected via more formal channels, chiefly via the National Statistics Organisation and the Ministry of Finance.

However stakeholder contribution is also essential. One shortcoming of this report is the failure on the part of some organisations to provide complete information for the compilation of this Report, in spite of continuous reminders. This is an unfortunate situation. Cultural heritage operators need to fully appreciate the importance and the scope of this Report. A collective and collegial effort is required to address this problem.

Broadening Citizen Participation

A clear trend emerges when considering the information presented in this Report regarding public participation in cultural events and heritage sites. The data in fact identifies Local Councils as an important, dynamic element in the organisation and hosting of cultural events for the public in their localities.

This trend is confirmed by whichever data set one considers – numbers of exhibitions, of heritage trails, of art events, of public lectures, and of festivals organised by Local Councils. These activities all indicate a gradual but definite growth in local heritage sectors over the last few

years. Not only is the absolute number of events rising, but so is the number of Local Councils organising multiple events every year. The frequency with which Local Councils organise events is clearly related to the amount of sponsorship and public funding they manage to attract and to the amount of assistance they receive from voluntary or public entities in the organisation of such events.

Local Councils are even starting to provide cultural outings for schools. This is an important development since it can also be seen that the total number of outings to cultural sites organised directly by the schools is in decline, possibly due to competing extra-curricular attractions such as outings to sporting facilities. However this can also be a reflection of incomplete information returns.

The figures for Local Council participation also suggest that these local authorities still have room for growth in this sector. From the replies received it appears that only about one third of the Local Councils are actually involved in at least one cultural heritage activity every year. Local Councils not engaged in cultural events often pointed out that they were discouraged from doing so due to logistic issues, mainly lack of know how and to a lack funds, but not to lack of interest.

An inverse trend seems to prevail among public cultural entities and NGOs. If current indications are accurate these entities are gradually slowing down in the number of public outreach activities hosted, especially when compared to the very high figures reported for 2006. This trend can be detected in almost all the categories of events examined.

It would appear that at present these larger organisations are more concerned with consolidating their core business and infrastructure and are therefore less engaged in organising public outreach activities. A good example of this is Heritage Malta's major commitment to complete the EU funded Hagar Qim and Mnajdra project, or Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna's project at the Lascaris War Rooms (also EU funded). This notwithstanding the contribution of the public cultural heritage entities and of the larger NGOs remains considerable within the overall picture of public cultural heritage activities.

Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector

The actual extent of human and financial resources needed to administer and conserve Malta's cultural heritage assets is still unknown. Statistics covering the entire public, private and voluntary sectors are not available. Understanding trends and estimating output is therefore very difficult.

The available indications do however suggest that the amount of resources invested in the cultural heritage sector, both on a recurrent, annual basis and on an *ad hoc*, capital basis is much more considerable than is often assumed (Graph 11).

One area which is well covered by available data is that of public funding for the cultural heritage sector. Published Financial Estimates by Government provide a good picture of the general state of funds availability for cultural heritage organisations, and on the actual expenditure levels.

One important trend that emerges from published Government Estimates, and from related publications, is the rising importance of EU funding for the local heritage sector, especially since 2007 (Graph 9).

In the years under review, the peak in available EU funding was obtained in 2008 with over €4.5 million. The following year (2009) was conversely the lowest year in available EU funds since 2007, with about €1 million. This sudden drop is largely due to the conclusion of the projects undertaken under the EU funding programmes, such as the Hagar Qim and Mnajdra Shelter project.

These figures are conservative ones, since a number of revenue streams from the EU dedicated to cultural heritage projects could not be fully identified for the purposes of this Report. The availability of EU funds is a new, often complex, reality shaping current practices in Maltese cultural heritage. New investment opportunities are available, especially in the area of conservation and visitor attraction development. Future State of the Heritage Reports should look more closely into funding trends.

In addition to substantial EU funding, government is still dedicating its own capital funds to conservation and structural development on heritage sites. Between 2008 and 2009, the figure voted by government on such capital projects stood between €1.5 and €2 million (Graph 8).

The cultural heritage sector in Malta is receiving two distinct flows of public capital investment: the traditional central government funding and EU funding. The combined volume of these two funds can be very considerable. In 2008 for example the available capital funds for cultural heritage projects reached €7 million. This is a massive increase compared to the pre-EU accession capital budgets which had reached on average of €4 million (Graph 10).

On the other hand, Government's Recurrent Vote for to cultural heritage organisations has remained essentially stable, with a budget ranging from €6.1 to €6.5 million Euros between 2008 and 2009. These figures show that government is still the single biggest employer and investor in the cultural heritage infrastructure of Malta (Graph 7).

Overall figures aside, there is also a growing awareness of the need for a more skilled and better trained workforce. The public's demands and expectations of the cultural heritage organisations are changing, with more emphasis being placed on quality and cost effectiveness.

The heritage sector needs to know itself better in order to meet these challenges. For this reason it is an opportune moment to carry out a survey of existing staff capacities within our organisations and of the cultural heritage skills required within the sector.

Finally the development of the National Cultural Heritage Inventory is another area requiring additional investment of resources. As reported, while data collection for cultural heritage purposes is an ongoing process by the Superintendence (and by other entities), resources for data compilation and publication remains scarce. The mapping of Malta's cultural resources remains one of the country's most important necessities, especially in view of its value to the development of sustainable resource use and practices.

Care and Use of Heritage Resources

As indicated in the Report, two new Guardianship Deeds were concluded in the period under review, namely one by Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna and one by Tarxien Local Council. These figures are low, suggesting either a poor awareness of the importance of these Deeds, or that there a lack of interest on the part of stakeholders.

The Tarxien Guardianship Deed is the first such agreement reached by the Superintendence with a Local Council. While the Tarxien council is to be commended for their initiative, the majority of local councils do not have clear cultural heritage policies in spite of their potential in this sector.

Nonetheless, this development indicates a slight renewal of interest in the use of the Guardianship concept both by NGOs and by Local Councils. This matches in part the trend noted in the cultural outreach section of this review, namely the rise in interest by Local Councils and by local heritage groups in general in taking direct responsibility for the care, conservation and presentation of cultural heritage resources.

It is also interesting to note the increase in the number of cultural properties that have been scheduled by MEPA in line with the policies provided by the Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands. This is a particularly welcome development in view of the slow-down in the number of scheduled properties noted in earlier years.

This positive sign is an indication that MEPA is giving the issue of heritage conservation in general, and scheduling in particular greater attention. This is especially important considering that 2008 was also the year in which the MEPA Reform was launched with the start of the public consultation process.

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources

With the growing demand for cultural heritage services, the necessity to establish a sound basis for the collection of statistics and information is in urgent demands. The recent initiative of Creative Economies Working Group established between the National Statistics Office, the Ministry of Finances and Economic Investment, and the Secretariat for Tourism, Environment and Culture (Office of the Prime Minister) is a first step to creating statistics for cultural heritage.

The collection of statistics and information throughout the Cultural Heritage Sector will allow careful analysis of the progress in the cultural heritage field, and will aid assessments such as the State of the Heritage Report to assess the achievement and the way forward in the sector.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CHIMS	Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System
COE	Council of Europe
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
GIS	Geographical Information System
ICMCH	Institute for Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICCROM	International Centre for Renovation and Maintenance
KNPD	National Commission Persons with Disability
MEPA	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
MFEI	Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Investment
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PBS	Public Broadcasting Services
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
TVM	Malta's National Television Station
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDROIT	United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

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Local Councils for data of 2006-2008:

Balzan Local Council
Birgu Local Council
Birzebbugia Local Council
Ghajnsielem Local Council
Gharb Local Council
Gharghur Local Council
Ghasri Local Council
Ghaxaq Local Council
Gzira Local Council
Hamrun Local Council
Iklin Local Council
Kercem Local Council
Isla Local Council
Kirkop Local Council
Marsaskala Local Council
Marsaxlokk Local Council
Mdina Local Council
Mellieha Local Council
Mqabba Local Council
Msida Local Council
Qala Local Council
Qormi Local Council
Qrendi Local Council
Safi Local Council
San Pawl il-Bahar Local Council
Santa Lucija Local Council
Sliema Local Council
Ta' Xbiex Local Council
Tarxien Local Council
Xaghra (Gozo) Local Council

Zebbug (Gozo) Local Council
Zurrieq Local Council

Local Councils for data of 2009:

Attard Local Council
Balzan Local Council
Birgu Local Council
Birzebbugia Local Council
Ghajnsielem Local Council
Gharb Local Council
Gharghur Local Council
Ghasri Local Council
Ghaxaq Local Council
Hamrun Local Council
Iklin Local Council
Kercem Local Council
Isla Local Council
Kirkop Local Council
Lija Local Council
Luqa Local Council
Marsa Local Council
Marsaskala Local Council
Marsaxlokk Local Council
Mdina Local Council
Mgarr Local Council
Mosta Local Council
Mqabba Local Council
Munxar Local Council
Nadur Local Council
Naxxar Local Council
Pembroke Local Council
Qala Local Council
Qormi Local Council
Qrendi Local Council
Rabat (Gozo) Local Council
Rabat (Malta) Local Council
Safi Local Council
San Giljan Local Council
San Gwann Local Council
San Lawrenz Local Council
San Pawl il-Bahar Local Council
Sannat Local Council
Santa Lucija Local Council
Santa Venera Local Council
Sliema Local Council
Swieqi Local Council
Ta' Xbiex Local Council
Tarxien Local Council
Xaghra (Gozo) Local Council
Xewkija Local Council
Xghajra Local Council
Zebbug (Gozo) Local Council
Zurrieq Local Council

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