



STATE OF THE HERITAGE REPORT

2014

THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Archaeological Society Malta
Department of Local Government
Din l-Art Helwa
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna
Heritage Malta
Malta College for Arts Science and Technology
Malta Environment and Planning Authority
National Statistics Office
Public Broadcasting Services
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation
Wirt Għawdex

Local Councils (contributions of 2014 data):

Attard Local Council	Mtarfa Local Council
Balzan Local Council	Munxar Local Council
Birgu Local Council	Nadur Local Council
Birkirkara Local Council	Naxxar Local Council
Birżebbugia Local Council	Paola Local Council
Bormla Local Council	Pembroke Local Council
Dingli Local Council	Pietà Local Council
Fgura Local Council	Qala Local Council
Floriana Local Council	Qormi Local Council
Fontana Local Council	Qrendi Local Council
Għajnsielem Local Council	Rabat (Gozo) Local Council
Għarb Local Council	Rabat (Malta) Local Council
Għasri Local Council	Safi Local Council
Għaxaq Local Council	San Ġiljan Local Council
Gudja Local Council	San Ġwann Local Council
Gżira Local Council	San Lawrenz Local Council
Ħamrun Local Council	San Pawl il-Baħar Local Council
Iklin Local Council	Sannat Local Council
Isla Local Council	Santa Luċija Local Council
Kalkara Local Council	Santa Venera Local Council
Kercem Local Council	Sigġiewi Local Council
Kirkop Local Council	Swieqi Local Council
Lija Local Council	Tarxien Local Council
Luqa Local Council	Valletta Local Council
Marsa Local Council	Xagħra Local Council
Marsaskala Local Council	Xagħra Local Council
Marsaxlokk Local Council	Xewkija Local Council
Mdina Local Council	Żabbar Local Council
Mellieħa Local Council	Żebbuġ (Gozo) Local Council
Mgarr Local Council	Żebbuġ (Malta) Local Council

Mosta Local Council
Mqabba Local Council
Msida Local Council

Żejtun Local Council
Żurrieq Local Council

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CHIMS	Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System
DLH	Din l-Art Helwa
EEA	European Economic Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ETC	Employment and Training Corporation
EU	European Union
HPU	Heritage Planning Unit
INVEX	Investing in Excellence Programme
MCAST	Malta College of Arts Science and Technology
MCCA	Malta Council for Culture and the Arts
MEPA	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
MFSA	Malta Financial Services Association
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NICPMI	National Inventory of Cultural Properties of the Maltese Islands
NSO	National Statistics Office
OMC	Open Method of Coordinattion
OPSAS	Operating Procedures and Standards for Archaeology Services
PDF	Portable Document Format
PBS	Public Broadcasting Services
SCH	Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
TM	Transport Malta
TVM	Malta's National Television Station
UCA	Urban Conservation Area
UoM	University of Malta
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIDROIT	United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

1.0

Introduction

The 2014 State of the Heritage Report builds on previous editions and provides the most recent trends in cultural statistics. This report is based on qualitative and quantitative data provided by entities active in cultural heritage and addresses different interests and academic levels.

Data were collected from Local Councils on the number of attendees at events – a useful measurable unit to gauge participation trends. Not all cultural heritage entities could provide reliable estimates in this regard.

The report also presents expenditure by Local Councils for the organisation of events. Cultural heritage entities did not necessarily have accounting systems that distinguish the relevant costs, and were therefore not included.

A total of seven cultural heritage entities participated in this survey, and 64 from a total of 68 Local Councils submitted their feedback.

Broadening Citizen Participation: general observations

Performance was measured through measurable units (see Sections 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.3.1). Data relating to schools was collected separately.

In 2014 a total of 627 events were organised for the public – 243 by cultural heritage entities and 384 by Local Councils. Events organised specifically for schools in 2014 amounted to 145 – 133 by cultural heritage entities which attracted 404 schools and 13,395 pupils, and 12 by Local Councils which attracted 46 schools and 4,985 pupils.

Other events organised for the public were categorised by type (19 for cultural heritage entities and 17 for Local Councils).

Over one-quarter (28%) of public events organised by cultural heritage entities were lectures and special programme events. Heritage trails and cultural visits/open days followed at 17.7% and 13.6% respectively. The most popular choices of events (aside from the general category of ‘Other cultural events’) by Local Councils were ‘Cultural Visits/Open Days’ (17%), ‘Commemorative Days’ (15.1%) and ‘Music’ (9.6%). These rankings for both cultural heritage entities and Local Councils are identical to 2013. Cultural events involving twinning with other localities saw a significant decrease in numbers, to six in 2014.

Expenditure by Local Councils on cultural events amounted to €642,649, of which €47,800 derived from the EU.

Seven initiatives on physical and intellectual accessibility have been implemented by cultural heritage entities.

Feedback on broadcasting was received from one TV station – Public Broadcasting Services (TVM and TVM2).

Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector: general observations

Fifteen staff training activities were organised by cultural heritage entities in 2014. Training ranged from health and safety and firefighting to curatorship and sales techniques.

Applicants to cultural related courses for the academic year 2014/2015 decreased to 132; the number of graduates was near-identical to 2013, at 76.

The National Inventory of Cultural Property in the Maltese Islands (NICPMI) was increased by a further 396 properties. Three publications in the Government Gazette presented new properties pertaining to chapels and niches.

No published standards and guidelines in the sector were released in 2014.

Recurrent and operational expenditure of government entities in the cultural sector amounted to €13,786,000 in 2014. This amount stood at €11, 922,000 in 2013.

Government capital expenditure increased to €4,250,000 in 2014. In 2013 this amount stood at €3,849,000. Heritage Malta revenue from admissions amounted to €5,608,099 in 2014, increasing from €4,925,898 (2013 audited amount).

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource: general observations

Progress was noted in the drafting of management plans, with four being completed and initial progress on a further two.

As at December 2014, the total number of properties scheduled by MEPA stood at 2776 – an increase of 50 properties over 2013.

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources: general observations

Four News Releases by the NSO relating to the cultural sector were published by the NSO in 2014.

In 2014 MEPA consultation cases increased by 55%, while Transport Malta Road Works Permit cases increased by 39.4%.

2.1

Broadening Citizen Participation



Article 4 (2) of the Cultural Heritage 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.'

2.1.1 Public Awareness of the Importance of Cultural Heritage and Maltese identity

This section of the State of the Heritage Report is based on quantitative and qualitative data collected from local cultural heritage entities and Local Councils. The data provide a reliable basis for monitoring emerging patterns in the cultural sector. Particular emphasis has been placed on events organised for the public and schools.

For the 2014 Report the Superintendence received the collaboration of 64 of the 68 Local Councils. In addition, the following cultural heritage entities contributed to the report through their feedback:

- Archaeological Society Malta
- Din l-Art Helwa
- Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti
- Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna
- Heritage Malta
- St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation
- Wirt Għawdex

As in previous editions, data for cultural heritage entities and Local Councils are presented separately in this edition.

The analysis and observations in the State of the Heritage Report depend on the information provided.

2.1.2 Cultural Heritage Entities: Monitoring Direct Contributions towards the Cultural Sector

The 2014 State of the Heritage Report comprises data from cultural heritage entities. The Ramblers' Association opted not to participate in this survey, meaning that the number of contributing entities was seven compared to eight in 2013.

2.1.2.1 Cultural Heritage Entities: Public Events

During 2014, 243 public events were organised by the seven cultural heritage entities listed above.

Table 1 presents the aggregate number of public events distributed by cultural heritage entities. In 2014, all respondents organised public events. Heritage Malta organised 43.2% of all public events followed by Din l-Art Helwa (26.7%).

Number of public events organised by cultural heritage entities (2014)		
Organisations	Number	%
Archaeological Society Malta	19	7.8%
Din l-Art Helwa	65	26.7%
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	19	7.8%
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	5	2%
Heritage Malta	105	43.2%
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	14	5.8%
Wirt Ghawdex	16	6.6%
TOTAL	243	

Table 1: Number of public events organised by cultural heritage entities (2014)

Various events organised by cultural heritage entities in 2014 distribution by type

Chart 1 presents the percentage distribution of events organised by cultural heritage entities. Of the 243 events organised, 10.3% (25) were classified as 'other cultural or related events'. These consisted of a varied and diverse range of activities including festivals focusing on books and traditional Maltese games, an excavation open weekend at Ghajn Tuffieha Roman baths, Spring Equinox and Summer Solstice at Hagar Qim/Mnajdra and a 'night at the museum'.

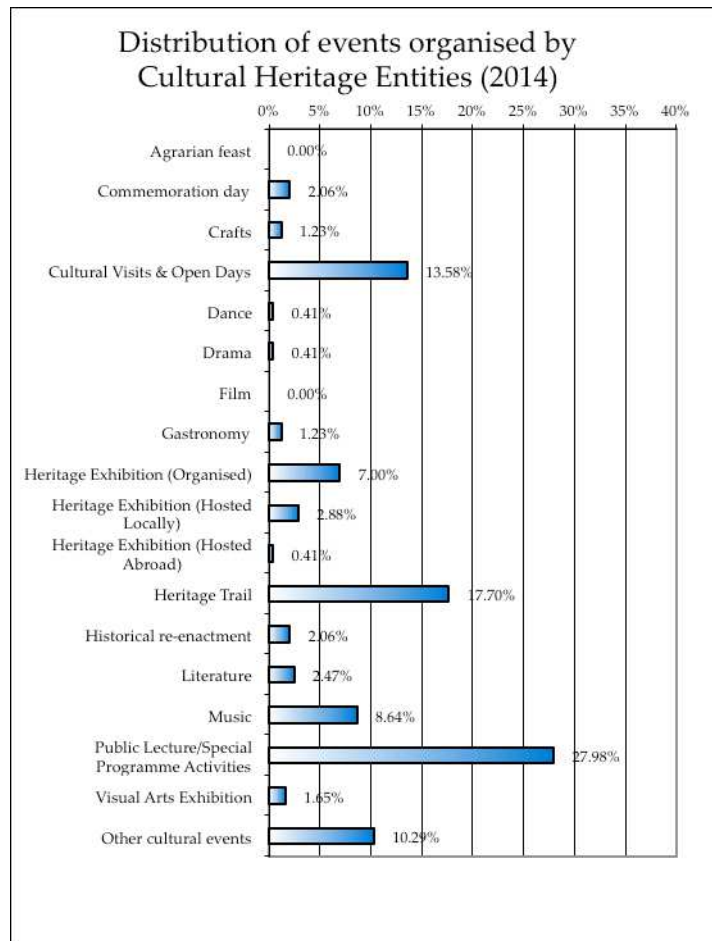


Chart 1: Distribution of events organised by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2014 (Source: SCH)

As in 2013 and 2012, the highest number of events (28% or 68 in number) fell under the category 'Public lecture/Special programme events'. Heritage trails (17.7% or 43 in number) and cultural visits (13.6% or 33 in number) were among the highest ranked, again as in the previous two years.

2.1.2.2 Cultural Heritage Entities: Monthly Distribution of Public Events

Public events were organised throughout 2014 (see Charts 2 & 3). September and October ranked highest in number at approximately 14% each, followed by March (10.3%). This relatively even spread, bar the peaks of September/October and the trough of August is in contrast to 2013 which saw its peak months in April and May, and a rather less even distribution throughout the year. The individual data-tables for each event type distributed by month are presented in Tables 1-19 (Appendix).

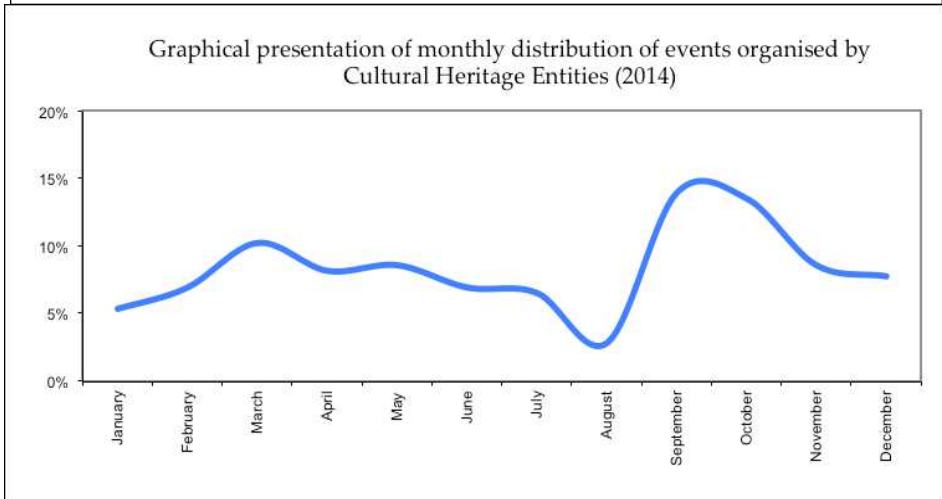
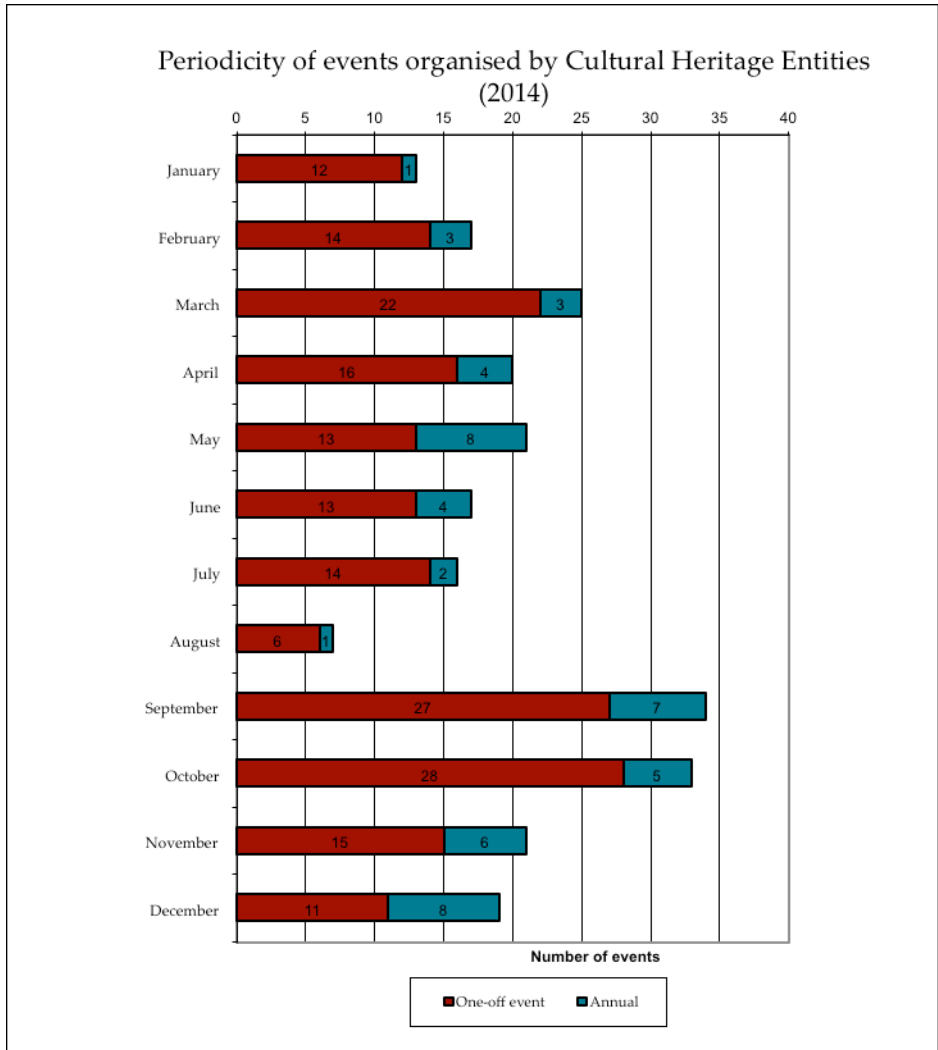


Chart 2 and Chart 3: Monthly distribution of events organised by cultural heritage entities in 2014 (Source: SCH)

2.1.2.3 Cultural Heritage Entities: Periodicity of Events

Cultural heritage entities provided information on the periodicity of events – whether they are recurrent or one-time only events. Chart 2 indicates a bias towards one-time only events which made up 78.6% of all public events organised by cultural heritage entities, a small increase on 2013's 76%.

Annual events included concerts, festivals such as the Baroque Festival, Notte Bianca, commemoration days and themed visits (e.g. to Mnajdra Temples to witness the winter and summer solstices).

2.1.2.4 Cultural Heritage Entities: Target Audiences

Cultural heritage entities reported on the intended target audiences for public events, as follows:

- Children and Youths;
- Families;
- Senior Citizens;
- Other audiences.

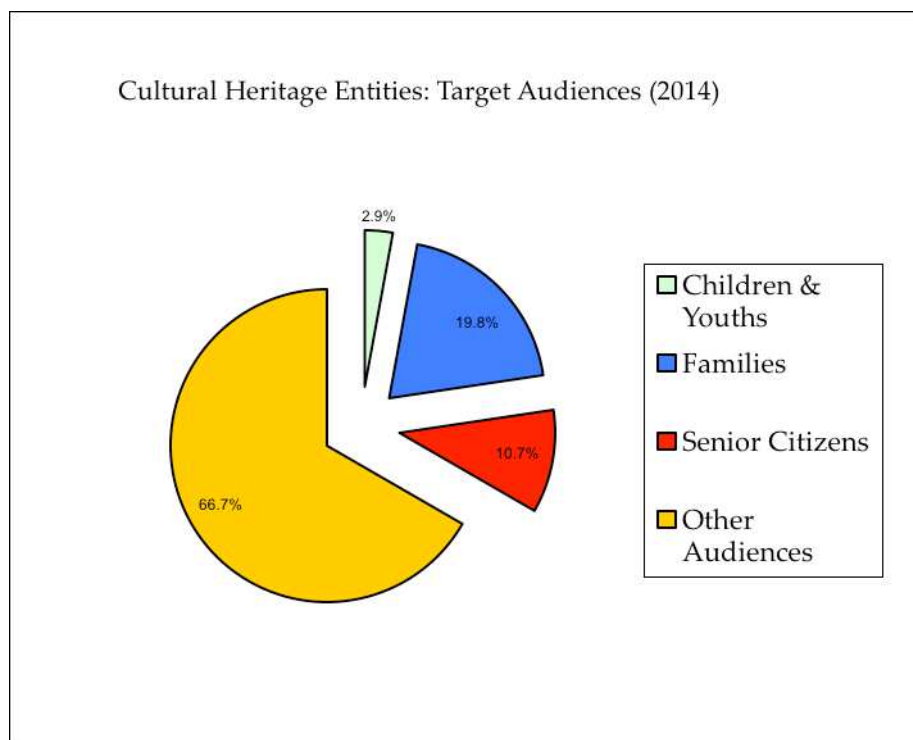


Chart 4 Target audience of events organised by cultural heritage entities in 2014 (Source: SCH)

Events aimed at 'Other audiences' dominates, as in 2013. However, the proportion of events aimed at 'Senior citizens' has virtually doubled compared to 2013, with the 2.9% devoted to 'Children and Youths' comes from the 0% recorded in 2013. A detailed breakdown of figures is provided in Table 20 (Appendix).

2.1.2.5 Cultural Heritage Entities: School Events

Number of school events organised by cultural heritage entities (2014)			
Organisations	No. of Events	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
Archaeological Society Malta	-	-	-
Din l-Art Helwa	25	25	1216
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	11	13	337
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	-	-	-
Heritage Malta	72	302	7821
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	9	48	2126
Wirt Ghawdex	16	16	1895
TOTAL	133	404	13395

Table 2: Number of school events organised by cultural heritage entities (2014) (Source: SCH)

School events organised by cultural heritage entities totalled 133 in 2014, an increase of 58.3% compared to 2013 (84), with five entities organising specific activities, an increase of one from 2013. This significant increase in events is also reflected in the number of schools and pupils involved in activities specifically organised for schools, with 404 schools and 13395 pupils taking part. This compares to 211 schools and 8,597 pupils in 2013, representing increases of 91% and 56% respectively. As in 2013, the major contributory factor has been the large increase of events organised by Heritage Malta, which increased from 41 in 2013 to 72 in 2014. Again, as in 2013, Din l-Art Helwa also significantly increased the number of school events it organised, this time from 16 to 25, with the two other contributors remaining fairly consistent. Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti also ran school events for the first time in 2014.

Numbers of school events, with numbers of schools and pupils, organised by cultural heritage entities (2012–2014)			
Category	2012	2013	2014
Number of Events	52	84	133
Number of Schools	216	211	404
Number of Pupils	7900	8597	13395

Table 3: Number of school events, with numbers of schools and pupils, organised by cultural heritage entities (2012–2014) (Source: SCH)

Comparison with 2013 also shows that the number of participating schools has rebounded strongly from the small drop registered in 2013. The near tripling of participating schools in Heritage Malta-run events, from 101 in 2013 to 302 in 2014, has been the major factor here.

Many events organised throughout the year by cultural heritage entities consider the needs and interests of the younger generations, including school children. Additionally, all entities receive school groups that are not reported in these figures. Heritage Malta for example received over 40,000 students at its sites over 2014 on educational visits, while Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna ran tours for approximately 50 school groups at their sites in 2014, which included hands-on experience.

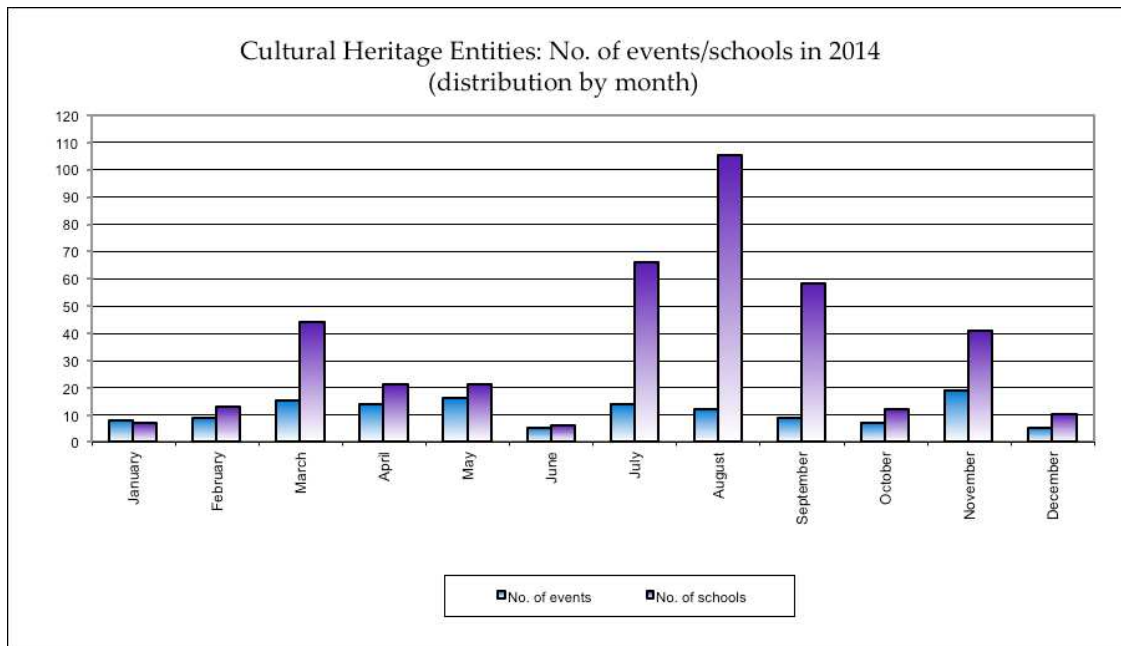


Chart 5: Number of events vs. schools involved in targeted activities by cultural heritage entities in 2014 (Source: SCH)

The monthly distribution of events in 2014 (see Chart 5) is broadly similar to the pattern observed in 2013. The lowest attendances are recorded in June due to end of year examinations, and in the winter months of December/January.

As can be seen, the peak period for school visits are the summer months of July, August and September, with spikes in March and November. The most significant departure from 2013 statistics is in the large increase in summer events. In 2013, 37 schools participated in events during these three months, whilst in 2014 this figure was 229, with 105 in August alone, almost all of which are *Skolasajf* events held at a variety of Heritage Malta sites.

Chart 6 below presents the number of pupils attending school events by cultural heritage entities in 2014. In total 13,395 pupils participated in these events, representing an increase of 55.8% from 2013. Consistent with 2013, November saw the highest figure for 2014. A detailed breakdown of figures is provided in Table 21 (Appendix).

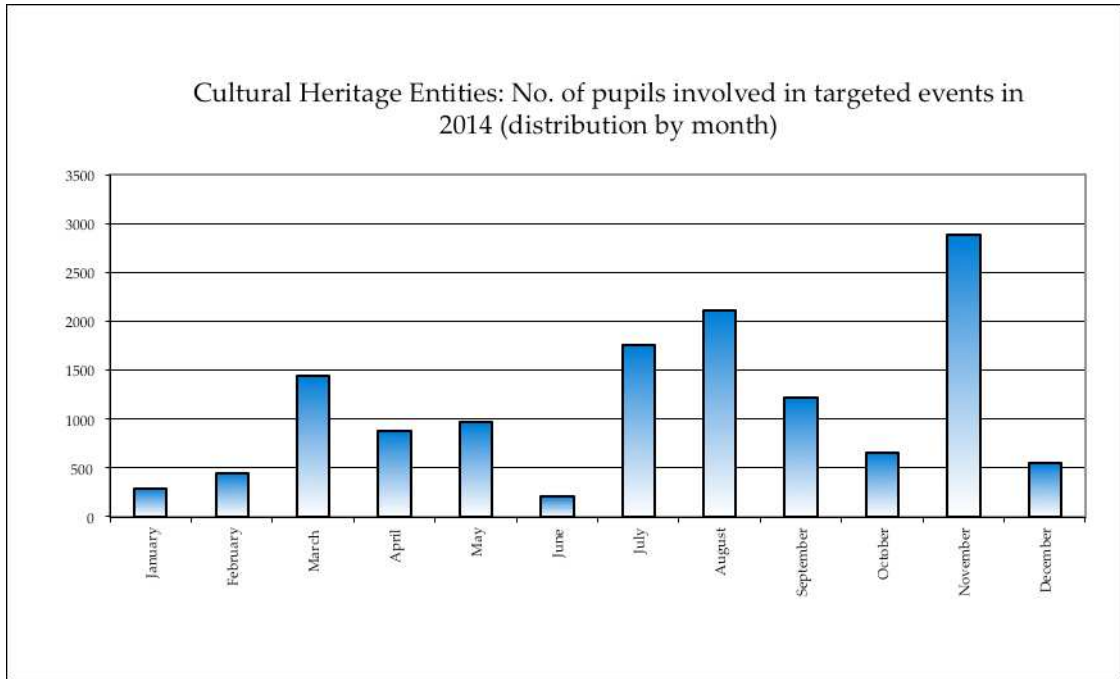


Chart 6: Number of pupils involved in targeted activities by cultural heritage entities in 2014 (Source: SCH).

2.1.3 Local Councils: Monitoring Direct Contributions towards the Cultural Sector

This year, the Superintendence succeeded in gathering feedback from 65 of 68 Local Councils, in contrast to the previous four years when feedback was received from all 68. For statistical purposes, those councils that did not submit returns have been included with those councils that reported organising no cultural events.

2.1.3.1 Local Councils: Public Events

A total of 384 public events were organised by Local Councils during 2014 representing a 32.5% decrease from 2013. These events have been classified under 17 categories as shown in Chart 7. This decrease can be at least partly attributed to not receiving full feedback (and thus less data) than previous years, and the increase in numbers of Local Councils that reported organising no cultural events at all, which has risen from one to four.

Local Councils distributed by number of events organised in 2012-2014 (excluding school events)							
No. of Events	2012	2013	2014	No. of Events	2012	2013	2014
NONE (0)	1	1	7*	SIX (6)	5	3	8
ONE (1)	11	5	6	SEVEN (7)	4	4	6
TWO (2)	8	8	10	EIGHT (8)	2	2	3
THREE (3)	4	6	8	NINE (9)	2	2	2
FOUR (4)	7	9	5	TEN (10)	5	2	0
FIVE (5)	5	6	3	More than Ten (10+)	14	20	10

Table 4: Local Councils distributed by number of events organised (2012-2014) – excluding school events.
*Includes those councils that failed to submit a return (four in total).

Table 4 presents the number of events organised by Local Councils for the years 2012 to 2014.

In 2014, 14.7% of Local Councils organised more than ten events, while 42.6% of Local Councils organised six events or more. As expected with the increase of Local Councils either organising no cultural events or failing to submit a return, this represents a decrease from 2013 when the figures stood at 29.4% and 48.5% respectively.

Different events organised by Local Council in 2014 – distribution by type

Chart 7 presents the percentage distribution of events by category organised by Local Councils in 2014.

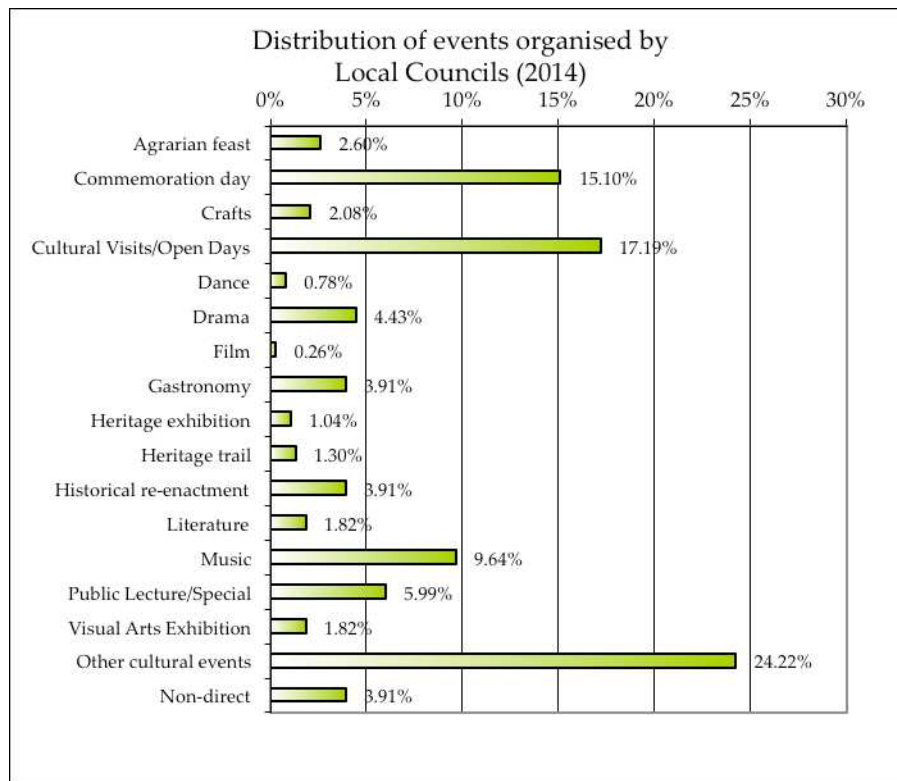


Chart 7: Distribution of events organised by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

Caution must be exercised in comparing relative percentages to previous years, due to the varying size of the dataset. For example, whilst the relative percentage of events registered under the category ‘Commemoration Day’ has increased from 10.5% in 2013 to 15.1% in 2014, the actual number has actually decreased slightly, with fifty-eight events organised by Local Councils to celebrate historical occasions or other commemorative activities in 2014 compared to sixty in 2013.

This being said, whilst overall patterns are fairly consistent to previous years, 2014 has witnessed an increase in the relative percentage in the category of ‘Other Cultural Events’ from 18.8% in 2013 to 24.2% in 2014.

In common with 2013, the least number of events (0.26%) were registered under ‘Film’, which saw a decrease in total events from seven to one, followed by dance (0.78%) and heritage exhibitions (1.04%). Total number of events is shown in Chart 8 below.

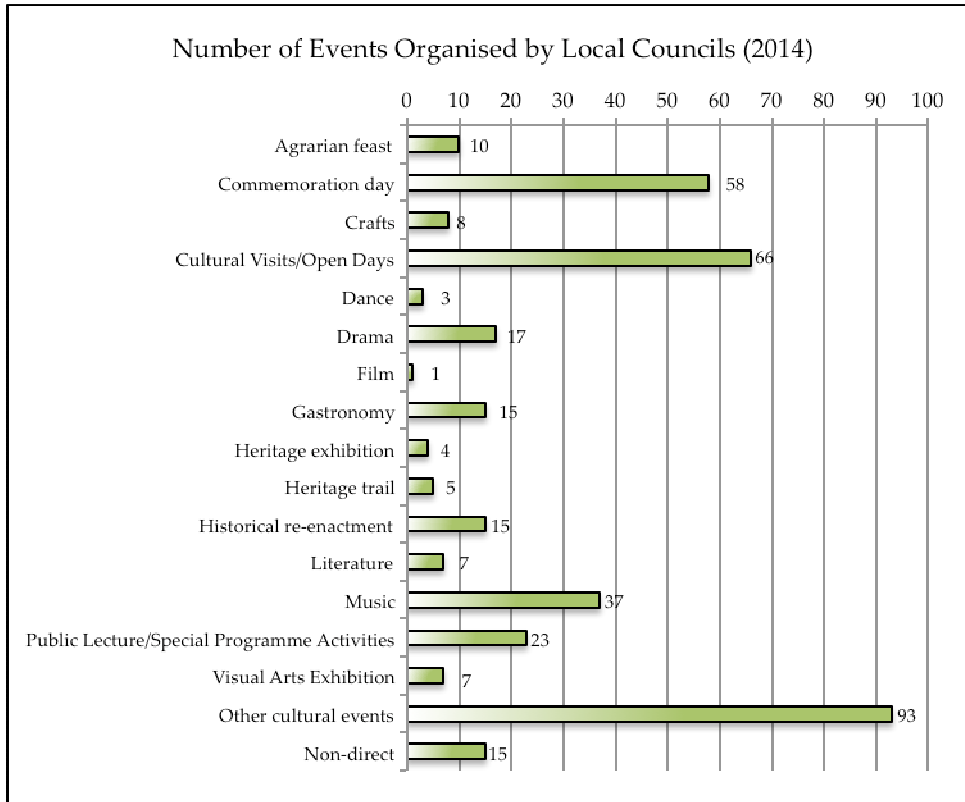


Chart 8: Number of events organised by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

2.1.3.2 Local Councils: Monthly Distribution of Public Events

Chart 9 shows the distribution of events by month in 2014. Individual data-tables for each event category are presented in the Appendix (Tables 22-38).

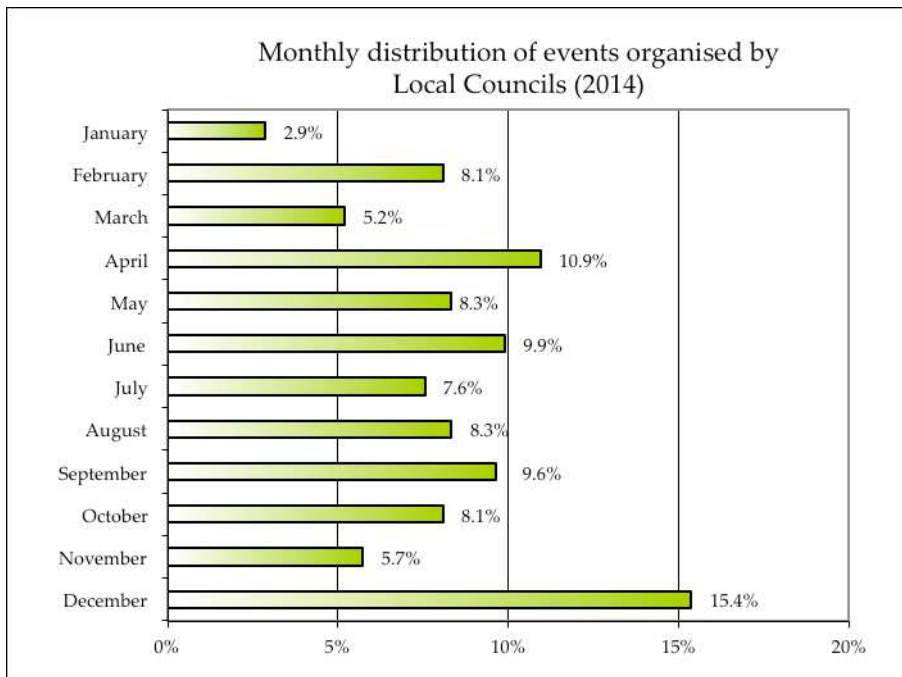


Chart 9: Monthly distribution of events organised by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

In 2014 Local Councils favoured the following months to hold events: December (15.4%), April (10.9%) and June (9.9%). The least favoured months for public events were January (2.9%), March (5.2%) and November (5.7%). This is near-identical to 2013, with the only difference being that in 2013 June and April were ranked second and third for most favoured months as opposed to third and second in 2014. A graphic presentation of the monthly distribution is presented in Chart 10 showing clearly the resulting peaks and troughs, which naturally mirror those of 2013.

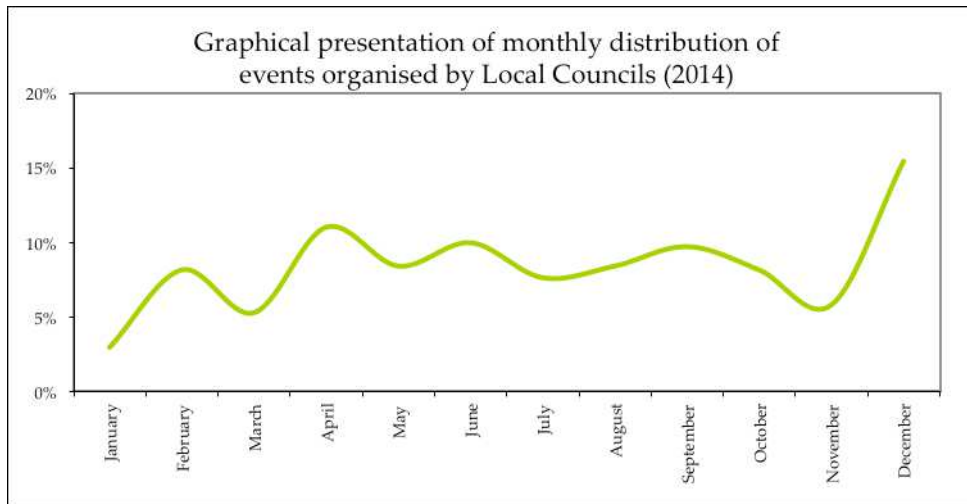


Chart 10: Graphical presentation of monthly distribution of events organised by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

2.1.3.3 Local Councils: Periodicity of Events

Chart 11 presents a comprehensive overview of periodicity of events organised by Local Councils in 2014. Local Councils organised more annual events (76.6%) than one-time only events (23.4%), which while the case in 2013 and 2012, represents a significant weighting in favour of annual events, the split of which stood at 55.4%/44.6% in 2013. Other cultural events (which includes carnival and religious events), cultural visits and commemoration days formed the largest group of events organised annually, as was the case in 2013.

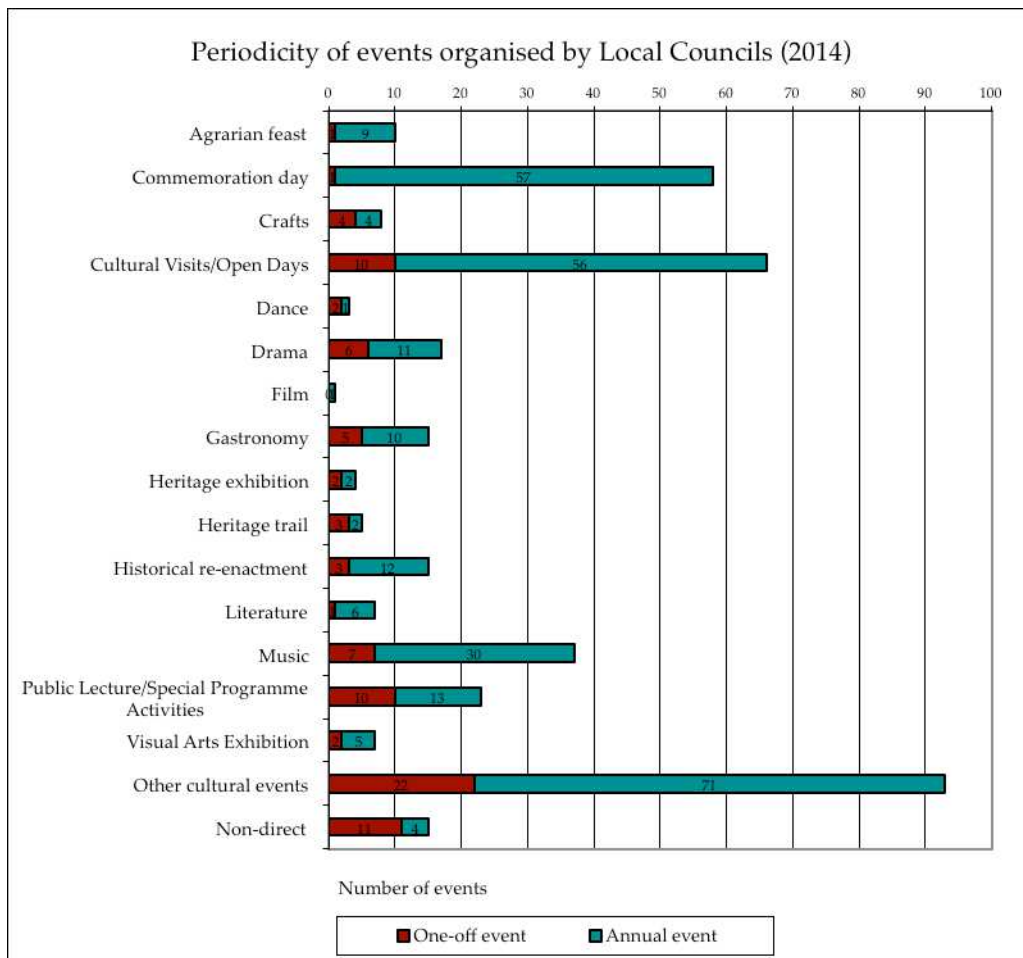


Chart 11: Periodicity of events organised by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

2.1.3.4 Local Councils: Town-Twinning

Local Councils were required to provide information on whether an event was organised:

- With another locality in Malta and/or Gozo;
- With a localities in another country.

In comparison to 2013, there has been a significant decrease in the number of events in 2014 that were twinned with another locality, even when the relative sizes of the data-sets are taken into account. 2014 saw a total of six events that were twinned with another locality, representing 1.56% of all events. This contrasts with 7.2% or 41 events in 2013. Of these six events, two were organised by two or more Local Councils in Malta and/or Gozo, with the

remaining four organised with localities abroad. Table 39 (Appendix) provides a detailed breakdown of responses.

In regards to types of events or time of year, no one category or month dominated. In total five local councils reported organising events as part of a town-twinning initiative. In addition to specific events run in conjunction with other localities, following research conducted by local historians that indicated that a number of families from Xewkija were among those that founded the Sicilian town of Pachino in the eighteenth century, the two localities entered into a twinning agreement in 2014.

2.1.3.5 Local Councils: Target Audiences

Local Councils were requested to provide information on the main audience for which individual events were organised, similar to cultural heritage entities as explained above in Section 2.1.2.4.

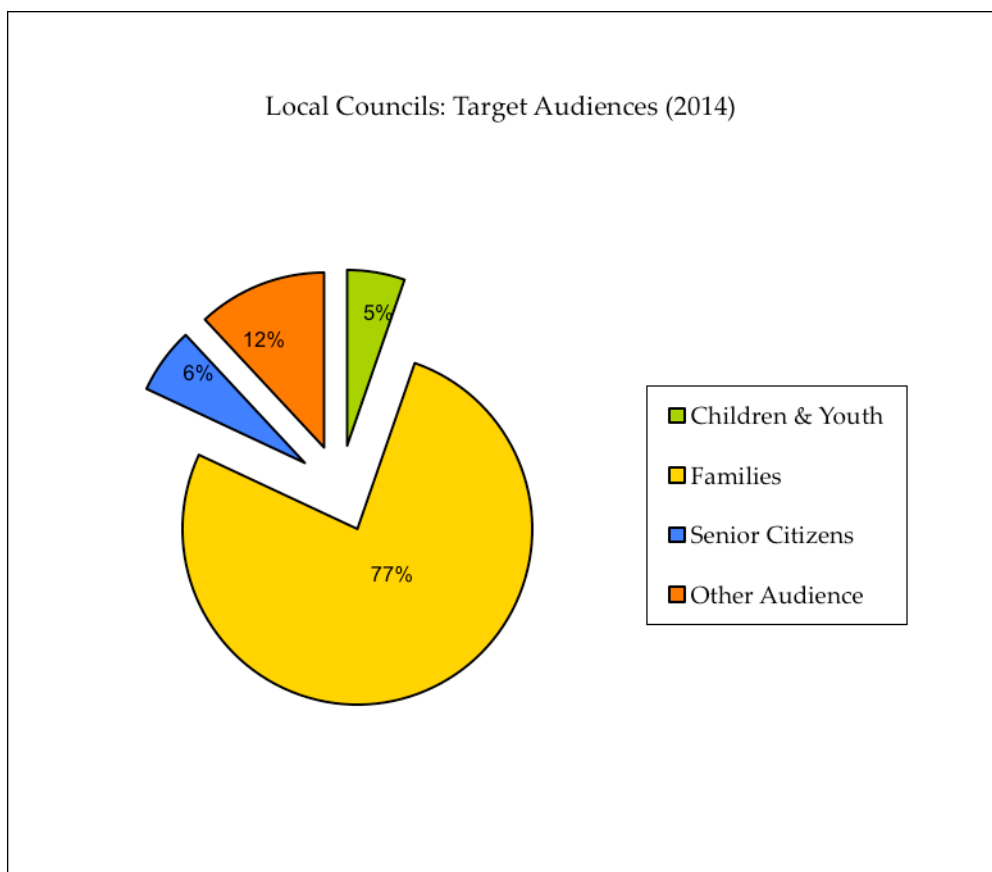


Chart 12: Target audience of events organised by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

As indicated in Chart 12, 77% of Local Council events in 2014 targeted 'Families', which for the 2014 report would also indicate those events that are not targeted at a specific group. Whilst this appears to indicate a major switch from 2013, when 73% of events were targeted at 'Other Audiences', it is in fact simply a change in the use of 'Families' as also including non-specific audiences, rather than 'Other Audiences' fulfilling this function. Table 40 (Appendix) provides a detailed breakdown in relation to the type of events organised for target audiences.

2.1.3.6 Local Councils: Attendees

Local Councils provided estimate figures of event attendees. A distinction was made between paid and free admissions.

Table 41 (Appendix) shows that 98.1% of attendees to events were at no charge. These amounted to 297,311 – an average of 774 persons per event. As in 2013, ‘Cultural Visits’ saw a higher proportion of paid to free attendance than other categories. Costs relating to transportation, guide and entry fees were paid directly at cultural sites with no direct income to Local Councils. Some Local Councils requested that all costs be paid directly to the service provider by the attendee. Consequently, these Local Councils listed these attendees under the ‘free’ category.

By far the most popular category by numbers were ‘Other cultural events’ (143,115 attendees), under which were categorised feasts, carnivals and firework displays (Chart 13). Whilst at first sight it would appear that ‘Historical Re-enactment’ is a clear second favourite, a large proportion of this category (20,000) consists of one event, Medieval Mdina, which while primarily an historical re-enactment, also includes elements of gastronomy and drama amongst others. Additionally, attendance figures for Valletta events were not supplied, which included some of the most popular cultural events in Malta, such as Notte Bianca and Carnival. Other event types that attracted large numbers included music events (23,130), commemoration days (18,765 attendees) and gastronomy-related events (17,550 attendees).

The least attended events fell under the following categories: film (100 attendees), and literature (715). With these two exceptions, all categories saw attendance of over 1,000 in 2014.

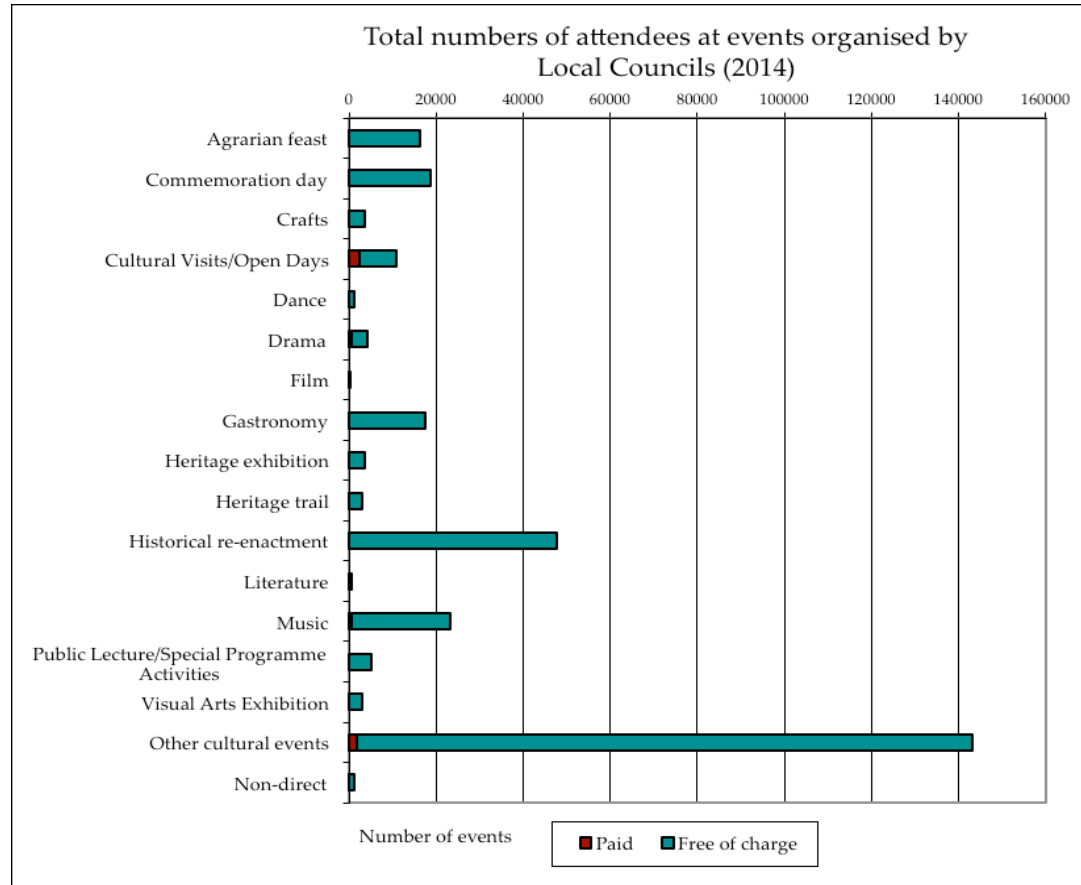


Chart 13: Total number of attendees of events organised by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

2.1.3.7 Local Councils: School Events

A total of 12 events were organised by Local Councils specifically for schools during 2014, approximately half of that recorded for 2013 (25). Out of 65 Local Councils which submitted returns, only nine reported organising events specifically for schools. In 2014 these events attracted 4,985 students from 46 schools. Several Local Council events organised for families and the public were also open to participation by schools. These figures for 2014 show a marked drop in numbers from 2013, which attracted 6,770 pupils, although the number of schools involved has increased from 40 in 2013 to 46 in 2014. This indicates a reversal of the trend seen in 2013 of increasing numbers of students (2012—2,462; 2013—6,770), but decreasing numbers of schools (2012—63; 2013—40).

Out of the nine Local Councils, six organised a single event, with the remaining three organising two events. Five school events were one-time only events while the other seven were annual events. No events were part of a town-twinning scheme.

Nine school events (75%) in 2014 were organised by Local Councils themselves, two at the request of schools and one at the request of an external organisation. Whilst this marks an increase in the percentage of events instigated at the request of schools, from 56% in 2013, the actual number has decreased from 14 in 2013. Some Local Councils consider that increased cooperation from schools is required to increase attendance to school events. This could be achieved by allocating more time for cultural events in the school curriculum.

In 2014, the largest number of school events was organised in December (25% each), followed by November and July (16.6% each). No events were organised by Local Councils during January, February, March or September. A further breakdown of figures is provided in Table 42 (Appendix).

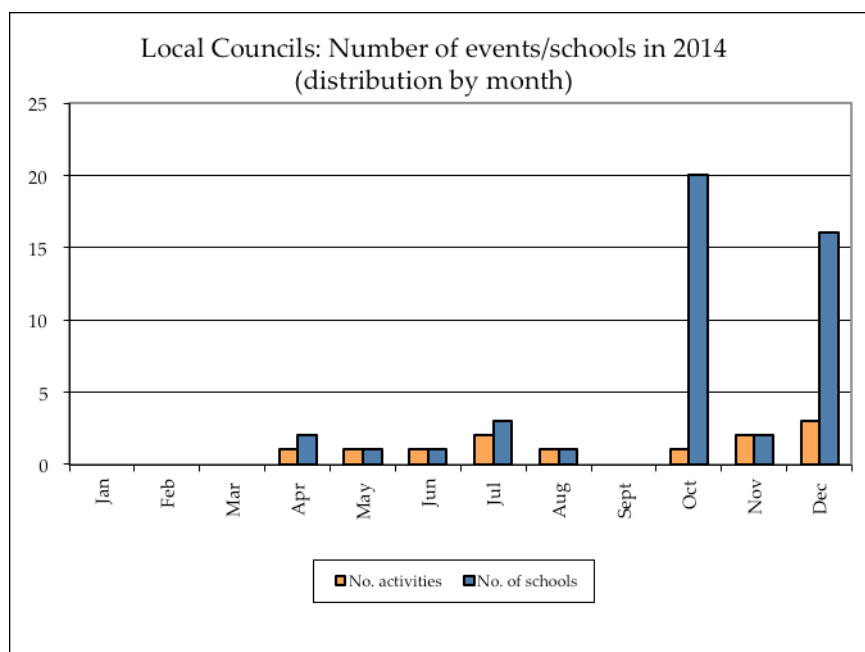


Chart 14: Number of events vs. schools involved in targeted activities by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

As in 2013, particularly high school participation is recorded for October and December. In October, Birgu Local Council organised its annual event *BirguFest 2014* on the Friday morning of the feast, which attracted 2000 pupils from 20 schools, identical numbers to 2013 albeit from

more schools (20 compared to 10 in 2013). In December, Bethlehem f'Ghajnsielem's Animation Day likewise attracted 2,000 students from 14 schools.

Chart 15 gives an overview of pupil participation across 2014. The highest number of pupils was registered in December.

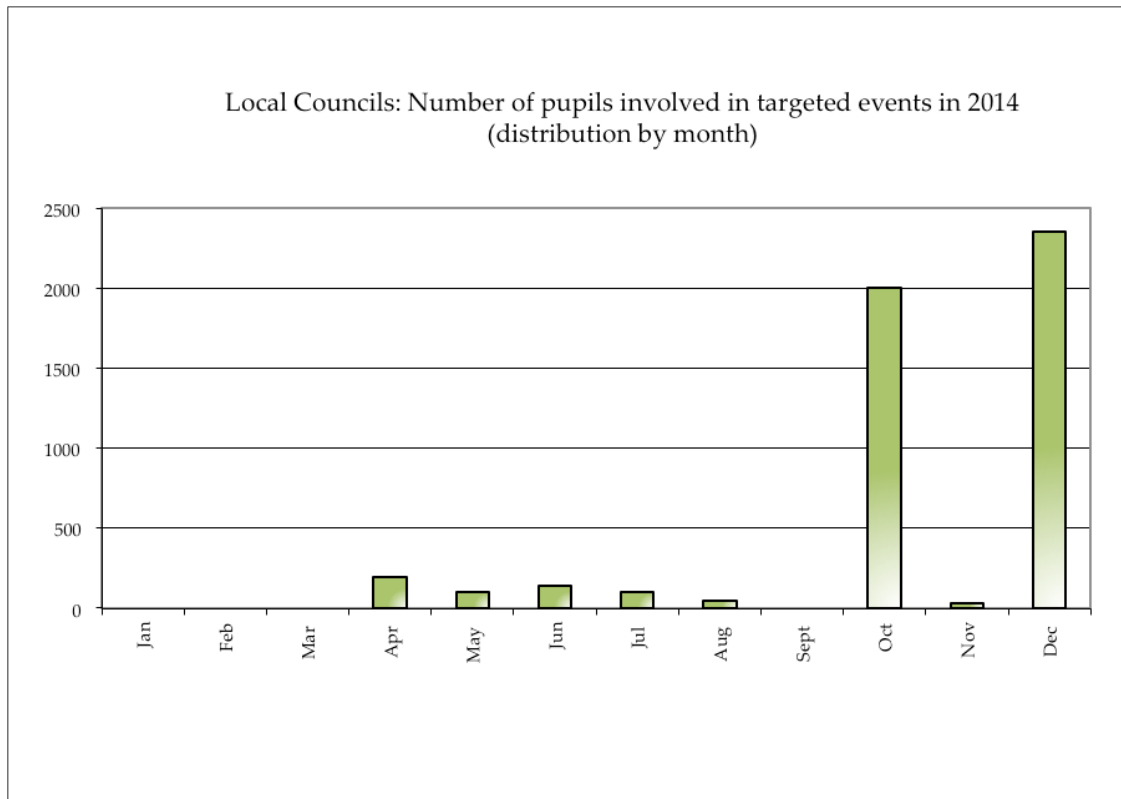


Chart 15: Number of pupils involved in targeted activities by Local Councils in 2014 (Source: SCH)

One Local Council reported that schools refused to participate in events organised by them specifically for schools. This was due to a lack of tie to prepare for the activity.

2.1.3.8 Local Councils: Expenditure related to cultural events

In 2014 Local Councils recorded spending €642,649 on cultural events. This represents a drop of 14.35% on the figure for 2013, which stands at €750,322. Especially significant is the rapid drop in income and expenditure of EU funds, which in 2013 stood at €169,710 and €102,207 respectively, but in 2014 was just €43,500 and €47,800 respectively (see Chart 16).

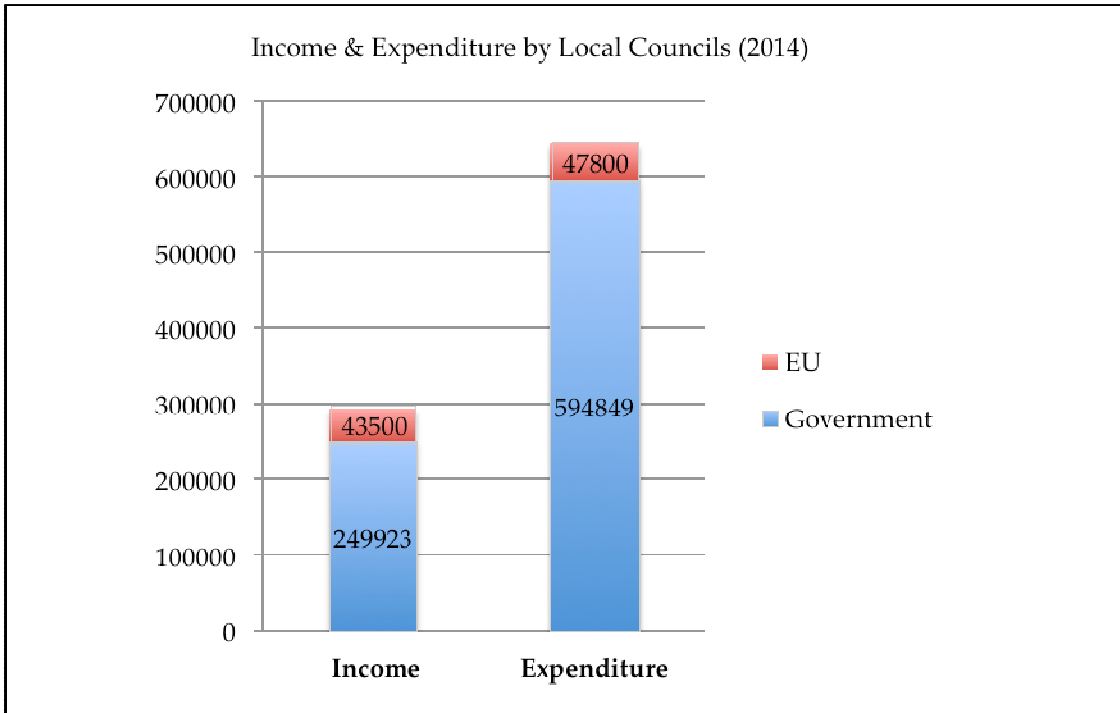


Chart 16: Expenditure by Local Councils related to the organisation of cultural events in 2014 (Source: SCH)

2.1.4 Social Inclusion and Accessibility for Persons with Different Needs

In 2014, one out of the seven cultural heritage entities implemented initiatives to increase accessibility at historical properties. Initiatives addressing physical or intellectual accessibility amounted to three each, with one addressing both physical and intellectual accessibility.

Three of the seven initiatives were site specific. These included the introduction or upgrading of walkways and access ramps. Intellectual accessibility was implemented through educational programmes, improvements to interpretation facilities, as well as through new publications.

Measures implemented in 2014, to improve physical and intellectual accessibility at cultural heritage sites included:

Physical accessibility

- Structural improvements at Fort St. Elmo (Heritage Malta)
- Structural improvements at Fort St. Angelo (Heritage Malta)
- Structural improvements at St. Paul's Catacombs (Heritage Malta)

Intellectual accessibility

- Educational programmes at all sites (Heritage Malta)
- Improvement in interpretation facilities at all sites (Heritage Malta)
- Various publications (Heritage Malta)

Both physical and intellectual accessibility

- Open Days at all sites (Heritage Malta)

2.1.5 Documentaries and Media Programmes on Cultural Heritage

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Six cultural heritage entities were chosen to be featured in national television programmes in 2014. Four entities initiated productions themselves by approaching TV stations or producers.

Din l-Art Ħelwa contributed towards features on various aspects of cultural heritage. Highlights of these included the restoration work at Msida Bastion Historic Garden, the clean up of Zurrieq Tower (in collaboration with Qrendi Local Council), the Gran Soccorso exhibition, the restoration of Mattia Pretti's St Roque at Sarria church and the Architecture Awards.

Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti featured in a number of programmes in regards to the restoration of the Palazzo Falson in Valletta (with lectures and other educational events organised there) and the Edward Lear exhibition.

The restoration works carried out by Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna and Wirt Għawdex regularly featured on local media.

St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation's restoration work, in particular re-gilding and countering stone deterioration, featured on local media, with focus on the historical and artistic aspects of individual chapels.

Heritage Malta participated in several TV and radio programmes during 2014. These are listed below in Table 5.

TV		Radio	
Xejk TV	12	RTK	25
TVM	41	Radio 101	10
ONE TV	9	Radiu Malta	7
Net TV	6	ONE Radio	6
TOTAL TV:	68	TOTAL RADIO	48
		TOTAL (TV & RADIO)	116

Table 5: Total Heritage Malta exposure via TV appearances, radio interviews and radio programmes in 2014 (Source HM)

Statistics from Local Councils

During 2014, 21 out of 64 Local Councils who returned submissions (32.8%) were chosen to be featured by local media in regards to cultural related events and/or sites in their locality, a decline from previous years (2013 – 26; 2012 – 24). Fourteen Local Councils took the initiative to approach the media to run one or more features.

Public Broadcasting Services: TVM2

This station covers educational, cultural, sports and current events, with programming being produced in two broad streams:

- 1) news and current affairs in the wider sense of the word including sport and cultural events;
- 2) educational and cultural programmes which would go beyond those traditionally known in academic circles as 'high culture'.

Table 43 (Appendix) presents the list of programmes aired by PBS during the calendar year 2014 including a brief description of the individual programmes and the frequency of broadcasting.

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.'

2.2.1 International Conventions

By the end of 2014 the status of international conventions and charters stood as follows:

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 6: Status of Council of Europe Conventions in 2014

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 7: Status of United Nations Conventions in 2014

CONVENTIONS – UNIDROIT	SIGNED	RATIFIED
Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, Rome 1995		

Table 8: Status of UNIDROIT Conventions in 2014

2.2.2 State Indemnity for Travelling Exhibitions and Loans

In common with 22 out of 30 European countries (EU Member and non-Member states), Malta adopts a restricted state indemnity scheme albeit one not established in legislation. This scheme applies mainly to Heritage Malta to cover foreign exhibits. A comprehensive overview of the *ad hoc* state indemnity scheme adopted by Heritage Malta was provided in the 2011 State of the Heritage Report. During 2014 State Indemnity was used 16 times for the following institutions:

- Archives of the Congregation for the Doctrine of Faith, Vatican City
- Cathedral Archives, Mdina
- Episcopal Palace, Archdiocese of Malta, Mdina
- Augustinian Priory, Rabat
- Carmelite Priory, Valletta
- Metropolitan Cathedral Museum, Mdina
- Dominican Priory, Vittoriosa
- Assumption Parish Church, Gudja
- St Philip Neri Church, Senglea
- St Helen Collegiate Basilica, Birkirkara
- St Paul Shipwrecked Church, Valletta
- Mr Alfred and Most Noble Gera de Petris
- Valletta Camous, Univ of Malta
- Wignacourt Collegiate Museum, Rabat
- St Lawrence Church, Vittoriosa
- Monastery of St Ursula, Valletta

These were in regards to The Roman Inquisition in Malta exhibition, held at the Inquisitor's Palace from September 2014 to January 2015.

Further to the 2013 State of the Heritage report, the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) Group on Mobility of Collections did not convene in 2014. Previous reports by this group can be found online as per below.

The full report – *A Report on Practical Ways to Reduce the Cost of Lending and Borrowing of Cultural Objects Among Member States of the European Union* (September 2012) – may be viewed at:

www.lending-for-europe.eu/fileadmin/CM/internal/OMC/omc-report-mobility-of-collections_en.pdf

The complementary report – *Toolkit on Practical Ways to Reduce the Cost of Lending and Borrowing of Cultural Objects Among Member States of the European Union* – may be viewed at:

www.lending-for-europe.eu/fileadmin/CM/internal/OMC/toolkit-mobility-of-collections_en.pdf

2.2.3 Staffing and Training in the Cultural Heritage Sector

2.2.3.1 Training initiatives by cultural heritage entities

Fifteen staff training initiatives were carried out by three cultural heritage organisations in 2014, a decrease of 22% on 2013.

Initiatives on training taken by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2014)		
Organisations	Initiative taken?	No of initiatives
Archaeological Society of Malta	NO	-
Din l-Art Helwa	NO	-
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	NO	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	YES	6
Heritage Malta	YES	7
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	YES	2
Wirt Ghawdex	NO	-

Table 9: Initiatives relating to staff training taken by cultural heritage entities (2014)

Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna organised six training events involving:

- Curatorship
- Health & Safety
- First Aid
- Fire fighting
- Sales techniques
- Management

Heritage Malta organised seven staff training initiatives:

- Training needs analysis
- ESF
- Leadership and Management
- HR Practice and Employment law
- IT
- 'Train the Trainer'
- VIVA Curatorial school

St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation organised two training events involving:

- Customer care for custodians
- Fire fighting & evacuation course for custodians

Specialisations

During the period under review five members of staff of Heritage Malta were awarded the following qualifications:

- Diploma in Management
- ILM Diploma in Business Management
- Bachelors in HR Management
- Masters in History of Arts
- Doctor of Philosophy

2.2.3.2 Statistics from Higher Education Institutions

Table 11 provides a detailed overview of applicant data for the academic year 2014/2015 as provided by the University of Malta and MCAST.

Accepted Applicant Statistics

Data for 2014 show a decrease in student intake of 14.8% from 155 in 2013 to 132 in 2014. An increase of three applicants at MCAST was offset by an decrease of 26 applicants at the University of Malta. Looking at this intake in the context of previous years, while this drop seems steep, there is a clear overall upwards trend in applicants, with 2013 representing a spike in this trend (Table 10).

Accepted Applicants at University of Malta/MCAST (2011-2014)				
Faculty/Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014
Faculty of Arts	33	16	34	26
Faculty for the Built Environment	5	6	17	11
Faculty of Media and Knowledge Sciences	1	-	1	1
Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture	49	61	67	54
Institute for European Studies	-	-	-	1
Institute of Masonry and Construction Engineering	34	42	36	39
Total	122	125	155	132

Table 10: Accepted applicants at the University of Malta/MCAST 2011–2014. (Source: UoM and MCAST)

Excluding the Faculty of Media and Knowledge Sciences and the Institute for European Studies, all faculties and institutes saw a drop in their 2014/15 intake compared to 2013/14.

A decrease of students following courses at ITTC was also registered. A component of these courses comprises cultural heritage studies..

As in previous years, the majority of accepted applicants at the University of Malta were female – 66.27% in 2012 and 63% in 2013 and 2014.

Cultural Heritage Accepted Applicants Academic Year 2014/2015					
Faculty/Institute	Course	Route	F	M	Total
Faculty of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Anthropology and Archaeology	2	2	4
		Archaeology and Classics	1	1	2
		Archaeology and Contemporary Mediterranean Studies	1	1	2
		Archaeology and Geography	3	1	4
		Archaeology and History	7	2	9
		Archaeology and History of Art	2	1	3
		Archaeology and Maltese	1	-	1
	Course Total		17	9	25
Master of Arts	Archaeology	-	1	1	
Course Total		-	1	1	
Faculty Total			17	9	26
Faculty for the Built Environment	Master of Architecture	Architecture and Conservation Studies	2	8	10
	Course Total		2	8	10
	Master of Science	Built Heritage	1	-	1
	Course Total		1	-	1
Faculty Total			3	8	11
Faculty of Media and Knowledge Sciences	Bachelor of Communications	Communication Studies with Archaeology	-	1	1
	Course Total		-	1	1
Faculty Total			-	1	1
Institute for European Studies	Bachelor of European Studies (Honours)	European Studies with Archaeology	1	-	1
	Course Total		1	-	1
Institute Total			1	-	1
Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies	Tourism Studies	39	15	54
	Course Total		39	15	54
Institute Total			39	15	54
Total (University of Malta)			60	33	93
Institute of Masonry and Construction Engineering	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej] – Level 3 Year 1			10
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej] – Level 3 Year 2			6
	Advanced Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Level 4 Year 1			7
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Level 4 Year 2			5
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Level 4 Year 3			11
Faculty/Institute Total					39
Total (MCAST)					39
TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED APPLICANTS IN 2014					132

Table 11: The number of student intake to local cultural heritage related courses starting in academic year 2014/2015
(Source: UoM and MCAST)

Graduate Statistics

Table 12 below provides the number of registered graduates in 2014 for the University of Malta and MCAST with regards to cultural heritage related courses:

Cultural Heritage Graduate Statistics in 2014/5					
Faculty/Institute	Course	Route	F	M	Total
Faculty of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Anthropology and Archaeology	1	-	1
		Archaeology and French	-	1	1
		Archaeology and History	2	-	2
		Archaeology and History of Art	1	-	1
		Archaeology and Spanish Studies	1	-	1
		Archaeology and German	1	-	1
	Course Total		6	1	7
	Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Archaeology	3	5	8
	Course Total		3	5	8
Doctor of Philosophy in Archaeology	Archaeology	-	1	1	
Course Total		-	1	1	
Faculty Total			9	7	16
Faculty for the Built Environment	Master of Arts in Cultural Heritage Management	Cultural Heritage Management	1	-	1
		Course Total	1	-	1
	MSc in Conservation Tech for Masonry Buildings	Conservation Technology for Masonry Buildings	3	-	3
		Course Total	3	-	3
	Doctor of Philosophy	Built Heritage	1	-	1
Course Total		1	-	1	
Faculty Total			5	-	5
Faculty of Economics, Management and Accountancy	Bachelor of Commerce	Finance and Tourism	1	-	1
	Course Total		1	-	1
Faculty Total			1	-	1
Faculty of Media and Knowledge Sciences	Bachelor of Communications	Communication Studies with Archaeology	-	1	1
	Course Total		-	1	1
Faculty Total			-	1	1
Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies	Tourism Studies	23	14	37
		Course Total	23	14	37
	Master of Arts in Tourism	Tourism Studies	3	1	4
		Course Total	3	1	4
	Doctor of Philosophy	Travel, Tourism and Culture	-	1	1
Course Total		-	1	1	
Institute Total			26	16	42
Total (University of Malta)			41	24	65
Institute of Masonry and Construction Engineering	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru]			7
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej]			4
Institute Total					11
Total (MCAST)					11
TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN 2014					76

Table 12: The number of students graduating from cultural heritage related courses 2014 (Source: UoM and MCAST)

Seventy-six graduates were reported for 2014, virtually identical to 2013's figure of 75. In a reversal of 2013 however, comparison also shows that the overall number of graduates masks a decrease at the University of Malta from 71 to 65, but an increase in graduates from MCAST from four to 11. As reported in the 2013 State of the Heritage report, a drop in the number of female graduates was expected in 2014 in light of the relative decline in the ratio of female to

male graduates (although still almost 2:1 in favour of women). This has been borne out, with comparison to 2013 indicating that there were 41 female and 24 male graduates in 2014 compared to 50 female and 21 male graduates in 2013.

The number of students graduating with a Masters degree or higher decreased from 16 in 2013 to 11 in 2014, although it should be noted that the figure for 2014 includes two doctorates, of which there were none in 2013.

2.2.4 National Cultural Heritage Inventory

The National Inventory of Cultural Property in the Maltese Islands (NICPMI) is a core business function of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. In December 2011, the Superintendence published the first 25 properties on the national inventory in the Government Gazette. These records included archaeological, historical and military sites in Malta and Gozo.

In 2014, three issues of the national inventory were published in the Government Gazette, increasing the number of records by 396. Individual inventory data sheets may be downloaded from the website of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, as well as off CHIMS (see below). As can be seen in Table 13, the compilation and publication of the inventory of Historic Niches and Chapels in Malta and Gozo provided the focus of efforts in 2014.

Table 13 shows the date of publication on the Government Gazette, the number of records and theme/subject recorded.

Date of Publication	Theme/Subject	No of records
10 March 2014	Chapels and Niches	208
27 June 2014	Chapels and Niches	135
3 October 2014	Chapels and Niches	52
TOTAL (2014)		396 records
TOTAL		2413 records

Table 13: NICPMI publications in 2014 (Source: SCH)

Continuing work initiated in 2011, efforts continued with data collection on chapels and niches in Malta and Gozo, with a further 396 records collected from seven localities to add to the 1,443 records already extant, thus bringing the total to 1,839. Table 14 shows the records collected per locality.

Dingli	14	Mtarfa	7	Rabat	128
Haż-Żebbuġ	92	Naxxar	52	Siggiewi	85
Mdina	18				

Table 14: Chapels and Niches – Number of records published in 2014 distributed by locality (Source: SCH)

Data collection on chapels and niches shall continue in 2015, with approximately 180 new records being expected to be collected from the remaining Local Councils.

Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System (CHIMS)

CHIMS enables the public to view inventory records on a map-based environment.

In 2014, 807 new entries were listed on CHIMS, an increase of 42 (5.5%) on 2013 (765).

Table 15 shows the increase of data uploaded in CHIMS, which for 2014 was exclusively in the Heritage Sites section.

Fields	2007-2012	2013	2014	Total
Heritage Sites	923	764	807	2494
Archaeological Interventions	10	0	0	10
Artefacts	1568	0	0	1568
Guardianship Deeds	14	1	0	15
Total	2515	765	807	4087

Table 15: CHIMS – Number of records available in CHIMS till December 2014 (Source: SCH)

2.2.5 Operational Standards and Guidelines in the Cultural Heritage Sector

Further to the 2013 State of the Heritage report, Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna was re-founded in February 2014 as a Foundation; its former status was an Association.

2.2.6 Financial Investment in the Cultural Heritage Sector

2.2.6.1 Recurrent and Operational Expenditure (Contributions to Government Entities)

Entity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Office of the President – Improvements to Property	59,000	59,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	-	-	-
San Anton/Verdala Palaces Fund	-	-	-	-	100,000	150,000	150,000	175,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	302,800	303,000	303,000	353,000	370,000	390,000	370,000	350,000
Heritage Malta	3,834,100	2,795,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,000,000	3,610,000	3,350,000
Committee of Guarantee	35,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Malta Council for Culture & Arts	1,164,700	1,165,000	1,165,000	1,165,000	1,165,000	1,350,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	116,500	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000
Manoel Theatre Management Committee	256,200	280,000	230,000	230,000	310,000	470,000	520,000	500,000
National Philharmonic Orchestra	675,500	978,000	978,000	1,300,000	1,410,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
St. James Cavalier Centre for Creativity	396,000	396,000	396,000	530,000	590,000	670,000	670,000	670,000
Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018 Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	510,000	900,000
Ministry for Gozo – <i>Subsidies to Cultural Organisations & Cultural Council</i>	32,600	32,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	40,000	39,000	39,000
TOTAL	6,872,400	6,159,000	6,585,000	7,094,000	7,471,000	7,941,000	8,840,000	8,955,000

Table 16: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of state: Contributions to Government Entities – Approved Estimates 2007-2014. Value in Euro. (Source: Budgetary Estimates 2015 and previous editions)

According to Ministry of Finance 2015 Budgetary Estimates, an increase of €115,000 was recorded in 2014 in recurrent and operational expenditure for government entities when compared to 2013, an increase of 1.3%. The Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018 Foundation, in line with 2013, saw an especially notable increase, this time of 76% (compared to 70% in 2013), whilst other bodies saw either relatively small increases, plateaus or declines in their budgetary estimates.

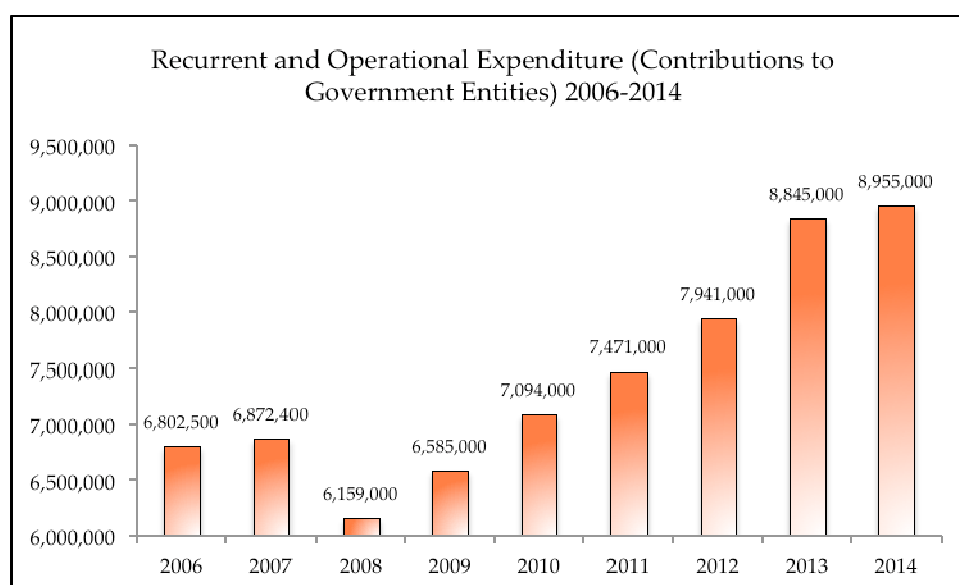


Chart 17: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state: Contributions to Government Entities – Approved Estimates 2006-2014 (values in Euro) (Source: Budgetary Estimates 2015 and previous editions)

In addition to government entities, contributions by central Government towards programmes and initiatives relevant to the sector are also made. Those for 2014 are listed in Table 17 below.

Recurrent and Operational Expenditure (Programmes and Initiatives)		
Programme/Initiative	Amount in 2013	Amount in 2014
<i>Ministry for Culture and Local Government in 2013 Ministry for Justice, Culture and Local Government in 2014</i>		
Trust Fund for Acquisition of Historical/Artistic Objects	-	50,000
Artistic Works in Public Spaces	-	15,000
Culture Contact Point	20,000	20,000
Arts and Culture Events	466,000	470,000
Malta Arts Fund	230,000	230,000
European Capital Culture	40,000	-
Manoel Theatre Special Events	150,000	150,000
Fund for the Acquisition of Contemporary Maltese Artworks	65,000	55,000
Support to Cultural NGOs/Enterprises	150,000	140,000
Students' Cultural Participation Programme	280,000	120,000
Cultural Organisation Support Grant	100,000	100,000
Open Air Theatre Programme	300,000	300,000
St James Cavalier – Children's Arts Festival	150,000	170,000
Manoel Theatre – Baroque Music Festival	300,000	300,000
Manoel Theatre - Baroque Music Ensemble	-	50,000
Manoel Theatre - Spring Festival	-	30,000
Relocation of Museum of Fine Arts	500,000	200,000
Cultural Partnership Agreements	-	170,000
National Celebrations Foundation	-	1,200,000
Culture Hub	-	200,000
International Federation of Arts and Councils and Culture Agencies	-	60,000
The Malta Dance Company	-	200,000
Support to Local Bands	-	150,000
International Contemporary Arts Space	-	100,000
Sea Heritage Trail	-	40,000
Verdala Piano Festival	70,000	70,000
<i>Ministry of Gozo</i>		
Subsidies to Cultural Organisations/Initiatives ¹	16,000	16,000
National and Regional Celebrations	75,000	75,000
Holding of operas in Gozo	20,000	-
Notte Gozitanam (Iljieli Ghawdxin)	150,000	150,000
Total	3,082,000	4,831,000

Table 17: Recurrent and operational expenditure 2014 (Programmes and Initiatives). Table contains figures not included in previous editions. Values in Euro.(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2015 and previous editions)

In 2014, €4,831,000 were granted for Recurrent and Operational Expenditure under the budgetary vote 'Programmes and Initiatives', representing an increase of €1,749,000 or 56.7%

¹ Amount also included in Table 15 above

over 2013. This is due almost entirely to a raft of new programmes and initiatives, which saw a total budgetary vote of €2,265,000 for 2014.

New initiatives that received especially noteworthy funds included:

- National Celebrations Foundation – €1,200,000
- The Malta Dance Company – €200,000
- Culture Hub – €200,000
- Support to Local Bands – €150,000

All other existing recipients saw either identical amounts granted as for 2013, or relatively small increases or decreases. Exceptions to this were European Capital Culture and the holding of operas in Gozo, which saw their funding withdrawn. Following an actual spend of €39,824 in 2013, the Students' Cultural Participation Programme saw a large cut in funding (–57%) to €120,000, whilst the budgetary estimate for the relocation of the Museum of Fine Arts was reduced by 60%.

2.2.6.2 Government Capital Expenditure

Government Capital Expenditure 2007–2014								
Targeted Initiative	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Conservation of Notarial Archives							100,000	65,000
EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2004-2009: Heritage Malta national contribution	-	135,000	36,000	60,000	75,000	9,000	-	-
EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2009-2014: Heritage Malta national contribution	-	-	-	-	-	23,000	18,000	24,000
EU Interreg: Heritage Malta	-	105,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
EU Structural Funds 2004-2006: Heritage Malta national contribution [EU Post Accession Programmes]	-	1,249,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Structural Funds 2007-2013: Heritage Malta national contribution	-	107,000	272,000	179,000	355,000	484,000	399,000	862,000
Improvements at Museums & historical sites, and restoration works	465,900	582,000	500,000	500,000	400,000	300,000	400,000	185,000
Kordin Carnival Facility	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	350,000	-
Pjazza Teatru Rjal improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,000
Rehabilitation Projects	116,500	466,000	465,000	465,000	600,000	415,000	400,000	375,000
Restoration and improvements to historical sites (Gozo)	69,900	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	55,000
Restoration of Fort St Angelo	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	300,000	150,000	90,000
Restoration of Forts, Fortifications & historical places	232,900	699,000	495,000	995,000	995,000	1,800,000	1,450,000	1,880,000
Restoration of Grandmaster's Palace	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
Restoration of Palaces	-	117,000	-	-	-	400,000	-	-
Restoration Works Spinola Palace								90,000
Restoration Works V Italian Protocol	16,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St James Cavalier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	256,231	256,000	25,000	25,000	255,000	297,000	262,000	29,000
Superintendence Relocation of Premises	186,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage – Restoration and upgrading works and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	150,000	5,000
Surveillance, Security & Automated Ticketing System	11,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrading of Manoel Theatre	11,600	575,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	90,000
Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,000
Total	1,367,331	4,361,000	2,022,000	3,844,000	3,800,000	4,948,000	3,849,000	4,250,000

Table 18: Government capital expenditure 2007–2014. Figures in Euro. (Source: Budgetary Estimates 2015 and previous editions)

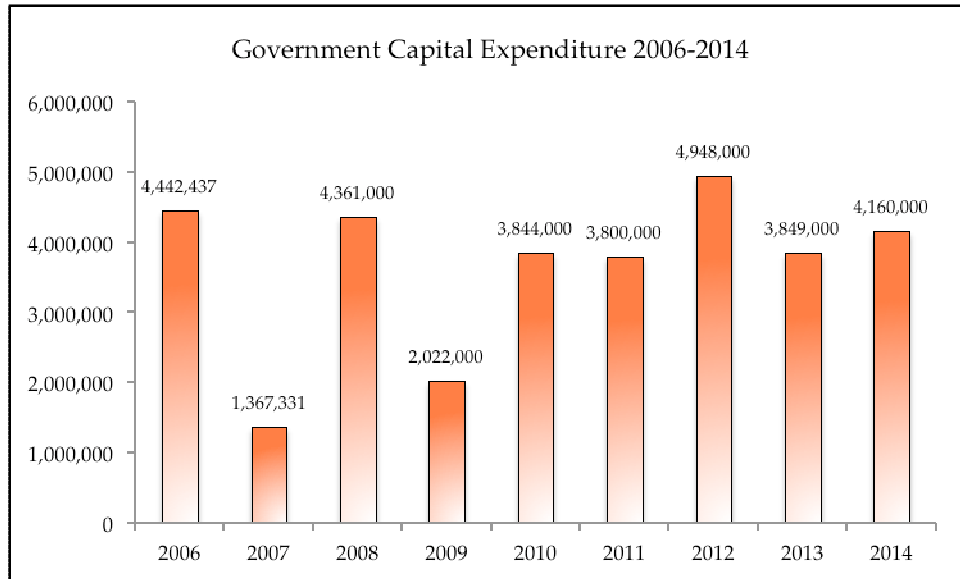


Chart 19: Government Capital Expenditure 2006–2014 (amounts in Euro)
(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2015 and previous editions)

Approved Government Capital Expenditure was estimated at €4,250,000 for 2014 – an increase of €311,000 over 2013. 2014 saw both significant increases and decreases in funding for existing projects as well as the initiation of new capital initiatives.

New initiatives:

- Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018 – €375,000
- Pjazza Teatru Rjal (Open Air Theatre) improvements – €90,000
- Restoration Works Spinola Palace – €90,000
- St James Cavalier – €29,000

Significant increases:

- EU Structural Funds 2007-2013: Heritage Malta national contribution – €463,000 (+116%)
- Restoration of Forts, Fortifications & historical places – €430,000 (+64%)
- Upgrading of Manoel Theatre – €40,000 (+80%)

Significant decreases:

- St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation – €233,000 (-89%)
- Improvements at Museums & historical sites, and restoration works – €215,000 (-54%)

- Superintendence of Cultural Heritage – Restoration and upgrading works and equipment – €145,000 (-97%)

Indirect contributions to the cultural heritage sector are also present under the heading “Upgrading works at Main Touristic Areas” under the Capital expenditure vote for the Ministry for Transport and Infrastructure (MTI) and the Ministry of Gozo. The amounts allocated in 2014 were estimated at €1,125,000 and €15,000 respectively. Additionally, government entities such as the Grand Harbour Regeneration Corporation (which falls under the remit of the MTI), which receives both Capital and Recurrent funds, would also have an impact upon the state of the heritage.

2.2.6.3 Heritage Malta Admission Fees

Table 20 displays revenue for Heritage Malta admissions between 2005 and 2014.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
2,867,016	3,191,663	3,655,118	3,867,184	3,928,250	4,920,565	4,627,349	4,629,899	4,925,898	5,608,099

Table 20: Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2005 and 2014 (Source: HM)

In 2014, Heritage Malta collected €5,608,099 in admission fees from the visiting public, representing an increase of 13.8% on 2013.

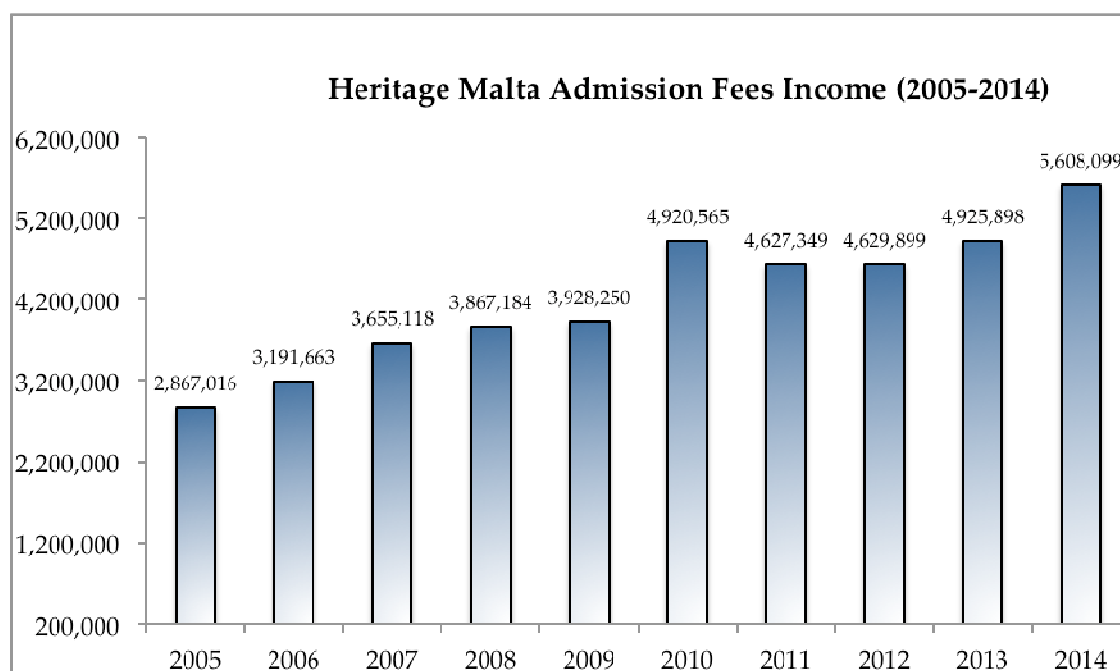


Chart 21: Graphical representation of Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2005 and 2014 (amounts in EUR) (Source: HM)

2.3

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource



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

'the duty to protect includes the duty to document, 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.'

2.3.1 Guardianship Deeds

A Guardianship Deed broadens stakeholder participation in the care and management of cultural heritage. This mechanism, which is unique to Malta, moves away from traditional state-centred management of cultural heritage properties. While the title of ownership remains that of the Government of Malta, a Guardianship Deed promotes enabled NGOs and Local Councils to manage cultural properties.

Guardians keep the Superintendence updated on developments. The Superintendence provides guidance and technical expertise to the Guardian. This relationship permits a closer monitoring of management practices. Deeds are valid for ten years and upon expiry can be renewed.

The following table shows the status with respect to signed Guardianship Deeds as at the end of 2014:

Guardianship Deeds	
NGO's	14
Local Councils	1
Total	15

Table 22: Number of signed Guardianship Deeds by end 2014 (Source: SCH)

The full list of signed Guardianship Deeds as at end 2014 is presented in Table 44 (Appendix).

2.3.2 Fiscal Policy

In his 2014 Budget Speech (delivered in November 2013), the Minister for Finance put forth a number of cultural initiatives for 2014, with the overarching aims of (i) fostering cultural appreciation, creativity and innovation in children; (ii) exporting the Maltese cultural product; (iii) safeguarding Malta's historical heritage and increasing accessibility to it; and (iv) celebrating a number of historical anniversaries. Specific details of amounts allocated can be found above in Section 2.2.6.

A number of new programmes, and expansion of existing ones, were announced in regards to these.

- i) Increased investment in training for artists and technical persons in this field.
- ii) The expansion of exchange programmes for artists with other cultural institutions. The establishment of a baroque music ensemble to be based at the Manoel Theatre, further investment in the National Orchestra, the allocation of funds to the setting up of a Malta Dance Company, the finalising of the Cultural Hub project, assistance to brass bands and the commissioning of plans for the creation of an international space for contemporary art.
- iii) Various restoration projects (co-financed by the EU) will be completed and restructuring work carried out at a number of museums. A National Heritage Strategy will be formulated, relations with UNESCO in regards to World Cultural Heritage in Malta will be improved and the programme of Guardianship Deeds expanded.
- iv) A significant sum will be allocated over a two period for the celebration of the anniversaries of independence, the establishment of the Republic, Freedom Day and Malta's accession to the EU.

2.3.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plans

Management plans are an obligation for all properties inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The Superintendence requires management and conservation plans for historical properties placed in Guardianship.

Some cultural heritage organisations have felt the need to develop management plans for cultural heritage properties under their care. This is the case for St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation as well as Wirt Ghawdex.

The status of the drafting of management plans are indicated below. Those marked in black denote no change from 2013, those marked in blue denote progress made in 2014.

Progress on Cultural Heritage Management Plans by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2014)					
Organisations	Property/Site concerned	Level of Completion			
		100%	75%	50%	25%
Din l-Art Helwa	St. Agatha Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Comino Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Comino Battery	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Dwejra Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Wignacourt Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Mamo Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Msida Bastion Cemetery	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Ghallis Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Qaliet Marku Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Our Lady of Victory Church	✗			
Heritage Malta	Megalithic Temples of Malta	✗			
Heritage Malta	Hal-Saflieni Hypogeum		✗		
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	Restoration Plan for the Co-Cathedral	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Cittadella Silos/Gunpowder Magazine/Battery/WWII Shelters	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Mgarr ix-Xini Tower	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Santa Cecilia Chapel	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Dar-il-lunzjata	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Dar il-Gvernatur	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Citadel Main WWII Shelters				✗
Wirt Ghawdex	Citadel Ditch WWII Shelters				✗
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Saluting Battery	✗			
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Lascaris War Rooms	✗			
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	War HQ Tunnels	✗			

Table 23: Status and progress registered for Cultural Heritage Management Plans by end 2014 (Source: SCH)

Scheduling Programme of Cultural and Natural Landscapes and Sites

The 2011 Report provided a detailed overview and analysis of the number of properties scheduled since MEPA began implementing this programme in 1994, updated in 2012 and 2013 and again here.

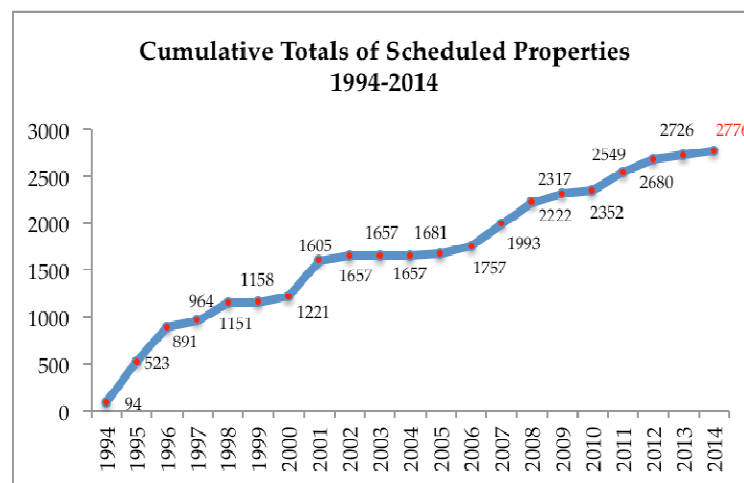
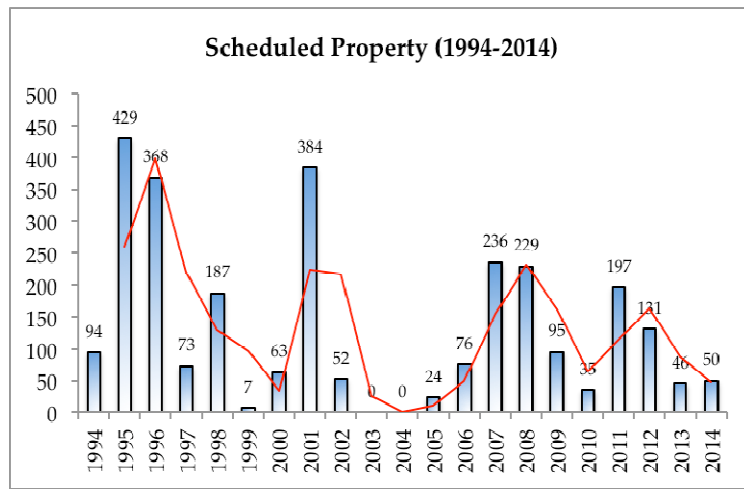
Updated List of Scheduled Properties (MEPA) (1994 – 2014)																						
Value(s) of Property	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Totals
Archaeology	20	2	3	16	108	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	5	-	7	29	6	15	-	4	50	274
Archaeology/Cultural Landscape	-	1	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	14
Cultural Landscapes	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Architecture	64	374	303	50	59	2	15	338	17	-	-	23	26	-	195	56	15	145	107	42	-	1831
Engineering	6	3	1	1	5	-	2	21	2	-	-	-	1	236	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
Ecology	2	47	54	4	4	4	34	11	17	-	-	1	42	-	13	6	11	27	18	-	-	295
Geology	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Geography/ Geomorphology/Ecology	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Geomorphology	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	8	3	-	-	39
Natural/Semi-natural Landscape (Rural)	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	10
TOTALS	94	429	368	73	187	7	63	384	52	-	-	24	76	236	229	95	35	197	131	46	50	2776

Table 24: Number of scheduled properties: 1994 till 2014 (Source: MEPA)

The figures presented above may vary in future reports (or differ from previous years) due to the review processes which MEPA may carry out.

Chart 20 below represents the data presented in Table 24.

Chart 21 provides the cumulative total of scheduled properties. As of December 2014 a total of 2776 properties were officially listed as scheduled properties.



Charts 20 and 21: Number of scheduled properties distributed by year, and cumulatively: 1994 till 2014 (Source: MEPA)

In 2014 a total of 50 properties were added to the scheduled properties list, a result of the updating of the 1998 scheduling of the Mgarr Area of Archaeological Importance (containing two World Heritage Sites) with the addition of 50 archaeological and built heritage items. This was owing to new archaeological discoveries made during development throughout the past 16 years. 87 owners were notified and 51 site notices were affixed as required by law. 11 cases of Reconsideration from the extended Scheduling of Mgarr AAI were received.

MEPA issued an Emergency Conservation Order for Ta' Hagraat Temples owing to immediate development. Eventually the permit was not issued.

A Conservation Order was issued for the scheduled Grade 2 Blackley Bakery at Pieta', though the owners submitted a reconsideration which is pending a structural report from the owners as requested by the MEPA Board. Restoration works in connection with the Conservation Order for three properties in Balzan were continued.

2.4

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources



Article 4 (5) of the Cultural Heritage Act, 2002:

'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.'

2.4.1 Cultural Heritage Statistics

The National Statistics Office (NSO) carries out quantitative surveys on culture related issues. Since 2005, 36 surveys have been published relating to the cultural sector. An extensive list of surveys carried out by the NSO on culture was presented in the State of the Heritage Report 2011.

In 2014, the NSO published the conclusions of four surveys through News Releases. These are listed in Table 25.

News releases published by the NSO in 2014		
Title of Survey	Press Release Number	Press Release Date
Teaching of Performing Arts	045/2014	07/03/2014
Cultural Events by Local Councils	100/2013	28/05/2014
Cinema Statistics: 2013	218/2014	18/11/2014
Museums and Historical Sites: 2012-2013	230/2014	04/12//2014

Table 25: News releases published by the NSO in 2014 relating to the cultural sector
(Source: NSO)

Specific surveys are carried out periodically to identify change over the medium to long-term period. One such periodic survey was published in December 2014 – Museums and Heritage Sites: 2012-2013.

NSO survey on Museums and Historical Sites

Data gathering on museums and historical sites for statistical purposes has been carried out by the NSO since 2001. The full list of surveys published by the NSO on Museums and Historical Sites is presented in Table 26.

News releases published by the NSO on Museums and Historical Sites		
Title of Survey	Press Release Number	Press Release Date
Museums and Historical Sites: 1997-1999	053/2001	01/06/2001
Museums and Historical Sites: 2000	020/2002	15/03/2002
Museums and Historical Sites: 2001	074/2003	23/05/2003
Museums and Historical Sites: 2003	109/2004	10/06/2004
Museums and Historical Sites: 2004	117/2005	02/06/2005
Museums and Historical Sites: 2005	181/2006	14/08/2006
Museums and Historical Sites: 2006-2007	204/2008	25/11/2008
Museums and Historical Sites: 2008-2009	225/2010	25/11/2010
Museums and Historical Sites: 2010-2011	226/2012	20/11/2012
Museums and Historical Sites: 2012-2013	230/2014	04/12//2014

Table 26: News releases published by the NSO till 2014 relating to the cultural sector
(Source: NSO)

Museums and Historical Sites – 2012-2013: Main Conclusions

▫ *Number, ownership and management of active museums and historical sites*

In 2013 a total of 64 museums and historical sites were active in Malta and Gozo, a fall of four from 2011. The State owned 53% of museums and historical sites, the remaining 47% being owned either privately or by the Church. This shows a clear reversal to 2011 when 60% of museums and historical sites were in private or Church hands. Examination of which entities actually manage the sites is shown in Table 27 below:

Organisation Type	Number of Museums & Historical Sites run (2011)	Number of Museums & Historical Sites run (2013)
Public Entity	25	26
Private (for profit)	7	9
Church or Church-run entity	12	9
Private (voluntary/non-profit)	24	20
Total	68	64

Table 27: Management entities for Museums and Historical Sites 2011 & 2013 (Source: NSO)

As can be seen, the modest increase in numbers of publicly- or privately(for profit)-run sites has been more than counteracted by the decrease of sites run by the Church or voluntary/non-profit organisations.

▫ *Theme/Category type of museum and historical sites, and visitor preferences*

In regards to numbers of museums, the most common museum category in 2013 was reported to be 'Monuments and Sites' with 15 sites. Other popular categories, in descending order were: 'Ethnology and Anthropology' (14), 'Archaeology and History' (12), 'Art' and 'Military Sites' (both 8). The least common were 'Natural History and Natural Science' and 'Maritime' categories (both 2). The most striking difference compared to 2011 is the fall of museums in the 'Ethnology and Anthropology' category, which dropped from 19 in 2011 to 14 in 2013.

Preferred visiting options continued to follow similar patterns to previous years with the exception of 'Art' and 'Monuments and Sites'. In 2013, the highest proportion of visitors (31.0%) was recorded under the 'Art' and 'Monuments and Sites' categories, followed by 'Archaeology and History Museums' (24.7%). This is in contrast to 2011 when 'Art' was the clear category of choice for visitors with 34.7% compared to 28% choosing to visit 'Monuments and Sites'. 'Maritime' (1.4%), 'Natural History and Science Museums' (1.3%) and 'Other Museums' (0.8%) ranked lowest in the number of visitors in 2013. Although 'Ethnology and Anthropology' category saw a drop in the number of its museums (see above), its share of visitors actually rose slightly from 6.8% in 2011 to 7% in 2013.

▫ *Admissions to museums and historical sites*

Direct comparison in visitor numbers between 2011 and 2013 indicate an overall increase of 14.7% in admissions to museums and historical sites. An increase of 18% was recorded in free admissions while paid admissions increased by 14.4%. These increases effectively restored admissions to their 2010 level, reversing the decline of 10% witnessed in 2011.

This rise in admissions is reflected across the board, with increases in visitor numbers registered in all categories compared to 2011. Numerically, the largest increases were witnessed in 'Monuments and Sites' (141,834) and 'Archaeology and History Museums' (68,487) as shown in Table 28:

Category	Admissions 2011	Admissions 2013	% increase
Art	652,836	670,373	2.7%
Archaeology & History Museums	465,959	534,446	14.7%
Natural History & Science Museums	23,835	27,533	15.5%
Ethnology & Anthropology Museums	127,594	151,630	18.8%
Monuments and Sites	527,715	669,549	26.9%
Military	47,342	60,237	27.2%
Maritime	23,631	29,718	25.8%
Other Museums	14,371	17,010	18.4%

Table 28: Admissions for Museums and Historical Sites 2011 & 2013 (Source: NSO)

▫ *Admission Income*

Total income from admissions in 2013 amounted to €9,374,890, an increase of 13.1% on the €8,288,262 collected in 2011. This increase in income, combined with the fall in the number of museums, resulted in the average admission income per museum rising from €121,886 in 2011 to €146,483 in 2013, an increase of 20.2%.

General observations

The main findings underlined by the NSO report are a welcome bounce back in admission numbers after the drop recorded in 2011, the decline in museums and historical sites run by the Church or voluntary/non-profit organisations, and an increasing preference shown for 'Monuments and Sites' by visitors.

Heritage Malta Admissions to Museums and Historical Sites

Heritage Malta museums and historical sites attract the largest number of visitors, with a consequent high impact on overall national figures. A data-table showing the number of admissions to sites managed by Heritage Malta (covering the period 2008 till 2014) are reproduced in Table 29 and Charts 20 to 22.

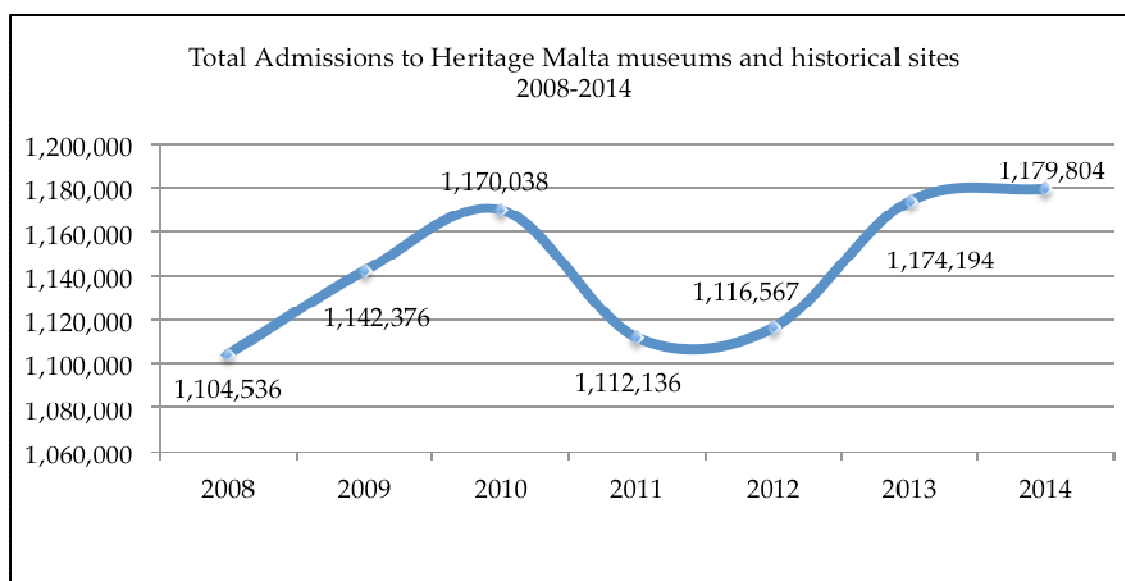
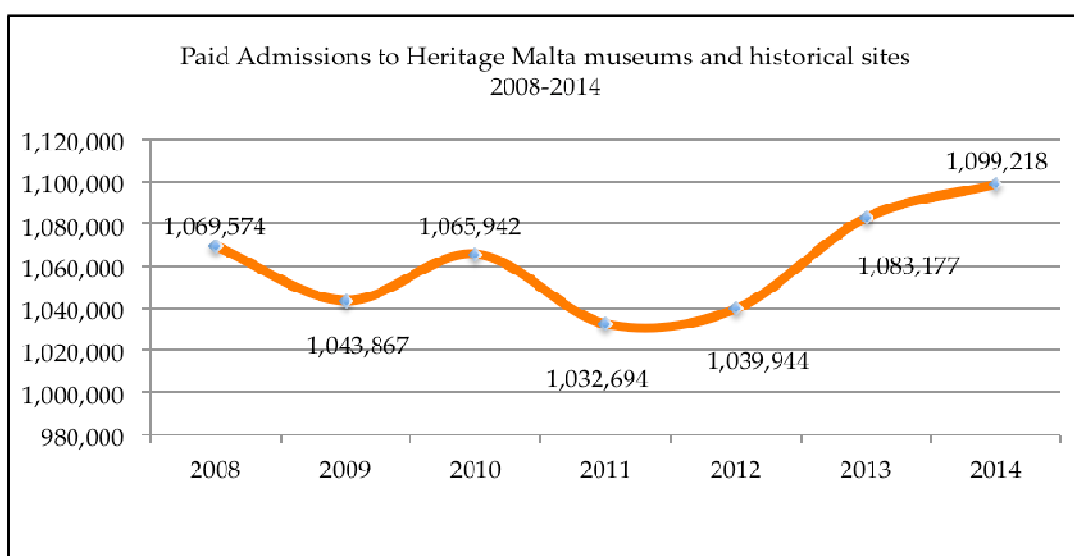
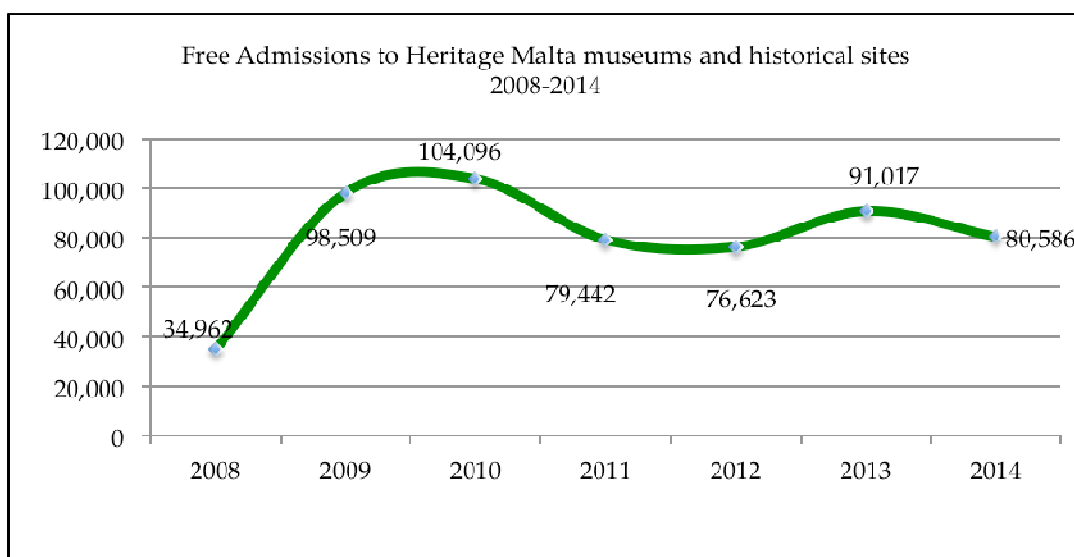


Chart 20: Total number of admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites for calendar years 2008-2014 (Source: Heritage Malta)



Charts 21 and 22: Number of free and paid admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites for calendar years 2008-2014 (Source: Heritage Malta)

Total Admissions

	Number of Admissions at Heritage Malta Museums and Historical Sites 2008–2014							Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011*	2012	2013	2014	
Paid	1,069,574	1,043,867	1,065,942	1,032,694	1,039,944	1,083,177	1,099,218	7,434,416
Free	34,962	98,509	104,096	79,442	76,623	91,017	80,586	565,235
Paid/Free ratio	96.8 / 3.2	91.4 / 8.6	91.1 / 8.9	92.9 / 7.1	93.1 / 6.9	92.2 / 7.8	93.2 / 6.8	93 / 7 (avg)
Increase/Decrease from previous year (total)	-	+37,840	+27,662	-57,902	+4,431	+57,627	+5,610	+12,545 (avg)
Total	1,104,536	1,142,376	1,170,038	1,112,136	1,116,567	1,174,194	1,179,804	7,999,651

Table 29: Admissions statistics for calendar years 2008-2014 (Source: HM)

* For the months November and December 2011 the amounts were calculated using a mathematical extrapolation

The figures for 2014 represent the highest number of admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites – 1,174,194 persons – for this date range, with overall admissions from 2008 almost breaking 8 million. The lowest recorded number of visitors was in 2008 with 1,104,536.

Free admittance was highest in 2010 (104,096 visitors), a figure which also represents the highest ratio of free admissions relative to total admissions, while 2008 ranked lowest (34,962 visitors). Variations in paid admissions range between $\pm 4\%$ between years.

Overall, Heritage Malta statistics for 2014 indicate that visitors to museums and historical sites increased by 0.5% when compared to 2013, compared to a 5.2% from 2012 to 2013. Paid admissions were recorded as having increased by 1.5% in 2014 as compared to 4.2% in 2013.

Heritage Malta figures for November and December 2011 could not be accurately provided due to issues with its ticketing provider. These figures were therefore derived through mathematical extrapolation.

Free Admissions

The number of free admissions in 2014 saw a significant drop from the number seen in 2013. In 2014, 80,056 persons were admitted at no charge to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites, compared to 91,017 in 2013. Looking at the data for the last four years, the figure for 2013 would appear anomalous and not indicative of a continued rise in this category.

Heritage Malta waives admission fees for school children visiting on school outings as well as all children under the age of five.² Heritage Malta also waives fees for other stakeholders with whom it would be cooperating on specific projects and/or initiatives. Heritage Malta also organises occasional open days to sites and museums for the benefit of the public. Other exemptions are allowed on a case-by-case basis.

The fluctuation between different years in the number of free admissions is substantial, and is reflected also in admission totals. Variables bearing on such fluctuations may include the availability of certain sites at certain times of the year, decisions by school administrations to visit sites and the frequency of open days as organised by Heritage Malta. Nevertheless, these and other variables are not clearly identifiable in the information as received for the various years.

Paid Admissions

For the period under review (2008-2014) Heritage Malta consistently attracted over one million paying visitors annually. The highest number of visitors was recorded in 2014 during which year Heritage Malta welcomed 1,099,218 visitors. The proportion of paid to free admissions is the highest since 2008, which witnessed an unusually low number of free admissions).

² English language schools are required to pay student rates.

2.4.2 Monitoring and protection of Cultural Heritage Resources

Case Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
MEPA consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	74	102	335	242	302	474	735
TM (and other road works) consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	70	117	59	49	59	76	106
Other development-related issues treated by the Superintendence independently of MEPA/TM consultations process	88	43	49	54	48	53	95
New monitoring cases treated by the Superintendence	66	113	123	169	145	144	150
Total	298	375	566	514	554	747	1,086

Table 30: The number of development and monitoring cases treated by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage between 2008 and 2014 (Source: SCH)

2014 saw the largest increase recorded in the development-related caseload of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage to date, with an overall increase of 339 cases seeing increases in caseload in every category. As per 2013, the bulk of this increase was due to a significant increase (55%) in the number of cases conducted in consultation with MEPA. This continues the upward trend noted in 2012 in the number of individual cases requiring the expertise of the Superintendence (see Chart 23).

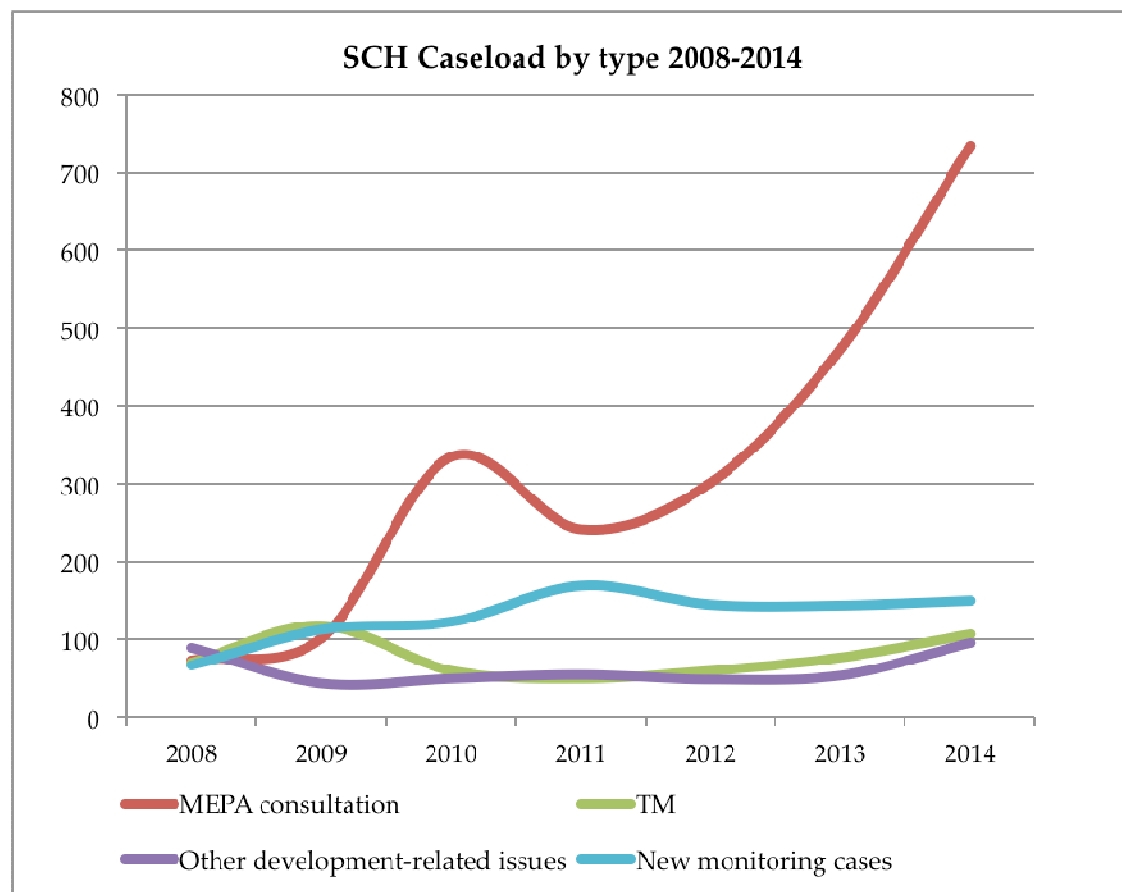


Chart 23: SCH caseload graph for 2008-2014 (Source: SCH)

Out of the 735 MEPA consultation cases, 30 specifically related to technical consultations on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), an identical number to 2013. Increases in the caseload were also noted in cases relating to Transport Malta cases with an increase of 39.4% over 2013 registered. Transport Malta cases mostly involve requests for trenching works in archaeologically sensitive areas.

A significant increase of 79.2% was noted in other development-related issues. Whilst categories for 2014 have been redrawn (see below), thus making comparison to previous years problematic, the overall pattern is clear.

A detailed breakdown of other development-related issues is presented in Table 31.

Case Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Enforcement Issues	21	11	20	13	18
Environment & Planning Commission	-	-	-	-	33
Direct consultations with 3 rd parties	19	24	16	23	38
Information requests	9	2	1	-	-
Pre-Application consultation		17	11	17	6

Table 31: The number of other development-related cases treated by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage between 2010 and 2014 (Source: SCH)

New monitoring cases in 2014 amounted to 150, a small increase from 2013 (144). It should be noted that these represent only new cases for any given year, with the actual number of monitoring cases for a particular year also including those that have carried over from the previous year. However, the actual number of new monitoring cases initiated in a specific year is a more accurate indicator of trends. In this manner possible duplication of figures resulting from monitoring cases relating to large projects spilling across multiple years is avoided.

Development-related cases may be identified as requiring monitoring when the area where development is to take place is considered archaeologically sensitive. The Superintendence issues Terms of Reference to guide interventions on sites that are subject to monitoring. Terms of Reference are specific in nature and are developed to address individual archaeological situations as may arise. Several Terms of Reference may therefore relate to one development case. This is particularly the case when discoveries are made and need to be investigated further or when large projects are managed in different work phases.

The caseload of the Superintendence must also be seen in the light of major national projects. It is estimated that these amount to approximately 10% of the cases referred to the Superintendence by MEPA. A typical major project involves a mixture of infrastructural, restoration and land redevelopment issues. The review of these cases by the Superintendence often extend to include consultations with interested national bodies, such as Transport Malta, the Grand Harbour Regeneration Committee, Works Division, Heritage Malta and NGOs. Other interested Ministries and Departments also contribute towards the consultation process.

Some of the major, new project proposals assessed by the Superintendence in 2014 are listed below:

Site at	Project Description
Site at Triq il-Miratur, Post of Castille, Triq Il-Mandragg, Vittoriosa (Birgu)	Trenching works for the repaving and the laying of new, underground services throughout Birgu's historic centre – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture and potential archaeological remains.
Site at Fortizza Sant Anglu, Vittoriosa	Restoration of the facades of various historic fortifications and other structures in the Upper Level of Fort St. Angelo – assessment of possible impact on a major national monument.
Site at Oncology Centre Car Park, B'Kara Bypass, Msida, B'Kara Bypass, Birkirkara	Proposed parking provision of 65 cars for the New Oncology Hospital – assessment of archaeological risk.

Site at Erin Serracino Inglott, Girls Secondary School, Triq Alessandra, Cospicua (Bormla)	Extension and upgrading of existing school facilities – assessment of impact on Cottonera Fortifications.
Site at British Building at Dock 1, Ix-Xatt Ta' Bormla, Cospicua (Bormla)	Restoration of external facades of the historic British building at Dock 1, Bormla
Site at Dock Gate House, Misraħ Gavino Gulia c/w, Triq Ix- Xatt Ta' Bormla, Cospicua (Bormla)	Change of use of existing stores to a police station, including minor internal and external alterations – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
European Borders Fund (EBF) 2013 - Construction of a Rapid Launching and Ancillary Facilities for AFM Maritime Squadron, Hay Wharf	Construction of a Rapid Launching and Ancillary Facilities for AFM Maritime Squadron, Hay Wharf – assessment of impact on Floriana Fortifications.
Site at Il-Fortizza Ta' Ricasoli, Kalkara	Restoration of Fort Ricasoli including the historical bastion walls, parapet walls and superior slopes, gun emplacements, ditches, ravelins, caponiers, counterscarps, glacis and outer works, salley ports, chapel, barrack blocks, polveristas and underground structures – assessment of possible impact on major national monument.
Ricasoli Port Facilities, Triq Ir-Rinella, Kalkara,	Upgrading of existing Ricasoli Port Facility consisting of the construction of a new boiler house and the dismantling of the existing boiler house and upgrading of oil and water treatment facilities, construction of ancillary stores, workshops and offices – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
Site at Triq Ħal Safi, Triq San Ġwann, Triq Il-Fdal Paleokristjani, Kirkop	Demolish existing building and construction of a new Girls' Secondary School – assessment of possible impact on archaeological remains and rural heritage.
Villa Francia, Triq Preziosi, Triq Preziosi Sqaq Nru. 2, Lija	Change of use of part of Villa Francia estate to visitor's centre - class 2b, restoration of internal and external walls in area to be effected by the change of use, restoration of the front boundary wall and paving of part of lane in front of side entrance with natural paving material – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
Site at St.Vincent De Paul Residence, St.Francis Wards, 3 & 4, Triq L-Ingiered, Luqa	Alterations and refurbishment of St. Francis Wards 3 & 4 – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
Site at Kitchen Block, St. Vincent de Paule, Triq L- Imgieret, Luqa	Demolition and construction of kitchen at ground floor, dismantling, relocating and reinstating of chimney & dismantling and re-instatement of 2 bridges – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
Rużar Briffa Complex, Sptar San Vincent de Paule, Triq l-Imgieret, Luqa	Refurbishment, alterations and extensions of health care facilities at Rużar Briffa Complex – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
Site at Enemalta Tunnel, Site from Ħal-Far Ind Estate To Ħal Kirkop DC & site near Ħal Kirkop off to existing shaft in new street off, Vjal L-Avjazzjoni, Luqa	Excavation of underground tunnel for the provision of electricity cables – assessment of possible impact on possible archaeological remains.
Site at Marsa/Paola Junction, Vjal Santa Luċija, Vjal Sir Paul Boffa, Triq Garibaldi, Triq Aldo Moro, Triq il-Labour, Triq Ħal Qormi, Industrial	Upgrading of ten-t junction including the shifting of existing carriageway, demolition of buildings and upgrading of existing road infrastructure together with the provision of car parking and landscaping – assessment of possible impact on potential archaeological

Estate, Marsa	remains.
Site at Marsa Power Station, Triq Belt il-Hażna / Il-Moll Tal- Pont / Moll Tal-Knisja, Sqaq Sannat, Marsa	To decommission, dismantle and demolish Marsa power station – assessment of possible impact on archaeological remains.
Site at Delimara Power Station, Triq il-Power Station, Marsaxlokk	Construction of jetty and ancillary facilities – assessment of possible impact on maritime archaeological impact.
Site at Ta' Bistra Catacombs, Areas B & C, Triq il-Missjunarji Maltin, Triq Francesco Napuljun Tagliaferro, Mosta	Construction of an enclosed walkway for the viewing of the catacombs in area B (field) and a shelter with reception facilities in area C (quarry)
Site at Francesco Fenech, Triq Valletta, Mosta	To carry out change of use from existing factories to supermarket involving demolition of existing structures – assessment of possible impact on potential archaeological remains.
Site at Maria Addolorata Cemetery, Tal-Ħorr, Paola	To carry out excavation works and construct 2,880 graves and adjacent charnel houses together with the construction of periphery boundary wall, new steel entrance gates and creation of links between existing cemetery and new extension – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
Site at Sir Luigi Preziosi School, Triq Falaise c/w Jum Pembroke, Triq Sant Andrija, St. Andrews, Pembroke	Demolition of classrooms and construction of new facilities to incorporate a sports school – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture.
Site at, Kan Pullicino Girls Secondary School, Triq Kola Xara / Triq Ferris /, College Street, Rabat	Construction of a new hall, classrooms and laboratories and related facilities, demolition of buildings and internal alterations – assessment of possible impact on archaeological remains.
Site at St. Paul's Catacombs Triq Sant Agatha / Triq il-Katacombi /, Riebu Well Street Alley No. 3, Rabat	Proposed new visitors experience at the St. Paul's Catacombs including an interpretation centre. Exit building, children's pavilion, information pods and general landscaping works – assessment of impacts on major archaeological monument.
Roadworks in Misraħ il-Parroċċa and various streets, Rabat	Extension of repaving and trenching works in Triq Santa Rita and area around Kappella ta' San Katald – assessment of possible impact on archaeological remains.
Site at St. George's Bay Hotel, Ix-Xatt ta' San Ġorġ, San Ġiljan, Malta and adjacent properties	Demolition of existing structures and construction major hotel and commercial complexes, including multi-accommodation, commercial area, offices, a language school, villas and parking – assessment of Environmental Impact Assessment in view of possible architecture and archaeological impacts.
Site at (Tunnel 1) Triq L-Ortolan San Ġwann to Triq Emmanuele Decelis, Pembroke	To amend route of tunnel – assessment of possible impact on potential archaeological remains.

Site at 475, Carmel House, Swan Laundry, Triq il-Kbira San Ġużepp c/w, Triq Il-Kanun, Santa Venera	Demolition of existing buildings (retaining facade of house) and construction of office premises on 3 floors, a penthouse floor, 2 underlying basement levels and the formation of an underground tunnel link with the BOV Centre – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture and potential archaeological remains.
Site at Palazzo Parisio, Merchants Street c/w, Triq Melita, Valletta	Replacement of dangerous concrete roofs at 2nd floor level, increase in height of 2nd floor level by 1.3m and introduction of an intermediate level at 2nd floor level
Site at Mediterrean Conference Centre, Triq it-Tramuntana c/w, Triq Il-Mediterran, Belt Valletta	To restore the timber ceiling in the main hall of the Sacra Infermeria – assessment of restoration proposal on major national monument.
Site at Gozo General Hospital, Triq Ġhajj Qatet, Victoria	To extend part of existing structure for use as orthopaedic ward – assessment of possible impact on potential archaeological remains.
Site at, Reservior Ċittadella, It-Telgħa Tal-Belt, Victoria	Proposed new visitors' centre for Cittadella – assessment of possible impact on historic architecture and on potential archaeological remains.
Site at 'Piazza San Frangisk', Victoria	Embellishment and repaving of Pjazza San Frangisk – assessment of possible impact on archaeological remains.

APPENDIX 1

Cultural Heritage Entities: Monthly distribution for events organised in 2014							
Agrarian feast		Commemoration day		Crafts		Cultural Visits & Open Days	
Month	Events	Month	Events	Month	Events	Month	Events
January	-	January	-	January	-	January	1
February	-	February	-	February	-	February	3
March	-	March	-	March	-	March	5
April	-	April	1	April	1	April	2
May	-	May	-	May	-	May	4
June	-	June	-	June	-	June	3
July	-	July	-	July	-	July	2
August	-	August	-	August	-	August	1
September	-	September	1	September	1	September	4
October	-	October	1	October	-	October	3
November	-	November	1	November	1	November	2
December	-	December	1	December	-	December	3
TOTAL	0	TOTAL	5	TOTAL	3	TOTAL	33

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Dance	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	1
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	1

Table 5

Drama	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	1
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	1

Table 6

Film	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	0

Table 7

Gastronomy	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	1
July	-
August	-
September	1
October	-
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	3

Table 8

Heritage Exhibition (Organised)	
Month	Events
January	4
February	-
March	1
April	1
May	-
June	1
July	-
August	1
September	2
October	5
November	1
December	1
TOTAL	17

Table 9

Heritage Exhibition (Hosted Locally)	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	2
October	3
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	7

Table 10

Heritage Exhibition (Hosted Abroad)	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	1
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	1

Table 11

Heritage Trail	
Month	Events
January	1
February	2
March	2
April	5
May	5
June	1
July	7
August	2
September	6
October	10
November	1
December	1
TOTAL	43

Table 12

Historical re-enactment	
Month	Events
January	1
February	1
March	1
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	5

Table 13

Literature	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	1
August	1
September	2
October	-
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	6

Table 14

Music	
Month	Events
January	1
February	2
March	1
April	1
May	2
June	1
July	2
August	1
September	4
October	-
November	3
December	3
TOTAL	21

Table 15

Public Lecture/Special Programme Activities	
Month	Events
January	4
February	7
March	11
April	5
May	6
June	6
July	1
August	-
September	6
October	9
November	8
December	5
TOTAL	68

Table 16

Visual Arts Exhibition	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	2
October	1
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	4

Table 17

Other cultural events	
Month	Events
January	1
February	1
March	4
April	3
May	1
June	3
July	2
August	1
September	2
October	1
November	1
December	5
TOTAL	25

Table 18

Non-direct Cultural Activities	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	0

Table 19

Tables 1-19: Monthly distribution of events organised by Cultural Heritage Entities for different event types (Source: SCH)

Cultural Heritage Entities: Target audiences for events organised in 2014					
Type of Event	Children and Youths	Families	Senior Citizens	Other Audiences	Totals
Agrarian feast	-	-	-	-	-
Commemoration day	-	1	4	-	5
Crafts	1	-	-	2	3
Cultural visits & Open Days	-	1	-	32	33
Dance	-	-	-	1	1
Drama	-	-	-	1	1
Film	-	-	-	-	-
Gastronomy	-	3	-	-	3
Heritage exh. (organised)	-	-	-	17	17
Heritage exh. (hosted locally)	-	-	-	7	7
Heritage exh. (hosted abroad)	-	-	-	1	1
Heritage trail	1	25	5	12	43
Historical re-enactment	-	3	-	2	5
Literature	-	-	2	4	6
Music	-	6	3	12	21
Public Lecture/Special events	1	4	11	52	68
Visual arts exhibition	-	2	-	2	4
Other cultural events	4	3	1	17	25
Non-direct Cultural Activities	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	7	48	26	162	243

Table 20: Target audiences for events organised by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2014 (Source: SCH)

Cultural Heritage Entities: Number of Events, Schools and Pupils (2014)			
Month	No. of Events	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
January	8	7	289
February	9	13	440
March	15	44	1446
April	14	21	874
May	16	21	964
June	5	6	211
July	14	66	1751
August	12	105	2113
September	9	58	1215
October	7	12	656
November	19	41	2886
December	5	10	550
TOTALS	133	404	13395

Table 21: Number of events, schools and pupils involved in events by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2014 (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Monthly distribution for events organised in 2013 (excluding school events)

Agrarian feast	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	-
April	2
May	2
June	2
July	1
August	1
September	-
October	-
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	10

Table 22

Commemoration Day	
Month	Events
January	1
February	4
March	2
April	9
May	6
June	2
July	7
August	3
September	9
October	4
November	4
December	7
TOTAL	58

Table 23

Crafts	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	2
July	1
August	1
September	1
October	1
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	8

Table 24

Cultural Visits/Open	
Month	Events
January	4
February	6
March	5
April	9
May	4
June	7
July	3
August	6
September	6
October	7
November	4
December	5
TOTAL	66

Table 25

Dance	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	2
October	-
November	-
December	1
TOTAL	3

Table 26

Drama	
Month	Events
January	1
February	-
March	5
April	1
May	-
June	1
July	2
August	1
September	-
October	1
November	-
December	5
TOTAL	17

Table 27

Film	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	1
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	1

Table 28

Gastronomy	
Month	Events
January	1
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	-
August	6
September	4
October	2
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	15

Table 29

Heritage exhibition	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	1
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	1
November	1
December	1
TOTAL	4

Table 30

Heritage trail	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	1
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	1
November	1
December	1
TOTAL	5

Table 31

Historical re-enactment	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	2
May	2
June	3
July	2
August	1
September	2
October	2
November	-
December	1
TOTAL	15

Table 32

Literature	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	2
July	1
August	-
September	-
October	1
November	1
December	1
TOTAL	7

Table 33

Music	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	3
June	-
July	6
August	5
September	5
October	5
November	1
December	12
TOTAL	37

Table 34

Public Lecture/Special Programme Activities	
Month	Events
January	1
February	3
March	-
April	1
May	1
June	4
July	2
August	3
September	2
October	-
November	4
December	2
TOTAL	23

Table 35

Visual Arts Exhibition	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	1
July	1
August	1
September	-
October	-
November	1
December	1
TOTAL	7

Table 36

Other Cultural Events	
Month	Events
January	3
February	16
March	7
April	12
May	8
June	9
July	3
August	2
September	3
October	5
November	3
December	22
TOTAL	93

Table 37

Non-Direct Cultural Activities	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	1
April	2
May	4
June	3
July	-
August	1
September	3
October	1
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	15

Table 38

Tables 22-38: Monthly distribution of events organised by Local Council for different event types – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Town-twinning initiatives in 2014 (excluding school events)				
Type of Event	With another locality in Malta/Gozo	With a locality in another country	Sole initiative by Local Council	Totals
Agrarian feast	0	0	10	10
Commemoration day	0	1	57	58
Crafts	0	0	8	8
Cultural Visits/Open Days	1	0	65	66
Dance	0	0	3	3
Drama	0	0	17	17
Film	0	0	1	1
Gastronomy	0	0	15	15
Heritage exhibition	0	0	4	4
Heritage trail	0	0	5	5
Historical re-enactment	0	1	14	15
Literature	0	0	7	7
Music	0	0	37	37
Public Lecture/Special Programme Activities	0	1	22	23
Visual Arts Exhibition	0	0	7	7
Other cultural events	0	1	92	93
Non-direct	1	0	14	15
TOTALS	2	4	378	384

Table 39: Town-twinning initiatives by Local Councils in 2014 – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Target audiences for events organised in 2014 (excluding school events)					
Type of Event	Children and Youths	Families	Senior Citizens	Other Audiences	Totals
Agrarian feast	0	10	0	0	10
Commemoration day	0	48	1	9	58
Crafts	3	4	0	1	8
Cultural Visits/Open	0	51	14	1	66
Dance	0	3	0	0	3
Drama	1	16	0	0	17
Film	0	1	0	0	1
Gastronomy	0	13	0	2	15
Heritage exhibition	0	3	0	1	4
Heritage trail	0	4	1	0	5
Historical re-enactment	0	13	0	2	15
Literature	0	7	0	0	7
Music	2	30	0	5	37
Public Lecture/Special Programme Activities	2	11	4	6	23
Visual Arts Exhibition	0	5	0	2	7
Other cultural events	11	71	2	9	93
Non-direct	2	5	1	7	15
TOTALS	21	295	23	45	384

Table 40: Target audiences for events organised by Local Councils in 2014 – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Number of Attendees 2014 (excluding school events)		
Type of Event	Attendees	
	PAID Admissions	FREE Admissions
Agrarian feast	0	16450
Commemoration day	0	18765
Crafts	0	3704
Cultural Visits/Open Days	2330	8582
Dance	0	1150
Drama	725	3403
Film	0	100
Gastronomy	0	17550
Heritage exhibition	0	3585
Heritage trail	0	2920
Historical re-enactment	0	47600
Literature	0	715
Music	730	22400
Public Lecture/Special Programme Activities	0	5105
Visual Arts Exhibition	0	3000
Other cultural events	1792	141323
Non-direct	102	959
TOTALS	5679	302990

Table 41: Number of attendees to events organised by Local Councils in 2014 – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Number of Events, Schools and Pupils in 2014 (excluding general public events)			
Month	No. of Events	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
January	0	0	0
February	0	0	0
March	0	0	0
April	1	2	200
May	1	1	100
June	1	1	140
July	2	3	105
August	1	1	50
September	0	0	0
October	1	20	2000
November	2	2	35
December	3	16	2355
TOTALS	12	46	4985

Table 42: Number of events, schools and pupils involved in events by Local Councils in 2014 – excluding general public events (Source: SCH)

TV Station	Programme / Feature	Description	Frequency
Public Broadcasting Services	Ghawdex illum	Since its inception in October 1988, Ghawdex illum has regularly featured the sights and sounds of Gozo. History and architecture, arts and culture, customs and lifestyle, the magical natural environment and personalities hailing from Malta`s sister island residing in Malta or abroad will continue to feature regularly in this year round weekly regional programme	Once weekly with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Malta u lil hinn minnha	Malta u lil Hinn Minnha provides the audiences with a varied selection of high quality features which aim to bring out the best of the Maltese identity. Importance is given to features that inform audiences about Malta`s natural environment, agriculture and fisheries, the historical and architectural heritage present at practically every corner of the islands, traditional dishes and the way these are cooked and presented.	Once weekly with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Madwarna	MADWARNA is a series of shorts presented by artist and TV veteran Salvu Mallia. Taking viewers on a journey around places of interest in Malta and Gozo, the programme is a mix of stand-up comedy and cultural appreciation.	Once weekly with 6 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Bijografiji	Bijografiji narrates the eventful lives of the well known and the random street fellow whilst captivating scholars and laymen alike. It is also a point of reference for students and researchers	28 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Mattia	Mattia will take audiences on a journey through Mattia Preti`s life focusing on the forty years he spent in Malta. It will feature historians and critics` insights into the baroque artist`s life and work.	13 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Twelid il-Kelma	Focusing on the development of language, Twelid il-Kelma will explore the etymology of words and why they are lost in current culture and use. It examines the social and economic implications of word choice and engages in the historical value of particular	Once weekly with several repeats

		words.	
Public Broadcasting Services	It-triq	It-Triq presents short features about particular streets in the Maltese islands, helping audiences appreciate details that they would not otherwise notice.	Once Weekly with several repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Pellikola	Pellikola focuses on the local film industry juxtaposing the history of film production in Malta to contemporary industry trends and commissions.	13 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	L-irkant	L-Irkant focuses on the world of antiques and auctions ... a world which fascinates whoever comes across it for a multitude of reasons. It will also narrates the story behind every piece of art, further enriched by the drama created during the actual auction. L-Irkant also follows the process of restoration giving the opportunity to the viewers to get their antiques and get them valuated.	26 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Tuffihat Migduma	Featuring book reviews and interviews with authors, Tuffihat Migduma is presented by John Demanuele. The hidden stories behind the book covers will be related by the authors as they discuss their work and future projects.	Once weekly with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Mill-Imhazen tal-festa	A programme about the Maltese Village Feast. The programme will take us to a particular village feast and will explain about the preparation and involvement of the village people.	13 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Taht l-art	Follow DJ Toby and professional diver Jason Fabri as they take on the challenge of exploring unusual - and at times dangerous - underground locations. Popular lore speculates on the existence of hidden underground installations, caves and tunnels. Taht l-Art may provide some surprising answers.	13 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	L-ewwel Gwerra Dinjija	A foreign documentary about World War I translated and narrated in Maltese.	5 programmes with 2 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Is-Sajf ma Salv	Salvu Mallia takes the audience	13 programmes

		around the Maltese most famous summer sports and goes into details about the life, habits and traditions of the past	with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Il-Gwerra l-Kbira	The First World War was intended to be the War to end all Wars. A hundred years later, PBS will be joining the rest of the Europe to commemorate this event through an innovative experience. The events leading to this War will be reconstructed through a series of interviews with history lecturers and graduates from the University of Malta. Supported by dramatized feature documentary, they will explore and explain the events that lead to the war and look into that social, political and economic impact this War had on Malta.	13 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Valletta	Valletta - A city of contrasts, history, lifestyle, people, design, diversity, entertainment and European Capital of Culture 2018. Valletta - Ilwien ta' Belt is a 30 minute documentary series that portrays the Capital City from different facets as it gears up for 2018 and beyond. It takes us on an exciting discovery of the riches within its walls, now open to the world. It's the Valletta that was, that is, and what we dream it will be.	26 programmes with 5 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Nisga Maltija	A five minute feature about Maltese traditions and Culture.	13 programmes with several repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Meander	An Art, Culture and Heritage documentative and review programme. Meander offers viewers a visually fast-paced and fresh format, with an encompassing approach to the creative make-up in all aspects of the Maltese society. The programme will act as a beacon of the weekly appointments enriching the cultural calendar.	26 programmes with 4 repeats
Public Broadcasting Services	Mixja ta' Poplu	Mixja ta' Poplu presents an analytical approach of the significance of Maltese independence, the making of a young republic, its commitment towards peaceful dialogue	13 episodes with 4 repeats

		amongst Mediterranean partners and its European vocation. Mixja ta' poplu' features interviews with those who participated in the historical changes of the past fifty years.	
Public Broadcasting Services	Cultural Events	Several Cultural Events were aired during 2014, including the Jazz Festival of 2013, Ghanafest 2013 and many other local performances that were recorded with PBS outside broadcasting unit.	Once weekly for 26 weeks with one repeat

Table 43: Television programmes aired on national television stations in 2014

Ref	Property	Locality	Guardian	Year
1	Qalet Marku Tower	Naxxar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
2	Ghallis Tower	Naxxar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
3	Red Tower (aka Sta Agatha Tower)	Mellieha	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
4	Wignacourt Tower	San Pawl il-Bahar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
5	Mamo Tower	Maraskala	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
6	Santa Maria Tower	Ghajnsielem	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
7	Dwejra Tower	San Lawrenz	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
8	Santa Maria Battery	Ghajnsielem	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
9	Msida Bastion Cemetery	Floriana	Din l-Art Helwa	2003 (Renewed 2013)
10	Lascaris War Rooms	Valletta	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	2009
11	WWII shelter at 25, Britannia Sqr	Tarxien	Tarxien Local Council	2009
12	WWII Shelter at Sta Ubaldesca Str	Paola	Fondazzjoni Wirt Paola	2010
13	Couvre Porte Barracks at Vittoriosa (10 rooms at lower level) and underlying WWII shelter	Vittoriosa	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	2011
14	Our Lady of Victory Church	Valletta	Din l-Art Helwa	2011
15	Wied iż-Żurrieq Tower	Żurrieq	Din l-Art Helwa	2013

Table 44: List of signed Guardianship Deeds by end 2014 (Source: SCH)

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