

24-26 September 2025

Valletta, Malta

EUROPEAN HERITAGE HEADS FORUM

19TH ANNUAL MEETING

EUROPEAN
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FORUM



SOVRINTENDENZA
TAL-PATRIMONJU KULTURALI
SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE



24-26 September 2025

Valletta, Malta

Challenges and Insights into Sustainable Development and Archaeology in Malta:

*compatibility of the
Convention for the Protection of the
Archaeological Heritage of Europe (revised)
(CoE, Valletta, 1992)
with Malta's Cultural Heritage Act, 2002 (as
amended)*

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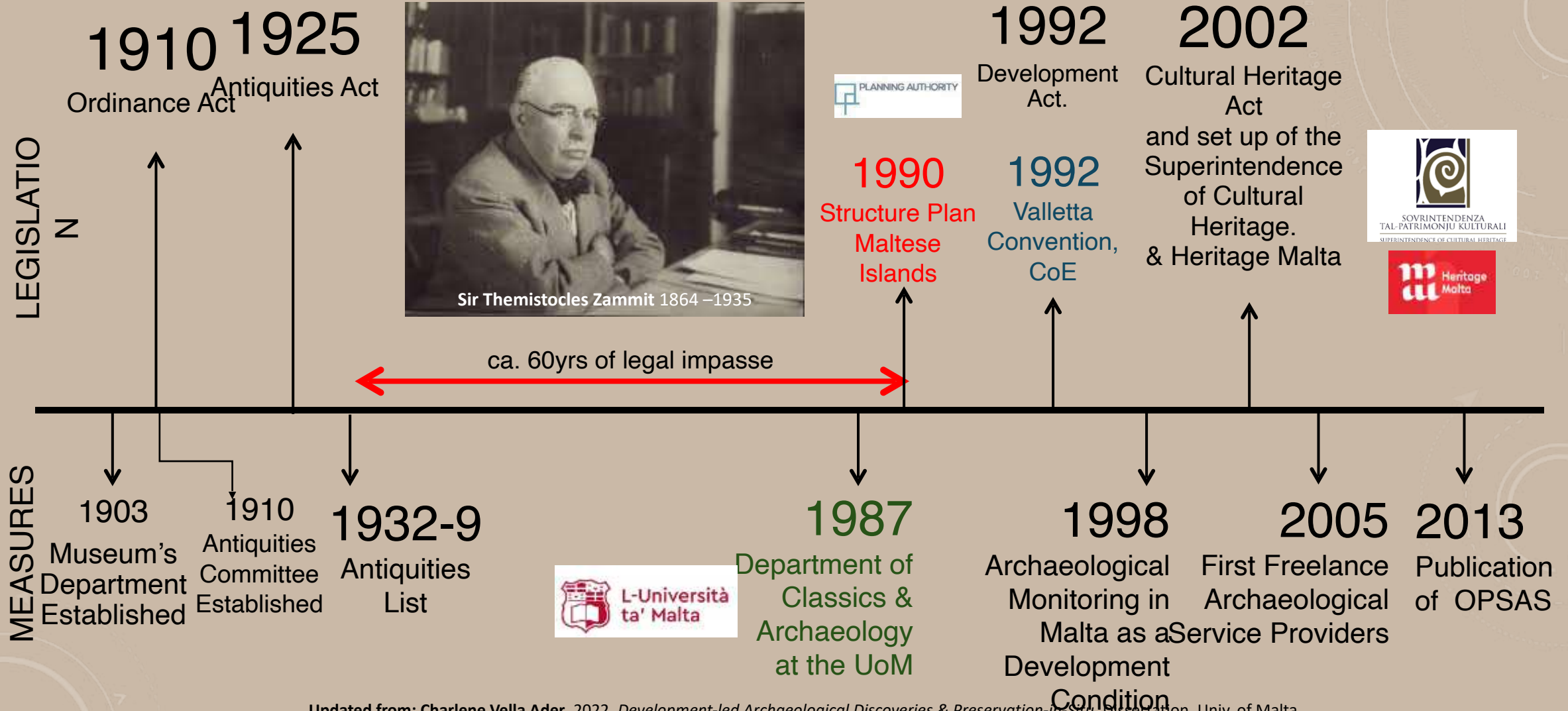
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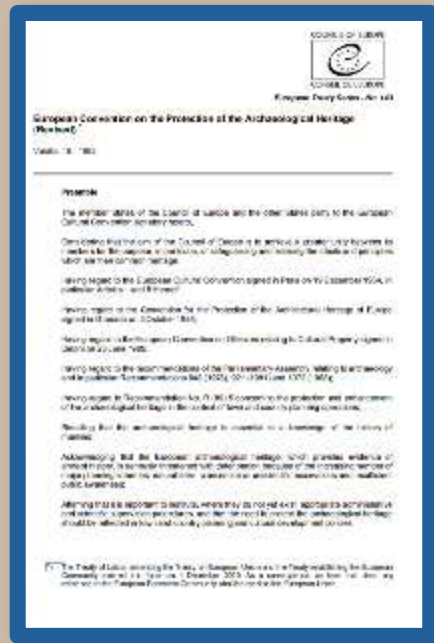
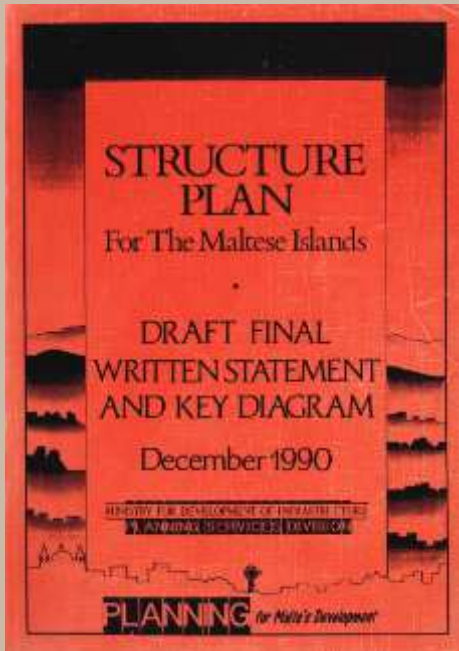


Cultural Heritage Legislation - Malta



How Preventive Archaeological measures were introduced in Malta.

Malta Policies & Legislation dovetailing with the Valletta Convention:
too much happening at the same time



1987 - *Circular 8/87*. UK, policy & procedure re development and archaeology. Replaced by PPG16 in 1990

1988 to 1991 - discussions to revise the London Convention of 1969

1990 City of York Council, University of York Archaeology Dept. & Ove Arup *York Development and Archaeology Study Report* published in 1991, largely founded on PPG16

1990 November - PPG16, UK

1990 December - *Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands, Malta*

1992 - *Valletta Convention, CoE = Polluter Pays Principle*

1998 - Development-led Archaeological Monitoring introduced in Malta by the Heritage Planning Unit of the Planning Authority in collaboration with the Museums Department.

<p>Valletta 1992 CoE Convention</p> <p>Key points highlighted</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage Act (Malta)</p> <p>Out of 75 clauses (subdivision of Articles), 71 are provided for in the CHA, 29 need to be addressed, and there are queries about 5 other clauses. Ref. Table further below</p>	<p>Comments</p> <p>Black = Procedures/Resources Blue = Action re Convention Red = Legal Amends</p>
<p>Definition of the archaeological heritage</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>1. The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study.</p> <p>2. To this end shall be considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs:</p> <p>i. the preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relation with the natural environment;</p> <p>ii. for which excavations or discoveries and other methods of research into mankind and the related environment are the main sources of information; and</p> <p>iii. which are located in any area within the jurisdiction of the Parties.</p> <p>3. The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context,</p>	<p>wrt VC Art.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA Art. ??? universality + history & science <p>wrt VC Art. 1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA Art. 3 addresses the cutoff date of fifty years for considering any object as cultural heritage existing "in Malta, including the territorial waters thereof, or in any other country, . . . " <p>wrt VC Art. 1.2.i</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA Art. ??? re natural environment/cultural landscape <p>wrt VC Art. 1.2.ii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA Art. ??? re methods of research/excavations CHA Art. ??? re natural environment/cultural landscape <p>wrt VC Art. 1.2.iii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA Art. ??? re territorial jurisdiction of State Party <p>wrt VC Art.1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHA Art. 2 – definitions for cultural heritage and archaeology includes the same elements mentioned in the VC, and more: "cultural heritage" means movable or immovable objects of artistic, architectural, historical, archaeological, ethnographic, palaeontological and geological importance and includes information or data relative to cultural heritage pertaining to Malta or to any other country. This includes archaeological, palaeontological or geological sites and deposits, human remains, landscapes, underwater and seascapes, groups of buildings, as well as scientific collections, collections of natural specimens and art objects, manuscripts, books, published material, archives, audio- 	<p>VC Art. 3 apart from the traditional ancient objects and "remains/ruins" the definition of archaeology, also includes: <i>The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.</i></p> <p>Malta's CHA is written and revised to avoid gender bias and uses "Humankind" instead of "mankind" as in the VC Preamble (1 instance) and Art.1.2 (3 instances).</p>

Comparative Analysis: Conventions & National Legislation

The CHA is compliant with international conventions and charters on cultural heritage management

Compatibility of the CHA with Conventions & Charters on Archaeology

Convention	Place	Date	Organisation	Malta Status
Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and 1 st Protocol and 2 nd Protocol	Hague	1954	UNESCO	Acceded July 2024, Entered into Force October 2024.
Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	Paris	1970	UNESCO	Ratified July 2024, Entered into Force October 2024.
Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Paris	1972	UNESCO	Accepted in 1978
Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	Paris	2001	UNESCO	Ratified in 2021
Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	Paris	2003	UNESCO	Ratified in 2017
Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects	Rome	1995	UNIDROIT	Note Verbale of Accession in June 2024, Awaiting legal amendments to enter into force .
Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	London	1969	Council of Europe	Signed in 1969, Ratified in 1971 and denounced in 1994 in favour of the Valletta Convention of 1992.
Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Granada	1985	Council of Europe	Signed and Ratified in 1990
Protection of the Archaeological Heritage	Valletta	1992, revised	Council of Europe	Signed in 1992 and Ratified in 1994
European Landscape Convention	Florence	2000	Council of Europe	Signed in 2000, Ratified in May, 2025. Entered into force on 1 st September 2025.
Value of Cultural Heritage for Society	Faro	2005	Council of Europe	In Progress
Offences relating to Cultural Property	Nicosia	2017	Council of Europe	In Progress

EU Dir. 2019/880 (import of CH):
 EU Dir 2014/60 (return of CH)
 EU Reg 116/2009 (export of CH)

Paris
 UNESCO
 1972
 World Heritage

Geneva
 UN 1949
 Human Rights
 during Armed
 Conflict

Nicosia
 CoE 2016
 Organised
 Crime,
 Terrorism, Illicit
 Trade

Rome
 UNIDROIT
 1995
 Illicit Trade,
 Private Law

Hague
 UNESCO
 1954
 War & Illicit
 Trade

Paris
 UNESCO
 1970
 Illicit trade

New Delhi
 London

VALLETTA
 A
 CoE 1992
 Archaeological
 Practice &
 Ethics

**Cultural
 Heritage
 Act**
 MALTA 2002

Paris
 UNESCO
 2001
 Underwater
 Archaeology

Lausanne
 ICOMOS 1990
 Protection &
 Management
 Archaeology

Florence
 CoE 2000
 Landscape

Sofia
 ICOMOS 1996
 Underwater
 Archaeology

War, Crime,
 Illicit Trade

Archaeological
 Practice &
 Ethics

Key Provisions of Malta's Cultural Heritage Act 2002 (as amended)

Purpose and legal framework

Up-to-Date

adopted from and repealed the 1925 Antiquities Act, periodically amended to keep up with modern demands on cultural heritage (latest in 2021)

Safeguarding Objective

To protect Malta's cultural heritage from damage, loss & harmful activities through dedicated safeguarding efforts and preserve it for future generations.

Regulation of Activities

impacting heritage to ensure responsible & sustainable conduct.

Scope and areas of application

Comprehensive Heritage Coverage

- movable & immovable heritage
- intangible heritage,
- land & underwater sites.
- All items over 50yrs.

Full Lifecycle Application

from discovery, through conservation to public awareness.

Regulatory

- SCH's Exclusive Right to Excavate.
- Mandatory Reporting of Discoveries.
- All moveable archaeological discoveries belong to the State.
- Control of Import & export

International Compliance

International Heritage Management

ensures Malta meets commitments and obligations

ensures cultural heritage is protected, preserved and managed for future generations

International Collaboration

to combat illicit trade and promote responsible archaeological practices worldwide.

Global Conservation Standards

Ensures documentation, enforces reporting and conservation standards

Empowering implementation

Set up the SCH as the regulator for surveillance, protection and preservation of cultural heritage

Set up HM as the managing operator of state-owned museums, heritage sites and collections.

Promoting Scientific Research

Sustainable Heritage Management

- Archaeology a material consideration in spatial planning
- Consultations
- Policy Integration

Public access, awareness, and participation

Promoting Public Access

Encouraging open access to heritage sites increases public appreciation and protects cultural assets.

Raising Awareness

Education initiatives foster understanding and respect for heritage preservation among communities.

Community Participation

Malta's laws support community involvement in heritage protection to align with international conventions.

An aerial view of an archaeological excavation site. The ground is covered with large, rectangular stone blocks, some of which are arranged in a grid pattern, suggesting a paved area or a foundation. Several workers are visible, some kneeling and working on the ground, others standing near a table. A metal table with various items on it is positioned in the middle ground. The background shows more of the site, including a large rock formation and some structures. The overall scene is one of active archaeological work.

**Assessment of
Compatibility & Synergy
Malta Archaeology Policies
with the
Valletta Convention**

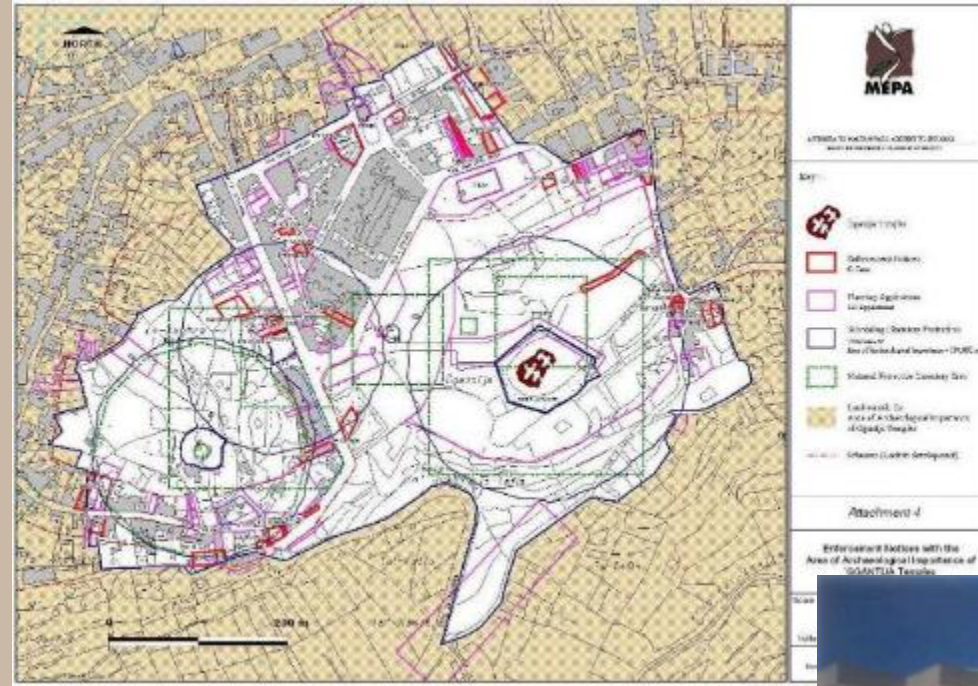
Structure Plan Policy ARC 1 -Landscape setting around

monuments

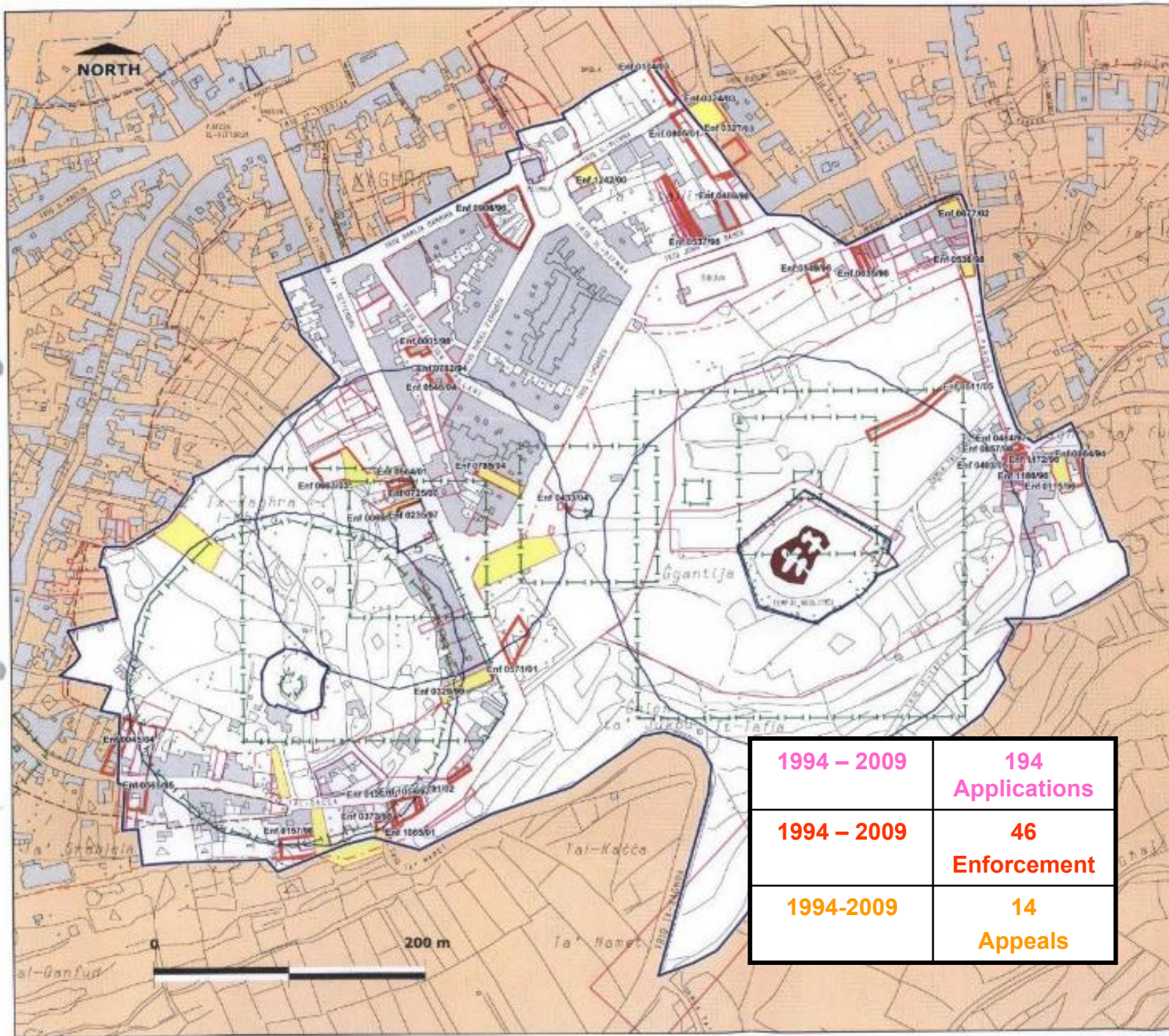
POLICY ARC 1:

In Local Plans for Rural Conservation Areas, the Planning Authority will identify and designate Areas and Sites of Archaeological Importance.

In Local Plans for urban areas, whether Urban Conservation Areas or not, the Planning Authority will identify and designate Sites of Archaeological Importance.



- **By 1994**, most of the surrounding areas of the sites protected under the Antiquities List were **already compromised by development**.
- **1994: the first time** in which **the natural setting** / the 'context', was included in the protection of monuments as provided by Structure Plan policies and the Development Planning Act, 1992.



AWTORITA' TA' MALTA DWAR L-AMBIENT U L-IPPLANJAR
MALTA ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING AUTHORITY

Key :-

-  Ggantija Temples
-  Enforcement Notices
41 Cases
-  Planning Applications
159 Applications
-  Scheduling (Statutory Protection)
Total area of
Area of Archaeological Importance = 281,000 m²
-  National Protective Inventory Sites
-  Land outside the
Area of Archaeological Importance
of Ggantija Temples
-  Schemes (Limit to development)
-  Planning Appeals against Enforcement
Notices or refusal of Development
Planning Applications/Scheduling

1994 – 2009	194 Applications
1994 – 2009	46 Enforcement
1994-2009	14 Appeals

Attachment 4

**Enforcement Notices with the
Area of Archaeological Importance of
GGANTIJA Temples**

Scale: Date: Map:
 February 2007 1
INDICATIVE ONLY
Not to be used for direct interpretation.

Structure Plan Policy ARC 2 - Archaeology Mitigation

in making the designations referred to in Policy ARC 1, the Planning Authority will give protection ratings as appropriate to local circumstances as follows:



Class A: **Top priority conservation.**

No development allowed which would adversely affect the natural setting of these monuments or sites.

A minimum buffer zone of at least 100m around the periphery of the site will be established.



Class B: **Very important to be preserved at all costs.**

Adequate measures to preclude any damage from immediate development.

= **Evaluation or Monitoring**



Class C: **Every effort must be made for preservation,**

but may be covered after proper investigation and documentation.

Provision for subsequent access shall be provided.



Class D: Type known from **numerous other examples.**

To be properly recorded and catalogued before covering or **destroying.**

Structure Plan Policy ARC 3 – Preventive Archaeology

ARC 3:

Applications for planning permission for development affecting important archaeological areas and sites, including areas and sites having such potential, will normally be **refused if there is an overriding case for preservation.**

Where there is no overriding case for preservation, development of such sites will not normally be permitted until **adequate opportunities** have been provided **for the recording and, where desirable, the excavation of such sites.**



Structure Plan Policies ARC 4 & 5 – Designation of Archaeological Sites

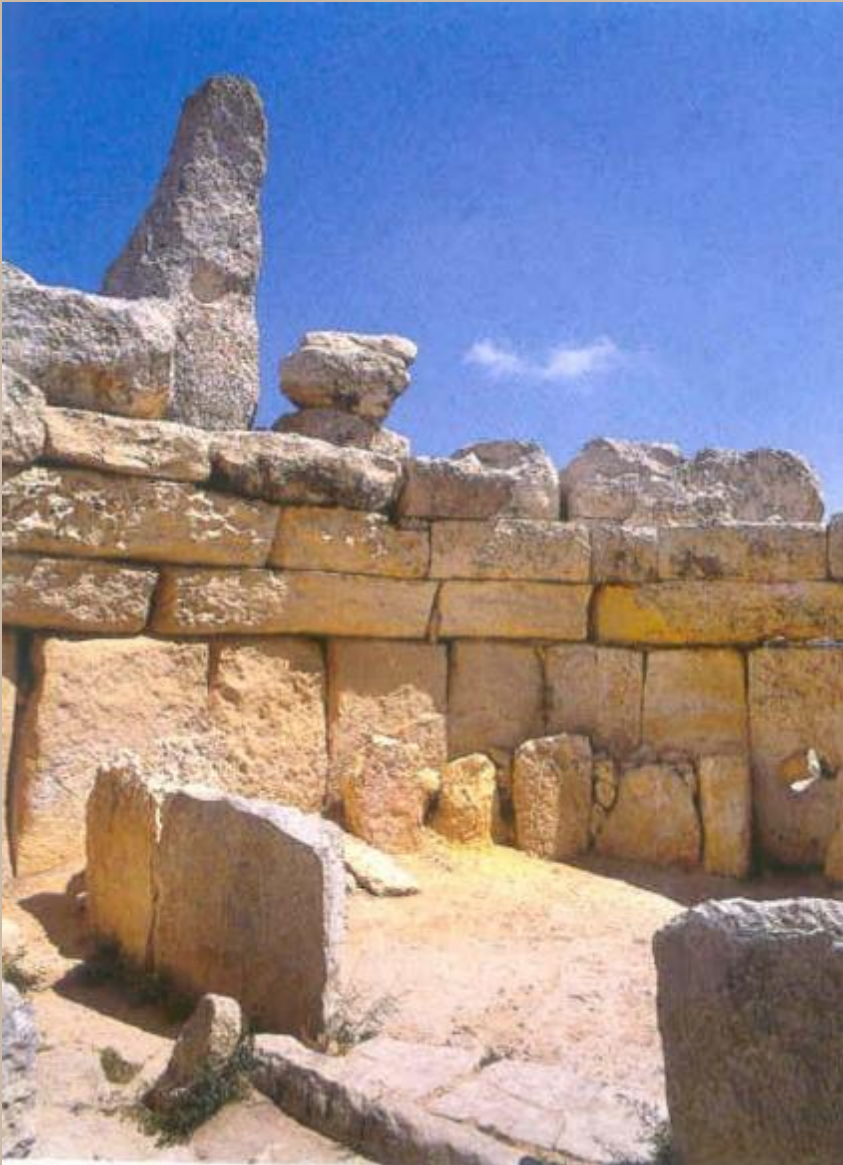
POLICY ARC 4:

As a matter of priority, the Planning Authority will designate Haġar Qim - Mnajdra and Ġgantija as an Area of Archaeological Importance.

POLICY ARC 5:

The Planning Authority will initiate investigations into the early designation of the following as Areas or Sites of Archaeological Importance:

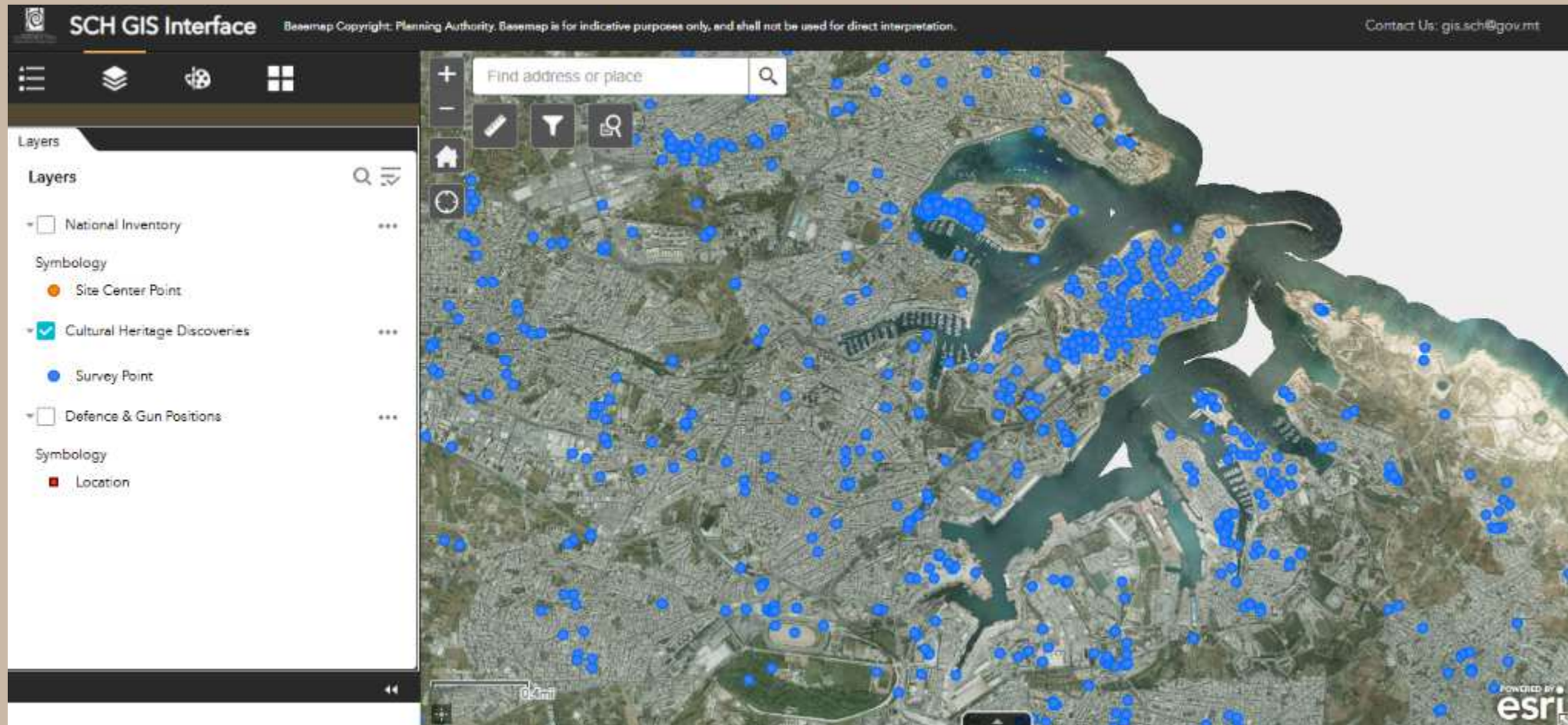
1. Il-Qiegħa (Baħrija Valley)
2. Bingemma Gap (Dwejra)
3. Ġebel Ciantar to Għar il-Kbir I/o Siggiewi
4. Għar Dalam area I/o Birżebbuġia.



Structure Plan Policies ARC 6 & 7 – Archaeology Inventory

POLICY ARC 6: In the interim period all sites recorded In the National Protective Inventory will be protected in accordance with Development Planning Act powers and by reference to the ratings given In Policy ARC 2.

POLICY ARC 7: The Planning Authority will adopt, maintain and extend the National Protective Inventory by initiating a programme of further Investigation of recorded categories.





ISKRIPZJONENZA
TAL-FATIMONJIJI KULTURALI
REGISTERED PROPERTY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

National Inventory of the Cultural Property of the Maltese Islands

NICPMI Inv. No. 00025

Date of Publication 16 December 2011

Property Name	Haġar Qim		
Address	N/A		
Town Name	Qrendi	Toponym	Ta' Haġar Qim
Property Owner	Government	Local Council	Qrendi
Guardianship Deed	No	Managing Body	Heritage Malta

Period	Prehistory (6th Millennium - 9th Century BC)		
Phase	Temple Period: Ġgantija (3600 - 3200 BC)		
Cultural Heritage Type & Value	Archaeological Architectural Scenic	Cultural Heritage Property Value Assessment	Outstanding
Property Function	Ritual	Conservation Area	AAI

Outline Description	Haġar Qim megalithic temple complex is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site
Property Description	Haġar Qim is located on a hill southeast of Malta overlooking the sea. The complex is made up of four megalithic structures including the main temple, the northern ruins, the complex to the east and a group of megaliths to the west. The main temple is dated to the Ġgantija phase (3600-3200 BC). It is characterized by a trilithon entrance, outer bench and orthostats. Its shape is still unclear since a doorway replaces the location of the end-apse or niche thus leaving the temple with a passage running through the middle of the complex. Also a series of chambers replace north-westerly apse all accessible through independent entrances. The northern ruins belong to a five-apse complex. Half the temple survived complete with orthostats whilst the other half could only be made out from the negative imprint left by removed orthostats. This temple is considered to be older than the main complex. The complex to the east is very irregular in shape and is non-conforming to other known complexes. Various investigations have been carried out at Haġar Qim. Starting with T.G. Vance in 1839, Haġar Qim was investigated by Malta's most renowned Archaeologist including Dr. A. A. Caruana in 1885, Sir Themistocles Zammit and T.E. Peet in 1909, and T. Ashby in 1910. The British School at Rome also carried out a campaign to survey the site and repair damage on the structures. These excavations revealed various important artefacts of which numerous statuettes, decorated pottery as well as bone remains belonging to sacrificial animals. In 2009, the Government of Malta concluded a project aimed at protecting the main temple from further erosion by constructing a protective shelter.

Scheduled by MEPA	Yes	Degree of Protection	Class A	G.N. No.	0241	G.N. Date	1997
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Recommended Bibliography	MEPA Scheduled Property Register Evans, J.D. (1971) <i>The Prehistoric Antiquities of the Maltese Islands: A Survey</i> , London: Athlone Press Trump D.H. (2002) <i>Malta- Prehistory and Temples</i> , Malta: Midsea Books Ltd
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Coordinates : Easting 49661 65177 Northing: Coordinates

Property Plan



Property Images



**How principles of the
Valletta Convention
are being
implemented in
Malta**



Planning Process & Archaeology

Consultations

- Building development & infrastructural works require a Planning permit
- statutory consultees (entities), incl. SCH.
- the public
- drafting of Local Plans & Policies
- on Planning Applications
- Public Hearings open to all, covered by the media
- Online Information = Accessibility, Transparency, Accountability

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage

- One of the 11 statutory consultees
- All applications (12,000+ p.a.)
- development within archaeologically sensitive sites, Scheduled property, World Heritage Sites, built heritage within UCAs, Schemes, ODZ, underwater.

*In accordance with regulation 8(3) of L.N. 514 of 2010, if you have **not replied within 30 days** of the date of receipt of this letter, the Malta Environment and Planning Authority will consider that you have **no objection** to the development proposed.*

- Permit Conditions
- Monitoring, Enforcement, Penalties.

Environmental Impact Assessments

- Criteria (EPA 1991, Regs 2001)
- Developer funded
- accredited consultants with expertise in the subject matter
- Cultural Heritage is one of the topics.

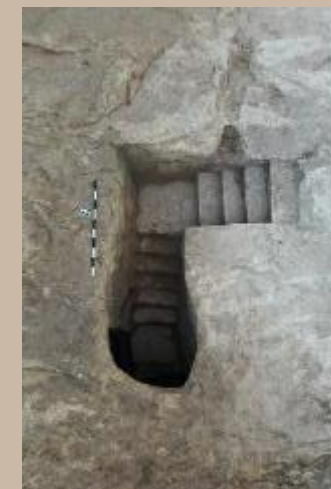
Heritage Impact Assessments (UNESCO 2022, Malta 2023)

- For WHS
- Criteria (UNESCO/ICOMOS)
- Addresses visual and physical impacts.

Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring

Regulated by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage:

- **Register** of Archaeological Service Providers (ASP)
 - Archaeologists: Qualifications, Experience, Ethics, Probation
 - Support and get Direction/Supervision from SCH
 - Compliance & Discipline
- **Operating Procedures & Standards** for Archaeological Services (OPSAS)
<https://schmalta.mt/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/4.3-OPSAS-document.pdf>
- **Terms of Reference:** pre-development Evaluation/post permit Monitoring
- **SCH Supervision** of development-led archaeological evaluation/monitoring
- **Mitigations** measures
- **Documentation**
- **Preventive** archeological excavations
- **Amendments** of plans to accommodate discoveries
- **Clearance Certificate** for completion of archaeological monitoring
- **Compliance** (Fines, Compensation)



Infringements / non-compliance with archaeological monitoring conditions. Level 1A (minimum) to Level 3C (maximum)

References:

- ISO31000:2018 (Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines) especially the matrix of range of risks
- Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private works. UNESCO, 19 November 1968. http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13085&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html accessed 30 April 2021
- Greening taxes - applying polluter pays principle in practice https://ec.europa.eu/info/technical-support-instrument-2022-flagships-support-projects_en accessed 23 -08-21

ISO 31000:2018 (previously 2009) Risk Management Standard
5x5 Risk Matrix Example

Impact
How severe would the outcomes be if the risk occurred?

Probability
How likely is the risk to occur?

	Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Significant 3	Major 4	Severe 5
5 Almost Certain	Medium 5	High 10	Very High 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
4 Likely	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very High 16	Extreme 20
3 Moderate	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	Very High 15
2 Unlikely	Very Low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
1 Rare	Very Low 1	Very Low 2	Low 3	Medium 4	Medium 5

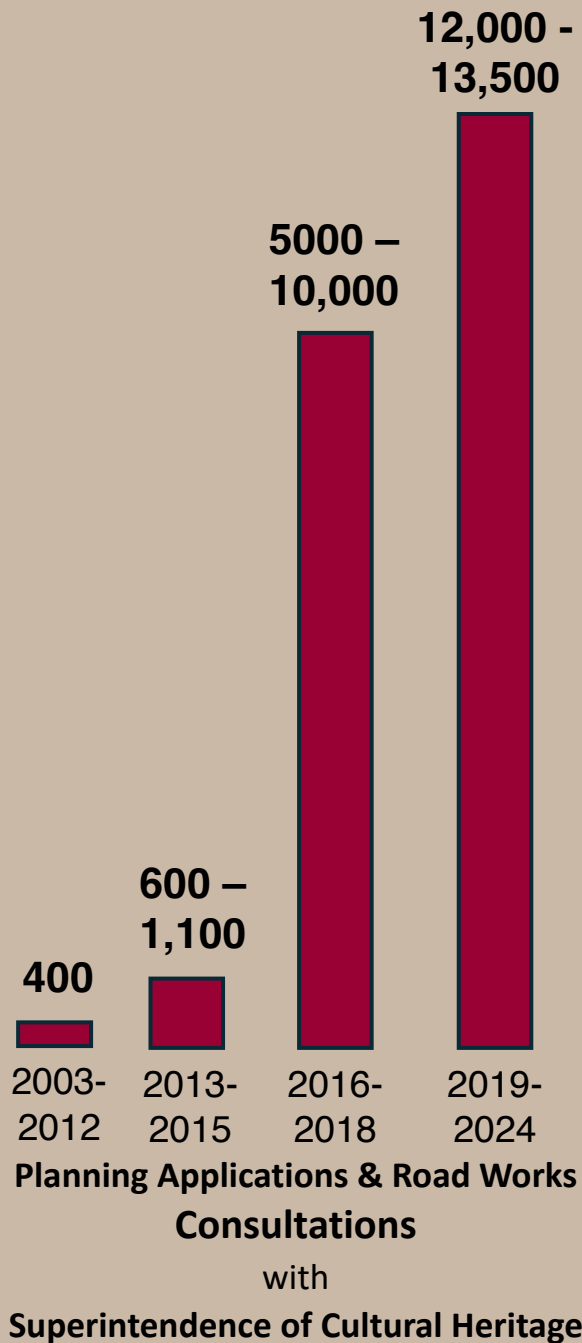
EN 17652:2022 – Assessment & monitoring of archaeological deposits
for preservation in situ
Mitigation Matrix

Supersedes EN 17652:2012

Table 2.2 – Mitigation (RC) matrix description of risk of loss

Level of preservation preservation condition	SP 4 Excellent	SP 3 Good	SP 2 Poor	SP 1 Very poor	Risk class (RC)	Description of risk
PC 4 Excellent	Green	Green	Green	Green	RC A	Low risk of loss of significant heritage material
PC 3 Good	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	RC B	Medium risk of loss of significant heritage material
PC 2 Poor	Red	Red	Red	Red	RC C	High risk of loss of significant heritage material
PC 1 Very poor	Red	Red	Red	Red	RC D	Very high risk of loss of significant heritage material

Level of Impact	Low archaeological potential A	Medium archaeological potential B	High archaeological potential C
1 – Low impact - Removal of tiles & subfloor - Removal of agricultural soil layer - Removal of overburden/rubbish - Cutting of service trench	Compromised Fine €300	Compromised Fine €300	Compromised Fine €300
2 – Medium impact - Removal of soft deposits exposing bedrock - Rock cutting within proximity of Second World War shelters but without puncturing the shelter or their cultural features	Compromised Fine €5 p/m2 affected (minimum €500)	Compromised Fine €10 p/ m2 affected (minimum €500)	Compromised Fine €20 p/ m2 affected (minimum 500)
3 – Serious impact - Removal of soft deposits exposing bedrock and rock-cutting - Clearing of soft deposits within cultural/archaeological features without monitoring - Non-observance to partial monitoring condition - Non-observance of all the monitoring condition	Compromised Fine €40 p/m ² affected (minimum €5000) (maximum €50,000)	Compromised Fine €60 p/m ² affected (minimum €5000) (maximum €50,000)	Compromised Fine €80 p/m ² affected (minimum €5000) (maximum €50,000)



2015 - 2024 (most recent 10yr period)

- 3,246 new archaeological monitoring cases.
- 1,318 archaeological discoveries through evaluation, monitoring, a few accidental.

- rate of discoveries became **13 times higher.**
- Archaeological monitoring yields 40% discoveries.

- Av. 85% -compliance with archaeology conditions.
- 15% non-compliance dealt with through Compromised Penalties.

No archaeology course, no graduates:
- ergo no professionals available in the field
-
No monitoring condition
accidental discoveries

Archaeology course & graduates:
- some professionals available in the field
-
Introduction of monitoring condition

Archaeology course and graduates:
- Professionals available in the field
-
Monitoring condition

Variably **100 to 140** discoveries annually

0 / 10
1980-1998

30-170 / 10-110
1998-2014

220-410 / 100-140
2015-2024

Archaeological Monitoring Cases & Discoveries

S.W.O.T Conclusions

what is missing?

what needs to
be done
or done further?

what needs to be
tweaked,
improved, adapted
to circumstances?

STRENGTHS

Governance

- Ratification of Conventions and Charters
- Legal amendments
- Setting up Institutions – Regulator & Curator
- Identifying, Acknowledging & addressing Risks and Threats
- Policy development
- Mandatory Consultation on development wrt cultural heritage.

Protection of Archaeological Heritage

Malta's Cultural Heritage Act aligns with the Convention to safeguard archaeological sites and artefacts.

Regulation of Activities

The CHA enforces regulations controlling activities that impact heritage and ensuring sustainable conservation.

Promotion of Public Engagement

Encouraging public involvement fosters awareness and support for heritage conservation.



WEAKNESS & TREATHS

Potential gaps and challenges in implementation



Resource Limitations

- Limited resources hinder effective implementation and require strategic allocation to maximize impact.

Lack of funding and resources allocated for post-excavation work, publication of excavation reports and scientific summaries. (not covered by developer funding)

- The lack of control [by State entities] on the budget made available by developers (*polluter pays principle*) for archaeological excavation and post-excavation phase [free market].

Compliance and Enforcement

Lack of compliance and cooperation from certain stakeholders encumber the effective and efficient implementation of the law, policies, regulations, standards, procedures and best practice.

Evolving Threats

Development pressures and changing risks require adaptive strategies to address emerging challenges.

OPPORTUNITIES

Harmonisation & Improvement

Integration of Best Practices

To enhance the effectiveness of heritage protection strategies.

Coordination

Improved coordination and capacity building to overcome gaps.

Capacity Building

- Higher Education – academic competence
- Recruitment – future proofing
- Continuous Training – transfer of knowledge

Build specialisation, expertise and skilled field archaeologists.

Strategic Investment

- resources for **post-excavation phase, research and publication** of backlog and recent discoveries. **(not covered by developer funding)**
- more **structured collaboration** between stakeholders in the **quality management, data gathering** and on the **National Research Agenda**.
- public funds for **fora** aimed at **improving communication, sharing, and cooperation**



Empowering Stakeholders

Encourage Community Involvement and Education

strengthen sustainability by fostering community involvement to support adaptive management and sustainable protection of cultural heritage.

Stakeholder Cooperation

Increase cooperation among stakeholders fosters unified efforts in heritage preservation.

Heritage in the public domain

- Different publics & NIMBYism
- Public attitude towards the past
- Need for awareness at grassroots level
- Encourage public participation

Thank You!



Acknowledgments / Sources

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. *Annual Reports*. <https://schmalta.mt/annual-reports/> .

Jessica Scicluna Davids, 2022. *Inference from Absence - Negative Data in Archaeology*. Dissertation, Univ. of Malta

Charlene Vella Ader, 2022. *Development-led Archaeological Discoveries & Preservation-in-Situ*. Dissertation, Univ. of Malta

Samuele Serini, 2024. *Publication of developer-funded archaeological excavations: the case of Malta*. Dissertation, Univ. of Malta