**Property Name**: Ħal Ġinwi Temple  
**Address**: Triq Xrobb l-Għaġin  
**Town Name**: Żejtun  
**Property Owner**: Unknown  
**Guardianship Deed**: No  
**Managing Body**: Government Property Department  
**Local Council**: Żejtun  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Prehistory (6th Millenium - 9th Century BC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>Temple Period: Ġgantija (3600 - 3200 BC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Type &amp; Value</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Property Value Assessment</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Function</td>
<td>Ritual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Area</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outline Description**: A prehistoric temple site composed of 5 semi-rectangular spaces dating back to the Ġgantija phase.

**Property Description**: Lying to the right of the road from Żejtun to Marsaxlokk stood the prehistoric temple site of Hal Ginwi, now destroyed. Excavated by A.V. Laferla in 1917, Themistocles Zammit interpreted the site as the remains of a possible domestic dwelling context. John Evans suggests that the megalithic remains are more akin to the remains of a dual temple site. The site is characterised by a set of sub-rectangular rooms (5 in number) enclosed by a megalithic wall. The floors were mainly paved in hard stone or covered in beaten earth (torba). Flint and chert remains were scarce, but pottery finds were plentiful. The pottery dated mainly to the Ġgantija and Tarxien phase with a very few sherds from the Tarxien cemetery phase.

**Scheduled by MEPA**: Yes  
**Degree of Protection**: Class A  
**G.N. No.**: 1082  
**G.N. Date**: 2009  

**Recommended Bibliography**  
1917-1919 *Museum Annual Report* (M.A.R.), Museums Department  