



SOVRINTENDENZA
TAL-PATRIMONJU KULTURALI
SUPERINTENDENCE 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' Hagar Qim	Local Council	Qrendi
Property Owner	Government	Managing Body	Heritage Malta		
Guardianship Deed	No				

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

Outline Description	Haġar Qim megalithic temple complex is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site				
Property Description	<p>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 renown 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.</p>				

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: Althone Press				
	Trump D.H. (2002) <i>Malta- Prehistory and Temples</i> , Malta: Midsea Books Ltd				

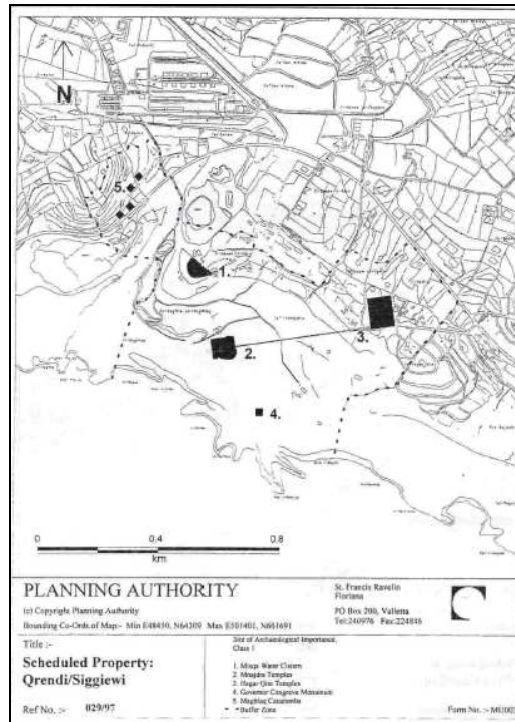
Coordinates : Easting

49661

65177

Northing : Coordinates

Property Plan



Property Images

