

The Maltese participants came up with the following

Cultural Heritage are the ways of living passed on from generation to generation like value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyle. These form traces from antiquity to the recent past. It can be distinguished in

- Built Environment
- Natural Environment
- Artefacts

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical science artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes tangible culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge), and natural heritage (including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity).

Cultural heritage often brings to mind artifacts (paintings, drawings, prints, mosaics, sculptures), historical monuments and buildings, as well as archaeological sites. But the concept of cultural heritage is even wider than that, and has gradually grown to include all evidence of human creativity and expression: photographs, documents, books and manuscripts, and instruments, etc. either as individual objects or as collections. Today, towns, underwater heritage, and the natural environment are also considered part of cultural heritage since communities identify themselves with the natural landscape.

Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values.

The Ggantija temples in Xaghra Gozo are listed on the UNESCO Heritage List. The word Ggantija is coming from the word ggant that means giant. The temples date back to 3600/3200BC

Traditional food, clothing, churches, temples, beaches, churches, traditional food, language, clothing.