



MALTA,

I love you



This is a personal 7 day trip map to Malta by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (*) being (****) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: Valletta			
***	Breakwater Bridge	Arenas & Asociados	Fort St Elmo, Valletta VLT 1741	The bridge was built in 2012 at the unique Valletta Grand Harbour (today UNESCO World Heritage Site) has been used as a port since Roman Empire times thanks to its magnificent natural characteristics, with a number of inlets which provide adequate shelter to naval vessels. It served as a naval station for the Knights of Saint John from their settlement in the island to their expulsion after the Napoleonic invasion by the end of the 18th century.
****	Fort Saint Elmo		Fort St Elmo, Valletta VLT 1741	By 1417, the local militia had already established a permanent watch post on the tip of the Sciberras Peninsula. In 1488, the Aragonese built a watchtower on Saint Elmo Point, and it was dedicated to Erasmus of Formia, better known as Saint Elmo. In 1565, the Ottomans invaded Malta once again with much more force than in 1551, in the Great Siege of Malta. Fort Saint Elmo was the scene of some of the most intense fighting of this siege, and it withstood massive bombardment from Turkish cannon deployed on Mount Sciberras that overlooked the fort and from batteries on the north arm of Marsamexxt Harbour, the present site of Fort Tigné. General admission €10. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
**	Casa Rocca Piccola		74 Republic St, Valletta, Malta	Casa Rocca Piccola is a 16th-century palace in Malta, and home of the noble de Piro family. The Casa Rocca Piccola was built in 1580 an era in which the Knights of St John, having successfully fought off the invading Turks in 1565, decided to build a prestigious city to rival other European capitals such as Paris and Venice. The prices for the guided tours are €9 for Adults and €5 for Students. Mon-Sat (10am-5pm)
*	Marks & Spencer Valletta	Architecture Project	Old Theatre Street, Il-Belt Valletta, Malta	This outlet is situated in Strait Street just a block away from the main commercial thoroughfare of Valletta: space limitations along the more popular routes have caused properties along this street to become increasingly in demand, although it has been for many years neglected and left undeveloped. Of the many shady bars which once gave the street its reputation, only a few survive. Marks and Spencer had acquired premises across the narrow street in order to expand its already existing retail areas. In fact it was envisaged that the new building was to be linked to its existing outlet on the central city square by means of a bridge. The balcony being an important architectural element in the streetscape of Valletta, it seemed ideal to reinterpret and recreate this external wooden element to contain the designed connection between the existing shop and its extension. Mon-Sat (9am-7pm)
**	Palace Armoury		Grandmasters Palace, Palace Square	The Palace Armoury is one of the world's largest collections of arms and armour that is still housed in its original building. The Knights of St John were a unique brotherhood of resolute warrior monks. From Malta, their island stronghold, these combatant aristocrats from the



				noblest houses of Europe, carried out their relentless crusade against the Ottoman Turks in defence of the Catholic faith. General admission €7 (Joint admission fees for the Palace Armoury and State Rooms). Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
***	Palace of the Grand Master		58 Republic St, Valletta, Malta	The Palace itself was one of the first buildings in the new city of Valletta founded by Grand Master Jean de Valette in 1566 a few months after the successful outcome of the Great Siege of Malta in 1565. The Palace was enlarged and developed by successive Grand Masters to serve as their official residence. Later, during the British period, it served as the Governor's Palace and was the seat of Malta's first constitutional parliament in 1921. The palace today is the seat of the Office of the President of Malta. The Palace subsequently became the seat of Malta's Legislative Assembly set up in 1947, Malta's first parliament following Independence in 1964 and subsequent legislatures till the present day. General admission €7 (Joint admission fees for the Palace Armoury and State Rooms). Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
****	National Library of Malta	Stefano Ittar	36 Old Treasury Street	The library building was designed by the Polish-Italian architect Stefano Ittar, and it is an early example of neoclassical architecture in Malta. It has a symmetrical façade with Doric and Ionic columns. The first floor is supported on a loggia, with the main doorway in the centre. A balustraded balcony is located above the doorway, and it is supported by Doric and Ionic columns. The building is also well known for its neo-classic monumental staircase that spreads from the main entrance to the upper floors. Mon-Fri (8.15am-5pm), Sat (8.15am-1pm)
*****	Saint John's Co-Cathedral	Girolamo Cassar	Triq San Gwann, Il-Belt Valletta	St John's Co-Cathedral is a gem of Baroque art and architecture. It was built as the conventual church for the Knights of St John. The Grand Masters and several knights donated gifts of high artistic value and made enormous contributions to enrich it with only the best works of art. This church is till this very day an important shrine and a sacred place of worship. General admission €10, €7,5 students. Mon-Fri (9.30am-4.30am), Sat (9.30am-12.30pm)
****	National Museum Of Archaeology		Republic St, Valletta, Malta	The National Museum of Archaeology is housed in the Auberge de Provence, in Republic Street, Valletta. The building, an example of fine Baroque architecture, was built in 1571 and followed a plan by local architect Gilormu Cassar. The Auberge de Provence was house to the Knights of the Order of St John originating from Provence, France and displays beautiful architectural features. Of particular note is the Grand Salon, with its richly painted walls and wooden beamed ceiling. The Museum provides the visitor with a good introduction to the prehistory and early history of the Maltese Island and acts as a catalyst to the other archaeological sites in Malta. General admission €5 and concessions €3,5. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
*****	Palazzo Ferreria	Giuseppe Bonavia	Valletta, Malta	On the plot of the palace a former foundry of the Order of St John existed to manufacture the knight's armaments. Giuseppe Buttigieg and his wife Giovanna Camilleri acquired the land from the government, and they built Palazzo Ferreria in the late 19th century. Visibly on the façade are the coat of arms of Buttigieg and Camilleri. Bonavia is accredited to be the first architect to introduce the timber balconies on façades, beginning with the Palazzo Ferreria. This took place in the 19th-century and has influenced several architects and Maltese populace in general, something that is still visible and prevalent today.
*****	New Parliament Building	Renzo Piano	Republic St	The 'City Gate' project takes in the complete reorganisation of the principal entrance to the Maltese capital of Valletta. The project comprises four parts: the Valletta City Gate and its site immediately outside the city walls, the design for an open-air theatre 'machine' within the ruins of the former Royal opera house, the construction of a new Parliament building and the landscaping of the ditch.
*****	Royal Opera House	Edward Middleton Barry	Republic Street	Built in 1866 as an Opera House and performing arts venue. In 1873 its interior was extensively damaged by fire but was eventually restored by 1877. The design of the building was entrusted to Edward Middleton Barry, the architect of Covent Garden Theatre. On the evening of Tuesday, April 7, 1942, the theatre was devastated by Luftwaffe bombers.
**	Malta Stock Exchange		Garrison Chapel, Castille Place, Il-Belt Valletta VLT 1063, Malta	The 19-th century British Garrison Chapel, one of many abandoned buildings in Valletta, was converted into the Malta Stock Exchange by Architecture Project in 2001. To extend the use and adaptability of the building, the original shell was conserved, while inside, a new steel structure reorganized the space around an atrium. The new structure is independent of the historical exterior shell, allowing it to be removed if necessary. A cleverly designed cooling system, using sprays of fine water particles, was placed within the roof's original wooden-



				beam structure, increasing air-quality and the use of the central open space.
*****	Upper Barrakka Gardens		292 Triq Sant' Orsla, Il-Belt Valletta, Malta	Built in the 1560s as a public garden. They are twinned with the Lower Barrakka Gardens in the same city, and offers a panoramic view of the Grand Harbour. Try to time your visit with the Saluting Battery, a theatrical ceremonial cannon firing. It occurs at noon and 4pm daily. Mon-Sun (7am-10pm)
****	Barrakka Lift	Architecture Project	Xatt Lascaris, Valletta, Island of Malta VLT 1920, Malta	This 20-storey-high lift transports residents and visitors in the Maltese capital Valletta from the recently restored harbour to the top of the city's fortified walls. A lift was originally built on the site in 1905 to connect the port with the city, but became redundant and was dismantled in the 1980s. It is quite unlike any other structure on the island, bringing utilitarian sci-fi to the stoic bastions that encircle the city. It's hyper-futuristic demeanour is paired so strangely, yet so perfectly, with the tranquility of the Upper Barrack Gardens. Admission €1. Mon-Sun (7am-9pm)
Zone 2: Birgu and Kalkara				
*****	Fort St. Angelo		Birgu Waterfront, Il-Birgu, Malta	Fashioned around a strategically located and conveniently sized hillock at the tip of the Birgu Peninsula, the stronghold dominates the Grand Harbour. Fort St. Angelo was where some of the scenes from season 1 of Game of Thrones were shot. Diehard fans of the show can even take a private tour of all the locations in Malta where it was filmed. Even if you don't care much for the history – the views from Fort St. Angelo overlooking Valletta and the Grand Harbor can't be beat. General admission €13, €8 students. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
****	Malta Maritime Museum		Vittoriosa Waterfront, Vittoriosa BRG 1721	Housed within the Old Naval bakery, the Malta Maritime Museum charts Malta's maritime history and lore within a Mediterranean context. The Museum aims at illustrating Malta's maritime history from prehistory to the present day and to illustrate the fascination of the sea within a Mediterranean context, without neglecting the overall global nature of seafaring. Today the museum houses a unique collection of over 20,000 artefacts belonging to Malta's Maritime past. General admission €5, €3,5 concessions. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
**	Inquisitor's Palace		Triq Il-Palazz Ta' L-Isqof, Il-Birgu BRG 1023, Malta	Mgr Pietro Dusina arrived in Malta in 1574 as the first general inquisitor and apostolic delegate of the Maltese Islands. The Grand Master offered him the unused palace as an official residence. Almost all successive inquisitors sought to transform the palace into a decent mansion. They all shared the same cultural values of clerical baroque Roman society, and by the mid-18th century they had managed successfully to transform the building into a typical Roman palace. The palace also managed to survive through the bombings of the Second World War and the threat of modern development. General admission €6, €4,5 concessions. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
***	Fort Rinella		Kalkara, Malta	Built in 1878 by the British, Fort Rinella was the most technologically advanced war machine of its day. Powered by coal-fired steam driven hydraulics it could fire its monstrous 100-ton gun every six minutes, sending a one-ton shell up to a distance of eight miles to pierce no less than 21 inches (65cm) of ship armor! General admission €12, €10 concessions. Mon-Sat (10am-5pm)
Zone 3: Sliema				
****	Fort Tigné		Tigne Point, Censu Xerri, Sliema, Malta	Fort Tigné offered resistance to the forces of Napoleon when these took possession of the island in 1798; later still, the presence of British military barracks on the promontory attracted the attention of Axis bombers in World War Two, when Malta became "the most bombed place of earth." Although sadly neglected in the last 20 years, Fort Tigné's place in Maltese history is assured on the strength of its brief attempt to repel French invaders in 1798 – a mere six years after its completion. The development project foresees the revitalisation of Fort Tigné to create an attractive urban space aimed at re-utilising the historic fort in its new peace-time context. Proposals for the use of the building itself include a museum, cafes and fine dining facilities and art studios.
***	Sliema Ferry		Boat Street, Valletta, Malta	You can take a lovely gondola ride in one of the colorful traditional Maltese fishing boats called the dgħajsa. This will take you over to Valletta to continue your sightseeing. Mon-Sun (7am-12am)
***	Fort Manoel		Manoel Island, Malta, Malta	It was built in the 18th century by the Order of Saint John, during the reign of Grand Master António Manoel de Vilhena, after whom it is named. The British military took over the fort in 1800, when it became known as HMS Phoenicia, and it remained in use by them until



			1964. The fort was severely damaged in World War II, but it was restored and it is now in good condition. Open only by appointment?
Zone 4: St Julian's			
***	Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel	261 Tower Road, Sliema, Malta	At Balluta Bay, in St. Julians, since 1859 there was a church dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel, built by the Confraternity of Our Lady of Mount Carmel of Valletta; the church was rebuilt in 1877 and given to the Carmelite friars who rebuilt it in 1900. In 1958 it was rebuilt again and in 1974 it became the parish church of the locality. Mon-Sun (5am-6.30pm)
Zone 5: Birżebbuġa & South East Coast			
**	Hal Saflieni Hypogeum	Triq Ic Cimiterju, Raġal Ġdid PLA 1116, Malta	The Ħal Saflieni Hypogeum is an underground prehistoric burial site. Discovered in 1902 during construction works, the site was first excavated by Fr Emmanuel Magri between 1904 and 1906. The Ħal Saflieni Hypogeum is a complex made up of interconnecting rock-cut chambers set on three distinct levels. Earliest remains at the site date back to about 4000BC, and the complex was used over a span of many centuries, up to c. 2500 BC. Audiovisual tour €5. Full tour to the Hypogeum €35. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
*	Tarxien Temples	Triq It Tempji Neolitici, Ħal Tarxien TXN 1063, Malta	The Tarxien Temples site consists of a complex of four megalithic structures built between 3600 and 2500 BC and re-used between 2400 and 1500 BC. Discovered in 1913 by local farmers, the site was extensively excavated between 1915 and 1919. The earliest of the four structures, located at the easternmost end of the site and built sometime between 3600 and 3200 BC, survives only to near ground level although its five-apse plan is still clearly visible. General admission €6, €4,5 concessions. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
****	Ex Jerma Palace Hotel	Triq Is-Salini, Wied il-Ġħajn, Malta	The Jerma Palace Hotel is a former four-star hotel in Marsaskala, Malta. It was opened in 1982, and it was the largest hotel in southern Malta until it closed down in 2007. The building was subsequently abandoned, and it has since fallen into a state of disrepair. Plans to demolish the former hotel began in 2016.
**	St Peter's Pool, Delimara	Marsaxlokk (Malta)	Located in a small bay on the Delimara peninsula, St. Peter's Pool is just off the tall chimney tower next to Marsaxlokk Bay. Crystal clear with a beautiful azure and light green colour, this area offers plenty of opportunities for snorkeling. The flat rocks around the pool provide the ideal opportunity for sunbathing while the high rocks will shield you from the strong sun rays.
*****	Marsaxlokk fishing village	Marsaxlokk	Marsaxlokk Bay is Malta's second largest natural harbor and where tens or even hundreds of colorful Maltese fishing boats dock. Marsaxlokk is popular for a daily open-air market, offering a selection of the finest fish restaurants on the island, for the peaceful walks around the coast and harbour, as well as for its secluded and untainted swimming zones. Locals enjoy the nightlife especially in Summer when you can walk the promenade, grabbing an ice cream as you go and letting the sea breeze cool off the typical Summer heat.
****	Għar Dalam Cave	Triq Għar Dalam, Birżebbuġa, Malta	Għar Dalam means 'Cave of darkness' in Maltese. The cave is 145-metre cavity of which the first 50 metres publicly accessible. The animal bones found within are evident proof that Malta was once linked to Sicily and to mainland Europe by a land bridge. General admission €5, €3,5 concessions. Joint tickets with Borġ in-Nadur €6,5. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
*	Borġ In-Nadur	Sqaj In-Nadur	The Borġ in-Nadur Temple was built during the last phase of the temple period, around 2500 BC, and it was used by the Bronze Age people. Most probably its rooms became part of the Bronze Age village. The megaliths forming the walls of the Borġ in-Nadur Temple are now only about 50 cm (1.6 feet) high and a four apse plan can be seen at the centre. Another small megalithic structure lies South-East of the main building. General admission €3, €2,5 concessions. Ticket sales not available on site. Tickets can be purchased from all Heritage Malta museums & sites, the closest one to Borġ in-Nadur being Għar Dalam. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
*****	Blue Grotto	Blue Grotto, Malta	Wied iz-Zurrieq, the blue grotto and neighboring caves, are all located within the Qrendi village confines. Several caverns also mirror the brilliant phosphorescent colours of the underwater flora and fauna, whilst other caverns show a deep dark shade of blue. A boat ride will take you through six caves
**	Ħaġar Qim & Mnajdra Temples	Triq Haġar Qim, Il-Qrendi QRD 2501, Malta	First excavated in 1839, the remains suggest a date between 3600 - 3200 BC, a period known as the Ġgantija phase in Maltese prehistory. Ħaġar Qim was in fact never completely buried as the tallest stones, remained exposed and featured in 18th and 19th century paintings. The



				site consists of a central building and the remains of at least two more structures. The large forecourt and the monumental facade of the central structure follow the pattern typical of Maltese Prehistoric Temples. Along the external wall one may find some of the largest megaliths used in the building of these structures, such as a 5.2m high stone and a huge megalith estimated to weigh close to 20 tonnes. General admission €10, €7,5 concessions. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
Zone 6: Rabat-Mdina				
****	Dingli Cliffs			Dingli was named after either the Maltese architect Tommaso Dingli (1591-1666) or his 16th-century English namesake Sir Thomas Dingley, who lived nearby. It's a quiet village with not much to it, apart from a new, recommended farm restaurant. But less than a kilometre to the southwest the land falls away at the spectacular 220m-high Dingli Cliffs. A potholed tarmac road runs along the top of the cliffs, and it's well worth heading here for some great walks south, past the incongruous radar tower to the lonely little 17th-century Chapel of St Mary Magdalene and onwards to Ta'Žuta (253m), the highest point on the Maltese Islands. Here you'll enjoy excellent views along the coast to the tiny island of Filfla.
*	Santa Marija Tal-Virtù Chapel		Triq Tal-Virtu, Ir-Rabat, Malta	The church was built on top of an area where multiple graves deriving from the times of the Punic, Phoenicians and the Romans were excavated. An early Christian catacomb beneath the church was also excavated. The catacomb was changed into a medieval Christian crypt and a gothic doorway was built. The crypt still exists till this day, beneath the church. Nowadays abandoned?
*****	St Paul's Catacombs		Triq Sant Agata RBT 2013, Hal-Bajjada, Ir-Rabat, Malta	St.Paul's Catacombs are a typical complex of interconnected, underground Roman cemeteries that were in use up to the 4th century AD. They are located on the outskirts of the old Roman capital Melite (today's Mdina), since Roman law prohibited burials within the city. St Paul's Catacombs represent the earliest and largest archaeological evidence of Christianity in Malta. The site was cleared and investigated in 1894 by Dr A.A. Caruana, the pioneer of Christian era archaeology in Malta. General admission €5, €3,5 concessions. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
***	Domus Romana		Gherixem, Ir-Rabat RBT 1202, Malta	The small museum of the Domvs Romana is built around the remains of a rich, aristocratic roman town house (domvs) which was accidentally discovered in 1881. Although very little remains from the house itself, the intricate mosaics which survived for centuries as well as the artefacts found within the remains are testimony enough of the original richness and story of this fantastic abode. The current Museum building does not only preserve some of the most precious Roman remains but also allows visitors to get a glimpse of life in a Roman domestic household. General admission €6, €4,5 concessions. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
****	Mdina Gate	Charles François de Mondion	Mdina, Malta	The city of Maleth was founded by the Phoenicians in around 700 BC, and it later became part of the Roman Empire under the name Melite. The Punic-Roman city occupied all of present-day Mdina, and its walls also extended into part of Rabat. The city was reduced to its present size sometime during the early medieval period, either by the Byzantines or the Arabs. By the 15th century, the city (now known as Mdina) was defended by a system of double walls on the land front, with the main entrance being located close to the southeast corner of the city, near a tower known as the Turri Mastra. In 1722, Grand Master António Manoel de Vilhena issued orders for the restoration and renovation of Mdina. The city entrance was completely rebuilt, and a new Baroque gate was built to designs of the French architect Charles François de Mondion in 1724.
**	National Museum of Natural History		Pjazza Publju, L-Imdina MDN 1010, Malta	The National Museum of Natural History is situated in Mdina in an eighteenth century palace, restructured by Grand Master Antonio Manoel de Vilhena, with plans by Charles Francois de Mondion in 1726. Vilhena Palace was designed in Parisian Baroque style, substituting the original building of the medieval University. Vilhena Palace also served as a temporary hospital during the 1837 cholera outbreak, as a sanatorium for British troops in 1860 and as a hospital for tuberculosis patients in the early twentieth century. In 1973 it was officially inaugurated as the National Museum of Natural History. General admission €5, €3,5 concessions. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
****	St. Paul's Cathedral	Lorenzo Gafà	Archbishop Square, Mdina Malta	Built in 1705 on the site of a palace belonging to Saint Publius, the Roman governor of Melite who greeted Paul the Apostle after he was shipwrecked in Malta. Following the Norman invasion in 1091, Christianity was reestablished as the dominant religion in the Maltese Islands. A cathedral dedicated to St. Paul was built in the 12th and



				13th centuries. The cathedral was built in the Gothic and Romanesque styles, and it was enlarged and modified a number of times. In 1679, Bishop Miguel Jerónimo de Molina and the cathedral chapter decided to replace the medieval choir with one built in the Baroque style, and the architect Lorenzo Gafà was appointed to design and oversee the construction. General admission €5. Mon-Fri (9.30am-6pm)
****	Mdina's Neo-Gothic House	Andrea Vassallo		The unique neo-Gothic house is now well-received by the public and tourists, though some did criticize it for its different style when it was first revealed in the early 20th century. Its ornate facade, intricate rooftop, and notable arches are telltale signs of the building's distinct Gothic-revival architectural roots.
*	Meridiana Vineyard		Meridiana Wine Estate, ATD 4000, Malta	Meridiana Wine Estate lies scenically below Malta's ancient, walled capital of Mdina. The estate's 19-hectare site at Ta' Qali, Malta's agricultural heartland, provides an idyllic ambience for an unforgettable visit to Malta's most prestigious winemaker. A tour of the estate includes a visit to the fermentation-hall and underground cellar, both set within a picturesque Maltese farmhouse. Mon-Fri (9am-4pm)
Zone 7: Mosta				
***	Rotunda of Mosta	Giorgio Grognet de Vassé	Rotunda Square, Mosta, Malta, Il-Mosta, Malta	The Parish Church of Santa Maria, better known as the Rotunda or Mosta Dome, was designed by the Maltese architect Giorgio Grognet de Vassé and built (1833-60) using funds raised by the local people. It has a stunning blue, gold and white interior, where you can also see the bomb that fell through it in 1942 as around 300 parishioners waited to hear Mass. Miraculously, the bomb failed to detonate - a replica is to the left of the altar in the sacristy. Mon-Sat (9-11.45am/3-5pm)
*	Ta' Bistra Catacombs		Triq Francesco Napuljun Tagliaferro, Il-Mosta, Malta	Ta' Bistra catacombs are, so far, the largest set of tombs and catacombs accessible beyond the confines of the ancient city of the Island. They were first recorded in the late 1800s but were only investigated in 1933 by Captain Charles Zammit before part of the site was covered over by a new road leading down to Burmarrad. General admission €5, €3,5 concessions. Open only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Zone 8: Mellieha				
*****	Ta' Hġarat Temples		Ta' Hġarat, L-Imġarr, Malta	Set in the heart of Mġarr, a village in Northwest Malta, and smaller than most other sites of a similar nature, Ta' Hġarat is home to two well-preserved structures. The site was excavated between 1923 and 1926 with some other minor interventions in 1953 and in the 1960s. The larger of the two buildings dates from the earliest phases of megalithic construction - the Ġgantija phase (3600 - 3200 BC). General admission €3.50, €3 concessions. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
***	Skorba Temples		Triq L-Imqades, L-Imġarr, Malta	Some structures date from before the Temple Period (i.e. before 3600 BC), and therefore, are amongst the oldest constructed structures on the Maltese Islands. Scientific studies on these structures have provided crucial evidence on the life-sustaining resources which were available at the time and have also thrown light on the dietary patterns of the prehistoric people. General admission €3.50, €3 concessions. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
***	Golden Bay	Golden Bay		Golden Bay is located on the West coast of Malta and is one of the island's best Blue Flag beaches, with clean water and various amenities.
*****	Popeye Village	Hans Munk Hansen	Triq Tal-Prajjet, Il-Mellieħa, Malta	Popeye Village was built as a film set for the production of the 1980 live-action musical feature film Popeye, produced by Paramount Pictures and Walt Disney Productions starring Robin Williams. Today it is open to the public as an open-air museum and family entertainment complex. It was designed by Danish architect Hans Munk Hansen. It is made of modernist and post-war buildings and pathways.
***	The Red Tower		Triq Tad-Dahar, Il-Mellieħa, Malta	Perched over Mellieħa's golden beaches, St Agatha's Tower, also known as the Red Tower, was built in 1647 by the Order of St John to strengthen northern coastal defences during the reign of Grand Master Lascaris de Castellar. A marble plaque over its entrance shows it was dedicated to St Agatha, a christian martyr who was venerated as a symbol of strength against invasion and the plague in both Sicily and Malta. From its roof it commands marvellous views over Mellieħa Bay and over the Straits of Comino all the way to Gozo. Since this venue is manned by volunteers there can be times when it is closed due to lack of such volunteers. Mon-Sun (10am-4pm)
*****	Coral Lagoon		Mellieħa, Malta	The cave is known by locals as "L-Ahrax Tal-Mellieħa" which means "harsh rock". It describes it perfectly because the harsh volcanic rock



				is unforgiving if you are barefoot or wearing sandals and you should definitely be sure to bring your tennis shoes to walk across it. You may not be able to get here on your boats though – the passageway is very narrow and can only be accessed by kayak.
**	Fort Campbell		Mellieħa, Malta	A former fort in Mellieħa, Malta, it was built by the British between 1937 and 1938. It is notable as the most important fortification north of the Victoria Lines, and the last major fortification to be built in Malta. Today, it lies in ruins.
Zone 9: St Paul's Bay				
***	Malta National Aquarium		Triq it-Trunciera, San Pawl il-Baħar SPB 1500, Malta	The Malta National Aquarium project is spread over approximately 20,000 square meters and consists of an Aquarium, a public landscaped belvedere on the promenade, a multistorey car park, facilities for local dive schools, catering facilities including a beach club, a merchandise outlet and a tourist information kiosk. Mon-Sun (10am-6pm)
Zone 10: Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq				
*****	Saint Mark's Tower		Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq, In-Naxxar, Malta	Qalet Marku Tower, on Qrejten Point, west of Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq Bay, was built in a frenzy of fortified development ordered by Grand Master de Redin, which saw 13 such watchtowers constructed in a year along this coastline.
Zone 11: Birkirkara				
*	Wignacourt Aqueduct		Birkirkara, Malta	The Wignacourt Aqueduct is a 17th-century aqueduct in Malta, which was built by the Order of Saint John to carry water from springs in Dingli and Rabat to the newly-built capital city Valletta. The aqueduct was carried through underground pipes and over arched viaducts across depressions in the ground.
Zone 12: Comino				
****	Comino Island		Comino	Comino, formerly called Ephaestia, is a small island of the Maltese archipelago between the islands of Malta and Gozo in the Mediterranean Sea, measuring 3.5 square kilometres in area.
Zone 13: Gozo				
*	Tal-Mixta Cave		Ramla Bay Beach	Overlooking the idyllic bay of Ramla l-Hamra, on the ridge opposite the popular Calypso Cave, stands another grotto with its mouth yawning onto the reddish, fertile terraced fields below. This cave, known as L-Ghar tal-Mixta, is reached by traversing northwards the plateau on which sits the ancient village of Nadur. By descending a small rock-hewn passage and some steps, one enters this enormous cave in which one still finds mangers and animal pens filled with straw bedding.
*	Ġgantija		Triq John Otto Bayer, Ix-Xagħra 2161, Malta	The Ġgantija Temples in Xagħra, Gozo, are one of the most important archaeological sites in the Maltese Islands and are listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The site consists of two temples dating back to between 3600 and 3200 B.C. General admission €9, €7 concessions. Mon-Fri (9am-5pm)
***	The Cittadella		Citadel, It-Telgħa tal-Belt, Victoria, Malta	The area has been inhabited since the Bronze Age, and the site now occupied by the Cittadella is believed to have been the acropolis of the Punic-Roman city of Gaulos or Glauconis Civitas. During the medieval period, the acropolis was converted into a castle which served as a refuge for Gozo's population. A suburb began to develop outside its walls by the 15th century, and this area now forms the historic core of Victoria. The castle's defences were obsolete by the 16th century, and it was sacked by an Ottoman force in 1551, with most of Gozo's population being captured and enslaved. The Cittadella contains a number of churches and historic buildings, including the Cathedral of the Assumption, which was built between 1697 and 1711 on the site of an earlier church.
****	St George's Basilica	Vittorio Cassar	Charity Street, Victoria VCT, Malta	St George's Basilica was built between 1672 and 1678. In the 1930s the church was enlarged with the addition of the naves and the side chapels. Between 1939 and 1940 the dome of the church was reconstructed due to damage done in the earthquakes of 1693 and 1789. The roof was also rebuilt and reconstructed in the Roman style arch between 1938 and 1939.
**	Old Prison		Pjazza Katidral, Victoria (Rabat) VCT 104, Malta	The Old Prison, located behind the Law Courts, which was used as a prison from the 16th century to 1962. It contains well-preserved prison cells and other exhibitions. Soon after their arrival in Malta, the Knights of St John used this prison to intern their rowdy and



			disruptive members. The list of notorious inmates included Fra Jean Parisot de La Valette (later, Grand Master of Malta) who, in 1538, spent four months in the Gozo prison after having attacked a man. General admission €5, €3,5 concessions. Mon-Sun (9am-5pm)
***	Gozo Aqueduct	Triq Il-Papa Ġwanni Pawlu II, Ir-Rabat	The Gozo Aqueduct is an aqueduct on the island of Gozo, Malta. It was built by the British between 1839 and 1843 to transport water from Għar Ilma in the limits of Kerċem to the capital Victoria. The aqueduct was eventually closed and it was replaced by a system of pipes and electrical pumps. The aqueduct is now in ruins, but some of the arches still stand.
***	Gharb Church	Gharb, Malta	The Basilica of the Visitation is a baroque, collegiate parish church consecrated on 28 September 1755. The church became the second Collegiate of Gozo on 19 May 1774 and was elevated to the status of a minor Basilica on 28 November 1967.
****	Xlendi Beach Gozo	Xlendi	Ix-Xlendi Bay is a popular swimming, snorkelling and diving spot. There is a small sandy beach leading into shallow waters perfect for young and old, while for the more adventurous it is delightful to swim and snorkel in deeper water off the long stretch of rocks bordering the beach.

- ULR map: <https://bit.ly/2VPSHiB>
- Ferry: <http://www.gozochannel.com/en/schedules.htm>
- **Note:** Directions are given in order of neighbourhoods following this diagram.

1. Valletta
2. Birgu and Kalkara
3. Sliema
4. St Julian's
5. Birżebbuġa & South East Coast
6. Rabat-Mdina
7. Mosta
8. Mellieha
9. St Paul's Bay



