“Female architects design buildings. Male architects design buildings. Do female doctors operate less successfully on patients than male doctors?”

Ellis Galea Kirkland
In this issue of the Architect, we focus on female architects. When we talk about women architects, a number of questions come to mind: Is architecture a man’s job? Does gender play a role in our profession? What are the problems and advantages of being a female architect? What are the challenges and expectations? This journal looks at these questions and, rather than providing any answers, uses the experiences of a number of women architects to illustrate these issues.

Women in the architectural field in Malta are becoming more and more common. Currently, out of all certified practising architects in Malta, 12% are female. However, if one had to look at the number of periti obtaining a warrant in recent years, one would find that in 2000, 25%, 20% of warrants were awarded to women. However, in 2004 and 2005, 22% of 2004 and 2005. This means that 75% of all female periti in Malta obtained their warrant in the last six years. Moreover, if one had to look at the female students in Malta currently studying at the Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, one finds that 41% of all female students are. One major implication of this is that, in ten years’ time, a journal with this topic may be redundant and outdated.

Zahra Hadid, Elsa Gaille Kirkland, Isabella Barrat, Catherine Galea, Shirley Cefai, Carmen Sutton, Dorianne Micallef, Svetlana Rosigrund, Bianca Vella and Guido Vella. 

The Architect is the official journal of the Kamra tal-Periti (KTP), the Maltese Architects’ Council. The journal is published quarterly in both English and Maltese.

David Felice Consulting Editor: Simona Vella-Lenzer Senior editor: David Attard

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THE PROFESSIONAL CENTRE

CASSAR (Secretary), ALFRED BRIFFA (Treasurer) and ANTHONY FENECH VELLA (Chairman). These are being followed by the Standing Committee on Legislation and by the Council:

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people & projects

day.

A new Saces Committee was set up to meet regularly. The new Saces Committee aims to prevent the destruction of existing buildings. The new Saces Committee is composed of architects, engineers, and other experts who are working on restoration projects.

Awards

The DLH Award is an annual award that recognizes the best new building in Malta. The award is given to the architects and engineers who are responsible for the design and construction of the building.

Planning Watch

Planning Watch is a website that monitors planning applications in Malta. The website provides information on planning applications, including the location, size, and purpose of the development. The website is maintained by the Planning Authority, which is responsible for managing the planning system in Malta.

NOTARIES

The Public Notaries are the professionals who are responsible for the registration of transactions involving property in Malta. The Public Notaries are supervised by the Chamber of Advocates, which is an independent body that represents the interests of the legal profession in Malta.

Furthermore, the website provides links to other useful resources, such as the websites of the Chamber of Advocates and the Planning Authority.
An interview with Sir Colin Stansfield Smith, Chairperson of the Jury

The objective was to create a school complex that would instil in pupils a certain sense of belonging that is unique, yet sets apart a school environment that is not only rich in its own right, but more important, enriching to the individual.

While partly adhering to the very detailed brief, the final created a school complex that is generated from a range of volumes that interlock in imaginative ways to create an apparently simple yet spatially complex web of spaces (not spaces). The plan of the school is kept as logical and coherent as possible so as to make it always aware of its location with reference to the outside and to the circulation hubs. The layout of the school thus creates a opening of spaces, from the most private classrooms downwards to the open public spaces and plazas alongside the periphery.

The design was aimed at connected open spaces, putting the playground at the core to emphasise the concept of the school as a community. The Community Flats is an intense space that interacts directly and architecturally with the surrounding neighbour-hoods, seen on the diagonal from the piazza to the multipurpose hall, and the sport grounds. The ‘Community Flats’ is a space full of ideas that serve as a buffer between the private realm of the class rooms and the public realm of the Mosta Public Community Place. The School Gathering Place serves as an assembly area for students, a playground and a multipurpose space. At no point during the day do the students have to leave the safety of the grounds, as it can be seen as a pick-up and drop-off point for all transport to and from the school.

The concept behind the design was to create spaces which strive to encourage the movement of students, reclaiming their identity whilst catering for all the school’s needs in an efficient, practical and robust manner through a simple box, which in itself lends itself to an economy in cost and maintenance and leaves more space for landscaped areas that help integrate the buildings into their natural surroundings.

This is achieved by grouping the school buildings around a central atrium, four floors high, which acts as a visual and physical (open communication) centre for all, staff, students, teachers and administrative- aides, and includes a completely glassed side to enhance the school’s identity of place by exploiting the Mosta skyline and its features.

Environmental issues were addressed throughout orientation, materials and detail including simple measures such as the adaptation of thermal insulation and the use of basement levels and roof gardens to mitigate heat gain. The concept behind the design was to create spaces which strive to encourage the movement of students, reclaiming their identity whilst catering for all the school’s needs in an efficient, practical and robust manner through a simple box, which in itself lends itself to an economy in cost and maintenance and leaves more space for landscaped areas that help integrate the buildings into their natural surroundings.

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The table gives an indication of the complexities that arise under one of the derogations for the Country of Origin principle. The directive seems to place this under one of the derogations for the Country of Origin principle. This article focuses on the simple fact that architecture is one of the professions that is most open to competition. This article focuses on the simple fact that architecture is one of the professions that is most open to competition.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PRINCIPLE
Article 18 of the proposed directive states that a service provider operating legally in one Member State can market his/her services in another without having to comply with further, usually administrative, rules in the host Member State. This principle applies in the case of a service provider who is not established in the host Member State, where establishment is ‘‘taken to mean the creation of any fixed infrastructure such as a permanent office. A person who is established in another Member State will be subject to the national rules of the Member State where he/she is established. It is irrelevant where the registered office or headquarters of the company are. It is also irrelevant whether the service provider is the owner of the infrastructure, the tenant or just the user. The service provider in this instance will be subject to the national rules of that country. However, where a temporary establishment of a service provider or a particular service is considered to be a cross-border service and the service provider will be subject to the rules of his/her country of origin.

OTHER EU MEMBER STATES
One look at a study conducted by the Comité National de l’Ordre des Architectes de Belgique (CNOAB) of the Maltese market in 2003 makes this clear. The study was made responsible and to what extent this is possible is specified in detail. The other extremes are Italy and Spain that only regularize in cases where the risk involved is great or where the stability of the edifice is in doubt. Therefore, it is still not quite clear what interpretation is to be given in this case of the particular article of the proposed directive. Meanwhile, it would be a good exercise for Malta to have another look at the local scenario in the light of these observations, to identify what could be amended in order to better reflect the spirit of the directive and thus be in a better position to discuss possible solutions and amendments that would, at the same time, be advantageous to Malta.

CONCLUSIONS
For the country of origin principle to be workable, national authorities need to be highly organised and harmonised, even at the regional and local level and in the member states of the Architects Council of Europe, unless such harmonisation exists in some other way, it will have to be the job of the service provider to ensure that the amenity provided to all visitors is not only attractive but also sustainable. Furthermore, the design follows a green agenda and focuses on efficiency and ‘‘eco-tech’’ design with a trait of sculptural play.

Malta: liable for 15 years, since this is Maltese Law
Maltese periti practising in Malta: liable for 15 years in that Member State
Maltese periti offering services in another Member State: liable for 15 years, but according to Maltese Law
Maltese periti offering services in another Member State: liable for 15 years in that Member State
Maltese periti offering services in another Member State: liable for 15 years in that Member State

1. all actors in the realisation of a construction project
2. Maltese periti practising in Malta: liable for 15 years in that Member State
3. real competition must exist in the insurance market;
4. local competition must exist in the insurance market;
5. persons can purchase insurance in countries other than the country in which they are established.

It is therefore not quite clear what interpretation is given in this case of the particular article of the proposed directive. Meanwhile, it would be a good exercise for Malta to have another look at the local scenario in the light of these observations, to identify what could be amended in order to better reflect the spirit of the directive and thus be in a better position to discuss possible solutions and amendments that would, at the same time, be advantageous to Malta.

SACES... A Year of Work

The past SACES committee reached the end of its term in March, a term of fruitful service and the service provider will be subject to the particular service, this is considered to be a cross-border service.

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The uppermost storeys of the tower comprise the conference centre. The conference centre is a part totally dedicated to providing the services for the whole building. In conjunction with this, double-height open views and indoor gardens are focused on internal beauty. All garments feature a specialist sand used landscape territory, enjoy the surrounding environment.

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The proposed directive is meant to place restrictions on the cross-border provision of services. For the country of origin principle to be workable, national authorities need to be highly organised and harmonised, even at the regional and local level and in the member states of the Architects Council of Europe, unless such harmonisation exists in some other way, it will have to be the job of the service provider to ensure that the amenity provided to all visitors is not only attractive but also sustainable. Furthermore, the design follows a green agenda and focuses on efficiency and ‘‘eco-tech’’ design with a trait of sculptural play.

The venue ensures an excellent, modern and highly functional work environment, providing an ideal opportunity to mix business and leisure under the Mediterranean sun. The venue ensures an excellent, modern and highly functional work environment, providing an ideal opportunity to mix business and leisure under the Mediterranean sun. The uppermost storeys of the tower comprise the conference centre. The conference centre is a part totally dedicated to providing the services for the whole building. In conjunction with this, double-height open views and indoor gardens are focused on internal beauty. All garments feature a specialist sand used landscape territory, enjoy the surrounding environment.

The design follows a green agenda and focuses on efficiency and ‘‘eco-tech’’ design with a trait of sculptural play. The inner tower between a green wall which incorporates a wind scoop providing ventilation for the inner parts of the building, a series of V-frogs used to generate energy for this building, and a sun tracker used as a medium for transporting sunlight and daylight where needed. The uppermost storeys of the tower comprise the conference centre. The conference centre is a part totally dedicated to providing the services for the whole building. In conjunction with this, double-height open views and indoor gardens are focused on internal beauty. All garments feature a specialist sand used landscape territory, enjoy the surrounding environment.

SACES, together with all students at the Faculty, were also very glad to witness the organisation of DESIGNS 2004, an annual event where students exhibit their best of luck. Used and greatly appreciated by all.

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She did it first!

One’s choice of career is not always an easy one, especially if one is a woman deciding to enter a largely male-dominated scenario. The first woman to take the plunge and to graduate as an architect from the University of Malta was Isabelle Barratt-Delia, who has been living in Miami for the past twenty years. She decided to contact her to find out a bit more about her career choice and her life since then.

Isabelle’s decision to follow a course in architecture was based on the fact that she wished to follow a profession, was interested in design and was also intrigued by the prospect of living in the first Maltese female architect.

I graduated in November of 1961. The course duration at that time was seven years. Obviously it was the only female in what was for many years the only way until then, had been a male-only preserve!

Surely all of us will remember our University days, some with a smile, others with a sense of nostalgia. “University was not as funy today,” Isabelle recalls. “Our first lecture was at 9 am, followed by two or three more lessons. Then we went to lunch and after that we went home to study, though sometimes we went to the site. Remember we were in Valletta in those days, so we went to Café Cordina every day for a break, usually indulging in coffee and cheesecakes. There we discussed local and world affairs and of course how we were going to change and improve Malta… makes me wonder now!”

We asked Isabelle about her experience in Malta and what it is like to be the only female in the course. “Our lecturers were Professor Anthony Darmanin for architecture, Professor Joseph Scicluna for physics, Professor Coster for higher maths and a few others. What I particularly enjoyed was the camaraderie with my fellow architectural students and seniors in other areas of study. The most challenging I found was being one of the few girls at least as good as the male students in the course! I could draw well enough but I recall I hated stereotomy!”

Isabelle never practiced in Malta, though she worked for a few weeks in the office of Mortimer and Degiorgio, where she met her husband Peter Barratt, also an architect and town planner. After graduation, she immi-

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terned in Civil Engineering in October 1973. This was a three-year BSc course at the University of Malta, a tough one, as she was the only female. After that, she moved on to London along with five other Maltese graduates to work with One Anp & Partners for one year. As a graduate engineer, she was involved in two projects, namely the Barbican Arts Centre and the Manchester Royal Exchange Theatre.

On her return to Malta, she found that in order to be awarded the warrant as a Town Planner one was required to have graduated in both Architecture and Civil Engineering. Therefore, a Special BA course in Planning was organized. This enabled one to study for a few years one worked from home, fitting work in between family commitments. She emphasized how important it was for her to give the necessary attention to her two children, whilst still building her practice which, at the time, mostly involved the construction of residential units. She then moved into her new office and it was then that architecture became her full-time job. She has been involved in a number of projects with other architects for example the construction of the stand for the Pope’s two visits to Malta, together with Richard England, the construction of Lombard Bank, the HSBC Hexagon House, with Italo Rancan.

Asked about what it felt like being on site at the beginning of her career, a young woman in a man’s world, she could not help grinning at the memory. Her first exposure to site work was when she briefly worked at the Manta Dock during the site investigation and excavation phases. To her, it was like being thrown in at the deep end and immediately, but to her satisfaction she was respected and her advice adhered to. It was good experience and served as a good basis for tackling work in projects in the years that followed.

Catherine served as a board member of the Housing Authority and became Chairman in 1994. This gave her insight to the issues involved in social housing, that went a step further from those concerning the ordinary tenant. Ever since she was granted the warrant, she was always a member of the KTP. She was a council assistant in Dr Tony Borg’s term as president and gradually moved on to becoming president himself, during a time where the KTP’s main term on the agenda was the Planning Authority. In fact, she was mostly involved in the 2001 amendment to the Development Act and the Planning Act and the formulation and addition of the DC100 guidelines. She is presently Chairman of DCC, which keeps her abreast with the current affairs concerning the industry. Along in the past, she has been approached but always opted out, for it would certainly mean sacrificing either her career or her family, something she would hate to do. She has reached a healthy compromise between career and family and believes that politics with upper all she has achieved.

When asked about her future, Catherine simply summed it up by saying that she does not imagine anything to be different from what it is today. She hopes to keep her office going. Like any other employer, she aims at keeping a healthy flow of projects to safeguard work for her employees. She has just completed a Masters degree in Environmental Studies and Management which was a part-time course spread over four years, and therefore currently does not see an end to her career for the time being.

For Catherine, life is a mixture of architecture, structure, family, and society in general; a woman out to deal with the challenges of the many roles that face anything that comes her way.

Peri Dania Mifsud

One last call … please!

I walked into Catherine’s office one afternoon wondering what interview was going to be her short escape from the chaos every architect goes to work and every day. In fact, I found her on her mobile phone, pacing the corridor of her bright, busy office. She then ushered me into her boardroom only to ask me apologetically if she could make one last phone call — how very typical!

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FOUR WOMEN, FOUR ARCHITECTS, FOUR DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE PROFESSION... (PART ONE) SHIRLI CEFAI, DORIANNE MICALELLE, SAMMARTA SUTTEN AND FOURTH WOMAN TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT OUR WORK AND THEIR LIFE.

...in government employment

Doriana Michelel graduated in 1989, one of the very few women to choose to follow this line of work as it offered a great opportunity to be involved in the design and interpretation process, and to explore the possibilities of relating buildings to their surroundings. She has gone on to have a very varied career, often with a clear vision of where she wanted to go. Her first career move was to work in the Architectural Projects & Services Department, where she was able to work with some of her peers. She was immediately taken up in employment, working on projects with the Public Works Department, where she was able to work on a variety of projects, including work on the restoration of historical buildings. In addition, she was one of the key people at the Ministry of Works and Urban Development. She was employed shortly after graduation, working on the Girgenti Palace, San Anton Palace and Urban Development. One major project she worked on was the renovation of the Upper Karkanja Garden, undertaken in 2004 in time for the EU accession celebrations.

...in private practice

Carmona Sutton graduated in 1989, one of the very few women to choose to follow this line of work as it offered a great opportunity to be involved in the design and interpretation process, and to explore the possibilities of relating buildings to their surroundings. She has gone on to have a very varied career, often with a clear vision of where she wanted to go. Her first career move was to work in the Architectural Projects & Services Department, where she was able to work with some of her peers. She was immediately taken up in employment, working on projects with the Public Works Department, where she was able to work on a variety of projects, including work on the restoration of historical buildings. In addition, she was one of the key people at the Ministry of Works and Urban Development. She was employed shortly after graduation, working on the Girgenti Palace, San Anton Palace and Urban Development. One major project she worked on was the renovation of the Upper Karkanja Garden, undertaken in 2004 in time for the EU accession celebrations.

...in education

Shirli Cefai graduated in 1988 after a seven-year course in architecture at the University of Malta. After that she furthered her studies in conservation techniques at the University of Venice. During the first few years of her career, while working in various companies, including work on the restoration of historical buildings, she was often found herself to be the only woman around and her career as an architect, Shirley is certainly a very strong one. She was one of the very few women in her course.

Svetlana Sammut graduated in 2000 were the only women in her course. She chose to follow this line of work as it offered a great opportunity to be involved in the design and interpretation process, and to explore the possibilities of relating buildings to their surroundings. She has gone on to have a very varied career, often with a clear vision of where she wanted to go. Her first career move was to work in the Architectural Projects & Services Department, where she was able to work on a variety of projects, including work on the restoration of historical buildings. In addition, she was one of the key people at the Ministry of Works and Urban Development. One major project she worked on was the renovation of the Upper Karkanja Garden, undertaken in 2004 in time for the EU accession celebrations.

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Svetlana now focuses entirely on housing projects and she has been there ever since. It was during this time that she started to develop an interest in the interface between old and new.

...in public practice

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Zaha Hadid, woman of steel

This is not an issue about gender. It is an issue dedicated to the work of women architects. At TA, we thought there would be no better way to celebrate the achievements of women architects than by referring to the woman in whose career you will be the greatest of them all, the Queen Bee of architecture. The last twenty years has been an inspiration to many, both male and female. Many thanks to Antoine Zannmit in London for his help in building a link with her studio for TA and Roger Howie from ZAHEDAID ARCHITECTS, who kindly provided most of the information and images for this article.

**Hadid studied architecture at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna, Austria and was the first female architect to be awarded the Diploma Prize in 1977.**


**COMPETITIONS**


**PROJECTS**

Hadid’s built work has seen her award museum and university buildings, commercial spaces to date are the Vitra Fire Station and the Fire Station in Kaufbeurell in Germany, (1989). The first building to be completed is the Vitra Fire Station in Kaufbeurell, Germany (1989). For the Hackney Empire, London, and large scale urban studies for Hamburg, Madrid, Moscow, and residential housing complex “Milano Triennale.”

Ellis Galea Kirkland was born in Rabat, but her family moved to Canada when she was only two years old. Graduating first in her class from the University of Toronto in 1981, she went on to receive a full scholarship to Harvard University to study planning law and real estate development economics, where she graduated with distinction. Winning the first prize, out of 403 international submissions, for the “Style for the Year 2001” in 1986, and being named as the “Future of Architecture” in 1992, cemented her role as a leading futurist in architecture - but one that knows how to implement this vision. Ellis delves into her life in this interview with T.A.

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Il-Hitan tas-Seejjej

The traditional Maltese wall (rubble walls) have been a characteristic feature of the rural landscape of the Maltese islands since time immemorial. Since prehistoric times, local farmers have constructed these walls as a means of delimiting the physical boundaries of their agricultural landholdings and as a means of storing fields, situated on steep terrain. Although rubble walls have specific functional justifications in the delineation of landholdings and containment of soil as to prevent erosion, they are both aesthetically and from a material viewpoint, an intrinsic component of the Maltese and Gozitan rural landscape.

The book Il-Hitan tas-Seejjej, written by Penit Elizabeth Ellul, is principally derived from the author’s thesis entitled ‘Il-Hitan tas-Sellum’ which was submitted to the Faculty of Architecture, University of Malta in 1989. While researching this subject, Penit Ellul was a member of the Kamra tal-Periti (Malta Architects’ Council), the more relevant components of Ellul’s study were translated into Maltese and compiled into a smart publication which is readily accessible to all those who admire our unique rural landscape.

In his foreword, Dr Ġorġ Mifsud-Chircop emphasises the point, an intrinsic component of the Maltese and Gozitan rural landscape, and the remains of the façade itself, it became possible to create a three-dimensional reconstructed image of this temple. Research in this direction had already started in 1935 when an Italian architect, Carlo Crocetti, produced line drawings describing the same building. Research continued both in plan and elevation, utilizing the same information, with assistance from the Department of Megalitic Studies of the National Museum of Archaeology. This is truly the birth of a building technique which is amongst the oldest architectural models, ever excavated and compiled into the archeological material excavated we find what must be considered as the oldest architectural models, ever excavated and compiled into the National Museum of Archaeology.

The larger of these models refers to what appear to be post-construction representations of the temple structures, possibly with some votive meaning; however, it is not possible to attribute an architectural importance to such models in the early period. Research in this direction had already started in 1935 when an Italian architect, Carlo Crocetti, produced line drawings describing the same building. The larger of these models refers to what appear to be post-construction representations of the temple structures, possibly with some votive meaning; however, it is not possible to attribute an architectural importance to such models in the early period. Research in this direction had already started in 1935 when an Italian architect, Carlo Crocetti, produced line drawings describing the same building. 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A large part of the workshops of this seminar were dedicated to mapping the differences and regional character of the countries and regions that are member states has joined the European Union. The parallels and differences and the increasing global implications on the local level, and what kind of activities could be considered to become part of it.

As a new generation of young architects that are conscious of the fact that they would be working in a unified Europe... maybe even beyond that perimeter. They will work in a Europe that will not only open new opportunities but also one that will provide new challenges for architects.

“The increase of global implications on the local level, and what kind of activities could be considered to become part of it.”

Periti

David Pace and Anthony Fenchi Vella attended the 11th General Assembly of UMAR held at the end of January, as General Secretary and Malta Delegate respectively. The programme for the Assembly, ably hosted by the Antalya Chamber of Architects under the Presidency of the President Patrice Genet, was intensive and interesting. The Assembly was also supported with a full day international seminar held a day earlier, with the theme “Architecture and Cultural Tourism in the Mediterranean Region!”

Split into three working sessions, this seminar featured eight speakers from six different countries, who discussed various aspects ranging from the proposal of new ideas such as the recognition of Halal and Culture as intrinsic parts of Heritage to the theme established by UMAR for its year programme, from “The Caravanserai” to the Illustrations of practical examples at the Theatre of Aspendos which could seat 7,000 patrons with its impressive series of public buildings, and to the Conversion of the Ingotto (The Mint) for the Universal Exposition of 2008, including International Competitions for the design of the Logo & Congress that they will host in 2008, including the Conversion of the Ingotto (The Mint) for the Congress.

Amongst the reports by the eight Working Group Chairmen were the proposal for a self-sustained meeting of the Deans of the Faculties of Architecture by the Heritage WG, the Action Plan for 2005 is geared to continue on the theme of the Caravanserai and the Khans, leading up to a full-blown thematic 12th Assembly in January 2006 in Djerba, Tunisia.

A delegation from the Torino Chamber also explained the plans for the preparation of the UIA Assembly & Congress that they will host in 2008, including International Competitions for the design of the Logo and the Conversion of the Ingottos (The Mint) for the UIA Assembly & Congress that they will host in 2008, including International Competitions for the design of the Logo and the Conversion of the Ingottos (The Mint) for the Congress.

On the 29th January, the Miteral Odeas hosted a Press Conference of their impressive headquarters, where the President greeted the UMAR contingent. The Chamber proceeded to showcase the modus operandi of the Chamber which includes a very effective self-regulatory system, derived from its strong financial background: a Chamber which includes a very effective self-regulatory system, derived from its strong financial background: a Chamber which includes a very effective self-regulatory system, derived from its strong financial background:

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WHAT IS AGENDA 21?

Environmental awareness spurred a global scale through the Earth summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This milestone conference awakened the world to the need for more cautious development process that does not undermine our future generations. Nature replenishes itself with the time and rate that the type of human development is bringing forth finite resources to their limits at a faster pace than expected. Agenda 21, a comprehensive blueprint document for global action to affect this transition towards sustainable development for the 21st century, is based on three pillars: equity, education, and participation. This includes next of ages, all colour, and owed from all walls of life, and their natural resources. An Earth Summit Conference was held in Tokyo, Japan in 1992, on a plateau in its own right, where international issues of assessing the world summit was held in Kyoto, Japan in 1992.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE NCSD?

As a follow-up to the international conference, the Maltese PM set up the National Commissioner for Sustainable Development (NCSD) to spearhead the task of drafting a national strategy for sustainable development for Malta. This is essentially a constraint-driven political discourse, which sets the goals for sustainable development and gives the general direction to attain such goals. The NCSD prepared the first draft, following this with a series of public consultation meetings with the parties concerned. Four such consultations was implemented in a second draft, which will be presented to Cabinet later this year. A public consultation meeting with the construction industry was held in October 2004, and although interest was not as high as expected, participation was vigorous and enthusiastic enough to compensate. The more focused and valid comments received from the floor included:

- Small is beautiful. This will be well said for an island nation, where size of a project is limited by the flatness of the landscape.
- Large estates and large projects are coming about for commercial reasons. It is a demand for a rapid expansion of the economy. However, this may not be sustainable in the long run, as the demand for large estates is driven by the demand for large building blocks.
- Sustainable development for the 21st century, is based on three pillars: equity, education, and participation.

In conclusion it was pointed out that the Strategy should only give the general line of direction. It is not a prescription but a guideline. It is not a recipe, but a guide.

Sustainable development is about promoting environmental protection, economic development, and social equity, striking the right balance between the earth’s resources most efficiently.

Bhutros Bhutros-Gali: Rio de Janeiro, 1992

Agenda 21 & Malta’s National Strategy for Sustainable Development

“Sustainable development is about promoting environmental protection, economic development, and social equity, striking the right balance between the earth’s resources most efficiently.”

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Sustainability

Analysis ofCollapse

Before Impact

After Impact

Full building model prior to collapse, with steel columns at the outer walls, braced by deep girders at each floor, the WTC towers had stood erect since 1973.

As the planes struck approximately 2,000 degrees - hot temperatures as high as 2,775 people, of which 343 were fire fighters and 60 were police, lost their lives following the impact, the Tower down builds up, pulling the steel columns at the outer walls, braced by deep girders at each floor

Many now realize that the Twin Towers and possible missile, in a small number when compared to the average, is that the majority will remember. Three lessons, remember that this was an unprecedented event. The towers had stood for twenty-eight years, and the incident was triggered by an event that had geo-political motivations. Engineers were not to blame - their role now is to restore people's confidence in tall buildings.

Pert Simonetta Lisa Lecce
Investing in Cultural Heritage

In 2001, the then Ministry for Transport and communications had commissioned a Transport Infrastructure Needs Assessment (TINA) study of air, sea and road transport under the Malta-EU IVth Financial Protocol. The findings and recommendations of the TINA study subsequently formed the basis for technical discussions with DG Transport and Energy of the European Commission in 2002, with the objective of extending the scope of the Cohesion Fund, the European Regional Development Fund, and the TEN-T network. The findings have served to render the conference more holistic with respect to its title. With such an ambitious theme being put forward shortly before an establishment anniversary, it is to be commended for the initiative that has been taken on cultural heritage.

The proceedings of the seminar and more information on the work being carried out by Heritage Malta can be found on: www.heritagemalta.org

Vanja Larberg is a young Swedish architect who graduated at the Royal Institute of Technology, Gothenburg. She recently spent some time training in Malta.

If one steps to study every-day situations, one will soon observe various small details that reflect a larger picture. One such instance can be experienced by observing people’s shoes on a Maltese bus. A pair of polished black shoes belonging to a man in a suit; a pair of flip-flops on a woman wearing a straw hat. These are a reflection of parallel expectations and parallel worlds. Rather, to the everyday world in Malta there is a tourist world. Most of the time the two worlds stay distant from each other; but the bus is one of the places where they overlap. Here it is possible for tourists to catch a glimpse of Maltese society. They can for example look at the driver’s booth and how it has been turned into his own personal space, adorned with football memorabilia, religious symbols, a picture of Elvis, a faded photo of his late parents. The fact that these items have been fixed to the inner walls of the bus, and the very choice of items, give an insight both into the individualised public transport system and the type of person the driver is, thus reflecting a section of Maltese society.

In order to study these everyday objects triggers curiosity and interest. The space of the bus with its configuration of people and things is an exceptional in-between world with culturally segregated series of tourist places. These are, although specifically local, dealt with in any other tourist destinations, where the focus is on seeing things, and on having seen things when one returns home. The space of the bus with its configuration of people and things is an exceptional in-between world. To be able to study these everyday objects triggers curiosity and interest. The space of the bus with its configuration of people and things is an exceptional in-between world. These are, although specifically local, dealt with as places in any other tourist destinations, where the focus is on seeing things, and on having seen things when one returns home. The space of the bus with its configuration of people and things is an exceptional in-between world. These are, although specifically local, dealt with as places in any other tourist destinations, where the focus is on seeing things, and on having seen things when one returns home. The space of the bus with its configuration of people and things is an exceptional in-between world.

The focus rarely is on understanding or participating in other ways than they do today. The form of tourism that Maltese society could experiment with other ways than they do today. The form of tourism that Maltese society could experiment with other ways than they do today. The form of tourism that Maltese society could experiment with other ways than they do today. The form of tourism that Maltese society could experiment with other ways than they do today. The form of tourism that Maltese society could experiment with other ways than they do today. The form of tourism that Maltese society could experiment with other ways than they do today.