"Today everyone is more conscious of the environment, and it is the perit who has to achieve the balance between progress and the preservation of the environment."

Francis Zammit Dimech
When will the future be for architecture?

The role of a professional organisation like that of the KTP is a multiple one; primarily it may be generally summarised in two areas which are not necessarily directly related but which are in many respects in the wider sense of the word. The KTP, irrespective of the particular opinions expressed on legislation and policies, to monitor the terms of profession, practice and responsibility of changing work environment and to continue to develop its own international network for future benefit of the members. In addition, the latter include the Architects’ Council of Europe (ACE) and UNAR, the Union of Mediterranean Architects. In addition to the traditional roles within the USA, the International Union of Architects (IAU) and the Union of the Commonwealth. Even this is a reflection of the times we live in.

The KTP also sets its targets on an annual and biannual basis; May is time, seeing the extent of its task to work on a longer term plan and to monitor the inevitable fickleness of its structures which remain, at least for a while, on a voluntary basis. It is also inevitable that these targets are summed up and assessed towards the end of the year, when its annual general meeting is held and the direction and composition of course is changed.

For some time now the KTP has also worked consistently on raising the profile of the profession, not only with its members, but also, and probably more importantly, with the public. It is with this in mind that the KTP continues, in a determined fashion and with a mood of success, embarked on the organisation of, shall we say, a permanent constructive debate. It is the case that these events are also wide-ranging, in the sense that they are intended to create an awareness of the quality of our buildings, coinciding with a time when, as is being easily reported, for the first time in history, more people will be living in cities than ever before. In this respect, the presentation by PriceWaterhouseCoopers in the TTP programme will be of special interest.

It is noteworthy to state that the conference launching the event happened despite notable absences—the general practitioners and the National Health Service (NHS). There is certainly a discussion on these events, but this is still localised. The strategy must remain this: the commission that architects recommend is on the national agenda and that it should serve as a complement, and not as an addition to the already existing, comprehensive and credible through the organisation of a series of events with the com También las opiniones de los profesionales de la profesión.

The term of the current Council of the Kamaa Tal-Periti is coming to a close, and an AGM and elections will be held later this year. This summer has been one intense work by the members of the Council on a number of matters.

MALTA LABOUR PARTY

The MLA from the KTP’s political partner met with Dr Alfred Sant on the 30th of August in order to discuss the Labour Party’s position regarding its vision for the public sector. The KTP expressed its satisfaction at the publication of this document, which contains a number of proposals and suggestions aimed at improving the position of labour. In particular, the KTP commented on four areas that are integral to the party’s manifesto and its members, namely, MFAA, Public Procurement, Public Private Partnerships and the relationship with the EU and its structures. In the case of the Public Procurement the KTP praised the change process undertaken by the Authority and commented that the Authority has taken the right direction and is moving towards a better selection of contractors.

The relationship with the EU was also discussed, particularly on how the KTP can support in this area. The KTP commented that the EU provides significant amounts of funding which the Authority could use to improve its current position.

It is important to note that the role of the KTP on this matter is not only to provide feedback on issues referred to it in terms of the Code of Police Laws but also to support and encourage the Authority to make improvements.

The KTP also discussed the importance of ensuring that the EU’s regulations are implemented in Malta to ensure that it could stand as a country that is compliant with EU legislation.

GROUNDS FOR RECEIVING THE MATERIALS

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On his part the Rector expressed his full support in favour of the project and stated that the University Rector was willing to engage the services of a perit, the KTP, in order to help it perform its duties. The KTP commented that the Rector’s position was welcome and that it would be beneficial to have the KTP involved in the project.

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The KTP’s position is that the project should be carried out according to the best practices and guidelines, with the aim of ensuring that the final product is of high quality and meets the requirements of the stakeholders.

The KTP also discussed the importance of ensuring that the EU’s regulations are implemented in Malta to ensure that it could stand as a country that is compliant with EU legislation.
The Architectures Nights series is a new initiative being led by the Malta Architects Association together with the Ministry for Tourism and Culture. The theme for the series is "Identity." Several speakers will discuss the manner in which these projects have created "a sense of place," and have given souls, disjointed and physically fragmented places a new "identity." They will also discuss how these buildings have become staging points for new identities and have given a new sense to the surrounding spaces as well as an idea of who we are as cities and the environment.

The first talk of the series took place on Saturday, 28 August. Dr. Richard England, former Academician at the International Academy of Architecture, talked about "The Unity of Good Design and Context," and howthis has been achieved through"the unity of good architecture, and not poor taste." England called the public to "think of our cities as a large locality, or a large number of people, or an area given collective responsibility for the future of the human habitat."

The theme for this year’s World Architecture Day and World Habitat Day was "its collective responsibility for the future." This theme, which was chosen by the United Nations, reflects the belief that all people, and not just those of one country or continent, are entitled to live in a healthy and safe environment. This belief was the driving force behind the establishment of the United Nations’ Human Settlements Fund in 1978. The theme, "World Architecture Day and World Habitat Day," reflects the belief that all people, and not just those of one country or continent, are entitled to live in a healthy and safe environment. This belief was the driving force behind the establishment of the United Nations’ Human Settlements Fund in 1978.
One of the local projects is a residence hall at the University of California, Berkeley, designed by EHDD. This year's NAI Prize competition was held in September. The prize is awarded to an architect or team of architects for an outstanding body of work. The Jury is pleased to announce the following results:

 rests on 130,000 square metres of land and contains a network of streets, buildings, parks and open spaces. The entire area is designed for public access and includes a central park system, agricultural areas, and a network of trails and open spaces. The site includes a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings along the waterfront. The area is part of the larger Venice lagoon area and is known for its rich fishing heritage and proximity to the sea. The site has been identified as a potential location for new development and has been the subject of various plans and proposals in recent years. The project aims to create a vibrant and sustainable community that promotes social, economic, and environmental sustainability. The development will include a mix of housing, commercial, and recreational uses, as well as green spaces and public amenities. The project is expected to contribute to the social, economic, and environmental welfare of the area and to provide a model for sustainable urban development.
to look at the practicality of maintaining the tunnels as the civilian shelter. The Sonnenberg Tunnel, considered to be the most important museum after 5pm. The entrance gate. Black paint was used to cover the existing layers, tape and other rubbish were left behind. The use of the gate to hypocrites 1, which is usually locked, was found open with the graffiti missing. This action strongly deplores vandalism of our heritage sites.

The Kamra tal-Periti strongly deplores vandalism at the Abbatia tad-Dejr catacombs that will result in a conservation programme. Black paint was used to cover the existing layers, tape and other rubbish were left behind. The use of the gate to hypocrites 1, which is usually locked, was found open with the graffiti missing. This action strongly deplores vandalism of our heritage sites.

**Environment Director at MEPA**

Martin Seychell has taken up the post of Environment Director at MEPA (Malta Environment and Planning Authority). He is replacing Helgih Choi's position as director of the Authority after she resigned following the introduction of the Malta Standards Authority. A professional with extensive expertise in the legislation on Air Quality, the environment and the classification and labelling of dangerous substances, Mr Seychell has been involved in numerous decision making-levels within the EU and has been on boards related to food safety and pesticides. He will be in a post which has been vacant since 2003. By assuming his new role, Mr Seychell will continue the Malta Standards Authority’s commitment to the European Union and a number of the Authority’s initiatives.

**Cultural Visits**

The Ministry for Tourism and Cultural Heritage launched a ‘Cultural Visits’ programme last Thursday, in order to promote cultural tourism in Malta. The programme is open to all residents and tourists alike. Participation in the programme is free, and includes visits to a number of cultural sites and museums. This initiative is part of the ‘Malta: The Island of the Arts’ campaign, which aims to promote Malta as a destination for cultural tourism.

**Top Housing Design Award**

Two social housing schemes were awarded the Top Housing Design Award for 2006 by the Ministry for Housing and Planning. The schemes were selected from a range of applications received by the Ministry, which were assessed by an independent panel of experts. The Top Housing Design Award is presented annually to the best social housing schemes in Malta, and is awarded based on criteria such as design, sustainability, and cost-effectiveness.

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**Environmental Watch**

The Engineering and Architecture Research Lab (EARL) at the University of Strathclyde has launched a new initiative called the Environmental Watch. The initiative aims to encourage students and researchers to think about the environmental impact of their work, and to look for ways to reduce the environmental footprint of their projects. The Environmental Watch will be a regular feature of the EARL blog, and will cover a range of topics, including sustainable construction, energy efficient design, and waste minimization.
Aspects of the Architectural Profession in the Common European Space

An International Conference entitled “Aspects of the Architectural Profession in the Common European Space” was held in Vilnius, Lithuania, on the 22 September 2006. During this conference, the Vilnius Resolution was passed regarding various aspects of architectural quality, sustainability and cultural heritage among others. In passing this Resolution, a number of previously published resolutions and statements were borne in mind.

The Vilnius Resolution

The Vilnius Resolution states that all the above, the Vilnius Resolution reenumerates that architectural and sustainability in the built environment is an acute concern throughout all Member States. It states that recently joined the European Union and Accession Countries have a particular role to play in this area. The Vilnius Resolution stresses that the quality of built and natural heritage contributes to ensuring quality of the built environment of all European citizens, and hence is a matter of public interest. It went on to reiterate the need for a creative management of the architectural heritage, amongst other things. It called on the architects’ professional organisations to ensure adequate and appropriately defined procedures, and in particular in public and private procedures, and in particular in public architecture procurement, the Resolution emphasised the need that such procedures effectively include adequate, quality-based and sustainability selection criteria, notably the use of architectural competition criteria.

The Resolution also addressed Architectural Policies, also at Regional and Municipal level, and their effective implementation responsibility in the Member States in that country to ensure adequate and appropriately defined procedures, and in particular in public architecture procurement, the Resolution emphasised the need that such procedures effectively include adequate, quality-based and sustainability selection criteria, notably the use of architectural competition criteria.

The proposed development was required to impact the existing mesas, and was approached in such a way as to make it easier for the public to enjoy views of Palazzo Ferreria. The front piazza is slightly elevated, it is a curved roof, and is accrossed through the existing arcade at the entrance with Zachary Straw.

The reason for the difference between the planning and the building is the fact that it has an openable, re-pointing of the walls and castellated beams support the theatre structure, that regularly inhabits, and performs. Could this rather ugly structure, that constantly changes and the participação and the matriz defines the array. The Matrix was designed to take place between the 29th September and the 4th October. The proposed structure is constructed in such a way as to make it easier for the public to enjoy views of Palazzo Ferreria. The front piazza is slightly elevated, it is a curved roof, and is accrossed through the existing arcade at the entrance with Zachary Straw.

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The development works on four different levels. Level One is the level of exhibition and information. This level was opened in the year 2000, and is a coming to life of a series of primary and secondary castellated beams support the theatre structure, that regularly inhabits, and performs. Could this rather ugly structure, that constantly changes and the participação and the matriz defines the array. The Matrix was designed to take place between the 29th September and the 4th October. The proposed structure is constructed in such a way as to make it easier for the public to enjoy views of Palazzo Ferreria. The front piazza is slightly elevated, it is a curved roof, and is accrossed through the existing arcade at the entrance with Zachary Straw.

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Waste Management

Covering a surface area of 315.36 square kilometres, Malta is regarded as one of the smallest countries within the International System. Given the size of the island, land is probably the scarce resource that the islands have. This means that, while there will be a need for landfilling of some kind, a tiered process including waste prevention, recovery of unavoidable waste, recycling and finally the optimisation of final disposal. In the case of Malta, greater efforts are needed in the sector of prevention, reuse or recycling of construction and demolition waste (C&D waste). Comprehensive treatment options, as well as the establishment of final disposal possibilities, Malta also enjoys a significant tourism industry with significant implications on space use too.

Given the constraints and factors mentioned above, the dumping of large volumes of waste as a primary method of disposal is ultimately unsustainable. This means that, while there will be a need for landfilling of some kind, a sustainable system for the treatment of waste needs to incorporate facilities either for recovering or for pre-treating waste. This will help to minimise the volume of waste to be landfilled thereby reducing its pollution potential. Excavation, construction and demolition waste constitute the major fraction of the solid waste generated in Malta. Between 1997 and 2002, Malta had an annual generation of approximately 6 million tonnes of this type of waste. This means that, in order to comply with the targets stipulated in the EU Council Directives on waste disposal and also in order to fulfil the obligations that were agreed to during the accession process, a need for landfilling of some kind, a tiered process including waste prevention, recycling and finally the optimisation of final disposal will have to be established. This technical work will have to elaborate a set of Austrian experts and different strategies for the management of C&D waste in Malta.

Another component of the project focuses on the renewable energy that can be derived from waste. A technical working group will be set up in Malta and selected Austrian counterparts will acquire a first hand experience in the rendering of such energy from waste. The aim of acquainting the Maltese stakeholders (e.g. the Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment, the Transport Authority (the Vehicle Fleet) of the City of Vienna, the Austrian Federal Environment Agency on the Austrian side. The Resident Twinning Assistant, including residents of the Division for Waste Collection within the Department for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Brussels.

TWINNING PROGRAM

The project, valued at €675,000, is currently underway. The project is entitled “Assistance to explore long-term projects to manage specific waste streams in a more sustainable manner.” The main aim of this project is to promote long-term sustainable waste treatment facilities in the Maltese Islands for C&D waste and for municipal solid waste, including waste similar to MSW and some commercial waste. In order to achieve an optimum outcome, the following three components are designed and identified to meet the specific needs of these target groups.

The Twinning Project is currently underway and will be completed in October 2006. The Twinning Project is currently underway and will be completed in October 2006.
The photovoltaic (PV) effect was discovered in 1839. Nineteen-year-old Edmund Becquerel, a French experimental physicist, discovered the photovoltaic effect while experimenting with an electrolytic cell made up of two metal electrodes. In 1954, 4.5% efficient silicon solar cells were reported; this was raised to 6% only a few months later. In 1963 Japan installed a 242-W PV array on a lighthouse, the world’s largest array at that time. The Kyoto Protocol, which was agreed to in 1997, is also being driven by the Kyoto Protocol and within the European Union through Directive 2001/77 EC. The Kyoto Protocol is committed to reducing climate change through the reduction of harmful emissions while the EU Directive seeks to actively promote the use of renewable energy to: (i) Comply with the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol; and (ii) Reach the indicative target of the Kyoto Protocol.

Malta – 2006
The market is starting to stir, with the public and a few individuals having or had installed PV systems. The Ministry of Energy published its ‘PV Farms’ Green Paper in January 2006 and the Ministry has issued the Policy and Design Guidance 2005 is of particular interest to architects: “The Malta Environment and Planning Authority will encourage the provision of photovoltaic solar modules – provided they would not have a significant visual impact; (2) The roof space of buildings must be used to the maximum extent possible so that the roof structure are adhered to; (3) The roof space of buildings must be used to the maximum extent possible so that the roof structure the Authority will have regard to: (i) The overall visual impact of the installation on the building; (ii) The relationship of the installation with the overall design of the building and the extent to which it has been harmoniously integrated into that design; (iii) The overall visual impact of the installation on the surrounding environment; (iv) The assessment of the building and associated requirements of PV systems; (v) The materials proposed to be used will generally grant permission provided that the installation does not have an adverse impact on the appearance of the building or the area. There is a functioning PV market which has taken off in other countries and this will eventually happen in Malta. It is advantageous for architects to have a basic understanding of what a PV system is and more importantly, how it is connected to the main electricity distribution board. PV systems are designed to perform well within the parameters of the local climate. Architects should use the services of PV installers who can demonstrate the efficiency of their systems through data from local installations.
Valletta, who heads one of the corporate associations composed of TEgova, who has vast experience by the European Group of Valuers - a speaker. He is a valuer, recommended following:

- A representative from an Audit firm will discuss the importance of the methodologies used by the various audit firms.
- Lawyer Godfrey Farrgija, who has experience in dealing with real estate matters, will discuss the legal aspects of property development in Malta.
- A representative from an Audit firm will provide an overview of the various methodologies used by the audit firms in the real estate sector.
- A representative from a real estate firm will discuss the potential difficulties and the necessary measures to construct a new residential building.
- A representative from a construction company will explain the current state of the building and the expected timeline.
- A representative from a real estate firm will provide an overview of the potential difficulties and the necessary measures to construct a new residential building.
- A representative from a construction company will explain the current state of the building and the expected timeline.

The Malta Transport Authority (MTA) announced a conference, which will focus on the following:

- Introduces the cycle lanes
- Theoretical background
- The cycle lanes cater to both urban and rural cyclists, however it is important to consider the safety concerns of motorists, pedestrians, and other road users.
- The MTA Transport Authority will unveil the design of the cycle lanes, which include safe cycle routes, consistent with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Employment and with the Malta Cycling Federation.
- The cycle lanes will be introduced to the public on 19th October 2006, in line with the Transport White Paper, which aims to increase cycling as a mode of transport, to the detriment of road accidents.
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The Corradino Military Prison – a unique gem

By Edward Said

Bonanza. These were however destined to remain confined to the drawing board. A rift between the civil government which lobbyed for the new town, and the military authorities who objected to it, resulted in the latter gaining the upper hand. Between 1862 and 1867, a naval prison was erected. In 1879 the land and building were requisitioned in a quintessential arrangement between the civil government, the Royal Navy and the Army, and both ended up in the hands of the latter. From then on it became known as the Corradino Military Prison (CMPI). In its presence also ensured that no civil building would ever be erected in its vicinity (5). As a consequence of this Corradino Heights (an area of approximately one square kilometre) effectively became British service property. In 1980 this was confirmed with the erection of an entrance wall extending from Gżira Dukati to Msida Naxxar (6).

On the large spot of land in Grand Harbour known as Bonavia. These were however destined to remain confined to the drawing board. A rift between the civil government which lobbyed for the new town, and the military authorities who objected to it, resulted in the latter gaining the upper hand. Between 1862 and 1867, a naval prison was erected. In 1879 the land and building were requisitioned in a quintessential arrangement between the civil government, the Royal Navy and the Army, and both ended up in the hands of the latter. From then on it became known as the Corradino Military Prison (CMPI). In its presence also ensured that no civil building would ever be erected in its vicinity (5). As a consequence of this Corradino Heights (an area of approximately one square kilometre) effectively became British service property. In 1980 this was confirmed with the erection of an entrance wall extending from Gżira Dukati to Msida Naxxar (6).

Soon after Malta officially became part of the British Empire, large-scale constitutional changes were carried out in an attempt to modernise and improve the judiciary system, which necessitated a reform in prison discipline. With this came the necessity of furnishing the colony with a state-of-the-art civil correctional facility, located outside the conurbation of Valletta and the Three Cities. After much deliberation a site on the outskirts of Casal Paola known as Corradino was selected and in 1849 the new civil Prisons deliberation a site on the outskirts of Casal Paola known as Corradino was selected and in 1849 the new civil Prisons deliberation a site on the outskirts of Casal Paola known as Corradino was selected and in 1849 the new civil Prisons deliberation a site on the outskirts of Casal Paola known as Corradino was selected and in 1849 the new civil Prisons came the necessity of furnishing the colony with a state-of-the-art civil correctional facility, located outside the conurbation of Valletta and the Three Cities. 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Nowadays, in Malta, residence in newly established suburban housing areas is a goal achievable through professional advancement and rise in family income. Therefore, urban growth and new suburban development have tended to create a negative attitude, or indifference, towards the present value and future of urban history. The sites and areas of urban heritage in the old historic centres, despite official acknowledgment of their importance, are underused as a focus of urban life. This is due to increased demand for alternative suburban housing and life-styles that favour low density residential areas and car-based mobility. A design strategy was proposed to deal with this situation at the macro-scale, in terms of increased accessibility and increased accessibility and mobility so as to reverse the population shift. The transportation strategy proposes a polycentric system as opposed to the current monocentric one, since functionality in the region is also polycentric. The open space network suggests various possible interventions at various scales. The two strategies come together ensuring an integrated spatial development vision for the region, leading to sustainable urban growth through increased accessibility and mobility. The approach to designing public space is seen as a strategic design tool in achieving this.

Malta can be seen as an important node within the regional spatial vision where strategic interventions can take place. A park and transportation interchange are two projects which were developed further as part of the regional strategy to ensure accessibility and mobility. They are typological since they represent a number of other possible interventions within this network. They also have a value in their own right at the local scale. The images shown are for the design of a Maltese ‘city’ park. The park re-connects the residential neighbourhood of Marsa, which is currently bisected by an existing arterial road. Its design strategy has goals and impacts ranging from the local to the regional scale.

The study and design were carried out as part of Anastasi’s thesis while reading for her Masters in Urbanism at The Technical University of Delft, The Netherlands. The Masters specialised in Renewal and Redesign of City Areas. Sarah Anastasi’s particular interest in Urban Regeneration led to her thesis: Sustainable Urban Growth: Accessibility and Mobility through Open Public Space- A Strategic Approach for the Harbour Region, Malta. Sarah Anastasi (B.E. & A. (Hons) MSc (Hons) (Delft) is an urban designer for the Spatial Planning Department of the Municipality of Delft, The Netherlands.
As a result of these discussions, the complexity of his/her involvement can be applied that reflects the amount of work to be put on its contents. This updated and re-formatted document also included a recommendation for the introduction of Interim Payments with regard to the agreed fees, which are tied to specific milestones, and should be another useful tool for the perit. This new document was questioned. Some proposed an equal footing with other practitioners who are not members of the KTP. A third draft will then be presented to membership for further comments and suggestions or recommendations. At the end of the April EGM, members were given time to sift through the document: once in place, all periti are to be adhered to in all cases.

Members had been given time to sift through the document and present their comments during a Standing Committee of the KTP. Members present at this EGM asked for a consensus on the contents of the proposed new tariff. However, a consensus on the document could not be reached. The comments were diverse and new ideas were proposed, and those felt that the document was still not as clear as it could be taken at the time. A vote was taken, however, on the latest document, which was accepted in its entirety and placed in the hands of the standing committee. At the end of the April EGM, members were invited to submit their comments, suggestions or recommendations to the Standing Committee for Professional Practice. The feedback received from members was quite encouraging. The Standing Committee for Professional Practice, led by Edgar Brook, took note of many comments received into consideration. (including those received before the EGM), and, after sifting through them, decided to proceed with the third draft which was submitted to the KTP Council. For example, one particular request by some members was that the points raised on it, and furthermore many observations of a more generic nature were too detailed. Once again the proposal of incorporating the idea of bands in favour of a matrix of activities and rates based on the RIBA model was made. Some even proposed that the structure of Tariff K as it stands today should be retained, with updated rates and values to reflect today’s exigencies.

At the end of the April EGM it was once again felt that the opinions on the document were too varied in order to take a vote on it, and furthermore many members agreed that the points raised in the meeting were valid and required to be included in some way or another in the final proposal. It was therefore agreed that some of those present at the EGM would meet separately in order to prepare alternative proposals to be presented to the Council of the KTP. A third draft will then be presented to membership for further comments and suggestions or recommendations.

Members of the KTP can have their say on this matter on the tariff forum on www.thebluebucket.com.
Now to 20 October 2006; Josef Hoffman Museum, Czech Republic

JOSEF HOFFMAN – CARLO SCARPA: ON THE SUBLIME IN ARCHITECTURE
Early on in his career, the Italian architect Carlo Scarpa (died 1978) was impressed by the work of Josef Hoffmann. Later he confessed that Hoffmann was the architect whose work he knew best and appreciated most. The extent to which Scarpa's architecture—often called the “special path to modernity”—was actually influenced by his great predecessor is the subject of this exhibition. www.mak.at

Now to 25 October 2006; Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York, USA

ZAHA HADID: EXHIBITION
This 30-year retrospective presents a wide range of mediums: paintings, sketches, architectural drawings, urban plans, models, relief models, animations, furniture, and design objects. www.guggenheim.org/hadid/index.html

Now to 28 October 2006; New London Architecture, London, UK

THE OFFICE – LONDON’S WORKPLACE: EXHIBITION
The exhibition will look at the design and planning of a selection of new offices in London and at changes in technology in offices. These will be set in the context of video interviews with office designers, office users and theorists. www.newlondonarchitecture.org

Now to 29 October 2006; MAK Austrian Museum of Applied Arts, Vienna, Austria

CANTILEVER CHAIRS: ARCHITECTURAL MANIFESTO AND MATERIAL EXPERIMENT: EXHIBITION
The exhibition covers more than eighty years of innovative suspension design with chairs by Marcel Breuer and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe right up to Ron Arad and Ross Lovegrove. www.mak.at

Now to 5 November 2006; Gallery 2, NAI, Netherlands

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT: BICENTENARY EXHIBITION
The display of drawings, photographs and models in Gallery 2 will document the visible influence of successive Chief Government Architects on Dutch architecture. www.nai.nl

Now to 19 November 2006; Venice, Italy

10TH INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION DURING THE BIENNIAL OF VENICE
The exhibition, directed by Richard Burdett is dedicated to Cities, Architecture and Society. This edition focuses on the key factors facing large scale metropolitan areas around the world: from migration to mobility, from social integration to sustainable growth. www.labiennale.org

Now to 3 December 2006; Zeche Zollverein, Essen, Germany

TALKING CITIES – THE MICRO POLITICS OF URBAN SPACE : EXHIBITION
Talking Cities features innovative international design, architecture and spatial interventions in a trans-disciplinary exhibition platform. The 35 protagonists create a dense collage of statements, designs and installations: a collective dialogue on reconfiguring and reactivating the marginal, residual and public spaces of our contemporary cities. www.talkingcities.net

Now to 17 December 2006; Victoria and Albert Museum, UK

TWILIGHT - PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE MAGIC HOUR: EXHIBITION
This exhibition will focus on contemporary photography and video and is the first to explore the theme of twilight. www.vam.ac.uk

Now to January 2007; Victoria and Albert Museum, UK

LEONARDO DA VINCI - EXPERIENCE, EXPERIMENT AND DESIGN: EXHIBITION
This exhibition is about how Leonardo da Vinci thought on paper. It contains some of his most complex and challenging designs. www.vam.ac.uk

30 October – 4 November 2006; Nicosia, Cyprus

THE E-VOLUTION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN CULTURAL HERITAGE: CONFERENCE
A joint event for the exchange and sharing of know-how of Cultural Heritage and Information Technology focusing on e-documentation and computer graphics. www.cipa2006.org

25-29 November, 2006: Dhaka, Bangladesh

SOCIETY, ARCHITECTS AND EMERGING ISSUES
Commonwealth Association of Architects 18th General Assembly, Conference, and Student Forum www.caa-iab.com

01 December 2006 - 04 March 2007; The Lighthouse, Glasgow, Scotland

NORTHERN CITY (BETWEEN LIGHT AND DARK) : EXHIBITION
This exhibition explores Edinburgh and its light and dark sides through a series of collaborations between Scottish-based architects and artists. www.thelighthouse.co.uk

6-10 February 2007; Milan, Italy

UNITED PROJECTS FOR BUILDING: EXPO
One of the largest exhibition initiatives dedicated to the world of Architecture and Building. www.buildupexpo.com

7–9 February 2007; Milan, Italy

IDOLS, GODS, MONSTERS – METROPOLIS, CITIES, VILLAGES, REASONS
First International Conference on the City www.arcaedizioni.it/idolideimostri/uk/index.html

22 February - 28 May 2007 ; Barbican Art Gallery, London, UK

ALVAR AALTO THROUGH THE EYES OF SHIGERU BAN: EXHIBITION
www.barbican.org.uk/

15-18 September 2007; Agia Pelagia, Greece

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PASSIVE AND LOW ENERGY - COOLING FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT PALENCE 2007
http://palenc2007.conferences.gr/

17-18 September 2007; Beijing, China

5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT AND FUTURE TRENDS IN BRIDGE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
www.bridgemanagement2007.com

16–18 October 2007; Stuttgart, Germany

CIB W102 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
"Information and Knowledge Management - Helping the Practitioner in Planning and Building" http://cib-w102.iconda.org/conference2007stuttgart