



ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY

1965-2015

Celebrating
50 years

IN THIS ISSUE

Going green in 2015
Specifying the future

Taken at the flood
Is your design waterproof?

The first fifty years
CIAT celebrates

AT magazine

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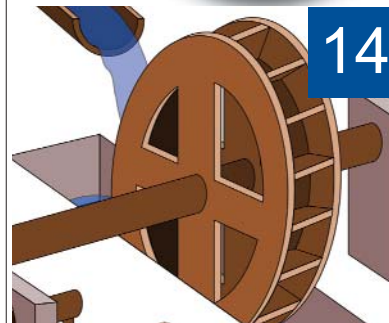
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Editor's foreword



CIAT members 'lead the charge' in building design.

As part of his keynote speech at the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers' Building Performance Awards in February, architect Ken Shuttleworth called for an end to style over substance in architecture. Mr Shuttleworth told how he had 'been campaigning for the death of the "glass box" and concluded 'I have a dream of a world without "starchitects" (celebrity architects) – where engineers lead the charge.'

The speech was a fitting introduction to a night of tributes to the often unsung heroes of construction in building services engineering. President Karl Grace was in attendance and I'm sure the words of the speech rang true with him and many others in the audience. CIAT members aren't so different to engineers in the way they 'lead the charge,' and this vanguard position is something to be celebrated. As part of CIAT's fiftieth

anniversary celebrations, this issue of *AT* magazine looks at some of the Institute's history. On page 18, archivist Adam Endacott's in-depth article on the origins of SAAT (later CIAT) in 1965 shows how the acute need for technical architecture in the post war era gave birth to the organisation that has grown into the one we know today, which has gone on to thrive and become a leading body for the discipline and the wider built environment.

CIAT members, as the professionals in Architectural Technology, are recognised and respected. This rise in profile has been achieved through academic courses, social media, through becoming Chartered, and also through stronger links between CIAT and organisations such as the RIBA, BRE and CIOB. The profile and recognition gained has now taken on an international dimension with Centres covering all areas of the world. This has

The acute need for technical architecture in the post war era gave birth to the organisation

created new networks and links with new exciting challenges for the discipline. The next 50 years look as though they will be as rewarding as the last.

CIAT's high profile, and that of its members, will continue this year with a series of events including a celebratory luncheon at London's Savoy and the Presidents' Ball in Edinburgh (see pages 28 and 29 for details). These are open to all members. Other events are being arranged regionally and nationally. Keep a lookout in the weekly Ebulletin for details.

With this issue, members will also find a special insert outlining the draft CDM 2015 regulations. If you have not received a copy, please call +44 (0) 7278 2206 or email info@ciat.org.uk. It will also be available on the website.

Regards
Hugh Morrison
Editor



Becoming a Chartered Environmentalist

As a constituent body for the Society for the Environment, CIAT is licensed to award the Chartered Environmentalist qualification to its Chartered Members. The Society for the Environment is the leading co-ordinating body in environmental matters and is a pre-eminent champion of a sustainable environment, and has registered over 7000 Chartered Environmentalists (CEnv).

The Society for the Environment have made changes to the Chartered Environmentalist qualification. The reason for this change is to ensure there is a sound knowledge, proven experience and best practice within the profession, as the Environment is the heart of the professional qualification.

To be eligible to become a Chartered Environmentalist, applicants must be MCIAT and demonstrate relevant academic and/or professional experience. For further information please visit:

www.ciat.org.uk/en/Join_CIAT/chartered_environmentalist/

or contact Amina Khanum, Specialist Registers' Coordinator at Central Office on +44 (0)20 7278 2206 (amina@ciat.org.uk)

Going GREEN in 2015

Specifying truly sustainable materials that tick every box is a specialism in itself – but Katie Puckett has canvassed the experts to find out what should be on the list.



When it comes to sustainable building, the march of progress is less a straight line than a meandering path with many forks, frequent hairpins and quite a few dead ends. The result is that 2015's product landscape is an unlikely combination of the very new and the very old. High-tech solutions such as LED lighting and 3D scanning will reduce the energy use of buildings, whereas low-tech materials such as clay and wood will enjoy a renaissance as people search for renewable materials with low embodied carbon.

Considering how far the construction industry stills needs to go – the government's Construction 2025 strategy is seeking a 50% cut in emissions – it can't afford to leave any stone unturned.

'We need innovation across the board,' says Kristian Steele, senior materials consultant at Arup. 'Every material used in a building needs to be developed to reduce its impact, and I think we need change across all of the supply

categories.' As for what makes a sustainable product, Steele identifies two categories: 'First, it's got to do the job it was specified to do, whether in a column, a wall, a lighting system or as a flooring material. If you get that wrong, it will burn, crack, fade, fail and you will need to replace it before its time is out.'

Manufacturers have already begun to decarbonise their supply chains

This is familiar territory for specifiers and it's the side of sustainability that the industry generally does well. The second aspect – and it remains a distant second – is the effect a product has on people and the environment over its lifetime. Manufacturers have already begun to decarbonise their supply chains, and to compile environmental product

declarations (EPDs), a harmonised EU standard for life-cycle assessments: 'But there's a long way to go before we have all of the information we need about all of the impacts of all of these products,' says Steele.

'In Europe as a whole, there are millions of products on the market, but only about 2,000 EPDs so far.' Sustainable building technologies may have come a long way in a short space of time, but even the latest innovations are just small steps towards the goal of a radically different industry.

For example, today's zero-carbon new builds and green retrofits are not end products in themselves, but stages towards the much more ambitious goal of buildings as components of integrated energy networks – a point made by Professor Chris Gorse, who leads the building performance and sustainability research unit at Leeds Beckett University. 'Before we can get there, we've got to have greater control of the building stock. We need to know how buildings behave and how to



©Alberto Masniva/Fotolia

control them, how quickly they heat up and down, how much heat energy they can store and how much energy they can generate. The building fabric is critical – buildings can't be draughty or simply react to the external environment.'

Another ambitious goal is a shift towards a 'circular economy', in which everything is reused or recycled. For construction, the transformation would take many decades, but there are already initiatives at a European, UK and industry level to develop more resource-efficient materials and

'We need to know how buildings behave and how to control them. The building fabric is critical'

processes. There is also a growing 'healthy buildings' movement.

A World Green Building Council report was published last March, and the newly formed Building Biology Association UK brings a long-established German discipline here for the first time. The BBA was set up by Devon-based architect Gale and Snowden. 'We have strict criteria when selecting materials, based on building biology principles,' says director David Gale. 'We're looking for healthy materials that work dynamically with the building.' On the building biology scorecard, top marks go to timber and earth materials, while PVC comes bottom.

Katie Puckett is a freelance built environment journalist.

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10 products we'll be seeing more of this year...

- 1. Carbon Buster blocks** by Lignacite. 'Carbon positive' bricks partly made from recycled material.
- 2. T-Barrier** by ARC Building Solutions. Insulation for cavity walls that can achieve a zero U-value.
- 3. Reco-vert** heat exchanger by Hei-Tech. Copper-based heat recovery system for shower units.
- 4. Propelair toilet.** This uses air jets to flush a loo with only 1.5l of water.
- 5. Eco Building Boards.** Unfired clay reinforced with coconut fibre to give a natural alternative to gypsum.
- 6. Refurbify** by VRM Technology BIM packaged as a tablet app for domestic refurb.
- 7. Porotherm bricks** by Wienerberger. Bricks honeycombed with air pockets to improve insulation.
- 8. Passive ventilation** with heat recovery by Ventic. A heat exchanger that boosts passive ventilation.
- 9. LEDs.** Falling costs are making these a standard lighting choice.
- 10. Home grown UK timber** in new forms for better strength and durability.



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Bright future: LED usage is likely to increase

Taken at the flood

With widespread flooding an all-too recent memory for many, flood risk adviser Ian Joyner discusses why flood risk is an essential consideration in building design.

Last winter, flooding dominated the headlines for months as families were forced from their homes at Christmas time, entire communities were engulfed by floodwaters and the UK was battered by storm after storm from the Atlantic Ocean. The Environment Agency estimates that 7,700 homes and 3,200 commercial properties were flooded from December 2013 to March 2014. Flooding shot to the top of the political agenda as politicians argued over whether flood defence funding had been cut or increased, and whether funding levels were sufficient to cope with the flooding expected in future.

An opinion frequently voiced by flood victims was that flooding was made worse by recent new development and that building on floodplains was the root of all the problems. In actual fact, most of the flooded homes are likely to substantially pre-date the current planning context with respect to flood risk and find themselves at risk for entirely different reasons than those faced by planners today.

Arguably, most successful cities, towns and even rural communities have a historically close relationship with river valleys and coastal plains, where building and transportation are easier, water is available for drinking and irrigation, and rivers deposit fertility-boosting sediment.

Today, planning policy exists, in the form of the Sequential and Exception Tests set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), to steer new development to those sites at lowest risk of flooding and ensure that development in floodplains is done safely where necessary. Policy recognises that to prevent all development in flood-prone areas would blight existing communities.

However, what is often forgotten is that new development offers opportunities to not just provide new homes and businesses that are themselves designed to be safe from flooding but also to reduce the risks to neighbouring communities. Arbitrarily restricting development in floodplain areas would condemn those already at risk to rely on public funding for flood defences, of which there will never be enough to reduce risks to satisfactory levels everywhere.

Innovative approaches to designing out the risk of flooding are starting to appear, influenced for example by our European neighbours who face more acute flooding challenges. Whilst these novel designs, such as allowing for buildings to 'float', and ensuring that the contents and fabric of a building will be safe from floodwater, challenges remain. For example, local authorities may need to be convinced that occupants are not stranded in these dwellings for long periods, putting additional



Most of the flooded homes are likely to pre-date the current planning context

strain on emergency services when they inevitably decide they need to leave.

Applications for planning permission in areas at risk of flooding should be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to detail how development proposals satisfy planning policy with respect to flood risk and ensure that risk to neighbouring communities is not increased (and reduced where possible). The pervasive nature of floodwaters, and the impact of local ground levels and building thresholds on determining whether flooding occurs, means it is advantageous for flood risk to be considered from the outset.

Often, a high-level opinion from a flood risk expert can provide the initial steer needed, when designs are in their infancy, to avoid costly revisions at later stages. Furthermore, management of flood risk can work hand-in-hand with provision of amenity space or environmental improvements, and should not just be seen solely as a problem to be engineered away at the eleventh hour.

The Met Office confirmed recently that 2014 was the warmest year in the UK since records began in 1659, while eight of the top ten warmest years have occurred since 2002. With a warmer atmosphere holding more moisture it should not be surprising that five of the six wettest years since 1910 have

Severe flooding of housing in York, 2009



© mralien - Fotolia

also been experienced since 2000. While politicians and decision-makers squabble over a cause and attempt to plot a course of action, climate change is almost certainly having an impact on the frequency of extreme conditions experienced on the ground. Planning policy accordingly requires that developments are made safe throughout their intended lifetime, allowing for the impacts of climate change.

This presents a danger for those relying on simplistic flood risk advice. Whilst online flood mapping datasets can be used to develop an initial understanding of the constraints flood risk may pose on new development, these do not account for the impacts climate change may have in future. Further investigation and discussion with the regulatory authorities is often required to understand how risk may change in future and what this may mean for development proposals and mitigation measures.

Government efforts to maintain flood protection in the face of a changing climate can also have impacts for those designing individual developments. In

London, the Thames Estuary 2100 Plan ('TE2100') sets out how the current protection provided by the Thames Barrier and raised river walls through London will be maintained in future. As sea level rises, the Thames Barrier will be required to let ever higher tides through into London in order to ensure it is always ready for the most extreme

Understanding and managing flood risk is an essential design consideration

flood events. This will require corresponding increases, over the coming century, in the height of the riverside walls and banks that flank the Thames through London. Developers of riverside sites will be expected to show how these raised flood defence levels will be incorporated into their proposals, either now or in the future. This can have a significant impact on riverside arrangements, but can also be used as



Somerset was badly flooded in 2014

a catalyst for 'setting back' the flood defence line and improving the river edges to the benefit of a development, its neighbours and the environment.

At this time of ever-increasing public interest in flooding, and as evidence mounts that the British climate is changing and flood risk is increasing with it, understanding and managing flood risk is an essential design consideration.

Ian Joyner is an Associate Director (Flood Risk) in CBRE's Building Consultancy team, one of the UK's largest property advisers. ian.joyner@cbre.com

Sustainable construction:

An increase in claims over 'green' buildings means construction professionals must protect themselves by clarifying contracts and defining roles, says loss adjuster Bob Paterson.

Construction professionals and their insurers have an interest in ensuring that the risks inherent in building are managed in the best way possible to prevent additional costs, delays to the project and contract disputes. But what happens when the project requires cutting-edge designs and new types of building materials? How can a construction professional manage the risks that come with untested products and methods? The industry is seeing an increase in claims arising out of 'green' projects and sustainable designs, as clients and planners look for ever more efficient buildings.

However, construction professionals need to find the right balance between embracing new technology and protecting themselves from unnecessary claims. Current Building Regulations place statutory requirements on a designer and contractor to produce a



managing the risks

building that is efficient in preventing excessive heat loss through the building fabric. However, the increasing demands for natural light and IT hardware can also put a greater demand on the cooling plant required in the building.

Increasingly, planning consents require buildings to achieve much more than the minimum statutory requirements, or to attract prospective tenants where sustainability is a key business goal. The most recognised measure of sustainable design in the UK is the BREEAM rating, in which non-residential buildings can range from a 'pass' through to an 'excellent', based on a wide range of criteria including energy and water use, the health and wellbeing of occupants, the environmental impact of construction materials and methods used, together with pollution, transport and waste issues.

Review all variations

When using performance specifications on 'green' projects, contracting professionals should carefully review all variations that are agreed (such as those arising out of a value engineering exercise) to ensure they are not going to affect the agreed performance of the building. Issues can arise with express contractual warranties and guarantees and for any building project it is imperative to avoid, if possible, agreeing to any such warranties or guarantees, as professional indemnity policies exclude liability solely arising out of such an express contractual requirement. For sustainable buildings this is even more important, because when using relatively new techniques and materials it can be almost impossible to be sure that a warranty or guarantee can be fulfilled.

For a project involving a sustainable design, the construction professional may have to use foresight when creating or agreeing to the terms of the contract or subcontract. This could include researching the local authority requirements to understand all of the steps and timing required to obtain a BREEAM certification, particularly if it forms part of the planning consent.

Contractors should also make certain that they are not guaranteeing the results of certification by third parties. Consider using a disclaimer in the contract that explains that there are many factors outside the direct control of the contractor that may lead to a building not obtaining its certification. For instance, the BREEAM rating of a building may depend on public transport links being established, which may not happen immediately.

Beware 'silent' contracts

A legal case has been brought in the US over a \$7.5m condominium project in Maryland that failed to acquire a particular sustainable design standard. The building's design features were intended to achieve US Green Building Council's 'LEED Silver' certification, but the contract was silent as to a formal requirement that the building become LEED Silver certified and silent as to which party was responsible for obtaining the certification.

In the end, the building was not certified by the council as LEED Silver, although that did not mean the building was not constructed to meet the appropriate standard of care. The contractor filed a lawsuit against the owner for unpaid fees of \$54,000. This eventually led to a counterclaim against the contractor by the developer for \$1.3m in damages.

A legal case has been brought in the US over a project that failed to acquire a sustainable design standard

If the contract did not contain an express requirement that the building was to be LEED Silver certified but it was performing as intended, what kind of damages could the developer ask for? The developer claimed loss of tax credits under the state's green building incentives, as the time limit to claim that credit expired before certification could have been obtained. But the contract was also silent on any intended tax credit.

In the end, this case was confidentially settled and who was right and who was wrong was never determined by a court. It raises questions on both sides of the Atlantic as to whether standard forms of contract address sustainable building construction and what damages a client can recover if a building is built to the required standard of care but does not achieve the required 'green' certification. However, what we do know is that by clearly defining in the contract what sustainable measures the design professional and contractor is responsible for, this type of litigation could have been avoided.

Bob Paterson is a Chartered Civil Engineer and loss adjuster and the UK director of Triton adjusting, which specialises in professional indemnity claims.

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Bats in the belfry



Steve Berry MCIAT, Chartered Architectural Technologist and Chartered Environmentalist, describes how he is approaching the challenge of converting a disused Welsh church into a dwelling.

The construction industry has a major impact on the environment in the consumption of resources and energy, both directly and embodied in the materials used. The built environment plays the most significant role in the alteration of the natural environment. For these reasons sustainable and environmentally conscious building methods need to respect the natural environment, its systems and ecological processes. The aim is to create a better balance between perceived human needs and the wider environment.

I have long been aware of the fact that the 'environment' is not something

detached from one's self, and this seemingly obvious statement implies that to be concerned and to act sustainably is a lifestyle choice, not a 'box ticking' exercise at the office. I am privileged to be able to design spaces for other people and have strived to be responsible in the effect that this has had, and will have, on the environment. The choice to live and work in the Dyfi Valley, a UNESCO designated Biosphere near Machynlleth in Mid Wales, has been inspirational in creating awareness of environmental problems and solutions. Close links with the Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) and other satellite formations allows for a flow of ideas, energy and commitment.

Since gaining a Royal Charter in 2004, the Society for the Environment's purpose has been to support and champion the role of environmental professionals through the Chartered Environmentalist qualification (CEnv), the aim being to focus the expertise of member organisations to deliver a sustainable future. In becoming a Chartered Environmentalist my views on how best to meet the challenges of climate change and of responsible development within environmental limits can be represented at a high level

The application process for Chartered Environmentalist is based around the fourteen competencies that have to be

demonstrated along with a Professional Review Interview. The competency statements allowed for concise compilation of documentation and were invaluable in guiding the preparation of my project reports.

One of the projects that I referred to during my professional interview is Garthbrenghy Church which is a Grade 2 listed building in Powys, Mid Wales. I chose this project because I feel that conservation architecture, in which I have a particular interest, is closely tied to environmental aspects. The church is now privately owned, the present owners are converting the building to residential use. Dyfi Architecture were commissioned by the clients in late 2013; my role is to oversee the project and cover all architectural aspects including planning for a 'Material Change of Use' and other stages through to successful completion of build.

The curtilage contains 22 ancient yew trees which are interconnected, and the largest collection of such trees in Wales. There are pipistrelle bats and badgers; and the location is on the site of a large mediaeval settlement. There are a large number of interested parties many of whom had considerable input into the planning process. The successful integration of proposals agreeable to all, along with budget and other considerations, has been really interesting and challenging.

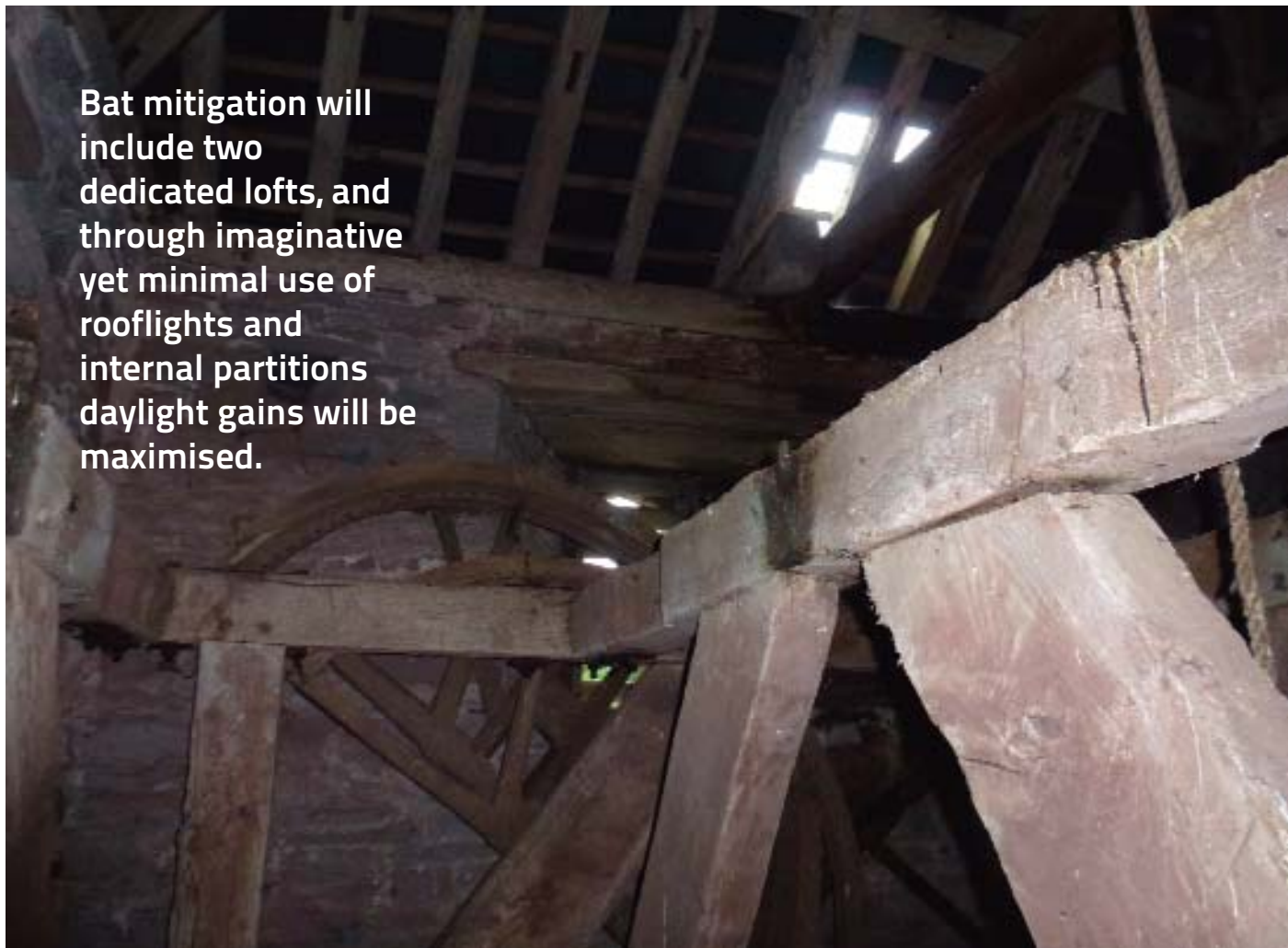
Churches are not easy buildings to convert to residential use without loss of important original design features. They can be difficult to heat effectively and may have suffered from neglect, as in this case. Over the years this building had been subject to repairs using inappropriate materials such as cement

Churches are not easy buildings to convert to residential use without loss of important design features

Opposite: Garthbrenghy church, south elevation
Below: example of defective cement repair
Bottom: north elevation



Bat mitigation will include two dedicated lofts, and through imaginative yet minimal use of rooflights and internal partitions daylight gains will be maximised.



mortar for re-pointing, and sub-standard timber repairs. As part of my initial work with the clients I discussed the responsibilities of owning a listed building, the present condition of the structure and where remedial action was required. I proposed environmentally sustainable solutions that were more appropriate, whilst being aware of the cost constraints. The clients were keen to embrace these ideas once the overall benefits to the building, its occupants and the wider environment became clear.

Following my suggestion, they have since completed a lime course which will provide them with an understanding of the benefits and techniques of lime in building renovation whilst also providing the opportunity for hands-on experience. Extensive archaeological excavation work has been carried out to determine the suitability for service trenching and the external building works using an 'air spade' to allow exploratory work around the yew tree roots to establish root protection zones.

The proposal offers a superb design that will convert the church to domestic use using sustainable building materials and practices.

The internal construction will be a locally sourced green oak frame incorporating interesting split levels, stairs and landings to enhance the existing space with views from the ground floor to the

The internal construction will be a locally sourced green oak frame incorporating interesting split levels

stunning roof scissor trusses. A biomass heating system and heat recovery will be installed and the thermal performance will exceed current Building Regulations. Bat mitigation will include two dedicated lofts, and through imaginative yet minimal use of rooflights and internal partitions daylight gains will

be maximised. The building will be restored and provide an amazing home for many years.

The Professional Review Interview was held in Leeds and, due to the interview panel and the organisation, was a very focused and yet pleasant experience which developed into more of a professional discussion of our common interests.

My aim now is to live up to the expectations of CIAT and the Society for the Environment. It is important to start from a premise that current design approaches are not optimised, and to build from a base of conservation and quality to use resources more effectively. Sustainable architectural practices, ie 'those that meet the needs of the present without (unduly) compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs' are becoming mainstream. I would like to help to speed up this process.

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McParland Finn Ltd, with the approval of the FSA, has a contractual agreement with CIAT that allows the Chartered Members to act in an introductory capacity in respect of the LABC range of Warranty products.

Find out more about CIAT Insurance Services' partnership with LABC by calling 0161 236 2532 or visiting www.ciat-insurance.co.uk/warranty

Make the past your future... The CIAT Conservation Register

The CIAT Conservation Register identifies Chartered Architectural Technologists competent in the conservation of historical buildings and their surroundings. The competencies that all Members must demonstrate in order to join the Register link directly to the ICOMOS guidelines (International Council on Monuments and Sites). CIAT is a member of the Edinburgh Group, a consortium of bodies with expertise and representation within conservation, including English Heritage, Historic Scotland and professional bodies.

CIAT Accredited Conservationists are recognised by organisations including Historic England (English Heritage), Historic Scotland and The Heritage Lottery Fund and others to act as lead consultants on grant-funded projects.

To join the Register and for further information please visit:
www.ciat.org.uk/en/Join_CIAT/qualifying/specialist-registers

or contact Amina Khanum, Specialist Registers' Coordinator at Central Office on +44(0)20 7278 2206 (amina@ciat.org.uk)



Hearts of oak

Oak has long been one of the most essential materials of traditional construction in the British Isles. Charles Hippisley-Cox MCIAT, Chartered Architectural Technologist, looks at how this remarkable material was grown, cut and used.

In the climate of Northern Europe keeping warm and dry during the long winters is a key priority reflected in the form and materials of our traditional buildings. Builders have always been pragmatic when sourcing materials especially within the vernacular traditions and although large parts of the British Isles have used stone and cob, timber-frame buildings have always been the best response to the weather.

A steep roof pitch and a dry building platform enabled the creation space with potentially very satisfactory comfort levels especially if a fire can be safely deployed. Of all the trees available, it is the oak that has lent itself to providing the most suitable material to create such frames. Like all timber, oak has the ability to function within a frame structure in both compression and tension. Pegs, ties and braces combine to create stable structures capable of transferring all loads effectively and efficiently to the ground.

Our relationship with the oak tree

No other tree features more prominently in the folk-lore and psyche of the inhabitants of Northern Europe. This respect for the oak is probably based on the strength and durability of the timber for construction and ship building, but the usefulness of the

wood is compounded by the bark to be used for tanning leather and for smaller branches to be converted into charcoal. The longevity of the individual trees and an association with fertility give the oak a prominent place in folk-lore and legends such as the green man who is usually depicted with boughs of oak emerging from his mouth. There are many examples of oaks over 500 years old and some (often with a history of being pollarded and/or coppiced) may be twice that age and have a girth of up to 12 metres.

The two types of oak tree

There are two predominant types of oak tree in the British Isles and of the 25 European species, these two have dominated the landscape since the end of the last ice age. Firstly there is the common 'robust' or 'pedunculate' oak, *Quercus robur* and secondly the 'sessile' (or Durmast oak), *Quercus petraea*.

There is a link between soil type and rainfall with the geographical distribution of the two types of oak tree, but there is also a correlation between the distribution of cruck-framed buildings and the taller, slimmer sessile oak. The author is also undertaking research to explore the relationship between crucks and timber conversion (specifically the deployment of water power and the technology of sash mounted rip saws).



**Timber
frame
buildings
have
always
been the
best
response
to the
weather**

Cruck frames, post and truss frames etc.

The height of an oak is of considerable significance especially when there is a need for the trunk to be converted into timber for construction. With lengths of three-to-four metres being particularly useful for both box and 'post and truss' frames. However, longer pieces of timber are required for cruck-frames so the taller sessile oak is much more suitable.

Ideally, the tree will have a natural curve and when cut in two, the trunk can be opened to form an arch to carry the weight of a roof to the ground. Smaller oak trees will generate timbers that can be used for posts or beams in a modular pattern generating spans and rooms based on standard lengths of timber of rarely more than three or four metres.

Managed oak trees for post and truss timber frames were sometimes pollarded at about four metres to develop a thick trunk over two or three generations. The branches above the trunk being 'harvested' for other use (such as conversion into charcoal). Oak has the added bonus of being relatively easy to cut before it is seasoned. This is why timber framed buildings can appear rather twisted with wood being pegged together whilst 'green'.

The ability of this type of oak to produce a long trunk needs relatively little attention apart from the occasional removal of unwanted side branches. Depending on the density of the planting within suitably managed woodland, a sessile oak can easily produce a useful trunk of between 10 and 15 metres. A curve was sometimes induced by tethering the young tree to achieve the appropriate shape for of timber for cruck 'blades'.

The physics of a traditional timber frame

The weight of the occupants, chattels and any other superimposed loads (including the building fabric) need to be transferred through the frame. Pressure from wind and preventing potential 'racking' is resisted by braces providing rigidity in three dimensions. Bracing and the appropriate use of pegs will also enable the frame to resist other structural phenomena such as excessive bending, sideways buckling and shear. Beams (like cruck 'blades') will exploit the ability of timber to act in both compression and tension enabling the transfer of loads to the posts which will fundamentally be in compression.

The in-fill panels themselves add additional rigidity and additional wings, aisles can improve the triangulation making the frame more stable.

A cruck-frame behaves slightly differently with the cruck blades taking additional loads via purlins. The combination of tension and compression within a cruck

truss can provide a very effective transfer of loads that might include very heavy roof coverings such as stone slabs common in the North of England.

Carpentry traditions and the conversion of timber

Traditionally timber would have been cut down and prepared using axes, with wedges used for splitting and adzes for finishing surfaces. The ability to produce wrought iron enabled the production of metal that could be shaped and toothed to form saws. Most early saws depicted in early manuscripts show artisans working in pairs at either end of a long blade. Sometimes the least fortunate of the pair (presumably the young apprentice) being underneath in a pit as the rip saw works along the length of the prepared tree trunk.

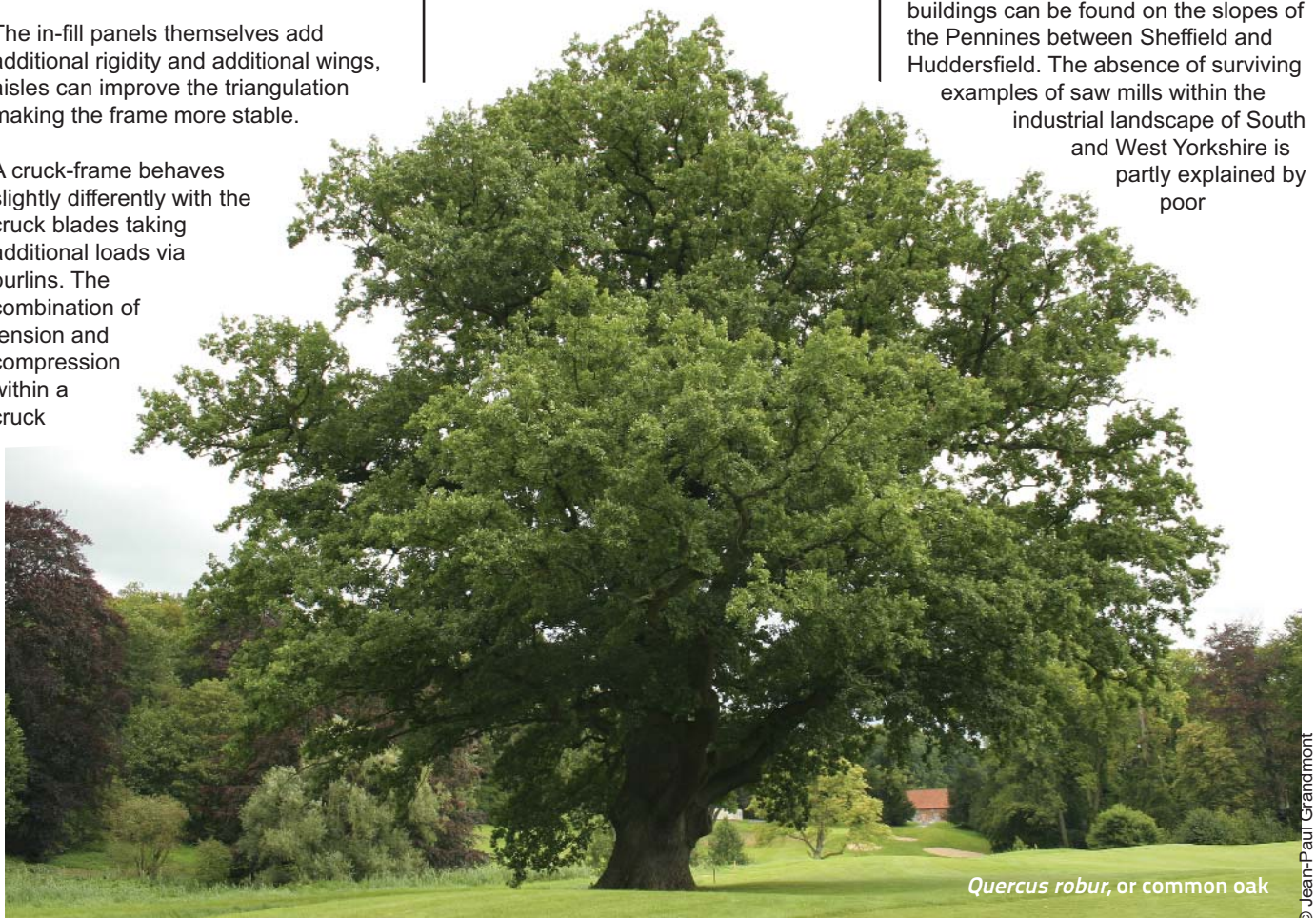
A rip-saw is specifically for cutting along the grain of a piece of timber with straight teeth that cut in a chisel-like action. Whereas blades for cutting across the grain, are sharpened differently and have teeth twisted alternately.

Prior to the 1840s and the introduction of rotating 'circular' saws, saw mills exclusively used a vertical movement for converting the trees into timber. Saw mills were traditionally powered by water, with the rotary motion of the wheel being transferred via a crank shaft to a rip-saw blade mounted in a vertical wooden frame known as a sash. The introduction of steam power would have also contributed to the demise of water power for timber conversion in the UK.

The sash-frame would be attached to a crank which pushed it up and down with a motion akin to the opening and closing of a window sash. Some mills used gravity driven weights to advance the timber whilst others had more sophisticated ratchet mechanisms with the timber mounted on a cogwheel-driven carriage. The water-powered blade would move at about 150 strokes a minute, so as to convert about between 500 and 3,000 feet of timber in a 12-hour day subject to the availability of sufficient water.

The cruck frames on the eastern slopes of the Pennines

One of the type-areas for cruck-framed buildings can be found on the slopes of the Pennines between Sheffield and Huddersfield. The absence of surviving examples of saw mills within the industrial landscape of South and West Yorkshire is partly explained by poor



Quercus robur, or common oak

© Jean-Paul Grandmont

documentation and the fact that mills often had more than one function and would (in the case of Sheffield) have defaulted to tilt hammers and/or mills for grinding and polishing.

However, there are some examples to be found in Europe and North America. Five water-powered saw mills survive in Norway including the one located near Bjørkedalen. The waterfall turns a wheel to power a vertical frame that houses the rip-saw blade. The advancement of the log is also water powered. This type of saw mills is believed to have been introduced to Norway around year 1520 by German migrants.

A British example is Gayle Mill in Wensleydale, although originally a mill for spinning, now uses the water-powered turbines to operate belt-driven machinery for cutting timber.

In North America, the technology of converting timber using water power was taken to the colonies by the very first settlers. There are surviving mills that continue to use the vertical motion of the sash-frame system. Restored examples preserving the pioneering spirit include the mill at Bertolet, Pennsylvania and the recently renovated complex at Herring, Wisconsin.

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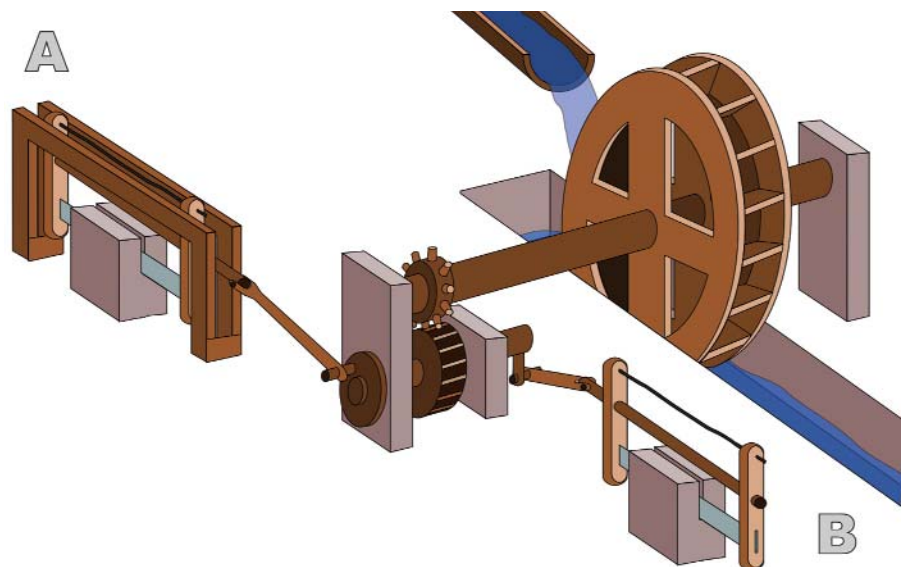
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Simon Webb



Top: Cruck framing at Leigh Court Barn, Worcestershire.

Above: Roman design for a water powered saw mill. The same basic principle was in use in British saw mills until the industrial revolution.

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About the author

Charles Hippisley-Cox MCIAT has worked as a historic building specialist since studying Geology at Sheffield University in the 1970s. He has worked in local government and for English Heritage. He is currently Senior Lecturer and programme leader for Architectural Technology at Huddersfield University.

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SUSTAINABILITY LIVE LEADS THE WAY IN GREEN BUILDING AND DESIGN

Sustainability Live, the UK's leading hub of energy and sustainability solutions for the UK business community, will return to the NEC Birmingham from 21 to 23 April 2015.

With more than 100 expert speakers across four conference theatres, plus the latest technologies and solutions from all the leading suppliers, this year's show is a must attend event for anyone working in sustainable building, construction and design.

In 2015 visitors can look forward to a host of new attractions, including the new three-day Sustainability Live Conference, and the Innovation Zone, a showcase of 16 emerging technologies in the trial stages of development. Visitors can also make the most of their time at the show by following one of the four new Topic Trails – including ESOS, Energy-efficient Buildings, Energy Generation and Smarter Systems. Also not to be missed are established shows NEMEX, The National Energy Management Exhibition and Energy Recovery.

Conference and seminars

New in 2015, the Sustainability Live Conference is a three-day, ticketed conference bringing together the business and policy leaders who are finding new ways of building resilience into organisational models, and reaping the benefits.

Confirmed speakers include sustainability experts from UK leading brands and institutions, including **Sainsbury's, Carlsberg, M&S, B&Q, Jaguar Land Rover** and **Cambridge University**, plus forecasting and innovation expert **Professor James Woudhuysen** and BBC business and economics presenter **Simon Jack**.

Running alongside the Sustainability Live Conference are a series of practical, implementation-led workshop and seminar sessions designed to help sustainability professionals operate more efficiently – and gain CPD points. There are three theatres dedicated to Energy Efficiency and Energy Recovery, making Sustainability Live 2015 a

must-attend event for anyone looking to keep abreast of the latest legislation, technology and sustainable business solutions.

Exhibitors

Visitors to this year's exhibition floor will access the latest innovations in energy and resource management, alongside the industry leading energy recovery technologies and services. Confirmed exhibitors to date span renewables, energy management systems, data collection and management, heating and ventilation, metering and monitoring technology, microgeneration, plus plenty more.

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CIAT: the first fifty years



Alan King makes a speech at the Greater London Chapter Dinner in 1968

As part of the celebrations for the Institute's 50th anniversary, Adam Endacott, Archivist, reproduces an abstract from his book *40 Years On: A History of the Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists* which looks at the formation and establishment of the Institute that we know today as CIAT.

The official history of the Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists begins in 1962 with the publication of a survey; 'The Architect and his Office' produced by the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA).

One of the survey questions asked 'What sort of work needs to be done in architects' offices now, and in the future, and what proportions of professional and non-professional staff does this argue?'— it was this very question which triggered the debate about the role of Architectural Technicians and

how they were represented within the industry. 'The Architect and his Office' survey had been circulated to the RIBA membership and its results revealed that there was a need for Architectural Technicians and that 'there should be an Institute for technicians sponsored by the RIBA to ensure the maintenance of standards, education and training'.

Acting upon these survey results, the RIBA formed a Committee to consider the creation of a representative organisation for technicians. Over the coming months they consulted both interested organisations and also, most

importantly, the technicians themselves to discover what recognition the Architectural Technician needed. Meetings of technicians were arranged and held in Birmingham, Glasgow, London and Manchester to discuss the tentative suggestions put forward by the RIBA committee, which had come out of the survey results and consultations.

Implementing a society for technicians

In July 1964, RIBA appointed Stanley Mayne, an RIBA employee, 'to investigate the kind of organisation that technicians in architects' offices were

most likely to want and the best methods of meeting these needs'.

After numerous meetings, consultations and months of work, the working Committee under Stanley Mayne submitted a proposal to the RIBA Council. Meeting on 9 December 1964, the Council unanimously resolved to support the formation of an association of Architectural Technicians, and to encourage the extension of the organisation to cover technicians working in offices associated with the design side of the construction industry as well. It was agreed that financial assistance be provided until the organisation became self-supporting through its membership subscriptions, and with this in mind, an RIBA grant-in-aid of £1,500 was immediately made available.

To implement this momentous decision made by the Council, on 4 January 1965, the RIBA requested that all allied societies arrange meetings of technicians to elect representatives to attend a meeting at the RIBA headquarters in Portland Place, London to form what would effectively be a council of technicians. According to the records, the allied societies 'co-operated magnificently' and almost every area in the United Kingdom was represented in one way or another.

The RIBA committee had in mind five main considerations to be addressed at the meeting, which were:

- (1) The RIBA's lasting interest in a responsibility for the education and training of Architectural Technicians
- (2) The utmost importance of good communications between architects and technicians

**On 9 December 1964
RIBA Council resolved
to support the
formation of an
association of
Architectural
Technicians**

(3) The evident desire of technicians in architects' offices for very close association with architects.

(4) The strong advantages in as common a basic training as possible for technicians in the construction industry as a whole, including the free exchange of technicians from one sector to another.

(5) The need to avoid, if possible, the further proliferation of organisations within the industry.

The first meeting

On Friday 12 February 1965, a total of 43 people attended the meeting, amongst whom were five technicians destined to become SAAT Chairmen and key figures of the Institute over the next 40 years; Philip Boyes, Alan King, Anthony Lodge, George Lowe and Bruce Sheerin.

The successful meeting unanimously approved the founding of the Society of Architectural and Associated Technicians (SAAT): the industry now had a Society to represent technicians officially within construction.

The delegates administered their first duties by electing provisional officers,

George Lowe was elected to prepare the first draft constitution, Code of Conduct and a plan for the regional structure

two Admissions Committees and a Constitution Committee to set the foundations of the Society in stone. They also agreed upon a provisional constitution, membership subscriptions and levels of membership entry, with the proviso that all decisions would be revised or ratified by a conference of members later in the year. George Lowe was elected to prepare the first draft constitution, Code of Conduct and a plan for the regional structure of the Society.

SAAT's first elected Honorary Officers were Alan King, Chairman (Birmingham and Five Counties), Geoffrey Hill, Vice-Chairman (Manchester) and Anthony Lodge, Honorary Treasurer (London). Together with a representative for education and for Scotland, Iain Elmslie, they all formed a Steering Committee responsible for establishing the new technician organisation. It was now up to SAAT to convince the industry that it



A Governing Council meeting Chaired by George Lowe in 1969

The SAAT Council at the 1970 Representative Assembly



had a real contribution to make to the future of architecture and the building industry.

Naming the new organisation

However, something that was not so easily agreed upon was, as Iain Elmslie recalls, the actual name of the organisation: 'The debate was very much in favour of the word 'institute' and the RIBA were keen to see 'associated' and 'society' included.

Just as the moment of voting had been motioned, the door opened and in came the RIBA President, Sir Donald Gibson CBE FRIBA who welcomed the delegates and wished the association well. He went on to give a long speech on the use of 'associated' in the title to demonstrate multi-disciplinary training and understanding. It was that speech which changed the name from Institute of Architectural Technicians (IAT) to Society of Architectural and Associated Technicians (SAAT).'

This monumental meeting was chaired by A G Sheppard Fidler RIBA, Chairman of the RIBA Committee on the Training of Technicians, who closed the meeting saying 'this meeting has represented a landmark for me personally, as well as for the RIBA — the prospects of the new organisation are excellent'.

By the end of July 1965, membership of all three grades (Member, probationer and student) had reached 1,260

The Steering Committee was charged with establishing the organisation and to prepare for the first Representative Assembly. The Committee met six times between February and October and was pleased to report a credit balance of £4,670, having cleared the initial debt to the RIBA.

Dr Cooper and the greenhouse

With the new Society now well established a full-time secretary, Dr George R Cooper was appointed in March by the RIBA, who worked initially from the RIBA headquarters and began by issuing more than 6,500 membership application forms which had been requested. In July, SAAT moved to an administrative centre in Welwyn, Hertfordshire, which was effectively Dr Cooper's own greenhouse in his back garden! The very first applications for membership of SAAT were accepted on 31 March 1965, although the Society had been launched some six weeks earlier.

By the end of July, membership in all three grades (Member, probationer and student), reached 1,260 members. Many of the representatives from the initial meeting helped to organise the formation of membership branches around the country into appropriate geographical areas, which in total

amounted to 49 Chapters. Each Chapter duly elected a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Education Officer, who would together act as the administrative centre for their Chapter.

First Representative Assembly

Early October 1965 saw membership rise to 1,650 and preparations were well under way for the first Representative Assembly of delegates, to take place at the headquarters of the RIBA on 22 October 1965. 41 delegates attended with guests from the RIBA, Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) and Institute of Structural Engineers (ISE). At the Assembly, the drafts of the Code of Conduct and the constitution were formally agreed and the Working Council for the Society was elected. It was the opinion of Mr Groves from the RIBA that 'SAAT is very fortunate in having a membership structure which will impress many structural and design elements of the industry and no doubt the RIBA will be equally impressed by the progress'. Members also voted to use the designatory letters MSAAT, for use by full Members only.

Working Council

The new Working Council met for the very first time on 6 November 1965 at Longdon House, High Street, Knowle, Warwickshire in the offices of Alan King and together formed the five national sub-committees; Education, Finance, Membership, Regional Planning and Secretariat. With an ambitious programme of work before them, at the

The Working Council was to meet five times a year, with the average length of a meeting seven and a half hours!

Council's second meeting they welcomed three representatives from the RIBA; Alex Gordon FRIBA, Professor Denys Hinton FRIBA (Deputy Director of the School of Architecture, Birmingham) and Mr William R G Hillier MA (Under-secretary Education). From Alan King's first report as Chairman it was said about Mr Hillier 'I only wish that the RIBA did not

appreciate his worth. He has been with us from the start and despite many controversial topics discussed with him, his one thought appears to be to put SAAT 'on the map'.'

The Working Council was to meet five times a year, with the average length of a meeting lasting between 10:30 am to 6:00 pm — a full seven and a half hours!

By autumn, 1,968 applications for admission had been received, with 1,799 applications admitted (1,115 Members, 451 probationers and 233 students). It was calculated that 160 man-hours were accounted for in the sorting and distribution of membership certificates.

In December, SAAT stumbled across its first predicament when Dr Cooper resigned and was replaced temporarily by the Honorary Secretary, Anthony Lodge for a period of four months, until another full-time secretary could be found. Assisted by only one typist, Anthony was responsible for setting up the Society's new administrative centre on the fourth floor of 42–46 Weymouth Street, London, W1 in February 1966.

Smoke filled rooms...Philip Boyes (standing) takes to the floor for debate at the 1968 Representative Assembly.





Thoroughly modern...Joan Yates, Senior Administrator, on the newly constructed SAAT stand at the MP B&W Exhibition in 1967

Hiring a van, Anthony and George Lowe moved all of SAAT's effects from Welwyn.

Quoting again from the Chairman's first report and reflecting on his first year as Chairman, Alan King noted 'Due to the wisdom and foresight of the RIBA we are able to set an example and embody the design, construction and production concepts being unbound by restrictions and inhibitions of the past. It should be our aim therefore to pave the way for the unification of the present disintegrated service into an efficient, sagacious and energetic system of the future.' Something that the Institute would achieve in the coming decades.

Alf Kelly, Chapter 5c Chairman, spoke for all members at the Chapter's first meeting when he said 'SAAT is a very young organisation still in its formative years. We can shape its destiny better now in its infancy before it grows old and its arteries harden.'



Gentlemen's' excuse-me...1968 Representative Assembly with George Lowe (centre) flanked by Joan Yates, John Newey and Alan King amongst others.

Forty Years On is available in PDF format from Central Office price £10. To order tel. +44 (0) 2728 2206 or email info@ciat.org.uk

Your Awards opportunity

Win recognition with four CIAT Awards

The Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology

This is the premier built environment accolade which recognises outstanding achievement in the practice of Architectural Technology. Submissions are invited for projects (whole, or part of) that have been completed within the last five years.

Your submission should include illustrations, images and written specifications or other report documentation for the project and be presented in the format of two A2 boards and two A1 detailed design drawings (maximum).

To enter, visit www.ciat.org/awards. The closing date is 26 June 2015. The winners and Awards will be announced and presented at the 50th Anniversary Celebratory Luncheon to be held at The Savoy Hotel in London on Friday 25 September 2015. Shortlisted applicants will receive an invitation to attend.

The Award sits alongside the Alan King Award which recognises excellence in projects valued £750k or under.

Winners will receive:

Winner (First prize) a cast plaque for permanent attachment to the project, certificate and £1500¹

Highly Commended (Second prize) a cast plaque for permanent attachment to the project, certificate and £750¹

Commended (Third prize) a cast plaque for permanent attachment to the project, certificate and £550¹

¹ or equivalent money if based overseas

All queries should be directed to awards@ciat.org.uk or call +44(0)20 7278 2206 to speak to the Media & PR Director.



Enter online at
www.ciat.org.uk/en/awards

Image by Shane York ACIAT,
2014 Student Award Winner.

Alan King Award



2014 winning entry by
Scott Kyson MCIAT

The Alan King Award, named after the Institute's first President, recognises projects valued £750k or under and have demonstrated outstanding excellence in the practice of Architectural Technology. Submissions are invited for projects (whole, or part of) that have been completed within the last five years.

To enter, visit www.ciat.org.uk/en/awards You will need to submit PDFs (300dpi or higher) of your A2 and A1 boards and A4 summary. Closing date for the submission of your application is 26 June 2015.

Judging will take place during July and the Judging Panel may request to visit the project. If this is the case, you will be contacted in order for the necessary arrangements to be made.

The winners and Awards will be announced and presented at the 50th Anniversary Celebratory Luncheon to be held at The Savoy Hotel in London on Friday 25 September 2015. Shortlisted applicants will receive an invitation to attend.

Winners will receive:

Winner (First prize) a cast plaque for permanent attachment to the project, certificate and £1500¹

Highly Commended (Second prize) a cast plaque for permanent attachment to the project, certificate and £750¹

Commended (Third prize) a cast plaque for permanent attachment to the project, certificate and £550¹

¹ or equivalent money if based overseas

Winning entries remain the property of CIAT and will be used in publicity material accordingly. Shortlisted applicants are asked to submit their A2 winning boards for display purposes mounted on 5mm thick foam core board.

All queries should be directed to awards@ciat.org.uk or call +44(0)20 7278 2206 and speak to the Media & PR Director.

The Award sits alongside the Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology.

Student Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology (Project)

This Award is the premier accolade for student members of CIAT which recognises outstanding design achievement in Architectural Technology based upon the student's university/college assignment.

This Award is for CIAT student members only. Entrants can be from an individual or as a group. The Award has set criteria, to which the student (or group) must adhere including functionality, buildability, performance, innovation and sustainability. The majority of students submit their final year university project as their entry.

Judging will take place at the beginning of July. The winners and awards will be announced and presented at CIAT's 50th Anniversary Celebratory luncheon which will be held at The Savoy in London on 25 September. Shortlisted applicants will be invited to attend. Winners will receive:

Winner (First prize): £800

Highly Commended (Second prize): £500

Commended (Third prize): £300

Closing date 26 June 2015.

Student Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology (Report)

This Award is the premier accolade which recognises outstanding research achievement in Architectural Technology from a dissertation or research assignment.

This Award is for CIAT student members only. Entries must be from individuals. The judging panel will consider factors including but not limited to the relevance of the subject to Architectural Technology, development of the rationale and methodology, and analysis of data to form clear conclusions and recommendations. The majority of students submit their final year university dissertation, but in a condensed format (word count: 3000).

Enter online at

www.ciat.org.uk/en/awards/student-awards

Professional Consultants' Certificates

It is vitally important for construction professionals to manage the scope of their retainers and the extent of their potential liability, writes Sarah Elderton, a partner with insurance lawyers BLM.

The use of contractual appointments provide the design team with some degree of certainty; it is a bargain struck between two parties, with legally enforceable terms and conditions and one of the reasons why a contract should always be agreed with Clients. However, issuing a professional consultant's certificate adds a new dimension as it creates a legal liability to third parties and it is important for Architectural Technology professionals to understand its implications.

The case of *Hunt and others v Optima (Cambridge) Limited & Others ('Optima')* has recently put these certificates in the spotlight.

Optima: the facts

Optima built two blocks of flats. The architect, Strutt & Parker ('S&P'), certified the flats. Some certificates were provided to purchasers before sale, some were provided after sale. The flats were defective. The owners of the flats (the 'Claimants') brought claims against Optima for breach of contract and against S&P for breach of contract and negligence.

In the first instance, the High Court found in favour of the Claimants. It was held that the certificates were akin to collateral warranties, which created a contractual link between the Claimants and S&P. It was also held that, despite some of the Claimants not being in possession of the certificates prior to purchase, they could successfully sue S&P for negligent misstatement.

S&P appealed. The Court of Appeal overturned the High Court's judgment. Their Lordships held that the certificates were not contractual warranties. They also found that the Claimants who did not have possession of a consultant's certificate prior to the sale could not bring a valid claim for damages as reliance on advice is necessary to bring a claim for negligence. If the certificate did not exist at the time of the sale, it was found that the purchaser could not have relied on what it said. However, it is important to note that S&P did not appeal any of the

claims where the Claimants had a certificate before they agreed to purchase the flats, as they arguably relied on those certificates.

The risks

Whilst the judgment of the Court of Appeal goes some way towards taking the edge off the first instance decision, the Optima case has been highly publicised and it is important to remember that many of the Claimants were successful. There is a risk of claims against Architectural Technology professionals arising out of these judgments, especially when set against the wider drive within the construction industry to build new homes.

The solution

An aggrieved homeowner will fight tooth and nail if they perceive there to be defects in their new home. When you also add fee hungry lawyers willing to satisfy their desire for a legal battle and Contractors regularly becoming insolvent or lacking the pockets to meet any claim, it can mean that your professional indemnity insurance is being used as a float for the project. It is important for professionals acting as consultants to assess whether they are happy with this state of affairs before agreeing to certify any works, particularly where the fee charged bears no resemblance to the potential liability which could fall on the professional.

If the payment for certifying is felt to be worth the risk, and you are in a position to inspect the Works (inspection of the Works is essential before issuing a Certificate), Architectural Technology professionals may take prudent steps to protect their position. Case law suggests that this may involve:

1. Timing inspections to ensure that they coincide with important stages of the project;
2. Undertaking random inspections to ensure that the contractor cannot cover up defective work;

3. Keeping an inspection plan;

4. Retaining evidence that defective work has been noted and corrected; and

5. Keeping a detailed written and photographic log of site visits, including defective work.

Never agree to provide a Certificate for any work undertaken before you got involved with the Project.

Next time you sign a consultant's certificate, it is important to bear in mind the problems that it may create. Another factor that may need to be considered is whether or not a Professional Consultant's Certificate actually meets the needs of the Client and any potential purchasers. While no-one would question the value of involving an Architectural Technology professional or the use of Certificates, in some cases it may be more appropriate for the Client to take out a Building Warranty especially when dealing with larger projects.

The push to increase the rate of construction for new homes is likely to present professionals with new business opportunities, but also new challenges, risks and possible claims and it is important to consider the implications of any services before you agree to provide them, and also to ensure that, in compliance with CIAT's Code of Conduct and the conditions of CML's Professional Consultants' Certificate, that your professional indemnity insurance carries adequate cover.

Members can download the Institute's information sheets on CML Certificates and Construction/Building Guarantee Insurance Policies 'v' Professional Consultants' Certificates from the practices resources area of the CIAT website. Members whose clients require a Self Build Warranty rather than stage inspections certified by a Professional Consultants' Certificate are reminded that there is a facility for them through CIAT Insurance Services in partnership with LABC/Premier Guarantee, and those members should contact CIAT Insurance Services directly on 0161 236 2532.

Continuing Professional Development

All members of CIAT except students must undertake Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Dr Noora Kokkarinen AFHEA, Assistant Education Director, explains how.



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This article outlines how Chartered, MCIAT and Technician, TCIAT members might structure their CPD activities to focus on maintaining the level of competence defined by their respective professional qualification. For Associate, ACIAT, profile candidates (no designation) or students (no designation), this guidance is of interest particularly if you are planning your progression to either of the Institute's professional qualifications and then continuing to practise once professionally qualified with CIAT.

It is important to remember that the Institute's Code of Conduct, Clause 8 states:

The members (excluding Student members) shall:

- a) keep themselves informed of current practices and developments appropriate to the type and level of their responsibilities; and
- b) be able to provide evidence that they have complied with the current guidelines

for continuing professional development (CPD) as published by the Institute from time to time. The Institute's policy is that the minimum CPD required in any one year is 35 hours of structured learning.

Introduction

CIAT has a set of standards that are the minimum benchmarks of competence for a Chartered Architectural Technologist, MCIAT, or an Architectural Technician, TCIAT. At the point of professional qualification a candidate is assessed against the CIAT Professional and Occupational Performance Record (POP Record) for that qualification. For Chartered Members, MCIAT, this assessment includes a Professional Practice Interview.

In common with other professional bodies in the construction industry, CIAT has established Continuing Professional Development as the process by which the value and integrity of the professional qualification is maintained. Every member of CIAT has a professional obligation to engage in CPD not only for

their own personal and professional development but also for the benefit of clients, employers and colleagues.

This obligation is currently defined in terms of a minimum of 35 hours in any one year. This obligation is monitored with a random five per cent sample of eligible members on an annual basis. Further information on CPD and CIAT's requirements can be obtained from www.ciat.org.uk/en/careers/CPD/, or by emailing info@ciat.org.uk. As the CIAT Performance Standards define the minimum competence required for the professional qualification, they also serve as a useful self assessment tool for already qualified members wishing to ensure their level of competence is being maintained.

They can also be used to plan, structure and assess CPD activities in terms of their value to the maintenance of professional competence and therefore the value of the CIAT professional qualification, throughout a member's career. However it is recognised that other CPD activities relevant to a

member may be above, or even fall outside of, these minimum standards. This article describes how the set of CIAT Performance Standards can be used to plan, structure and evaluate your CPD activities.

Stage one: identification and prioritisation of CPD areas/activities

The first step is to undertake a self assessment of your own competence against the CIAT Performance Standards, ie the requirements necessary to be a Chartered Architectural Technologist, MCIAT or a professional qualified Architectural Technician, TCIAT. This should identify areas/activities for update. Then plotting the frequency of a particular activity from the CIAT Performance Standards against the critical nature of the activity, as detailed below, will allow your areas/activities to be placed into one of four categories.

1. Frequent and critical
2. Infrequent and critical
3. Frequent and non-critical
4. Infrequent and non-critical

Thus, type 1 activities should form a key part of planned CPD activities and be a higher priority than type 4 activities.

Stage two: planning CPD areas/activities

Effective CPD planning should incorporate a time period over which the activities will be undertaken. This will allow the less frequent activities ie. types 3 and 4, to be included within a structured CPD mechanism. The more frequent activities, types 1 and 2, are likely to appear more than once within such a plan.

There are also areas where the knowledge requirements and even workplace activities change rapidly and regularly. The entire set of CIAT Performance Standards should therefore be incorporated within a review cycle, of say five years, with the included areas/activities broken down into the following categories:

Activity/area category

1. Type 1 and 2 activities as defined in stage 1
2. Type 3 and 4 activities as defined in stage 1

3. Areas/activities with rapid/frequent changes in knowledge (eg Building Regulations)
4. Areas/activities with rapid/frequent changes in workplace performance (eg IT procedures/processes)
5. Areas/activities which remain relatively constant
6. Areas/activities with updates scheduled
7. Areas/activities with related events planned

Each area/activity can then be scheduled into the review cycle with the appropriate number of occurrences within that cycle. It should be remembered that the Institute's obligation is for a minimum of 35 hours CPD in any one year. This should not be used to limit exposure to CPD activities as the professional obligation to clients, employers and professional colleagues may require more than this.

It will be important to retain some flexibility within the cycle, to allow for other changes, specific events or identification of a new requirement from either your own, employer or client perspective.

Stage three: evaluating CPD areas/activities

Planning CPD activities alone will not be sufficient and should be complemented with an evaluation of the relevance, quality and consequential validity of that activity. Activities which are found to have a low relevance should be rare, as nonrelevant activities should be excluded through the CPD planning process.

This is more likely to happen if the purpose of events/activities is not clearly communicated or reflected upon before attendance.

Such non-relevant activities can be considered invalid as part of a structured CPD programme as they are unlikely to add value to the objective of maintaining competence. Poor quality events are inevitable and can be difficult to foresee. There will however be an impact upon your CPD planning if the event does not live up to your expectations in terms of maintaining competence, effectively making the event invalid.

Events/activities which you regard as invalid, that is they did not deliver the expected/anticipated outcomes, are likely to have a detrimental effect upon your CPD plan, as that particular area of

competence may need to be revisited, either within the same year or soon after. This should not be seen as a poor reflection upon you but should be borne in mind when selecting other events.

So, when considering a potential CPD event, it is essential that you consider the relevance and likely quality of the event and its consequential impact upon your overall CPD plan and development objectives; its true value. This is also not to say that you should not consider a last-minute CPD opportunity, which may be very relevant etc but not necessarily scheduled for that particular time. CPD plans need to retain an element of flexibility, allowing you to respond quickly to changes in industry or employer/client requirements.

Stage four: overall/end of year evaluation

As the year's end approaches, which should, if possible, coincide with any annual appraisal you may have, you will be able to look at your CPD plan and evaluate its effectiveness with respect to your overall competence, as in stage one earlier. This is where ineffective activities, or those which for any reason were delayed/not undertaken, can be rescheduled and new activities can be incorporated.

Summary

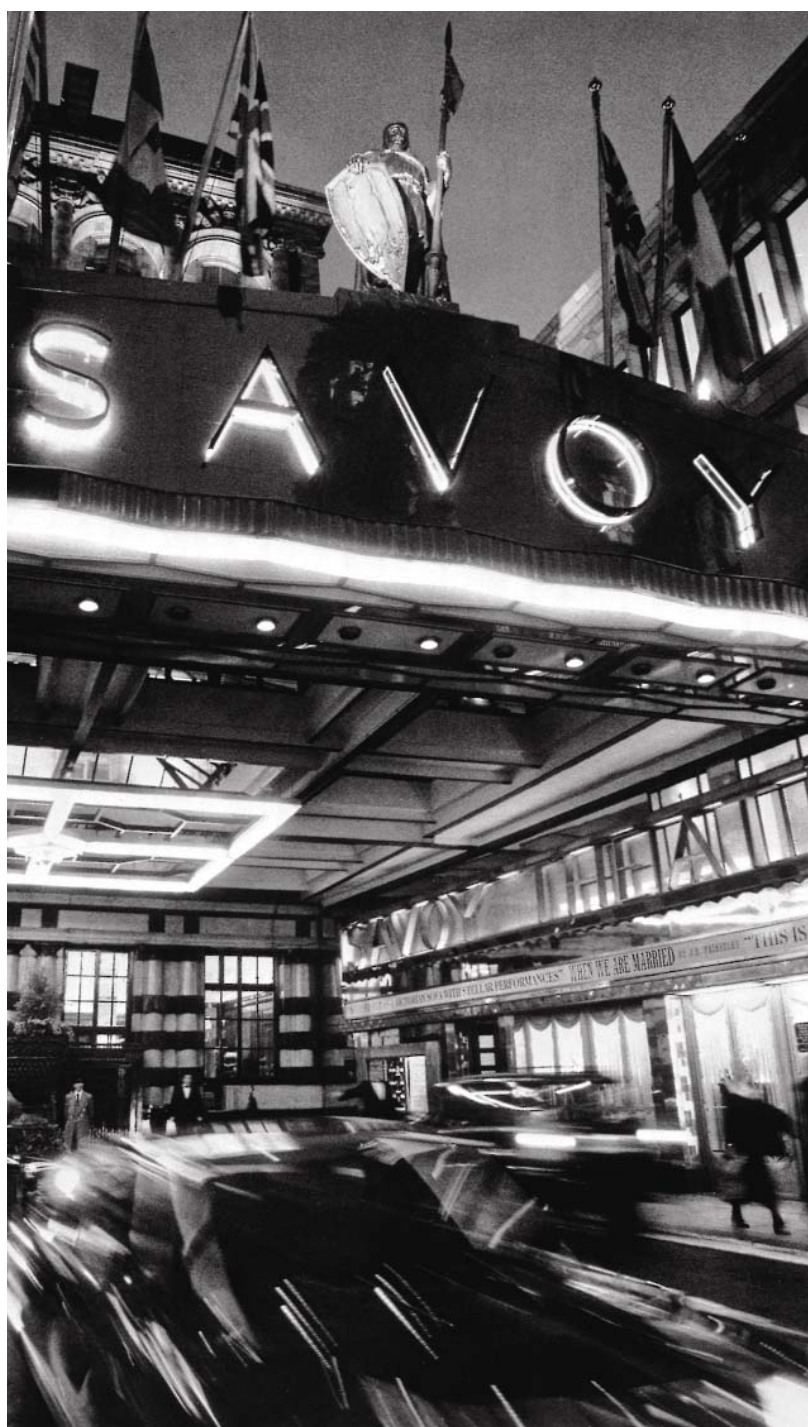
The CIAT Performance Standards can facilitate a flexible, competence based approach to planning, structuring and evaluating CPD, which allows members to assess and plan for the maintenance of their own professional competence using a wide range of CPD events/activities. This will allow members to retain control of their own development planning and opportunities and can be undertaken in conjunction with other developmental requirements such as performance reviews and appraisals.

The stages outlined can be regarded as part of a CPD process, which when combined constitute the maintenance of professional competence with respect to CIAT's minimum standards of professional qualification.

Contact details

To receive further literature on CPD and Performance Standards, please contact Dr Noora Kokkarinen, Assistant Education Director on +44 (0)20 7278 2206, email careers@ciat.org.uk or visit www.ciat.org.uk

Celebrate fifty years of excellence



Join us in celebrating the Institute's Golden Year at the 50th Anniversary Celebratory Luncheon

Dining in the opulence of The Savoy, CIAT will be commemorating its 50th Anniversary at this Celebratory Luncheon which will include presentations of the 2015 Awards and fifty years of memories.

Date: Friday 25 September 2015
Venue: The Savoy Hotel, Strand, Savoy Way, London, WC2R 0EU

Time: 12:15 for pre-lunch champagne reception. Ends at 16:00

Dress: Lounge suits with medals

To book tickets, please visit our website. Deadline for bookings is 31 July 2015.

Please contact Isabelle Morgan, Administrative Coordinator, with any queries about this event. Tel. +44 (0)20 7278 2206. Email isabelle@ciat.org.uk

Sponsorship packages are available, please contact Adam Endacott, Media & PR Director. Email adam@ciat.org.uk

Presidents' Ball 2015

Edinburgh, Saturday 28 November

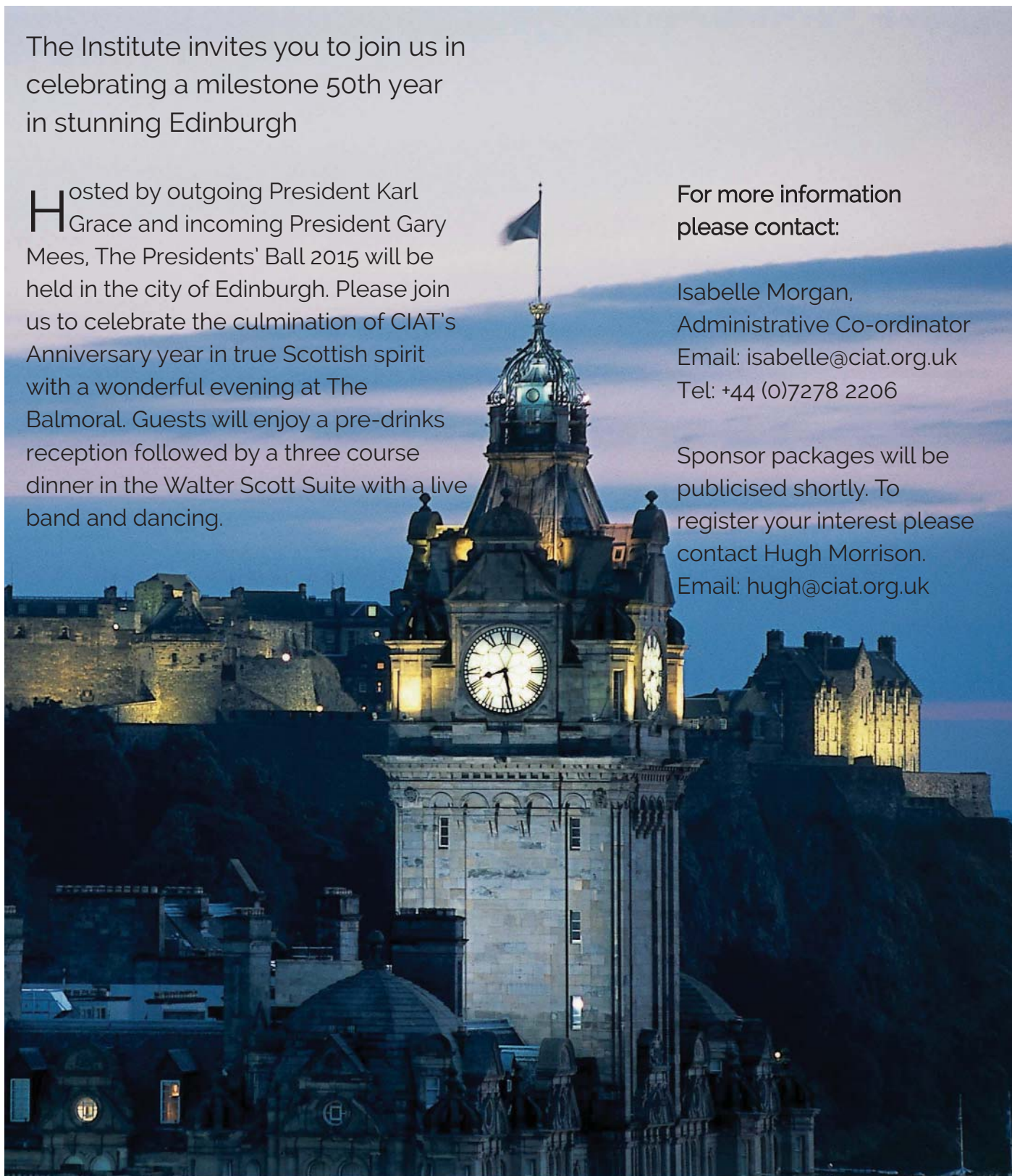
The Institute invites you to join us in celebrating a milestone 50th year in stunning Edinburgh

Hosted by outgoing President Karl Grace and incoming President Gary Mees, The Presidents' Ball 2015 will be held in the city of Edinburgh. Please join us to celebrate the culmination of CIAT's Anniversary year in true Scottish spirit with a wonderful evening at The Balmoral. Guests will enjoy a pre-drinks reception followed by a three course dinner in the Walter Scott Suite with a live band and dancing.

For more information please contact:

Isabelle Morgan,
Administrative Co-ordinator
Email: isabelle@ciat.org.uk
Tel: +44 (0)7278 2206

Sponsor packages will be publicised shortly. To register your interest please contact Hugh Morrison.
Email: hugh@ciat.org.uk



Nottingham 2014: C

On the final weekend of November last year, CIAT's 2014 AGM and President's Dinner Dance took place in Nottingham. Isabelle Morgan, Administrative Coordinator, was there.



The weekend started with a successful Robin Hood themed charity event on the Friday night at the Nottingham Council House. Hosted by the East Midlands Region, the highlight of the night was the student competition featuring work by students from Accredited universities; Nottingham Trent University and University of Derby. Derby graduate Andrew Poole won the peoples' vote for his project Derby Fusion. The night raised almost £2000 for the local air ambulance charities. (Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Air Ambulance and Lincs and Notts Air Ambulance).

The high point of the weekend was without a doubt the launch of the Institute's 50th Anniversary at the President's Dinner Dance. A fun filled evening, with both familiar and fresh faces attending, guests received 50th birthday chocolates and a golden anniversary goodie bag. The celebrations got underway with an upbeat teaser film pumping out tunes from each distinct decade of CIAT's history.

(This film can be viewed on CIAT's Youtube channel).

Featuring what are now almost vintage images of CIAT 'legends' and momentous events from the Institute's past, this was just a taste of what is to come. A more thorough look at CIAT's history and achievements will be revealed at the Celebratory Luncheon to be held at The Savoy Hotel in London in September.

We have no doubt that this fervour and liveliness will continue in Region and Centre events

The time warp theme appropriate to the launch of the Anniversary continued as the band kicked off the dancing with a medley from 1965 including hits from the Beatles and the High Tops. Who knew

so many great tunes came out of the Institute's birth year?

The Awards were short-listed for the first time (with winners not announced until the night). This brought a quasi-Oscars vibe to the evening and there was anticipation in the air. P + HS Architects took away the Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology with their radiotherapy satellite, The Endeavour Unit at James Cook University Hospital, whilst Scott Kyson won The Alan King Award for his Victorian Warehouse residential project, 49 Scrutton Street.

For further information on the winners, please see the Awards brochure for all the winners, which was an insert in the last issue of AT. Copies are available online at www.ciat.org.uk/en/media_centre/at-magazine/

Year after year, the President's Dinner Dance proves to be a fabulous opportunity for both members and external guests to socialise and network. There was much talk about what the year ahead would hold for the

CIAT celebrates



Institute, its Regions and Centres. With such enthusiasm, we have no doubt that this fervour and liveliness will continue in the organisation of Region and Centre events in 2015.

Next year, CIAT takes over Edinburgh for its AGM weekend. The Dinner Dance will be reincarnated as The Presidents' Ball (hosted by Immediate Past President, Karl Grace and President, Gary Mees). Don't miss the opportunity to join the Institute for this occasion. More details to follow in coming issues. Watch this space.



Top: Thumbs up from the South East Region and ready for the AGM – from left Alex Naraian MCIAT, Regional Councillor and Chairman, Paul French MCIAT, Regional Secretary, Michael Greve MCIAT and Rob Thomas MCIAT.

Right, top: Bob Kay MBE PPBIAT MCIAT steps down as Honorary Treasurer and receives a small thank you gift from the President.

Right, bottom: Taking the vote – Adam Newell MCIAT from the Greater London Region





Left: Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology winners. From left: Winner: Stephen Hatcher MCIAT, P+HS Architects, Commended: Julie Staunton MCIAT, Studio Four Architects Ltd and Highly Commended: Lee Wardman MCIAT, Wardmans Architectural Services



Right: The Lady Mayoress and Lord Mayor of Nottingham, Jean Malcolm and Councillor Ian Malcolm, Anne Elisabeth Grace and Karl Grace PCAT



Right: The Alan King Award winners. From left: Commended: Adam Jackson ACIAT, ABS (Essex) Ltd and Winner: Scott Kyson MCIAT, Studio Kyson.



Left: Dorte Merete Jakobsen and Ole Lynggaard from VIA University College receiving Accreditation. Based in Denmark, this is the first within the Institute's Europe Centre.

Below: Gold Award recipients. From left: Eddie Weir MCIAT, Kathy Thurman MCIAT and Barry Le Beuvant PPCIAT MCIAT



Above: Student Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology (Report) From left: Commended: Jacob Handford ACIAT, Highly Commended: Magdalena Blazusiak ACIAT, Winner: Tom Wragg ACIAT and Commended: Daniel Owen ACIAT



Right: Francesca Berriman MBE HonDTech and Peter Bonfield OBE sign a memorandum of understanding between CIAT and BRE



Above: Student Award for Excellence in Architectural Technology (Project) From left: Winner: Shane York ACIAT, Highly Commended: Gihan Badi ACIAT and Jacob Handford ACIAT

Your chance to serve

This September, elections will be held for CIAT Honorary officer positions. This is your chance to have your say in how the Institute is run.

The following honorary positions are open for election by secret ballot at the Council to be held on 12 September 2015:

- Vice-President Practice
- Vice-President Education
- Honorary Secretary

What do these positions involve?

With each of these positions you will automatically become a trustee of CIAT and therefore a member of the Executive Board, and also a member of Council, which acts at the strategic and electoral forum. As such you will be expected to contribute to the policies and future strategic development of the Institute.

The Institute has a Strategic and Corporate Plan 2013-2018 which projects are identified from; the positions are both proactive and reactive dependent on the project work required. These are available on the website: www.ciat.org.uk/en/members_only/strategy-and-corporate-plan.cfm

There will also be specific meetings or working groups that you may need to participate in and possibly chair; please see below for specific detail.

Meetings/expectations

You will be expected to attend two Council meetings (normally on a Saturday in March and September) and up to four Executive board meetings as well as the Institute's Annual General Meeting.

There will also be the specialists meetings which you will either have to attend/chair or contribute to.

Representing the Institute and discipline

These positions may require you to attend events and meetings on behalf of the Institute, for example, at Construction Industry Council meetings, Award presentations or at universities.

Potential rewards

You will have the chance to shape the future of your Institute and strategic and operational levels. If you have ever wondered why something has or has not been done then now is your chance to do something positive about it. All reasonable travel expenses will be reimbursed (the positions are voluntary and unpaid).

Vice-President Practice

As Vice-President Practice you would be promoting the Institute's practice standards and policies for members practising the discipline of Architectural Technology, in employment and as a Registered practice. As such you would work closely with the Practice Department in overseeing the work of working groups. These groups cover topics on liability, practice and technical documents, building regulations and legislative issues.

You may be involved directly or indirectly with these groups but you will be required to report to Executive Board and Council on their work and output and that of the Practice Department. For more details on these groups please contact the Practice Department. Each of these groups meet no more than three times per year.

In carrying out these activities it is essential that:

- the Vice-President Practice can represent the members externally relating to these issues to lobby for change or improvement where necessary and lobby on behalf of the discipline;
- the necessary documentation is produced for the membership's benefit on changes in legislation or regulations; and
- the appropriate guidance is available to assist members both in implementing and complying with legislation and regulations in their work and complying with the Institute's policies and Code of Conduct.

The Candidate must be a practising Chartered Architectural Technologist and have particular knowledge of the contractual side and an understanding of legislation and regulations. He or she must also be confident and able to represent the discipline at Government level.

If you have ever wondered why something has or has not been done then now is your chance to do something

Vice-President Education

Your principal role as Vice-President Education is to ensure that CIAT's standards for education and membership are promoted, maintained, and that they retain currency. You will be invited to attend all Education and Membership Group meetings including the Education Board, Membership Group, Moderators Group, Student Group, Research Group and the Education and Membership Chairs' Group which are held no more than twice a year. Attendance at relevant external meetings will also be required.

You will work with the Education and Membership Departments on issues such as qualification development and Accreditation, standards maintenance and membership recruitment, retention and progression.

The ideal candidate will be able to confidently represent the Institute with regard to these issues at external meetings and events if required. Applicants must have a very strong academic background with considerable experience and knowledge of higher or further education and research, as well as a good understanding of educational establishments' relationships with professional institutes.



Members vote at an AGM. You will have the chance to shape the future of your Institute and strategic and operational levels.

Honorary Secretary

As Honorary Secretary, you will ensure that the Institute's Code of Conduct is adhered to. Together with the President and Chief Executive, the Honorary Secretary is also responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the Executive Board, Council, AGM and Conduct Committee in line with the Institute's Constitution.

As a member of the Conduct Committee you will be required to attend these meetings, which are held four times a year. It is the Conduct Committee which investigates and considers complaints made against members for alleged breaches of the Institute's Code of Conduct.

Candidates must possess strong analytical skills and have the ability to make informed decisions and considered judgements in relation to Conduct cases. The ability to interpret and understand information and evidence presented in Conduct cases is essential, as is good communication and presentation skills.

(Please note that working remotely may be required.)

I am interested: what do I do?

If you are a Chartered Member and are interested, you need to be nominated by a fellow Chartered Member in writing and sent to Francesca Berriman MBE, Hon DTech, Chief Executive who acts as the Returning Officer. All nomination must be submitted by 15 May 2015. Any Chartered Member is eligible to propose a candidate although no nomination is permitted without obtaining the prior consent of the nominee. Any Chartered Member is eligible to stand for this position.

Guidelines

The positions are open to all Chartered Members and must be proposed by a fellow Chartered Member. Nominations must have the prior consent of the nominee.

Nominations must be received by the returning officer no later than Friday 15

May 2015. The Returning Officer is the Chief Executive, Francesca Berriman MBE, Hon DTech, who will:

- invite the nominees formally to accept or reject the nomination;
- prepare a final list of accepted nominations and despatch it to all members of council prior to the meeting;
- invite all those who have accepted nominations to attend the Council meeting for election on 12 September 2015; and
- obtain copies of nominee manifestos for publication in *Architectural Technology* (Summer Issue) and circulation to Regions/Centres and Council.

For further information please telephone +44 (0)20 7278 2206.

Email: berriman@ciat.org.uk

Elected officers will be profiled in the Winter edition of *Architectural Technology*.

Regional focus: Yorkshire

In the third in the series of articles looking in detail at Regions and Centres and how they work on behalf of the membership, Mark Wilson MCIAT, Chairman of Yorkshire Region, reports.

I will start by borrowing the words of our current President Karl Grace: 'The Regions are the lifeblood of the Institute'. I only borrow them because I agree with them. The Regions and Centres have the ability, and the opportunity to micro-manage the membership, and interact on a level that Central Office just cannot.

I took over as Chairman of the Yorkshire Region during the summer of 2013, having had limited interaction with my Region in over 27 years of Institute membership, now that probably says a lot about me, and probably not much about my Region. The truth is that the our Region has been manned by a stalwart team of members for some number of years. They existed to promote the Institute to its members at a local level, religiously putting on an annual programme of events that would readily assist the Continuance of our Professional Development, and a sterling job they did too. But some had been doing it so long, that unless someone else stepped in they were in danger of their Regional activity impacting their retirement.

A few members had dipped in and out of the Regional Committee, but what was obvious to me was the core of useful knowledge and experience that was there when I joined in October 2011, and to some extent still remains today. It remains our Committee but the way it works and interacts has changed to accommodate the changing face of the profession.

Altering the dynamic

It came as some surprise that there had never been a female Committee member in the Yorkshire Region. We now have three, which accounts for a 25% representation and certainly heads us in the right direction. Natasha, Stephanie and Gihan, have helped change the entire dynamic of committee meetings, and the discussion held, and, that's in a good way.

One of our proudest achievements is the development of the Yorkshire Region website, www.ciat-yorkshire.org.uk

Our most recent addition to the Committee membership is a first year AT student from Leeds Beckett University. George has spent a short time in industry and approached us, keen to be involved in his future profession as soon as he could, and is most welcome.

A local Region with global reach

One of our proudest achievements is the development of the Yorkshire Region web site, www.ciat-yorkshire.org.uk. I recall vividly the evening in 2012 that David Cormack came along to a Committee meeting and announced this crazy idea that would drag us into the 21st century. A couple of years, and a lot of hard

unpaid work later, David has developed a website that provides one of the most useful facilities ever enjoyed at Regional level, and for a long time has made us stand out amongst, and be the envy of, many of our Regional peers.

Now, after a few minor teething issues, the whole process of interacting with members is carried out digitally via our web site. Members can view a calendar of forthcoming events, and register their attendance simply by clicking on a virtual button. They can download past presentations and newsletters. There are links to social media forums, and to the main CIAT web site, and we are now adding in event calendars from other professional bodies such as CIOB and CABE, with whom we have negotiated reciprocal attendance agreements. The long term aim being CPD for all, across the professional spectrum.

Our task is communication

As Architectural Technology professionals I think we should be pretty good at this. Our day jobs require that we communicate designs for buildings to our associated design professionals and of course contractors; so that we, and our clients, end up with what they asked for, or what we might have promised them. We do this largely through the development of drawings and the written word. Simple enough, in principle. We sought to apply that same level of communication with our membership. Primarily to let them know we were here and actively working on their behalf,

**It made sense
to sample
different
strategies, in
timing,
locations and
type of event**

albeit at Regional level, where we can offer experienced advice on membership requirements, practice issues and events; either instead of, or before directing their enquiry to Central Office. We need to be as visible as possible, and have tried to achieve this via the web site, monthly newsletters, the occasional targeted email, and the inevitable social media, with the Region's own Twitter account, and the occasional feed from Linked-In.

We believe that we are heading in the right direction, although we constantly canvass our members for their opinions on everything we do. The committee meets every six weeks to two months, either side of the summer break, in the David Young Academy School in Leeds. Members are welcome to come along and see what we get up to. This has always been available, but improving communication has been key, and the appointment of six new committee members during this chairman's tenure has brought a new and useful enthusiasm and energy.

An eventful time

One of the prime objectives of the Regional Committee is to organise and stage a suitable variety of CPD events.

Einstein is famous for many things; not being a mathematician I tend to stick with his output that has more general resonance - to wit: To keep doing the same thing and expecting different results is madness. In which case it made sense to sample different strategies, in timing, locations and type of event.

We canvassed our members on this with an on-line poll, and received a better than expected response with which to gauge future events. Consequently we have a good subject spread of monthly CPD events, and often now receive suggestions from members for subjects to be covered.

Later in the year we are looking to implement an idea for a complete day of high quality CPD events. We have secured a number of rooms at the

Leeds waterfront: a Yorkshire Region architectural highlight



Leeds Beckett, University Rose Bowl building in Leeds and will open this to all associated professions to emphasise 'CPD for All'. Other CIAT Regions will be invited too, as long as they have their passports in order to cross into Yorkshire.

Education, education, education... someone once said! Our Education Officer Dai Evans just happens to be a Chartered Member and a teacher of Design Technology within the Academy school where we hold our committee meetings. We have a committed focus on maintaining a connection with our three Accredited universities at Sheffield, Leeds and Huddersfield, and we are beginning to have more success at schools level. If you can point out to a prospective architecture candidate that there is a choice, at least we have opened a door that may have otherwise remained painted over.

We have developed a good relationship with the universities, and as Chairman I am regularly invited to speak to their Architectural Technology students about the Institute, and also take part in their external events. Invitations into schools are not quite so common, but we are a determined lot having managed to get onto the list for two Leeds schools careers events in the last twelve months.

The technical colleges are also on our watch list, but for the moment our own manpower and the college's willingness to engage are working against us. But never say never.

We now have a young Committee, that has an energy and enthusiasm to help manage and guide the Yorkshire Region to meet the technological promise of the next fifty years. Yorkshire is in good shape.

It made sense to sample different strategies, in timing, locations and type of event



The Yorkshire Regional Committee (from left to right): back row: Gihan Badi ACIAT (Regional CPD Coordinator), Natasha Vermeulen (Deputy Regional Councillor), Stephanie Holderness MCIAT (Regional Secretary), Matthew Brooke-Peat MCIAT (Deputy Regional Treasurer), Stuart Peter ACIAT, Nik Wilson MCIAT (Regional Treasurer), Mark Kennett PPCIAT MCIAT, Mark Wilson MCIAT (Regional Chairman and Regional Councillor). Front row: David Cormack MCIAT (Regional Media Officer), Dai Evans MCIAT (Regional Education Officer), Jon Legge MCIAT (Deputy Regional Chairman), George Zubak (Regional Student Liaison Officer).

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East of Watford

CIAT training planned for UK and China

CIAT has joined forces with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) to deliver training to the Institute's membership, with the first courses in BIM expected to launch this year. The courses will be delivered through the BRE Academy, the BRE's training business, both online and in the classroom at the Academy's training facilities in Watford.

Tara Page, Education Director, said: 'We are currently in discussions with the BRE about how to develop the BIM training and who to target it at. We have a meeting planned in January to finalise details of the BIM course, which is likely to take the form of a series of structured webinars.'

'Our membership includes a number of practitioners who want to know more about BIM and students who are keen to learn more about BIM in terms of practice, over and above their academic study.'

Other areas of construction being considered for courses include sustainable construction and BREEAM, Passivhaus technology, and Building Regulations. The two partners are also considering the delivery of courses, including those in BIM, via the BRE Academy in Shenzhen, China.

Mrs Page continued: 'The BRE signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Shenzhen government looking at running courses in urban planning and sustainability, which

Courses may take place in Shenzhen, China



are key competency areas for our members. This is something we want to develop with the BRE to help our members gain recognition in China.'

Speaking about the new partnership with CIAT, Pauline Traetto, director of the BRE Academy, said: 'This new collaboration reinforces the valuable connection between BRE's expertise and the architectural profession, which has such a powerful influence on our built environment. We are very pleased to be working with CIAT.'

Francesca Berriman MBE, Chief Executive, said: 'Continuous skills development is critical for our members in the UK and around the world given the scale of built environment development and the number of challenges that impact on it. Partnering with the BRE Academy will bring new professional development opportunities to our members that will further enhance their career progression.'

Courses are listed at www.bre.co.uk/academy

Better with BEPE CIAT offers its support for inclusive design

CIAT is delighted to be involved with a new initiative which aims to stimulate a change in the way that built environment professionals are taught and learn about inclusive design.

The Built Environment Professional Education Project (BEPE) was inspired by the success of the Paralympic Games and the inclusive design process used to build the park and venues. The project aims to encourage future architectural and building professionals to recognise differing needs, wants and functions through their education, and to promote a holistic approach to the relationship society has with the built environment.

Chartered Architectural Technologists have a key role in the design and development process and can therefore exert influence in relation to helping to create an accessible and inclusive environment.

The Institute recognises that inclusive design is at the heart of a successful built environment and as the lead body for Architectural Technology it is critical that it forms an essential part of all CIAT's Accredited Honours and Masters degree

level programmes. The Institute has achieved this by ensuring that inclusive design has been embedded in the recently reviewed QAA Subject Benchmark Statement (SBS) for Architectural Technology; the document to which all Accredited Honours and Masters degrees must map.

In addition, the QAA SBS for Architectural Technology directly aligns to CIAT's educational standards within its Professional Standards Framework - which is prescribed for Chartered Membership - and these along with the Institute's professional standards have also been amended to make greater reference to inclusive design.

This will help to ensure that student, graduate and Chartered Architectural Technologists acquire greater inclusive design knowledge and skills through their academic and professional qualifications. To further support and endorse this initiative CIAT has adapted the judging criteria for its Awards for practitioners and its students to make more explicit reference to inclusive design.

Professor Sam Allwinkle PPBIAT MCIAT, Chair of the CIAT Education Board said 'As designers, we aim for high standards of quality and exclusive buildings for our clients, however we must never lose sight of the users. We must always strive to achieve inclusive design to ensure that we enable all individuals and communities to access and use the spaces and places that we create. We absolutely support the BEPE project without reservation, and we will continue to challenge our profession, other professions, government and clients to achieve the aspirations and ambitions of creating an inclusive built environment'.

This will help to ensure that student, graduate and Chartered Architectural Technologists acquire greater inclusive design knowledge

NEWS IN BRIEF

AspirATion

The CIAT student online magazine AspirATion had a redesign in February and is now available on the website. Anyone wanting to submit articles should contact Dr Noora Kokkarinen, Assistant Education Director. Email noora@ciat.org.uk

CIAT to CABE

David Taylor MCIAT has been elected as Vice President for the Chartered Association of Building Engineers. A spokesman for CABE said 'This position and office is a recognition of his hard work and years of dedication as a member of CABE, it also recognises and demonstrates how highly he is regarded within his field, and profession.'

CDM Regulations

Members are reminded that CDM Regulations come into force this April. in response to the increasing number of calls it receives from non-members unable to speak to a Health and Safety inspector, the Association for Project Safety (APS) has launched a public CDM Helpline. The helpline number is 0333 088 2015.

Wessex LinkedIn group

Wessex Region has started a LinkedIn group for member networking. To join, visit www.linkedin.com/groups/CIAT-Wessex-7457444

CIAT Insurance Services

Working in partnership with LABC Warranty, CIAT Insurance Services offer a range of comprehensive home warranty insurance products to the Chartered Members of CIAT involved in the design and development of both new build and conversion projects.

McParland Finn Ltd who run CIAT Insurance Services, with the approval of the FSA, has a contractual agreement that allows Chartered Members to introduce the LABC range of Warranty products. For more information on this scheme please contact CIAT Insurance Services on 0161 236 2532 or visit www.ciat-insurance.co.uk/warranty.

Architectural Technologists' Register

Join the voluntary register for members in the Republic of Ireland

Launched on 31 July 2014, the voluntary Register for Architectural Technologists in Ireland was established to represent those practising within the Republic of Ireland. It sets, assesses and monitors the competency standards for Architectural Technologist applicants.

The objective of the voluntary Architectural Technologists' Register is for it to gain the necessary Statutory status and for its Registrants to be accepted as competent to provide Design and Assigned Certifier services under the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014

This is its only objective as indicated to the Department for Environment, Communities and Local Government (DECLG) at a meeting with its representatives on 17 July 2014. It is important to note that for this to be achieved, primary legislation will be required and the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 will require amendment.

The ATR Registration Board can also record the names and contact details on the ATR website of individuals who have indicated their wish to support the profession and intend to join the ATR in due course.

In order to demonstrate a need and a demand for Architectural Technologists to provide these services, it is vital that you register on the ATR or indicate your support and intent to register.

National standard for Architectural Technology in Ireland

The Register is currently voluntary and is supported by the DECLG. The DECLG confirmed it was willing to support the establishment of a Statutory Register (and, if required, more than one Register) once we have undertaken a consultation and demonstrated support for it. Consequently we are working to that aim. This includes working with the Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI) and the RIAI to develop an Irish national standard for Architectural Technology. Responsibility for this national standard ultimately rests with QQI and as such the external consultation and engagement of the standard will be undertaken by them.

The QQI standard development group will draft and recommend a national standard for Architectural Technology in Ireland in the context of the National Framework of Qualifications. The standard will express expected knowledge, skill and competence for National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ) higher education qualifications at levels 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Members of the standard development group will participate on the basis of their experience and expertise with regard to Architectural Technology, the construction sector and educational standards in Ireland and will include international representation.

To see more information please visit <http://architecturaltechnologistregister.ie/>



The CIAT weekly Ebulletin

All members with email addresses receive the CIAT weekly Ebulletin featuring the latest Institute and industry news.

Non-members can subscribe too – email info@ciat.org.uk with your details.

NEW MEMBERS

We are delighted to welcome the following as
Chartered Members:

019075	James Wilkinson	02 Yorkshire
028948	Spencer Lee Kelly	03 North West
022243	Daniel James Willett	03 North West
015676	Benjamin Peter Vincent	03 North West
017231	Nefyn John Davies	03 North West
017502	Gillian Allmark	03 North West
018481	Ryan Robert Brookes	03 North West
024588	Simon Newton	04 East Midlands
020901	Jon Damion York	04 East Midlands
026308	Alex Lee Browne	04 East Midlands
023525	Jon Bates Godwin	04 East Midlands
018168	James Blagden Wright	04 East Midlands
019990	David Grieves	04 East Midlands
020619	Mark Howarth	04 East Midlands
009843	Harvinder Paul	05 West Midlands
027739	Chintan Shah	05 West Midlands
020184	Lee Mitchell	05 West Midlands
020302	Susan Dewhurst	05 West Midlands
024938	Dominic Skinner	05 West Midlands
019482	Jacques Toerien	06 Wessex
009448	Darren Richard Upton	07 East Anglia
022225	Philip Martin Graver	07 East Anglia
019848	Kris Robert Bumell	07 East Anglia
021173	Thomas Ian Lodge	07 East Anglia
022772	Lee William Alexander	08 Central
028994	Michael John Baird	08 Central
021852	Tom Byrne	09 Gr London
022084	Steve Peter Cowell	09 Gr London
027050	Ty Brian Milsom	09 Gr London
024741	William Fitzgibbon	09 Gr London

029203	Donal Droney	09 Gr London
034661	Keith Vivyan	10 South East
023447	Andrew James Baker	10 South East
024465	Grant Philip Barwell	10 South East
022335	Stuart Batt	10 South East
016038	Edmund Chadwick	10 South East
019506	Philip James Hall	10 South East
019558	Arun Bose	10 South East
021441	Stuart James Turnbull	10 South East
024829	Faye Warwick	10 South East
025257	Andrew Swarbrigg	10 South East
017548	Jason Pledger	12 Western
014517	Philip Lindsay	13 Scotland West
025603	Andrew Peter Daly	13 Scotland West
017638	Andrew William Ferns	13 Scotland West
011703	Bryan Gavin Hall	14 Scotland East
023059	Michael Griesse	14 Scotland East
022078	Graham William Briggs	14 Scotland East
018264	Stuart Cadzow Smith	14 Scotland East
012315	Robert Lambe	15 N Ireland
019975	Barry Gray	15 N Ireland
023586	Les O'Donnell	15 N Ireland
028863	Brendan McMullan	15 N Ireland
027704	Christopher Townsend	16 Wales
018058	Michael Edward Smith	16 Wales
021118	Richard Steven Rees	16 Wales
028210	Peter Whitfield	16 Wales
017350	Christopher Evans	16 Wales
024464	Michael O'Keeffe	C2 Rep of Ireland
018342	John Paul McClave	C2 Rep of Ireland
029154	Noel Gorman	C2 Rep of Ireland
029024	Barry Lyons	C2 Rep of Ireland
027876	BoThomsen	C6 Europe

027879	Melane Knudsen	C6 Europe
027877	Martin Nielsen	C6 Europe

Congratulations to the following Chartered Members on re-entering the Institute:

011216	Richard Rayner	02 Yorkshire
007092	Philip Sharples	05 West Midlands
019931	Colin James Cameron	13 Scotland W
016949	Olushola Ayuba	C7 MidE & Africa

Congratulations to the following member for becoming a professionally qualified Architectural Technician (TCIAT):

016896	Graham Pickard	01 Northern
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The following member has re-entered the Institute:

019924	Pritpal Singh TCIAT	C5 Asia
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Congratulations to the following member for becoming a Chartered Environmentalist:

028605	Steve Berry	16 Wales
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We regret to announce the deaths of the following members:

012227	Christopher Fairley	01 Northern
002552	Mervyn John Gwyther	12 Western
004074	William Sutherland	C3 Australasia

Region and Centre News/Events

Northern Region (01)

Committee meetings for 2015 will be held as follows:

23 July: Best Western Beaumont, Hexham, Northumberland.

24 October: Rheged Centre, Redhills, Penrith, Cumbria. The committee welcomes members who wish to attend and contribute to the vision of CIAT - please check the Ebulletin for further details.

North West Region (3) with Wales Region (16)

Members and guests are invited to a joint venture between North West Region and Wales Region on Thursday 23 April 2015. 10.00 am to 3.00pm. The event will include a factory tour, lunch and presentation. Please note that places for this event are limited. Cost - free to CIAT members and students (£10 for non-CIAT

members and £5 for non-CIAT students) To book please contact Nooshin Akrami via email: n.akrami@bolton.ac.uk

West Midlands Region (05)

Supported by CIAT, Sustainability Live incorporating NEMEX and Energy Recovery will return to the NEC Birmingham from April 21-23. To find out more visit www.sustainabilitylive.com

East Anglia Region (07)

Don't miss the opportunity to join CIAT and CABE for this free full day CPD event in Norwich event involving tours, guest speakers and exhibitors. The day will involve two tours of the newly refurbished County Hall in Norwich and the Abbey Stately Home. Karl Grace PCIAT and Michael Wadood PCABE will be attending, along with a broad range of speakers. For more information visit the CIAT website or email david.taylor@dtauk.co.uk

Greater London Region (09)

Grand Designs Live, the popular contemporary home show for trade and consumers alike, returns to London's ExCeL centre from 2-10 May. Based on the ever-popular Channel 4 TV series,

and presented by Kevin McCloud, the show offers inspiration for all kinds of build, design and renovation projects. With over 500 exhibitors, covering seven show sections including: Bathrooms, Kitchens, Build, Interiors, Gardens and the Grand Village, which hosts fully-constructed eco homes.

Chartered Members will also be taking part in the show's 'Ask an Expert' feature at the show. CIAT has teamed up with Grand Designs Live to offer a free weekday ticket (worth £17) to all its members. To claim yours, visit <http://gdllondon.seetickets.com/tour/grand-designs-live-2015> and use the code CIATFREE15.

Republic of Ireland Centre (02)

New versions of 'Limiting Thermal Bridging and Air Infiltration' and 'Acceptable Construction Details' which back up TGD Part L 2011 have been published and is available on the Department of The Environment, Heritage and Local Government website. (www.environ.ie/en/TGD/#Part). See Part L Supplementary Documents.

ARCHITECTS
BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY



**Here
when you
need us**

Architects Benevolent Society is dedicated to helping members of CIAT, and their families, in times of need.

We help people of all ages when redundancy, financial hardship, disability, poor health or other crises cause despair.

We offer confidential support and advice. Our qualified welfare team can advise about state benefits, housing concerns, needs related to care and mobility in the home and much more.

We can provide financial assistance to help people with limited means to get by in difficult circumstances. We can help with repairs towards the cost of essential household items, provide respite holidays for carers, and even pay bills in times of particular hardship.

Let us help you.

Call us on: **020 7580 2823**

email us at: **help@absnet.org.uk**

or write write to us at:

43 Portland Place, London W1B 1QH

In urgent cases we can give emergency assistance immediately.

Please contact us today.



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2015 SCHEDULE

The UK's Only Specifier Orientated Roadshow

Complete

Manchester

Old Trafford Stadium

10th February

Birmingham

Villa Park Stadium
Registration closes soon!

24th March

Southampton

St Mary's Stadium

28th April

London

The Emirates Stadium

19th May

Sheffield

Sheffield United

10th June

Leicester

King Power Stadium

7th July

Manchester

Old Trafford Stadium

22nd September

Birmingham

Edgbaston Cricket Ground

13th October

Leeds

The Royal Armouries Museum

3rd November

Bristol

UWE Exhibition and Conference Centre

17th November

London

The Emirates Stadium

1st December

*Note to self:
Don't forget to register*

www.ecoshowcase.co.uk