

The Green Greek Revival

CIAT salary survey



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Contents

- 4 CIAT salary survey what members earned in 2011
- 6 Belfast 2012 a preview of the CIAT AGM and Dinner Dance
- 8 CO alarms: a perfect place? alarm specification and placement
- 10 Design for peace in Uganda Construction charity 'Article 25'
- 14 BRE: indoor environment testing packages
- 16 CPD and Performance Standards
- 18 The Green Greek Revival Member project
- 20 Breaking the mould Specifying to avoid roof mould
- 23 Institute and industry news
- 24 Membership news
- 25 Region and Centre news
- 26 Publications

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Cover

This issue's cover shows Richard Green Galleries in London, a refurbishment project by Adam Architecture. The building is constructed in Portland stone in a restrained Greek Revival style. For the full story please see page 18.

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Salary survey 2012

Earlier this year CIAT undertook a survey of members' salaries and employment situations. **Hugh Morrison**, Communications Director, looks at the results.

One of the most frequently asked questions from across the membership is 'What salary can I expect to receive as an Architectural Technology professional?' This question is often a difficult one to answer particularly in what has been a very difficult time for both the built environment and the economy in general and when also taking into account regional variations and individual circumstances.

To try and solve this age-old problem, the Institute undertook a salary survey amongst the membership earlier this year and from it came some encouraging and interesting results.

Who responded?

The highest concentration of responses were from the South East of England (11%) followed by the North West, Yorkshire and Midlands close behind

- The majority practised in an urban environment.
- 20% of the respondents were Chartered Members working in private sector organisations and not owners or directors.
- The majority worked in organisations with over 150 staff, closely followed by organisations with less than 15 staff.
- 12% were solo workers.
- One third had an Honours degree.
- Over a third had only been CIAT members for up to five years.

Highlights of interest

The modal (20%) annual gross salary range for respondents in 2011 was between £30,000 and £35,000.

- 15% of the responding members had an annual gross salary of between £35,000 and £40,000

On the outer fringes, 2% earned less than

£10,000 per annum, and a fortunate 1% reported earnings of over £100,000. Company extras were generally good with over a third benefitting from a private pension scheme.

- 20% of respondents believed their salary had increased as a result of joining CIAT.

Effects of the recession

Encouragingly 31% reported a salary increase on the previous year:

- 51% stated that their salary had stayed the same, and
- only 18% claimed that their income had dropped.
- Just 7% had been made redundant and,
- 70% stated no change in their employment circumstances.

Although 81% worked in the troubled new-build sector, an encouraging sign was that 65%

undertook renovations and 35% conservation work, areas less hard hit by the recession.

Work/life balance

The majority of members were contracted to work a 40 hour week, 22% said that they worked 3 to 4 hours over this period per week, with over a third claiming their workload as 'busy'.

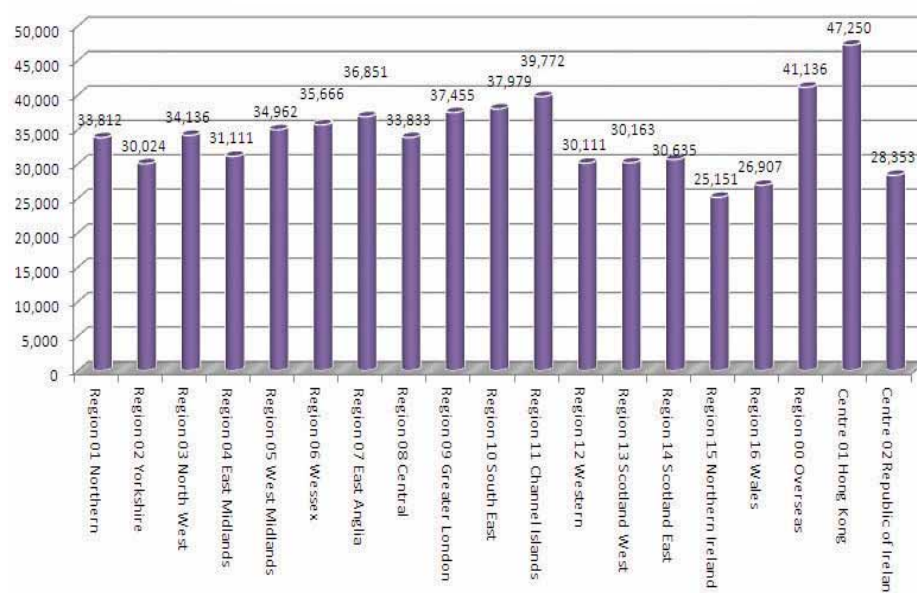
- Around 10% stated they had no work or were not busy, the general picture seems brighter than might be expected.

- 43% said that overall they were satisfied with their current job situation.

The survey was conducted via an email alert and the Institute's weekly Enewsletter and a total of 937 members (out of a total membership at the time of 9516) responded

Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Average gross annual salary (£) by Region/Centre (all grades)



What the members said...

As part of the survey, members were invited to make general comments. These ranged from the gloomy to the very positive, with most somewhere in between. They indicated that pay level decreases are a fact of life for all professionals in today's struggling economy and that flexibility is vital to stay ahead.

Some members commented on the ongoing effects of the recession but many had very positive comments to make:

'I get a great deal of job satisfaction from the actual work I carry out. However, being the only architecturally qualified member of staff...my perception is that when people don't understand a job, they devalue its importance.'

'I have moved from a struggling architectural practice into a site services manager role at a busy leisure resort which I feel has a far more secure future.'

'I work in a local authority design office and being MCIAT am treated the same as RIBA, RICS Chartered membership...'

'Working in New Zealand within a niche market doing remediation which is isolated from the current downturns experienced throughout industry.'

'I am self employed in the domestic sector and remain busy due to client recommendation.'

'Being a Chartered Member of CIAT meant that I was given a £300/month car allowance and also an increase in salary. Staff are actively encouraged as part of their on-going training to become Chartered members of relevant organisations. This ensures that we can demonstrate our competence.'

'Whilst very busy in the short term, the future is uncertain...but then I suppose it always is.'

'A hard work ethic and maintaining a very professional approach in accordance with the CIAT code of conduct...should see us through the hard times. The current level of income is good I think compared to others in the same profession.'

'I took a 33% decrease as a result of working in Hong Kong. I accept this as I feel it's more important to gain international experience than top-dollar financial gain.'

'Moved to Melbourne Australia from South West UK. Work/life balance is much better here. Salaries are much higher compared to UK.'

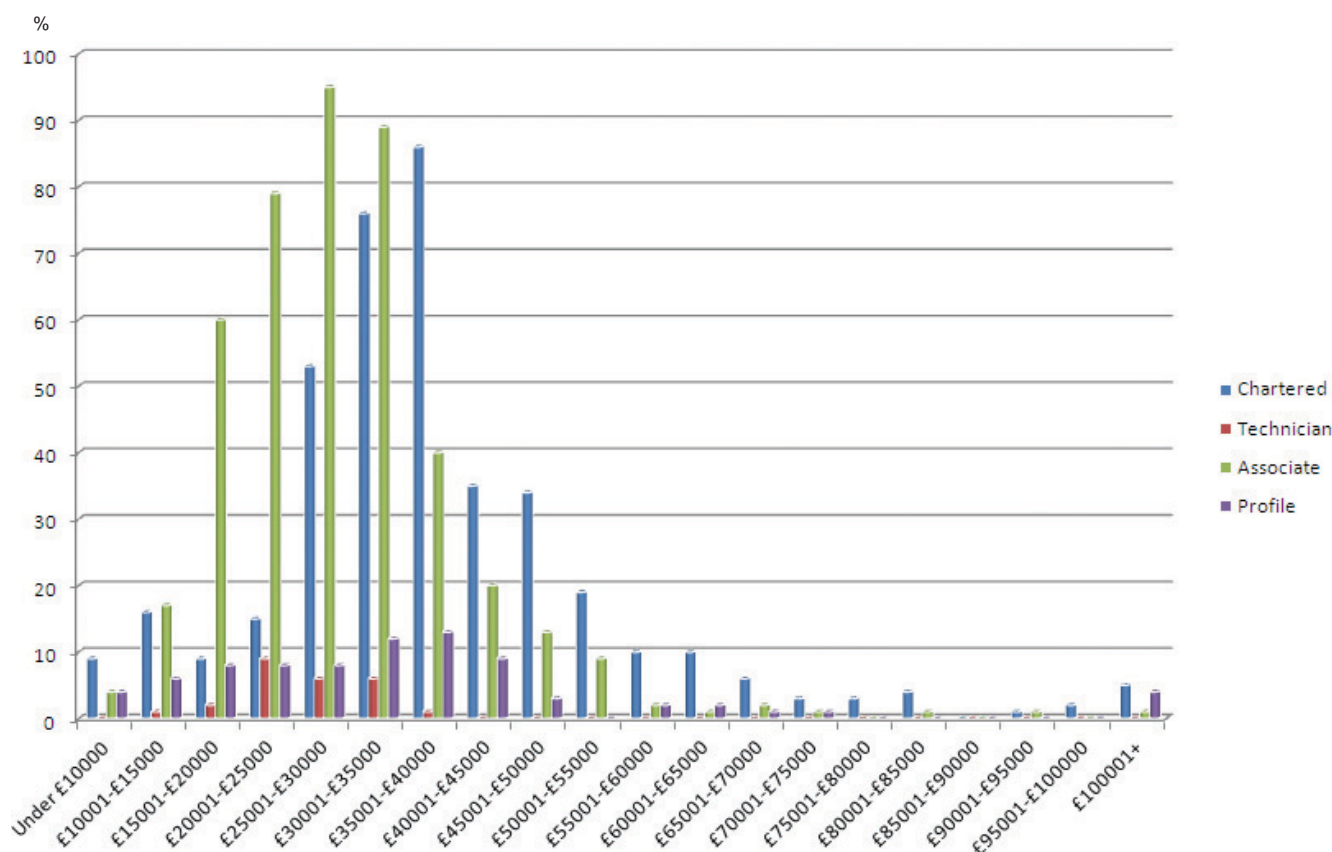
'As a practice principal I have noticed a reduction of workload over the last three years but currently things seem to be improving.'

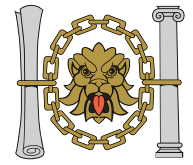
'The Chartered status...probably landed me in my current role.'



The Chartered status...probably landed me in my current role.'

Modal gross salary range (£) by membership grade





**Chartered Institute of
Architectural Technologists**

Belfast 2012

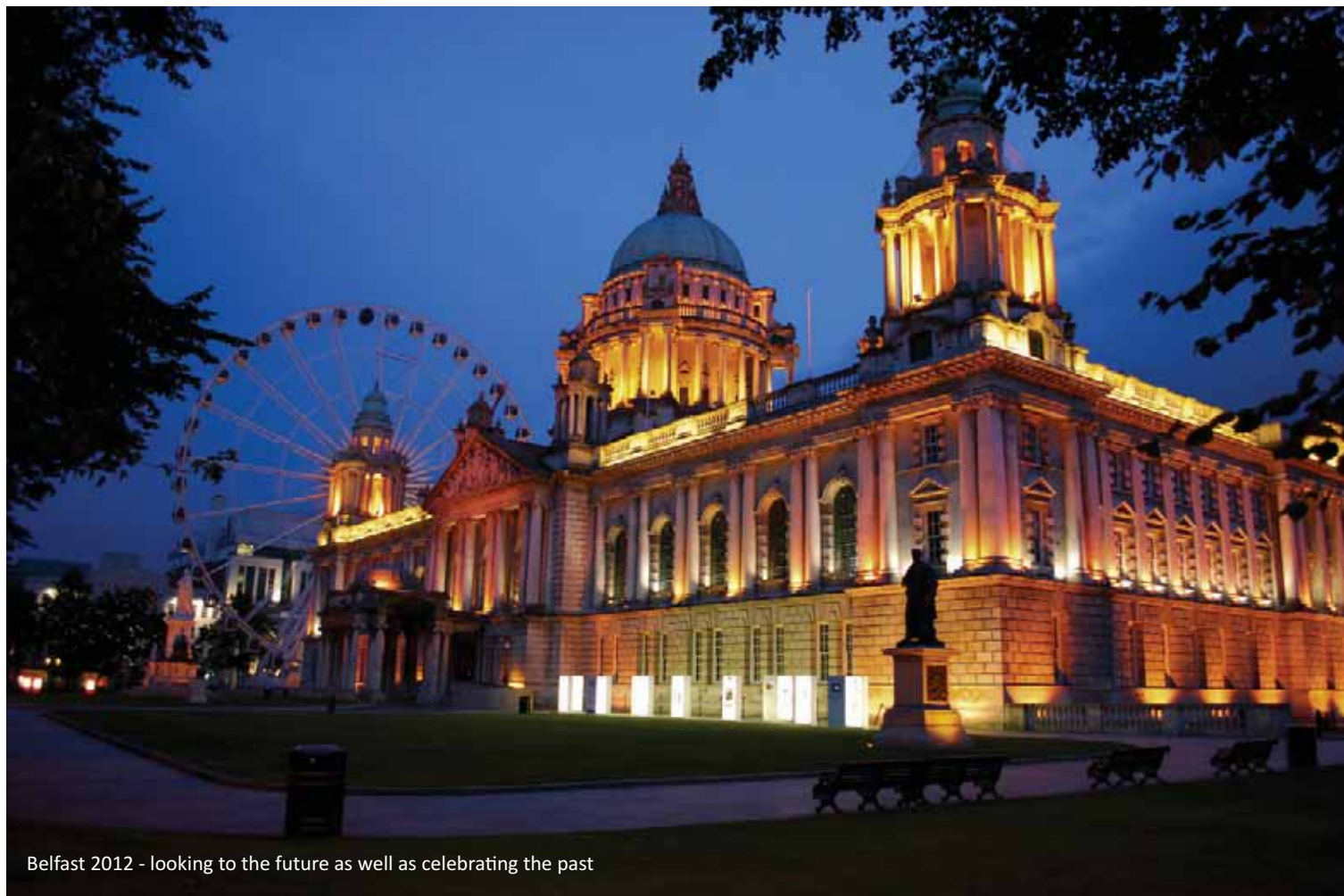
**You are invited to attend the AGM and President's Annual Dinner
Dance in Belfast this November, in the city's Titanic centenary year.**

The Institute is holding its AGM and President's Annual Dinner Dance in Belfast this November. Be part of the event!

This prestigious event in the CIAT calendar brings together in excess of 250 professionals and academics in Architectural Technology and the built environment from across the UK, Republic of Ireland and overseas — an ideal opportunity to meet fellow members and related professionals in the stunning surroundings of the Titanic Belfast Experience.



Photo courtesy of Titanic Belfast



Belfast 2012 - looking to the future as well as celebrating the past

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Meet fellow members and experience beautiful Belfast!

The programme

Friday 16 November: Members' Evening – an informal members only social event at the Europa Hotel, centred around City Hall and the Titanic Quarter.

Saturday 17 November: The AGM takes place during the day in the Europa Hotel in central Belfast. All members may attend the AGM (although only voting delegates may vote). A partners' tour will also take place. In the evening, the Titanic Belfast Experience is host to the splendour of the President's Annual Dinner Dance featuring the presentation of CIAT's Awards.

Book now

Tickets are now available for all events. Dinner Dance tickets are priced at £73.00. For more information and to book please contact Jan Deluxe at CIAT, 397 City Road, London, EC1V 1NH, UK. Tel. +44 (0)20 7278 2206 Fax +44 (0)20 7837 3194. Email: jan@ciat.org.uk

Corporate sponsorship

Sponsorship packages for the event start from £700 and can be tailor-made to suit your requirements. To book a sponsorship package or for a no-obligation discussion, please contact: Hugh Morrison, Communications Director. Tel. +44 (0)20 3286 2201. Email hugh@ciat.org.uk

Notice of the 2012 CIAT Annual General Meeting

Notice is given that the Annual General meeting of the Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists will be held at the Europa Hotel, Belfast, on Saturday 17 November 2012 for the following purposes:

- To consider the Annual Review
- To consider the accounts and balance sheets as at 30 April 2012
- To re-appoint the auditors and authorise Council to fix their remuneration
- To announce the results of the election of members to the Council and Regional and Centre Committees
- To receive and debate resolutions

CIAT, 397 City Road, London EC1V 1NH, UK.
Mrs Francesca AH Berriman, Chief Executive
June 2012

CO alarms: a perfect place?

A new report from HSE suggests that over 20% of carbon monoxide (CO) alarms are not fitted properly. **Michael Wright**, Product Manager, Aico Ltd, looks at the best places for the siting of CO alarms, in the first part of a double feature on alarms.

Next to specifying a good quality carbon monoxide (CO) alarm, the most important consideration is ensuring that it is positioned correctly. It's a critical life safety device and it has to provide optimal detection and warning capabilities. With CO undetectable to the human senses, the correct positioning of an alarm can make all the difference between life and death in an emergency.

It's therefore quite worrying when a recent HSE survey has found quite widespread errors in the way CO alarms are being positioned.

Domestic Carbon Monoxide Alarms: Long Term Reliability And Use Scoping Study from the HSE revealed that, in their sample, over 20% of alarms had not been fitted properly. This was mainly due to units being fitted at an incorrect height or too far away from the potential source of a CO leak. The problem of incorrect positioning was found to be most serious in lounges, which is of particular concern given that an earlier HSE review of gas safety in 2006 had identified lounges (as well as bedrooms) as one of the most common areas in which people are poisoned.

The principal problem of poor positioning is not an increase in false alarms, as can sometimes happen with smoke alarms; it's far more serious than that. Position a CO alarm badly and it may take longer to register dangerous levels of CO, giving less warning. In the worst case, it may not detect the CO at all.

Professional installation practice really starts with specifying the correct alarm type, in which you have a key role to play. An alarm can be positioned perfectly, but if it's of poor quality or design, it can still perform badly when it's most needed. The HSE 2011 report goes out of its way to stress that any CO alarm must comply with the European Standard EN 50291 and carry an approval mark, such as a Kitemark. Selecting mains powered, as opposed to battery only, alarms is also vital as

the latter relies on the occupant to change the batteries.

But the role of the Architectural Technology professional doesn't have to stop there. The alarms need to be installed in the optimum location. You could leave this to the electrical contractor to decide, but providing detailed guidance at the design stage of a building will ensure this isn't left to chance.

The Building Research Establishment (BRE), on behalf of the HSE, conducted trials some time ago to determine the best siting position for CO alarms, published as BRE document GBG30, and ceiling mounting was found to give the quickest response. The BS EN 50292 Standard has incorporated most of the recommendations of the BRE document but does not give ceiling mounting of CO alarms the priority we think it deserves. At Aico, we believe that the recommendations contained in the BRE document GBG30 should be followed, as they are based upon trial evidence.

Recent Building Standards regulations for England and Wales require a CO alarm in every room of a new build property containing a fossil fuel building appliance but in an ideal world, a CO alarm should be fitted in every room containing any fuel-burning appliance. However, BS EN 50292 and GBG30 recognise that this

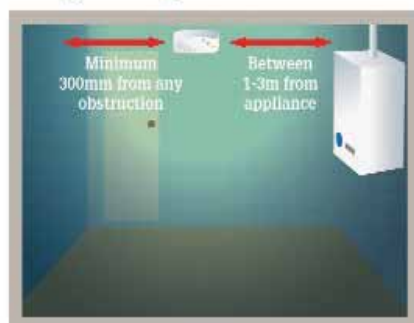
may not always be possible for financial reasons and looks at acceptable compromises in situations where a single alarm has to suffice. It suggests that in single alarm situations, the next best option may be to install a detector in the room containing a flue-less or open-flued appliance. Rooms where the occupants spend most time could be the next priority, not forgetting room(s) where the appliance is most used.

It's good advice, but obviously less than ideal. The main appliance could be in the lounge – in which case the occupants will very probably not be able to hear the alarm from their bedroom. A compromise in this case would be to have the alarm sited downstairs, but with an interconnected repeater/sounder in the bedroom.

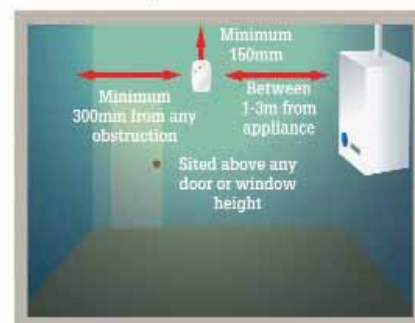
Alternatively, the CO alarm could be wirelessly interlinked with the existing smoke alarms. Only certain systems are able to do this, including Aico's RadioLINK Professional. The alarms do not require hard wiring to each other but instead communicate by Radio Frequency signals. When one alarm sounds, they all sound providing audible warning throughout the property.

Since it is important to differentiate between fire and CO once the alarm has been raised, a

Ceiling Mounting



Wall Mounting



wall-mounted alarm controller should be specified. Using the controller – which should be located for convenient access – residents can quickly locate the exact alarm which has registered the fire or CO and take appropriate action. The controller can also be used to test and silence all the alarms on the system.

After considering how many alarms are to be fitted and in which rooms, the next consideration is the physical positioning of the alarm itself within the rooms.

In any room with an appliance, the CO alarm should ideally be sited on the ceiling at least 300mm from a wall or any obstructions (eg light fittings) and from one to three metres horizontally from the appliance. If it has to be wall mounted, it should be fitted as high as possible but not within 150mm of the ceiling. It should always be higher than door or window levels and away from anything that could affect the airflow to the alarm (such as extraction fans). It should also be away from any sources of moisture, such as a sink. If there is a partition or beam, always site the alarm on the side closest to the appliance and if the room has a sloping ceiling, site the alarm towards the highest area.

There are additional recommendations in GBG30 for siting CO alarms in 'remote' rooms where there is no appliance, but where CO gas may become a problem, eg a bedroom. In this application the CO alarm should be sited at normal breathing height – that is, the position of the occupants head whilst asleep.

There are also a number of potential pitfalls to avoid which may hinder the rapid detection of CO fumes or else damage the alarm or reduce its active life. Don't position the alarm where it can be splashed with water. Never put it above a sink or cooker or near to a door or window as draughts can lead to false low CO readings. The alarm should not be sited where it can be obstructed by furniture or curtains or in areas vulnerable to extremes of temperature. Watch out for areas which may attract dust and dirt which could obstruct the sensor, or areas where it could be easily damaged. Some of these aspects you will need to leave to the electrical contractor's consideration, but the more detailed you can be about the CO alarm's location, the better.

For many in the new build sector, CO alarms are seen as unnecessary as their properties have new, modern equipment such as sealed

room appliances with oxygen depletion devices built in to prevent CO leaking into a property. These work very well indeed, but only if properly installed and undamaged. And here's the nub of the problem. Over the last couple of years there have been instances where either the installation wasn't performed correctly or it was damaged by another trade when other work was undertaken and CO has leaked into the property. In such eventualities it's sad to say that the resident is even less likely to think of their flu like illness as CO poisoning as they are convinced their gas appliance is sealed and can't possibly leak CO into their home.

So CO alarms are vital in protecting residents in both new and older properties, but correct specification and siting is a must if they are to work to their optimum. You have a vital role to play in this.

Aico offers a full range of mains powered and battery operated CO alarms. For more details, please call 0870 7584001 or go to www.aico.co.uk.

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Design for peace in Uganda

The Institute is pleased to support the charity Article 25 in its work with supplying Architectural Technology where there is disaster, poverty or need. **Jessica Toale** of Article 25 reports on the construction of a rehabilitation centre for child soldiers in Uganda.

Simple yet innovative design can have a deep and lasting impact that transforms communities and saves lives. At Article 25 we recognise the power of built environment professionals and aim to harness their expertise to help communities wherever there is disaster, poverty or need. We were founded by leaders of the construction industry for this very reason, and our name comes from article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which asserts that adequate shelter and housing are fundamental to our human rights.

We work in extremely complex social and political contexts offering essential expertise to governments, community organisations and NGOs, to design and procure buildings, rescue failing projects, and stabilise life-threatening buildings. Our work doesn't stop at construction; it begins with community engagement and runs through to post-completion evaluation. We ensure that each project becomes a vehicle for training and education on the ground and in the UK. Only through the dedicated work of built environment professionals have we been able to achieve expertise in disaster resistant design, community capacity building and long term economic livelihood enablement.

One project which showcases our approach and the impact that design and built environment professionals have is our nearly completed Vocational Training Centre for Former Child Soldiers in Patongo, Northern Uganda. This project is about creating a place to rekindle skills, nurture talents and rebuild confidence. It will give former child soldiers in this area, many of whom are now adults, a second chance and an opportunity to catch up on education and gain practical skills. This building will be a sanctuary and an exemplar – modest but proud, simple and yet refined, but

above all accessible to some of the world's most marginalised young people. To design a civic building in this context is a departure from the bunker mentality which has seeped into the very fabric of the town affected by years of civil war – a step towards a more peaceful, considered and stable society.

Designed by Henning Stummel the building contains four elements, a reception and catering facilities, classrooms, workshops and offices, and a library. The plan revolves around a central courtyard with four single storey pavilions arranged in a pinwheel fashion to define a protected communal space overlooked by colonnaded walkways on all sides.

Stabilised soil blocks (SSBs) were produced from murram soil sourced from a local quarry

This central square will be landscaped and in future the pavilions can be extended individually or further quads can be added. This plan offers a secure and peaceful place that helps to define and form a community and hopefully will go on to become a place of interaction, inspiration and possibility. The single storey pavilions have been designed to promote cross ventilation and good levels of light. The robust and reflective galvanised metal roofs have generous overhangs with guttering for rainwater harvesting. In addition a vent at the apex will allow stack effect ventilation on calm days.

In all of our projects we also aim to use the most sustainable – environmentally, socially and financially – materials available. Where possible, we work with the local materials, skills and craftspeople to build on valuable traditional techniques and processes. The walls and footings of the Patongo Centre are built with stabilised soil blocks (SSBs) which were produced with murram soil, sourced from a local quarry. This enabled us to avoid the use of the poor quality bricks available locally or environmentally detrimental practices of brick firing. Our project partner Jubilee Action donated two brick presses from Kenya for the community for this and future use.

At the outset we required around 750,000 bricks for the job. The process of creating the SSBs included sourcing the murram material, drying and pulverising it where necessary and ensuring it contained no organic material by sieving it with a 6mm wire mesh. To stabilise the murram we mixed it with cement and water, then tested it to ensure the composition was not too wet or too dry to ensure the mixture holds together in a ball. We found that approximately 6% cement stabilisation was sufficient. This equated to about 7 wheelbarrows of soil to 1 bag of cement and produced approximately 90 290x140x120mm bricks. Importantly, this enabled a huge cement and cost saving over concrete block or fired brick construction. Once the blocks are pressed and left to cure they then undergo rigorous testing to ensure their quality meets required minimum standards strength, in this case specified by the Standard Association of Zimbabwe.

The brick work in this project was completed before Christmas, and the roof bracing was fitted in early January. All the roof sheeting has now been fitted to the building and electric luminaries were installed and tested this month. As completion nears the anticipation



increases. The community looks forward to taking places on training courses and to building their own careers. The entire construction process has provided an opportunity to engage the community and provide opportunities for skills training.

Local young people including former child soldiers have participated in the construction, using the construction process itself as an opportunity for on-the-job training. Grace, a young single mother and former child soldier comments: 'I am really so very happy. I have always looked for a school like this but rarely found one which admitted former child soldiers, and now it is being built in my village! After building this centre, I will be able to use it and learn catering – my dream is to open a restaurant, so I can earn money and give my daughter an education.'

This project is an example of how the built environment can play a role in the rehabilitation of individuals and communities, build capacity in the long and short term, and provide an opportunity to foster peace after years of conflict.



About Article 25

Article 25 is a UK registered charity that designs, delivers and manages projects to provide schools, homes, health facilities and childcare centres wherever there is disaster, poverty or need. It was founded in 2006 by construction industry leaders, including Jack Pringle and Maxwell Hutchinson

We have undertaken more than 50 projects in 22 countries, and have provided shelter and the education to an estimated 15,000 people. We have helped to deliver earthquake resistant housing in Pakistan, disaster resilient schools in Haiti, natural habitat conservation and livelihood opportunity in Sierra Leone and evaluation of school construction programmes in Afghanistan.

Our volunteer database is over 600 strong and growing; and we are supported by the RIBA and UK Department for International Development to help educate professionals and students on the vital role built environment skills can play in building solutions to global problems.

Through community engagement and skills training, our buildings become lasting tools for combating poverty and reaching the UN's Millennium Development Goals.

For more information on this project, our other projects and for ways to get involved, please visit our website: www.article-25.org



Top and middle: local workers on the project.
Bottom: Stabilised soil blocks being laid.



In safe hands...

LABC Warranty and CIAT Insurance Services launch products for Chartered Members

Working in partnership with LABC Warranty, CIAT Insurance Services is very pleased to announce that it can 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.

Utilising the biggest building control service in England and Wales, the partnership between CIAT Insurance Services and LABC Warranty can provide the Institute's Chartered Members with a single source to obtain Building Regulations 'plans approval' for developments anywhere in the country. Accepted by the UK's major banks and building societies, the LABC Warranty greatly enhances that appeal of new developments to financiers and homeowners alike.

McParland Finn Ltd who run CIAT Insurance Services, 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.

Therefore, Chartered Members are allowed to:

- Provide introductions to CIAT Insurance Services
- Distribute and promote by means of marketing material provided by CIAT Insurance Services

Chartered Members are NOT permitted to perform any other insurance-related services on behalf of CIAT Insurance Services, including:

- Dealing in insurance as an agent
- Arranging or bringing about deals in insurance
- Assisting in the administration and performance of any contract of insurance, including the collection of premiums
- Providing insurance advice

The Warranty products available are:

Self Build Warranty

The Self Build Warranty has been designed specifically for individuals building their own homes to live in for a minimum of two years and applies to both new build and conversions.

New Homes Warranty

If you are building or converting a residential development (including mixed use developments) to assist in marketing to potential buyers, the New Home Warranty is for you.

Social Housing Warranty

The Social Housing Warranty provides Housing Associations and Registered Social Landlords with up to 12 years cover on residential developments and conversion projects.

Buildings and Mixed Use Developments

This is a 10 year (or 12 year if built under seal) first party policy, designed for developers of commercial or mixed use developments when is used in conjunction with the New Homes Scheme and features 100% risk transfer to commercial projects.

Completed Housing Warranty

This warranty has been designed to help individuals wishing to sell their homes if they are less than 10 years old and do not have an existing warranty in place.

For more information on this scheme please contact CIAT Insurance Services on 0161 236 2532 or visit www.ciat-insurance.co.uk

When you need
help turning an
innovative idea
into reality...



Specification Magazine and The Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists have joined forces to offer you an exclusive opportunity. For a limited period all CIAT members will be able to receive a monthly issue of Specification Magazine and it's supplements absolutely free.

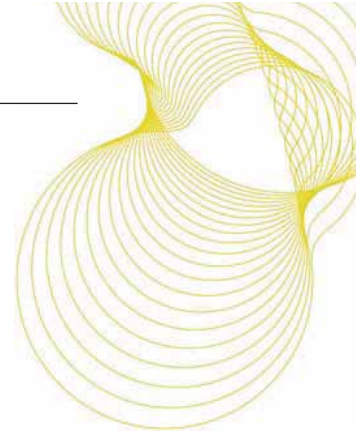
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Indoor Environment Testing Packages



It is estimated that we spend up to 80% of our time indoors, so the quality of the indoor environments in which we live and work is crucial to our health and wellbeing.

BRE's Building Technology Group offers a range of testing and monitoring services covering many aspects of indoor environments, be they residential or commercial. This is backed up by our consultancy services on all aspects of buildings, materials and engineering.



Refurbishments

Before and after testing to demonstrate the effectiveness of the refurbishment.

New Build

Pre-construction or post-occupancy testing.

Reactive Testing

As required - due to problems experienced, or as a follow up to environmental or other assessments (for example BREEAM, BREEAM in Use).

Types of testing

Depending on client requirements, testing may be undertaken on a one-off basis, over a period of time, or before and after occupation or refurbishment.

- Assessment and testing of heating, ventilation and cooling (HVAC) systems.
- Acoustic testing – demonstrates levels of sound transmission within or between buildings.
- Air tightness testing – demonstrates reductions in heat losses from air infiltration.
- Thermal imaging, co-heating tests – demonstrate fabric heat losses.
- Indoor air quality monitoring – demonstrates that air quality is not compromised due to poor ventilation or other factors.
- Inspection for damp and analysis of toxic moulds.

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- Physical testing (temperature, humidity, etc)
- Air tightness & thermal imaging
- Ventilation rates & system performance
- Air quality testing for inorganic gases (e.g. carbon dioxide), VOCs, formaldehyde, particles
- Building acoustics testing & noise monitoring
- Energy use monitoring
- Lighting (daylight, sunlight, electric light)
- Structural & materials testing
- REACH
- Other testing and consultancy services by request

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Case studies



Homes



- Pathfinder project: undertook a range of pre- and post-refurbishment testing in a variety of dwellings.
- IAQ Survey of England in 1999 – testing was carried out in approximately 850 homes.
- Post occupancy study of mechanical ventilation systems and their effect on air quality in ten air tight 'Zero Carbon' homes over 18 months.

Schools



- Monitoring of VOCs and formaldehyde in classrooms and offices in a primary school and nursery over a period of one year.
- Study of ventilation problems in a new-build school in Milton Keynes.
- Investigation of ventilation and thermal comfort issues in a PFI school.

Health Care Settings



- Investigation of overheating in ground floor wards in a new build hospital.
- Co-heating tests to establish thermal performance of fabric in a residential care home.
- Investigation of ventilation and air quality in a hospital following refurbishment work.

Commercial Buildings



- Investigation of ventilation and temperature issues in open plan offices.
- Advice to the design team on technical aspects of a planned local authority headquarters building.
- Air tightness testing of venues for the London Olympics 2012.

CPD and Performance Standards

All members of CIAT except students must undertake Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Holly Willbourn, Education and CPD Administrator, explains how.

Within the Institute's Code of Conduct it states that the 'members (excluding student members) shall keep themselves informed of current practices and developments appropriate to the type and level of their responsibilities¹; and be able to provide evidence that they have complied with the requirements for continuing professional development (CPD) as published by the Institute from time to time'.

The Institute has also set the requirement that such members have a professional obligation to undertake a minimum of 35 hours structured CPD in any one year, May to April¹.

This is for the members' own benefit, and for that of the Institute, and is embodied within CIAT's Code of Conduct. Members should also, where possible and appropriate, support the professional development of fellow members and potential members of their profession.

It is worth remembering that any professional qualification gained has a limited shelf life when considered against the length of careers. The knowledge obtained when qualifying does not remain current, but is updated by training and personal experiences, i.e. by continuing professional development.

The Institute defines CPD as 'the systematic maintenance, improvement and broadening of knowledge and skills for the development of personal qualities necessary for the execution of professional and technical duties throughout the practitioner's working life'. This definition is shared by other professionals in the Construction Industry Council (CIC), of which CIAT is a member.

Every year CIAT will undertake random monitoring of the eligible membership. Failure to reply to this monitoring could result in members being monitored for their CPD for three years to ensure that they demonstrate their compliance. Any failure to undertake the CPD requirements could result in referral to the Conduct Committee for breach of the Institute's Code of Conduct.



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The Institute considers that it is the responsibility of the individual to determine the method and content of their own CPD which should be appropriate to their professional obligations. Members are required to develop their own Personal Development Plan (PDP) at the beginning of each year to identify CPD activities they wish to undertake in support of their own objectives. Both the plan and the card will be provided annually by the Institute.

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 (POP) Record for that qualification. For Chartered Members, MCIAT, this assessment includes a Professional Practice Interview.

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 and activities

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 non-relevant 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 and/or 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 important that you bear in mind 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.

Further information

For further information on CPD and CIAT's requirements visit www.ciat.org.uk, or email info@ciat.org.uk. To receive further literature on Performance Standards, please contact Holly Willbourn, Education and CPD Administrator on 020 7278 2206. Email holly@ciat.org.uk

Footnote

¹ If a member has fully retired from their involvement in Architectural Technology there will be no 'level of responsibility' and CPD would not apply.

However, many members who have ceased to work as a principal (ie a member who is a sole practitioner, director, partner or limited liability member of a practice; this includes any member offering and/or providing a service) or as an employee, or who have changed their career path, choose to keep themselves updated for either their personal benefit or because they wish to participate with and assist the Institute in, for example,

- writing articles for Architectural Technology;
- attending Regional/Centre events;
- attending Institute Committee or Task Force meetings;
- supporting CIAT at exhibitions;
- promoting the discipline at career based exhibitions;
- responding to consultations;
- acting as POP Panel Assessors;
- acting as POP Record Supervisors/Mentors;
- acting as Professional Practice Interview Assessors;
- acting as POP Record or Professional Practice Interview Moderators;
- applying/sharing their knowledge and expertise to help develop the profession through their local universities and colleges;
- mentoring through their respective Region/Centre; or
- involvement with their local community.

In return, CIAT would endeavour to keep the member up to date with the profession and its developments.

Many retired members choose to remain actively involved with their Institute and continually maintain their CPD.

An objective of the Institute is to ensure that all members maintain a level of professionalism regardless of whether they are practising or not.

The Green Greek Revival

Richard Green Galleries in London's New Bond Street feature an impressive facade in the Greek Revival style using Portland stone. By **Paul Hanvey MCIAT**, Director, ADAM Architecture.



Private viewing gallery

Richard Green Galleries are one of London's pre-eminent art dealer's, with a range of stock covering 500 years of art from the Old Master's to the Modern. Their new premises at 33 New Bond Street, designed by George Saumarez Smith of ADAM Architecture, replace two unlisted buildings with a purpose-built gallery and offices designed specifically for the display of 20th century art. As the site is surrounded on three sides by other buildings, the most visible element of the new

building is the facade on New Bond Street. This is constructed in Portland stone in a restrained Greek Revival style, enlivened by sculpture between the first and second floors.

This is in the form of a narrative frieze by Alexander Stoddart, presenting an allegory for the development of modern art from 1900 to the present day. The subject, the blind Teiresias's prophecy to Odysseus, is from Book XI of Homer's *Odyssey*: 'You must take a well-

cut oar and go on till you reach a people who know nothing of the sea... When you fall in with some other traveller who speaks of the "winnowing-fan" you are carrying on your shoulder, the time will have come for you to plant your shapely oar in the earth and offer Lord Poseidon the rich sacrifice of a ram, a bull and a breeding boar'.

Whilst making a strong architectural statement, the building is also intended to fit



Exterior showing narrative frieze by Alexander Stoddart, presenting an allegory of the development of modern art.

seamlessly into the street. The design therefore follows the typical arrangement along Bond Street of a single-storey shop front, two principal floors and an attic. The ground floor has bronze-framed windows and doors, and all elements of the shop front have been carefully considered as part of the design including signage and lighting.

The architectural design of the main staircase (*see cover*) is particularly important, this is constructed as a cantilevered stone stair rising from basement to first floor, connecting the

main gallery spaces. At the top of the stairwell is an oval lantern which brings natural light into the back of the building.

The building provides three floors of gallery display space, together with ancillary facilities including a private viewing gallery and a research library, with a gross internal floor area of 6,366 ft² / 591.4 m². The building is constructed with a steel framed structure between the existing party walls of the neighbouring buildings. The façade is built as a load-bearing masonry structure of minimum

200mm thick Portland stone, tied across a 15mm cavity to an inner leaf of brickwork within which the frame is concrete encased.

In order to maximise ceiling heights suitable for the display of large works of art, a Slimdek Floor system was used for the spans of the principal floors, with air conditioning ducts running within the gallery walls rather than within dropped ceiling voids.

Work started on site in September 2009 and the building was completed in October 2011.

Breaking the mould

Once upon the time the black colour on a tile was caused by soot. Now it's more likely to be mould. **Francois Moal**, Managing Director of TSVP Ltd, looks at the challenges that mould poses for the specifier of roofing materials.



Above: specialist cleaning of heavy mould formation on clay tiles.

Mould is easier to clean than the soot of old, but with the return of clean air nature has reclaimed ground in a way not always foreseen. Problems sometimes arise when a building does not receive its full share of sun. In other places there are not enough sunny days in a year to stop deleterious growth.

The issue does not affect all materials in the same way. Most roofing materials will someday need cleaning, but not all, and not at the same intervals. Choosing a roofing material with regard to its susceptibility to mould and

moss encroachment is good design practice in shady locations. Below is a brief summary of material behaviours towards biological growth and reactivity to a non-aggressive biocide treatment.

Natural slates are not porous and display a smooth surface. As a result the material dries rapidly and is not naturally prone to roof growth with the notable exception of yellow lichen in coastal environments. The material cleanses readily upon treatment. It is a product of choice for shady locations. Manmade slates offer some of the advan-

tages of natural slates, but not always to the same degree.

Fired clay of good quality is not porous. The surface dries rapidly and sheds the bio film satisfactorily when treated. The roof surface is however more textured than slates, offering interstices where growth can take a foothold. Old clay tile roofs are fragile and are best treated from the eaves.

Concrete tiles are not indicated in the vicinity of tall trees. The high porosity combined with a rough surface provides a natural host

surface. Removing matted moss from concrete tiles is labour intensive. The material cleanses well, but more slowly than other materials. The alkalinity of the surface seems to benefit black blanket moulds. In recent years smooth and less absorbent concrete tiles have arrived on the market. They are a better choice for higher humidity regions.

Metals: **Zinc** is not a natural host to live contaminants. It is however susceptible to organic acid releases from rotting leaves, moss and lichen and should be avoided on lower draining slopes and box gutters.

Lead is also not a natural substrate for life. It is vulnerable to mild organic acids but paradoxically resistant to harsher mineral ones. Mossy tiled roofs draining into lead gutters will eventually jeopardise its integrity.

Copper has biocide properties. Water running over copper will acquire some of its cathodic properties by contact and hampering further downstream growth. The protection may not be sufficient to maintain the tiles in pristine condition along the whole rafter length. On canal tiles the protection is limited to the trough, where it is still the most needed.

Aluminium is not particularly affected by acid releases. Water running over it will become anodic and display the reverse effect to that observed on copper. The illustration of this is seen in the splash area of TV aerials.

Flat roof felts of bituminous kinds are not unduly prone to moss, but ponding, cluttered

designs and raised walkways will host them. PVC felts become very slippery, but as is usual with algae, the treatment is rapid.

Organic materials are best used in full light where they can dry rapidly. Durable presence of moulds and algae will eventually jeopardise their integrity as roof covering. As the lining of wood shingles washes away, the grey cellulose needles are exposed and offer a slightly abrasive surface hosting algae. The treatment will reinstate the silver grey appearance for sometime. Thatch, if badly affected will need combing before hand.

Choosing a roofing material with regard to its susceptibility to mould and moss encroachment is good design practice in shady locations

For the existing stock, periodical maintenance is the solution. The general wisdom is to opt for the milder cleaning processes before considering harsher ones. Blanket moss has to be removed by hand, bagged and disposed of in all cases. The tiles can then be treated by the appropriate biocide. After the treatment, the dead bio-film will begin to loosen under diurnal and seasonal cycles,

until the roof has regained the true original colour of its material. The rate of cleansing will vary greatly with the type of material, and the exposure to wind and driving rain.

Not all chemicals are appropriate, and a few only authorised by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). All formaldehydes, caustic soda or bleach based chemical are proscribed. The application method and knowledge is as important as the biocide itself. The process is available to independent roofing companies without limitations imposed by franchises and pricing territories.

Jet cleaning is seldom appropriate to roof cleaning. The pressure removes surface aggregates, creating a moisture retaining surface favourable to the return of the contaminants. Tile impregnation and coatings are ways of mitigating the damage done by jetting, but at a cost sometimes higher than simply replacing the tiles by new ones.

In conclusion, the return of clean air means new parameters for the choice of roofing materials by the Architectural Technology professional, and the specification of a non aggressive maintenance procedure for existing roofs. This is easily searched for on the Internet. A comprehensive approach to roof cleaning and the provision of specification support is a sign of an experienced specifier.

The author is Managing Director of TVSP Ltd, which specialises in a roof cleaning process known as the Mossgo Roof System. Contact : www.roofclean.co.uk.



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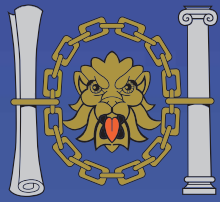
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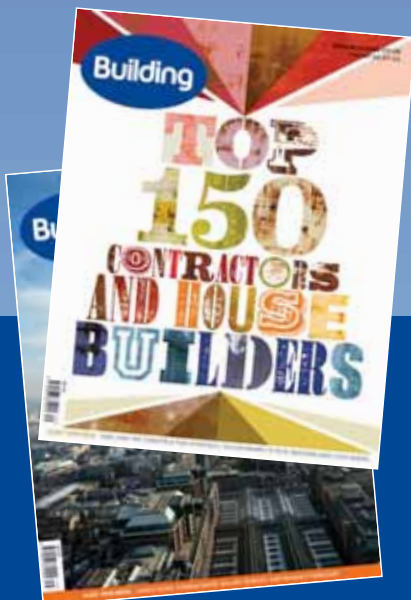
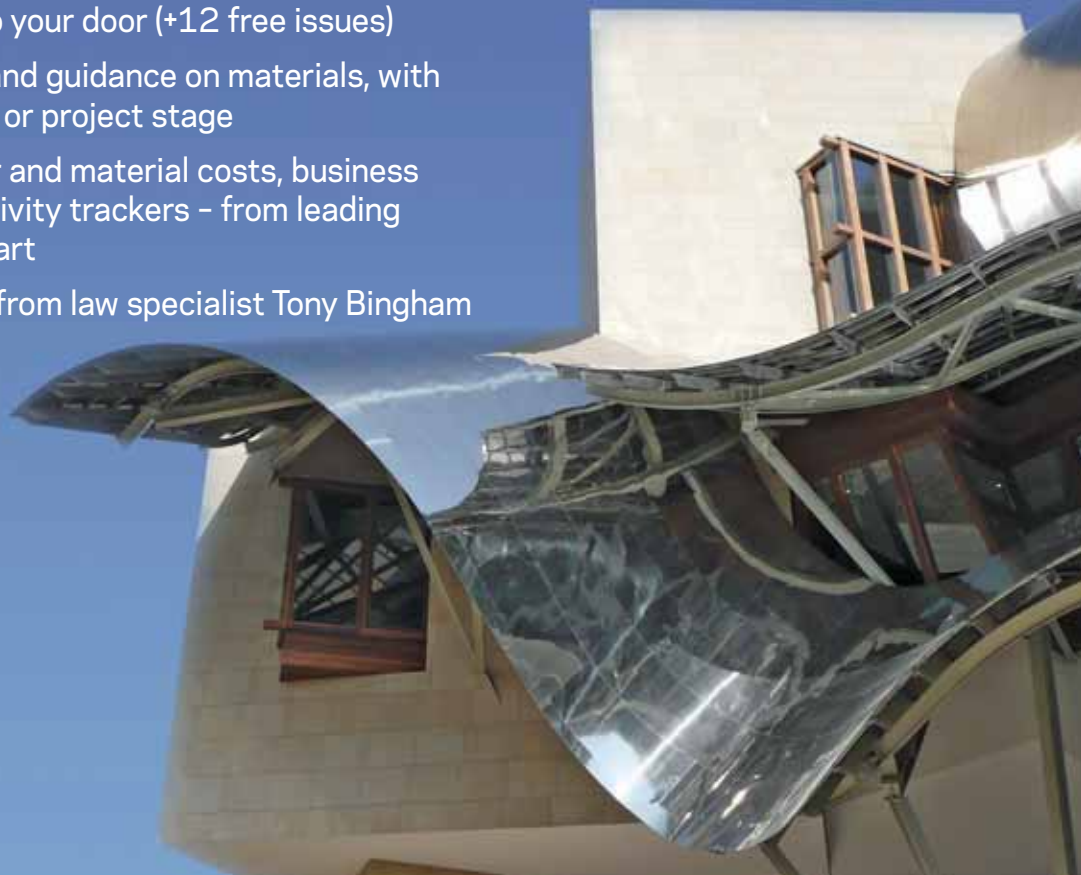
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Institute and industry news

Membership route to RICS

CIAT and the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) have confirmed an arrangement to allow Chartered Members (MCIAT) of CIAT to apply to join RICS as a Chartered Member (MRICS) via either the Professional Experience or Senior Professional routes. This agreement demonstrates the mutual recognition by both organisations of the parity between these important and complementary disciplines. The benefits of RICS membership include the following:

- A competitive edge – a world class qualification highly regarded within the land, construction and property industries.
- Status and recognition – an RICS designation after your name sets you apart and demonstrates the level of your experience to clients, colleagues and peers throughout the world.
- International passport – RICS qualifications are highly prestigious and open doors to business and networking opportunities globally.
- Quality assurance – an RICS qualification is a mark of quality assurance that demonstrates to clients and other professionals that you adhere to the highest standards in the world.
- Professional knowledge and information – benefit from specialist technical information and professional knowledge of the highest calibre.
- Standards – the professional and practice standards followed by RICS members worldwide are a major differentiator in the market place.

As part of the agreement CIAT has agreed that RICS Chartered Members are eligible to apply for the Associate (ACIAT) grade (or to become a profile candidate, dependent on their circumstances) of membership in Architectural Technology and progress directly to Chartered Membership, which would include the Professional Practice Interview.

For more information visit: www.rics.org/professionalsbodiesuk or contact James Banks, Membership Director on +44 (0)20 7278 2206 Email: james@ciat.org.uk

New planning framework for England

The new, simplified planning framework for England was published in March by Planning Minister Greg Clark. The new 50 page document, which replaces over 1,300 pages of inherited policy in 44 separate documents delivers on the Coalition Agreement's commitment to 'publish and present to Parliament a simple and consolidated national planning framework covering all forms of development and setting out national economic, environmental and social priorities' by April 2012.

The new Framework has been produced following an extensive consultation with Parliament and the public and comes into force with immediate effect for plan-making and decisions.

Mr Clark said 'These reforms will help build the homes the next generation needs, it will let businesses expand and create jobs, and it will conserve what we hold dear in our matchless countryside and the fabric of our history.'

For the full story and links to the report, please visit www.communities.gov.uk

BCA helps clamp down on Building Control breaches

Industry umbrella group the Building Control Alliance has presented two new research reports to Building Regulations Minister, Andrew Stunell, as evidence for new government Building Control Performance Indicators. Both are studies of Building Control activity in England and Wales.

Paul Overall HonMCIAT, commenting on behalf of BCA member LABC (Local Authority Building Control) said, 'By and large the majority of the industry play by the rules and do good work in cooperation with us.'

'But there is an underside in the industry, particularly on domestic work and we have promised the Minister further research in unreported work, deliberate avoidance of the system and prosecutions.'

For more information visit www.buildingcontrolalliance.org/

Get involved with your Institute...

Join CIAT's Conduct Committee

The Institute's Conduct Committee is a dynamic, thought provoking and rewarding committee within the structure of the institute which strives to regulate the actions of the members and maintain the high standard of professionalism expected from members.

A recent change in policy has resulted in two places being available on the Committee for Chartered Members from the general membership and one place is vacant from November 2012.

Membership of the Committee requires the analysis of case papers prior to meetings, attendance at the quarterly Conduct Committee meetings that take place at CIAT Central Office in London, and regular discussion and debate by email. Communication by email within relatively short timescales is essential. This work is unpaid but expenses will be paid for.

If you are interested please send an email to honsecretary@ciat.org.uk providing your name, membership number and a statement explaining why you should be considered for the Committee. Applications should be submitted no later than 31 August 2012.

Become a POP Panel Assessor

The Institute would like to invite practising Chartered Members to assess applicant's suitability for Technician, TCIAT or Chartered, MCIAT Membership via the Professional and Occupational Performance (POP) Panel Assessments. Training and guidance will be provided at the Institute and CIAT will cover all reasonable travel expenses and pay a nominal fee for your time. To request further information and register your interest, please email: james@ciat.org.uk



National Homebuilding and Renovating Show

Back to the Floor: the picture shows President Colin Orr PCIAT (above, right) on the Institute's stand at the National Homebuilding and Renovating Show in Birmingham in April. Over the coming months CIAT will be supporting several shows including the Ecoshowcase Construction Roadshows, Timber Expo, and the Self Build and Improve Your Home Show. For full details and to book tickets please visit the events page at www.ciat.org.uk

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CIAT masterclass in Scotland

Kevin Crawford MCIAT, Regional Councillor Scotland West (above) spoke on the topic 'Working with a Chartered Architectural Technologist and how they can assist you in your project' at the CIAT-supported Scottish Homebuilding and Renovating Show in Glasgow on 20 May. The Institute also exhibited at the show, which featured specialist local and national suppliers and offered free impartial advice to members of the public interested in building projects. Many thanks to Kevin for his excellent presentation.

Membership news

POP Record Workshops

There will be POP Record Workshops in Belfast, Channel Islands, Edinburgh and Leicester. Dates, times and venues are to be confirmed: please check the CIAT website and weekly Enewsletter or email james@ciat.org.uk

POP Panels

Two POP Panels were recently held with thirteen members passing and ten deferments. Those members who have passed can either apply for their professional practice interview or upgrade to Technician membership, dependant on what POP Record they had assessed. Those who were deferred will be submitting additional evidence for re-assessment.

New Members

We are delighted to congratulate the following individuals on obtaining Chartered Membership, MCIAT:

017508 Philip Alden, Kent (Region 10)
022224 Giles Barry, Hampshire (Region 10)
018896 Hywel Davis, West Sussex (Region 10)
021948 John Eyton, Hong Kong (Centre 01)
014278 Steven Gregg, Antrim (Region 15)
015935 Niall Hudson, Tyrone (Region 15)
022043 Adrian Patterson, Antrim (Region 15)

021105 Alison Reed, Somerset (Region 12)
023077 Peter Severn, Yorkshire (Region 02)
019358 James Toyne, Lincolnshire (Region 04)
025767 James Young, Yorkshire (Region 02)

Congratulations to the following individual on obtaining Architectural Technician membership, TCIAT:
019437 Dawit Abraham, London (Region 09)

Welcome back

Additionally we extend a warm welcome back to the following Chartered Members who have rejoined the Institute:
013469 CHUI Wai Yuen Jolly, Hong Kong (Centre 01)
010185 Simon Bannister, Yorkshire (Region 02)
007597 Kevin O'Reilly, North West (Region 03)

In memoriam

We regret to announce the deaths of the following members:

Peter Clark MCIAT, East Sussex (Region 10)
Michael Wilson MCIAT, Greater London (Region 09)
David Irwin MCIAT, Carlisle (Region 01)

(An obituary of David Irwin appears opposite in Region and Centre news).

Develop your career with CIAT Specialist Registers

Conservation Register



The Conservation Register identifies Chartered Architectural Technologists competent in the conservation of historical buildings and their surroundings as defined and recognised by the Edinburgh Group. Suitability for the Register is based upon a technical assessment of a candidate's portfolio followed by a formal interview. Applicants must be resident in the UK.

Application fee: £150.00 plus VAT.
Annual subscription: £50.00 plus VAT.
Subs year runs May-April; half year subs available to those joining after 1 November.
No additional joining fee for re-assessment after five years except if an interview is required in which case the fee is £100 (subject to change).

For further information please visit:
www.ciat.org.uk/en/members/specialist_registers/conservation_register/
Or telephone Amina Khanum, Membership Administrator

Develop your career with CIAT Specialist Registers

Chartered Environmentalist



As a constituent body for the Society of the Environment, CIAT is able 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 which has registered over 4800 Chartered Environmentalists (CEnv).

To be eligible to become a Chartered Environmentalist, applicants must be MCIAT and accrue a minimum of twelve units where 1 year of relevant academic experience = 2 units and/or 1 year of relevant professional/work experience = 1 unit. Applicants may be from any country.

Application fee: £200.00. Annual subscription: £85.00.

For further information please visit:
www.ciat.org.uk/en/members/specialist_registers/chartered_environmentalists/
or telephone Amina Khanum, Membership Administrator at CIAT Central Office on 020 7278 2206.

Region and Centre news

Northern Region (01)

In memoriam: David Irwin MCIAT 1940-2012

We are saddened to announce the loss of David Irwin MCIAT, Northern Region committee member and all-round 'good egg', who died suddenly at home on 28 April. A memorial service was held on 14 May at St Cuthbert's, Carlisle, which was attended by Regional representatives.

David had been active in the Institute since 1968, and was still working part time for Swarbrick Associates Architects in Carlisle.

As a keen morris dancer David displayed his talents nationally and internationally. Together with his wife June, he also loved walking holidays, and travelling the world; a favourite place being India, where they had many friends.

David was a bit of a 'wag' and certainly unique; he shall be missed by all.

Henry Lowrie MCIAT

Yorkshire Region (02)

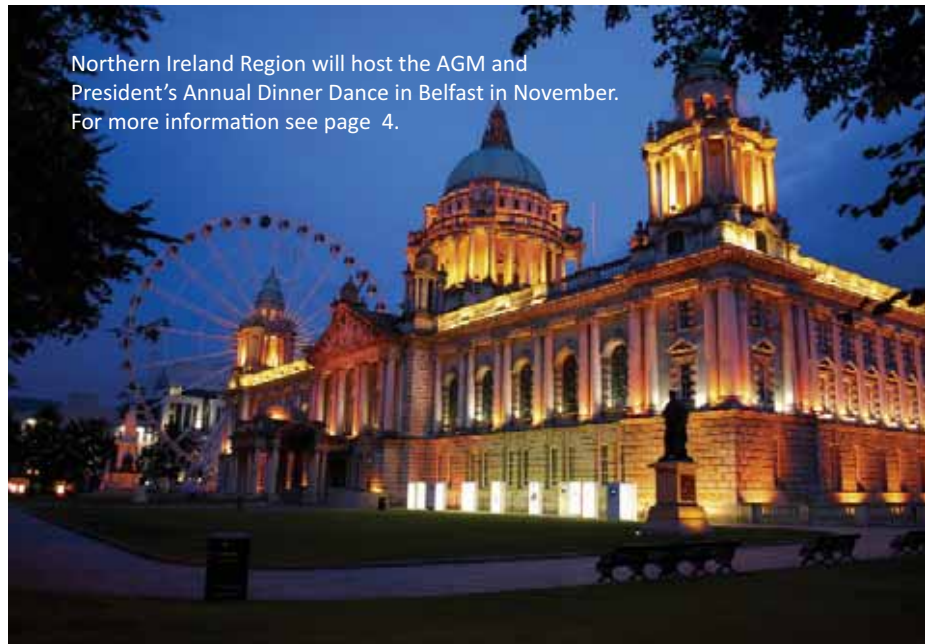
On 18 June the Region will host a visit to Yorkshire Water – Headingley Water Treatment Works, from 6.00pm to 8.00pm. To book please contact Richard Turner MCIAT, Regional CPD Officer. Tel 01484 424008, Fax 01484 512305. Email richard@farrarbamforth.co.uk

Northern Ireland Region (15)

Building on Tradition: a sustainable design guide for the Northern Ireland countryside has been published by HM Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland). It forms guidance to Planning Policy Statement 21, (Sustainable Development in the Countryside) and may be ordered from www.planningni.gov.uk

Sponsorship packages are now available for the AGM and President's Dinner Dance, in Belfast on 17 November. Further details can be found on page 12 of this issue.

For the latest Institute, Region and Centre news, visit www.ciat.org.uk



Northern Ireland Region will host the AGM and President's Annual Dinner Dance in Belfast in November. For more information see page 4.

Republic of Ireland Centre (C2)

Completion of partial constructions

A number of public sector contracting authorities have asked the completion contractor to take full responsibility for all work previously carried out by others. This is patently unworkable and would pose an extreme risk to the completion contractor. Accordingly, we set out below the advice given to the CIF by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform, Brendan Howlin TD on the matter;

'In relation to patent defects, this risk can be transferred to a replacement contractor if adequate detailed information is provided in tender documents (arising out of investigations, tests and inspections etc carried out on the works completed by the initial contractor) so that a risk can be commercially priced in a tender competition. On the other hand, the risk of latent defects in work completed by an initial contractor (ie defects that manifest themselves after the project is completed and taken over by the public body) is different and should be carried by the contracting authority, except where a replacement contractor carried out corrective work during the contract and this can subsequently be linked to a latent defect discovered later.'

Members who are involved in preparing contract documents for public works projects should be aware of this differentiation, carry out the necessary investigations, tests and inspections etc on the work previously completed and provide the appropriate information in the wording of tender documentation.

Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach

The National Disability Authority Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD) has launched a series of booklets entitled *Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach*. The booklets promote the concept of universal design and encourages developers, designers, builders and building managers to be innovative and think creatively about the needs of all building users regardless of their age, size, ability or disability. The booklets are available free of charge on-line at www.nda.ie

NSAI Standard on Universal Design

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) in conjunction with the NDA's (National Disability Authority) Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD), CER (Commission for Energy Regulation), has developed the world's first standard to enable energy products and services to be accessible and usable to more customers who span the full range of size, age, physical, mental and sensory abilities.

SWIFT 9 (Specification Written in Fast Track) entitled *Universal Design for Energy Suppliers* provides guidance and requirements to Energy Suppliers on how to apply Universal Design in the Development of accessible and usable products and services for household customers. The main contents of the SWIFT also include requirements and guidelines for Energy Suppliers on how to communicate to their customers. For information and to download a copy, visit www.nsa.ie

Practical Building Conservation: Stone

Review by Paul Travis MCIAT

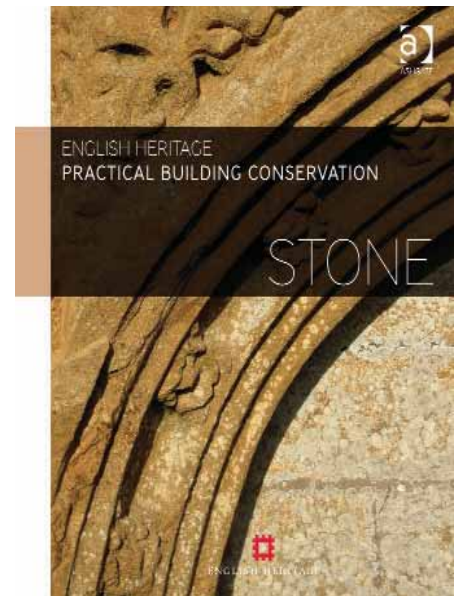
First published in 1988, the five-volume set of *Practical Building Conservation* by John and Nicola Ashurst has been an important and much-used work on the shelves of all professionals undertaking conservation works to historic buildings for nearly 25 years. Dedicated to the memory of John Ashurst who died in 2008, the new series from English Heritage picks up his baton and expands the series from five to ten volumes, moving forward in much the same way as the conservation profession has developed over the last quarter century.

In this volume on stone, David Odgers and Alison Henry, with assistance from a number of industry specialists have produced a work that is a worthy successor to the original volume. Given space denied the first edition, the book systematically describes the material and its uses, how stone deteriorates and the assessment of the damage and decay, and conservation needs.

The techniques and materials for the cleaning, consolidation and repair of stone elements are reviewed, both past and present. Care and maintenance are perhaps the most important facets of successful conservation, and the book devotes a section to the description of how this might be best achieved.

Beautifully illustrated with colour photographs, drawings, and tables, and laden with examples of good and bad practice, the improved organization of the work cross references to other volumes of the series, Bibliographies at the end of each section and at the end of the book enable the reader to pursue additional research into particular subjects.

This work sits well on the shoulders of its predecessor, and like the first edition, should become an essential part of the conservation professional's toolkit and a natural starting point for any research into stone and its conservation.



Volume Editors: Odgers, D., Henry, A. Series Editors: Martin, B., Wood, C.
Ashgate Publishing, Farnham, 2012. ISBN-13:9780754645528 £65.00

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