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Editor's foreword



In a technological age, it can be too easy to forget the origins of our building materials

As the title suggests, *Architectural Technology* magazine is about technology. It can be easy to forget sometimes, however, that no matter how sophisticated our materials are in the built environment, to quote a Billy Joel song, they 'all come from somewhere.'

Timber is a case in point. This issue has a feature on this once great British building material. In an age when carbon footprints and sustainability are of increasing concern, it's strange to note that 80% of the country's timber comes from abroad.

The 'Grown in Britain' scheme is promoting the use of sustainable, managed British woodland by the construction industry and you can read about this on page 12.

Celebrations for CIAT's fiftieth anniversary continue in this issue, with another chapter from the Institute's history featured on page 22.

This is tinged with sadness as we say farewell to one of the Institute's founder members, Bruce Sheerin HonMCIAT PCSAAT MCIAT, on page 30. Bruce's somewhat imperious looking portrait on the wall of Central Office was one of the first things I noticed when I came to work for CIAT, and I was pleased to find out in real life he was completely the opposite; it just goes to show you can't judge a great man by his 'official' image.

Our celebrations, of course, are not just about the past. This anniversary year is also about

This anniversary year is also about looking forward

looking forward; and this issue includes profiles of two Members who are holding high the banner of CIAT as they make their way in the world. On page 40 you can read how Genevieve Wells MCIAT became Best Woman Architectural Technologist in May, and on page 43 there is a profile of recently qualified Member Betool Jabur MCIAT who is making her mark in educational design and BIM across the UK.

A new crop of nominees for Honorary office are also featured in this issue; please see page 34 for the manifestos of those who will be leading the Institute into 2016 and beyond.

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 CIAT Central Office on 020 7278 2206 (amina@ciat.org.uk)

Photovoltaics: are you

An understanding of the various types of solar PV technology can enable specifiers to benefit their clients financially as well as helping the environment. Rob Jackson, Managing Director of International Construction Bureau, explains.



Most specifiers will be familiar with the basic principle of photovoltaic (PV) panels being used on a rooftop to convert solar light radiation into electricity for use in the building or to be fed into the National Grid. They will also be familiar with the various reasons why promoting renewable energy can be a good idea: from helping the environment to the fact that their clients will benefit financially from the installation as a result of the government-backed feed-in tariff scheme.

Some, however, may not fully understand the various types of solar PV technology that are available to fit on roofs, or the factors that should be considered when choosing a system. PV technology has made dramatic progress in a relatively short period of time, with efficiencies improving greatly, which is just as well as there is an ever-increasing need to tackle the effects of climate change.

In January 2015, the European Council – the heads of state of the EU member

states – reached agreement over its 2030 climate and energy policy framework, and the implications will be challenging. The Council has agreed a binding EU target of at least a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. This target will be delivered collectively by

...renewables, in particular photovoltaic energy, will play an increasing role in construction

the EU, with all member states involved in the effort. Also the EU target for each member state to reach a minimum of 27% renewable energy by 2030 will be binding. Although some felt that the Council should have been more ambitious with its targets, there is little doubt that renewables, and in particular photovoltaic energy, will play an

increasing role in the construction of our buildings.

Photons from sunlight strike the PV array and excite electrons within a semiconductor material, freeing them to flow in conductive materials, thus generating electricity through what is known as the photovoltaic effect. Photovoltaic panels produce their highest outputs when sunlight is at its maximum, and obviously none at night. The orientation of the roof, together with shading factors, will have a big influence on determining the best system. PV arrays are made up of cells that typically comprise silicon crystals doped with phosphorous and boron to stimulate the movement of free electrons and subsequent power generation.

Polycrystalline and monocrystalline are the most common types of PV cell, accounting for over 90% of the market. Thin film panels on the other hand are made from various semi-conductor materials and perform better when less than ideal conditions exist, ie. when heavy cloud or shade issues come into

a convertor?



© Vege

play. 'Traditional' crystalline panels that can achieve efficiencies of up to 17% – which is defined as the electrical energy output divided by the solar energy incident upon the active surface of the PV array – are common. Polycrystalline cells were historically cheaper, but also less efficient, than monocrystalline cells.

However, in today's market all modern panels have a similar efficiency and price point. Some manufacturers combine crystalline and thin film technologies to create panels that are up to 19.4% efficient and some premium manufacturers now have

In today's market all modern panels have a similar efficiency and price point.

monocrystalline panels available which push this efficiency up to 21.5%. It is also possible to increase the power generated by a PV cell by using a concentrator system to focus more sunlight onto its surface. However, this is not widely used, and does not necessarily make a system more cost effective. PV arrays generate electricity as direct current (DC) that must be converted to alternating current (AC) before grid connection. Conversion from DC to AC is achieved by an inverter and, as all inverters use a proportion of the electricity generated to operate, there is usually a loss of some 5% of the energy generated. Once installed, PVs offer a simple method of meeting targets for energy reduction and in this respect alone will add value to the building.

As a rule of thumb, solar PV systems have a payback period of approximately eight years. From then on they produce energy and profit for the owner of the system and, with a life expectancy of 25 years, this can add up to substantial sums. At present solar panels also count as credits when designing to Code for

Sustainable Homes at levels 3 and above, although this standard is due to be wound down in 2015.

If designing to be zero carbon, all new solar installations should be specified to meet a building's peak demand as a significant proportion of the electricity it generates at times of non-peak demand is likely to be exported from the building to the National Grid. The proportion that is used in the building will depend upon the patterns of electricity demand. A high 'load factor' signifies an average demand that is near to the peak demand – ie something relatively consistent. A building with a high electricity load factor would consume a higher proportion of electricity generated by a PV array designed to meet its peak demand than a building with a low load factor.

However, in both cases, a greater proportion of the electricity generated would be used on site if the PV array were designed to meet the minimum or base load daytime electricity demand. It is of course good practice and sensible to make energy savings where possible

Integrated solar PV at the BedZed project, London Borough of Sutton.



Tom Chance

and to reduce electricity demand as well as employing renewable energy in whatever form. Good building design will reduce energy waste and reduce the size of the PV array needed to meet a building's electricity requirements. It is also worth noting that under the current UK government financial incentive, the feed-in tariff (FIT) scheme the payment per kWh of electricity generated by a PV array will be lower for buildings that fail to meet a minimum standard of energy performance than those that do.

A system in the north of Scotland will need to be set up differently from one in Cornwall

Specifiers and designers should also be aware that the regulations surrounding the government's microgeneration certification scheme (MCS) dictate that only approved PV systems installed by registered companies are eligible to receive benefits from the feed-in tariff (FIT) scheme. MCS installation companies receive annual audits on their internal quality assurance procedures and also have completed installations assessed.

These companies work to a guide that covers the installation of photovoltaic systems, gives industry approved methods for site surveys, system designs, installation and operation and maintenance guidance. Specifiers should therefore work closely with MCS approved contractors in the early stages of the design to ensure that all installations are to an approved standard.

In the domestic market, it is common for installers to recommend the maximum capacity of PV array that can be safely installed on the roof of a house, which is approximately 4kWp, or 4 kilowatt peak. Government figures suggest that each kWp should generate around 850kWh in optimum conditions but higher figures have been achieved.

This capacity is typically sufficient to meet the average UK household's annual electricity needs. However, how much is consumed and generated may vary considerably between households and a grid connection will remain essential to ensure instantaneous demands can be met.

As mentioned above, the location and orientation of a PV array affects its ability to generate electricity and, consequently income. The ideal location to optimise output is an unshaded

position in a south-facing orientation at an inclination from the horizontal of about 30 degrees.

The impact of inclination upon power output is indicative only and varies with latitude, with the optimum angle in summer steeper than that in winter. A system in the north of Scotland will need to be set up differently from one in Cornwall. The level of financial payback received in Scotland will be less, but with UK government incentive schemes there is still a good financial case for the use of PV technology throughout the UK.

Greater increases can be achieved by systems that track the sun's position

Where system design allows, it is possible to manually adjust the angle of inclination seasonally, or twice yearly, to optimise power output. This can increase annual power output by up to 5%. Greater increases can be achieved by systems that track the sun's position and optimise both inclination and orientation. However, the use of a fixed

angle of inclination is the most common UK practice, primarily as it provides a better return on investment.

Any shadows that may fall across the panels should be avoided, as even a small shadow can severely affect the system's yield. A compromise often has to be made between the panel's angle of inclination and the amount of PVs installed on the roof space to prevent the panels over shading themselves. For example, reducing the panel angle to 15 degrees can result in a 20% increase in the number of panels on a flat roof.

On the practical side, the structural loadings and waterproofing of roofs should be checked prior to the design and installation of PV arrays as they can place significant stress upon a roof through their weight, further exacerbated by wind loading. There are specialist non-ballasted mounting systems that respect the integrity of the weatherproofing available to solve this problem. Installing a cheaper, smaller and less efficient PV system may not be the best option over time, as usually extra upfront investment will provide a

greater return over the lifespan of the system.

Regardless of initial cost, most systems pay back in roughly the same timeframe, but the potential profit becomes greater with higher quality systems. In addition, many local authorities that have installed PV arrays on the roofs of primary schools have found them of educational interest to pupils as they raise awareness of environmental issues. As with other low and zero carbon (LZC) technologies, PV arrays can also assist in securing planning permission and meeting energy-saving targets.

Solar PV arrays are arguably the simplest to integrate with buildings and their services, compared with other LZC technologies. The help is there, and it's usually free, to enable you to give your client the best possible advice. It is not often you can help the environment and make money for your client but with solar PV you can.

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Brighter buildings

- Solar PV is just one way of improving energy efficiency, and should be considered alongside other methods.
- Always look at maintenance costs and depreciation over the whole life of the project when considering solar PV.
- For a basic introduction to solar PV visit www.energysavingtrust.co.uk
- CIAT offers an accreditation scheme to recognise competent members as On Construction Domestic Energy Assessors. To find out more visit www.ciat.org.uk/en/members/energyassessors/



The ideal location to optimise output is an unshaded south facing position at an inclination of 30 degrees. Aesthetically speaking, integrated PV in new builds tends to be more effective than retrofitted panels, as this picture of a 1930s semi in Wetherby, West Yorkshire shows (compare with picture opposite).

The sustainable workplace

Whether you're designing work spaces or just managing them, the sustainable workplace is beginning to replace outdated, sometimes even toxic, working environments, writes Rebecca Pearce, Head of Sustainability at CBRE.



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The link between sustainable workplace design, employee engagement and health and wellbeing will play an increasing important part in business decisions in companies that place employees at the centre of their strategy.

In a recent survey of leading organisations domiciled across the globe carried out by commercial real estate services and investment firm CBRE, 67% of those interviewed reported they had implemented a workplace strategy to attract and retain talent.

This represents a 20% increase from the previous year (48%). Crucially, the

second most popular reason to implement a workplace strategy was the desire to increase employee productivity (46%), up from 37% last year.

In this instance workplace strategy can be defined as the co-ordination of an organisation's work patterns to enable peak performance and reduce costs.

The results show a marked shift by companies towards 'people-centric' issues. The survey, now in its fifth year, polls real estate decision makers at global corporations – collectively occupying approximately 200m sq metres worldwide – to understand their objectives and associated challenges across a broad range of issues. The

respondents represent companies headquartered primarily in western Europe and North America spanning multiple sectors, of which the largest are banking and finance, professional services, and technology and telecommunications.

People-centric employers

To understand this gear change, we must first look back to the midst of the economic slowdown. At that time the key business challenge for companies was cost management, containment and reduction.

While this is understandable, when cost alone becomes the core strategy driver

it creates a potential disconnect between companies and their employees. Today, most companies acknowledge these factors cannot be managed in isolation as evidenced by a third of respondents (33%) citing labour and skill shortages as a key business challenge, up from 21% last year.

In addition, the workforce featured heavily as an explanation for companies' location decision-making. For example, approximately half of the respondents (46%) cited talent availability as a key factor behind location decisions, while 30% highlighted the cost of labour as a key driver. Both responses were 10% higher than the corresponding figures the previous year.

These figures show that companies are increasingly prioritising employee needs when making business and real estate decisions. A key driver of this is creating the optimal working environment, which is where sustainability and a new type of office 'fit-out' is coming to the fore.

In many instances office designs haven't changed essentially in decades, the norm being fixed linear desks with little additional space for collaboration or occasional concentrated working. Furthermore, there is a traditional association between reward for seniority or promotion and private office space. This is set to change with new intelligence emerging.

For example, at CBRE offices in London, on average 60% of desks are occupied at any time during standard business hours, meaning over a third of desks are not fully utilised. If the one-desk-per-person policy is rationalised and the leftover space is re-purposed to create alternative work settings, it begins to transform the office environment.

The optimisation of space can be used to provide more collaborative space to encourage discussion, innovation and ultimately improved working relationships, communication and learning for employees. This approach inherently creates a less traditional and hierarchical mindset, where enclosed offices become shared spaces within the workplace to be used by any employee based on the task at hand, irrespective of seniority.

Furthermore, some 'cutting-edge' firms are continually experimenting with new office designs and fresh ideas to engage their employees. With an emphasis on

employee health and wellbeing, relaxation areas including sleeping pods, garden areas for staff to unwind, art and music could all play an increasing part.

Embedding sustainability

A knock-on effect is a drive for sustainable initiatives to be embedded in future workspaces. A programme called Workplace360 has been developed in CBRE and adopted in 21 of our global offices so far, including Amsterdam and Madrid in Europe. The programme utilises a number of measures to create an office for the future. Most staff do not have assigned desks but rather are encouraged to move around, connecting with a wider range of team members and internal business units whilst storing possessions in personal lockers.

Relaxation areas including sleeping pods, garden areas, art and music could all play an increasing part

Alternative ways of working have also been introduced to facilitate staff self-selecting the most appropriate and supportive work setting to get their tasks completed. These include focus rooms, space for teleconferencing, open collaborative seating arrangements, and ample places for team work.

Particular attention is paid to allowing information and work tools to follow employees in the day-to-day working environment including cloud-based file management, follow-me printing, and online and site-based support services. This allows employees to be mobile throughout the day, protecting confidentiality of sensitive documents while minimising waste.

Just as crucial is the quality of the indoor environment as a key factor in a healthy and productive workspace. Access to natural and artificial light without glare, heating, cooling and ventilation that includes fresh air and access to views are features increasingly sought by companies. Balancing these features with energy efficiency is critical to maintain control of costs and environmental impacts. This can be achieved through the use of energy efficient lighting and air conditioning systems equipped with sensor controls to operate only when required.

Designers are increasingly incorporating biophilic design elements, or aspects of nature into workspaces. This trend builds on research in the healthcare and education sectors that shows improved human performance and stress reduction through contact with, or views of, natural landscapes. Initiatives include internal planting and the creation of landscaped areas for employees to view and experience.

These initiatives are adopted with the goal to optimise the health, wellness and productivity of office occupants, and thus improve business performance.

WELL building standard

A recent addition to the 'green' building ratings universe that seeks to address this area of increasing concern is the Delos WELL building standard. Launched in October 2014 and focusing purely on human wellness within the built environment, the WELL building standard identifies specific initiatives and practices to enhance the health and wellbeing of a building's occupants.

Administered by the International WELL Building Institute – an American public benefit corporation – and now in association with the US Green Building Council's LEED rating system, the WELL standard was developed with input from medical researchers and it includes initiatives in seven categories: air, water, nourishment, light, fitness, comfort, and mind.

CBRE's own Los Angeles headquarters were developed using a pilot of the scheme in association with Delos and includes features such as smart lighting systems, energy absorbing flooring, advanced air purification, water filtration systems and anti-microbial coatings on all surfaces.

Location, location, location

In addition to the internal environment, attention is also being paid to workplace location and the external environment. Amenity-rich locations with easy public transport accessibility are crucial, with 65% of the surveyed companies stating these factors are important for building selection and to attract younger employees. A key reason behind this is that work, in particular for the so-called Y Generation, is seen as an all-encompassing experience.

This is also evident in *The Future of Work and the Workplace*, a report

Employee wellbeing and engagement can be enhanced concurrently with addressing corporate environmental goals



© Jeremy

published in October 2014 with results of a survey carried out on behalf of property developer and manager Genesis. It shows that 85% of interviewees responded that work and life will become more enmeshed by 2030.

Increasingly, a good salary alone is no longer enough. Employees want to work with like-minded intelligent individuals on exciting, creative and rewarding projects and increasingly in urban locations. In essence they are valuing lifestyle and happiness over money. This supports the increasing importance placed on workforce satisfaction and its impact on business decision making. Companies and organisations that fail to respond to this trend are likely to suffer.

Interestingly, the 'people-centric' features that companies are beginning to value are in fact long recognised 'green' building features. This is very positive news, as it means sustainable business practices are being increasingly adopted, just referred to under a different name.

Looking ahead, the common misconception that sustainability is low on the list of priorities for owners and occupiers of buildings will change. After all, a truly sustainable building is one that meets the needs of its stakeholders – owners, occupiers and investors – in the long term. Evidence is pointing towards the fact that big picture sustainability is becoming mainstream for a suite of companies.

The cost of labour, more often than not, is the single largest expense for companies, so the impact of improving productivity through shrewd working strategies can be material. With the correct advice, employee wellbeing and engagement can be enhanced concurrently with addressing corporate environmental goals, which will positively influence a company's profitability, culture and brand. A healthier and happier workforce can be really beneficial for all stakeholders.

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Home grown



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This green and pleasant land is covered in trees, yet the UK construction industry imports 80% of its timber. Stephen Cousins looks at efforts to persuade the construction sector to look closer to home.

The UK construction sector consumes roughly 5 million cubic metres of softwood each year. But despite an abundance of forests and woodland, a staggering 80% of it comes from abroad, and Britain remains the world's third largest net importer of forest products, after China and Japan. That is not to say the industry has no desire to use more home grown material. Research published in October by the not-for-profit promotion organisation Grown in Britain found that 92% of large contractors would support an industrywide commitment to use more homegrown timber, and more than 60% said they would add clauses into contracts to encourage its specification.

But, if there is so much latent support, why has specifying home-grown timber not been a priority for the sector? There are several factors. The UK has a historic dependence on imported timber that dates back hundreds of years, and many manufacturing and craft skills are in short supply. In addition supply chains are often unaware of the provenance of the timber they use, or the suitability of locally grown timber for more demanding, high value applications.

Charlie Law, managing director of environmental consultancy Sustainable Construction Solutions and co-chair of the construction sector task group at Grown in Britain says: 'Too many people

are specifying C24-strength grade timber sourced from Europe, when C16 grade, most commonly found in the UK, would be sufficient. This is either because of overspecification by the architect or structural engineer, because they want to "play it safe", or because builders revert to what they have done previously and use the higher grade because they haven't looked into what they should be using.'

The Grown in Britain campaign is working alongside industry, research and academic organisations, such as the Forestry Commission, the Timber Research and Development Association (TRADA), and building research group

BRE to spearhead efforts to increase the demand and supply of locally sourced timber, and create an economically, socially and environmentally viable future for the UK's forests and woodlands. Grown in Britain also has a construction sector task group drawing in representatives from several UKCG members. Meanwhile Napier University's Wood Studio is investigating new higher-value products. Recent initiatives include efforts to improve the capacity of UK hardwood production and enable smaller commercial plantation owners to gain certification more cheaply.

And new high-performance construction timber products are being developed, including an initiative that should deliver the UK's first crosslaminated timber (CLT) products from 2016, as well as thermally modified hardwoods suitable for cladding, decking or joinery.

Carbon copies

Construction's interest in home-grown timber is intensifying, driven in part by the Social Value Act 2012, which has created a need to demonstrate support for local industry and jobs.

Boosting Britain's timber industry could also play an important role in achieving targets set in the government's Industrial Strategy for Construction, which aims for a 50% reduction in the gap between exports and imports for construction products and materials by 2025. A new focus on embodied carbon, rather than just operational carbon, has increased scrutiny of emissions created by the transport and manufacture of building materials.

A 2012 report revealed a drastic economic underutilisation of Britain's woodland

This trend is supported by the increasing take-up of European Union-driven environmental product declarations – product labels drawn up following a certified process that also quantify embodied carbon. Interest is also being fuelled by the need to build housing

faster and to higher standards of thermal efficiency and airtightness – a brief that can lend itself to timber-frame construction. It all seems to be having some effect: the amount of UK softwood and hardwood, delivered to primary wood processors rose to 11 million green tonnes in 2013 – up 7% on the previous year – the most recent statistics from the Forestry Commission show. However, more could be done to boost timber production.

A 2012 report produced by the government's Independent Panel on Forestry, set up following the public outcry at plans to sell off large areas of public forests and woodland, revealed a drastic economic underutilisation of Britain's woodland resources. Everyone agrees that economic viability must underpin woodland's environmental and social sustainability.

'Part of it means increasing the number of managed woodlands in the UK to create a renewable resource,' says Steve Cook, principal sustainable development manager at Willmott Dixon and co-chair of Grown in Britain's construction task group. 'About half of woodlands in the UK are not managed. Trees self-plant, and grow bent and buckled to reach the light. This overgrowth reduces the amount of good quality timber we can fell, it prevents public access to woodland, damages the health of trees, and brings greater risk of pests and diseases.'

Given that it typically takes 50 to 100 years to produce UK timber that can be used in construction, constant funding is needed to manage woodland, clear access and footpaths, and make it safe for the public. By insisting on home-grown timber, contractors and their supply chains provide the economic incentive to attract new producers to invest. Grown in Britain also offers a

One huge obstacle is the general perception of UK timber as a low-value product

timber certification scheme with reduced fees to encourage the establishment of small plantations.

'The Forest Stewardship Council charges more than £1,000 a year for certification, regardless of the size of the provider, which is too expensive for small scale operations. The Grown in Britain standard ensures forests comply with FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) standards, but fees are waived for woodlands under 20 hectares,' explains Cook.

Low estimation

One huge obstacle to boosting the UK timber market is the general perception of UK timber as a low-value product only suitable for applications such as falsework, palettes or fencing. 'We need to get rid of that misinformation,' says Andy Leitch, timber development policy adviser at Forestry Commission Scotland. 'The fact is we are producing more than 3.7million cubic metres of C16 sawn wood suitable for high-value uses such as timber frame.'

In a timber-framed house, it is normally the thickness of the insulation required by Building Regulations that determines the thickness of the structure. For example, if wall insulation exceeds a thickness of 100mm, or roof or ceiling joist insulation exceeds 150mm, in many cases a C16 timber could be used.

The green, green leaves of home: the 'Grown in Britain' campaign offers a timber certification scheme with reduced fees.



Working with the grain

Napier University's Wood Studio is spearheading efforts to find higher-value applications for British softwoods. Some of the most common forms of engineered wood on the market are:

Plywood. The original engineered wood product. Manufactured from sheets of cross-laminated veneer and bonded under heat and pressure with durable, moisture-resistant adhesives.

Smartply/oriented strand board (OSB). Made from rectangular-shaped strands of wood that are orientated lengthwise and then arranged in layers, laid up into mats, and bonded together with moisture-resistant, heat-cured adhesives.

Glued laminated timber (glulam) is composed of several layers of dimensional timber glued together with moisture-resistant adhesives, creating a large, strong, structural member that can be used as vertical columns or horizontal beams.

Laminated veneer lumber (LVL). Produced by bonding thin wood veneers together in a large billet. The grain of all veneers in the LVL billet is parallel to the long direction.

Cross-laminated timber (CLT) is a versatile multi-layered panel made of lumber. Each layer of boards is placed cross-wise to adjacent layers for increased rigidity and strength.

Parallel strand lumber (PSL) consists of long veneer strands laid in parallel formation and bonded together with an adhesive to form the finished structural section.

Engineered timber roof in Hanover, Germany



However, most specifiers would choose C24 in the belief that the higher strength is needed to support the structure. Over-specification can be avoided by using online tools such as Timbersizer and Connections, provided by TRADA, which enable users to calculate the types of UK timber suitable for different spans, all compliant with the Eurocode 5 design standard for timber structures. Although the tools are currently only accessible for a fee, Grown in Britain and TRADA are looking at how to fund an alternative free or lower-cost version.

TRADA has also produced an information pack, in collaboration with Grown in Britain, that lists all UK-manufactured timber and its relative availability. 'A lot of imported timber is American white oak, but we should be specifying European or

English oak,' says Grown in Britain's Law. 'However, it depends on the product. If you're looking for the immediate supply of 1,000 oak-veneered doors, the capacity just isn't there and UK veneer trades are severely depleted.'

Meanwhile, Napier University's Wood Studio is spearheading efforts to find higher-value applications for British softwoods, including the development of the UK's first cross-laminated timber (CLT) panels, which look set to go into full-scale factory production soon. Designed and tested in collaboration with timber companies Binderholz, from Austria, and B&K Structures in the UK, the product comprises glued-together layers of Scottish Sitka spruce to create Eurocode 5-compliant panels of comparable strength to those produced

in Europe. Having completed fire testing, market research and work to identify the timber resource for the next 25 to 30 years, Napier is now close to setting up a largescale industrial plant in central Scotland.

'Two investors have been selected to joint fund the project,' says Peter Wilson, who heads the Wood Studio at Napier's Institute for Sustainable Construction. 'It might take another 18 months to two years to get the factory built and the CLT machines made, all of which are bespoke designed.'

'A lot of CLT currently use in the UK is hugely over-engineered for the types of uses it is put to. We don't expect to displace the large European manufacturers, as their output is

phenomenal, but there are lot of things we can do to complement the imported material, using it for internal walls, for example.'

Hard sell British hardwood production – such as ash and sycamore – might account for just 5% of British timber products, but were researchers are also developing new products to increase capacity. BRE is currently leading research investigating the thermal modification of British hardwoods, such as ash and sycamore, to improve their durability and resistance to poisonous fungi and insect attack, which are typical causes of rot and damage to hardwoods across Europe.

Trials of the technology, carried out in collaboration with Wiltshire-based hardwood processors Vastern Sawmills and Tyler Hardwoods, have involved heating lumber to high temperatures in controlled conditions to reduce moisture content and alter the materials' properties. Apart from improving

durability, the thermal modified timber (TMT) process enhances dimensional stability, and helps make the wood suitable for exterior products, such as cladding, window joinery or decking.

'Our primary drive was to get higher value British wood products into construction, but there is also potential to make better use of the large volumes of trees being felled as a result of diseases such as ash dieback, rather than see them go up in smoke in biomass energy units,' says Ed Suttie, director for timber at BRE. 'Thermally modified timber could provide an alternative to expensive tropical hardwood materials that have become less popular because of concerns about the sustainability of resources, or preservative-treated timber involving the use of unenvironmental chemicals.'

The team is currently looking at setting up a TMT plant in the UK, probably in Wiltshire, Suttie adds: 'We have assessed the availability of ash,

sycamore and other hardwood species within a 20-, 50- and 70-mile radius of where we think the plant should be, and there was more than we could have ever hoped for.' The team hopes soon to have enough data to start building a full business case for a plant, ready to target investment.

It is a bold vision that could significantly boost hardwood supply. But, like so many of the initiatives mentioned here, a thriving British timber industry requires proactive contractors, and supply chains willing to seek out home-grown alternatives to the over-engineered and less sustainable imported products that have often become the default setting.

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Stephen Cousins is a freelance architecture and technology journalist.

Tree's a crowd

UK timber by numbers

- In 2013, the UK produced 3.6 million cubic metres of sawn wood, but also imported 5.5 million cubic metres.
- The woodland area in the UK in 2014 is 3.1 million hectares: 1.4 million hectares (44%) are independently certified as sustainably managed.
- 13,000 hectares of new woodland were created in the UK in 2013-14.
- Timber is graded in accordance with BS EN 14081: softwood is given a C rating and hardwood a D rating. The higher the structural rating given to a piece of timber, the stronger it is.
- Softwood is rated from C14 to C50. The most commonly used grades are C16 and C24 being. C27, C30 and C35 are also available commercially.
- The few structural hardwood grades include oak (D30-D40), iroko (D40), ekki (D60) and greenheart (D70).
- Timber is graded visually by registered, qualified graders, based on characteristics such as knots, fissures and slope of grain against permissible limits for the species, or with a strength-grading machine.



W.F. Miller



BRE is currently leading research investigating the thermal modification of British hardwoods, such as ash (top left). Above, a Sitka spruce, used to create CLT panels. Left, Prime Minister David Cameron pledged his support for the Grown in Britain scheme at the BSW Newbridge sawmill in Wales.



© iStockphoto

Pay Less without pain

The Construction Act allows the client to give the contractor notice of the client's intention to pay less than the notified sum, known as a Pay Less Notice. Paul Greenwood MCIAT, Chartered Architectural Technologist, explains how you should (nearly) always pay up if there is no Pay Less Notice.

If an employer fails to serve a Payment Notice and the contractor serves (a) a valid payment application that qualifies as a Payment Notice or (b) a Default Payment Notice, and the employer does not serve a valid Pay Less Notice, then the contractor's payment application/Payment Notice or Default Payment Notice will stand.

The amount due and to be paid by the employer will be the amount claimed in the contractor's payment application/Payment Notice or Default Payment Notice. This position is now generally well understood, but not by everybody.

The court has considered this situation (albeit relating to a notice to withhold under the original Construction Act and not the more recent amended Construction Act requiring a Pay Less Notice to be issued by the payer) in *Watkin Jones & Son Ltd v Lidl UK GmbH* [2002] EWHC 183 (TCC), where the judge stated 'The [JCT] contract is thus precise. If a notice is not given under 30.3.3 or 30.3.4 then the amount applied for must be paid'.

If the employer fails to serve a Pay Less Notice, it is taken to be agreeing the value stated in the payment application/Payment Notice, except in respect of a final account (I shall refer to the final account later). If the employer fails to serve a valid Pay Less Notice in respect of interim

payments, it is no longer entitled to seek a repayment of money paid to the contractor by way of a subsequent adjudication claiming the earlier application by the contractor was wrong, this was decided recently in *ISG Construction Ltd v Seevic College* [2014] EWHC 4007 (TCC).

The situation where the employer fails to issue a Pay Less Notice in respect of a final account is somewhat different. This was recently considered by the courts in *Matthew Harding (t/a M J Harding Contractors) v Gary George Leslie Paice and Kim Springall* [2014] EWHC 3824 (TCC). The same judge who dealt with ISG also dealt with the Harding case.

In the Harding case it was argued that if the employer wanted to pay less than the amount stated in the contractor's account, they had to issue a Pay Less Notice. The Harding case differs from the ISG case in that ISG concerned an interim payment whereas Harding concerned a final account (following the determination of the contract by the contractor).

It was argued by the contractor (Harding) that 'if the employer wishes to pay less than the sum stated in the contractor's clause 8.12 account, it must issue a Pay Less notice, it follows that the employer can only set aside the adjudicator's decision in subsequent litigation by showing

The contractor will be able to benefit from a windfall

that its Pay Less notice was validly served. If it fails to do that, submits Mr Scott Holland, then its challenge to the adjudicator's decision must fail'.

The judge considered that this had the effect that 'A failure to serve a valid Pay Less notice in time would deprive the employer forever of the right to challenge the contractor's account. So if the contractor had seriously overvalued his account, but the employer or his advisers failed to serve a valid Pay Less notice in time, the contractor would obtain a windfall that the employer could never recover.'

The judge went on to say 'I do not accept this argument. In the circumstances, therefore, it seems to me that it is open to the employer to have determined, either by adjudication or litigation, the question of what sum is properly due in respect of the contractor's account.'

It should be noted that in the Harding adjudication the adjudicator made the following statement in his adjudication Decision 'For the avoidance of doubt, I stress that I have not decided on the merits of Harding's valuation and have not decided that £397,912.48 represents a correct valuation of the works.'

So it would seem that the effect of both ISG and Harding is that the



© Emiledelange

contractor will be able to benefit from a windfall on interim payments where he claims too much but the employer fails to issue a Pay Less Notice. The correction being made either in subsequent payments or subsequent litigation or arbitration (but not adjudication) over what the correct amount should have been.

Beware though; under a JCT contract there is no provision for the contractor to repay any windfall to the employer on interim certificates, this only happens when the final certificate is issued. In the case of the final account the lack of a Pay Less Notice does not preclude the employer challenging in a subsequent adjudication (or litigation or arbitration) what should be the correct amount, even where a Pay Less Notice has not been issued, the employer will have to pay up on the contractor's application in the meantime though.

If you, as contract administrator, have failed to issue the appropriate notices which results in the employer paying the contractor money he is not due then try explaining to the employer why it is that he cannot get his money back until the final certificate is issued (which could be many months or even years later). Rather you than me!

You may be on the receiving end of a claim for any money

Even more worrying is if it is the case that (as with JCT contracts) the adjustment cannot take place for many months or even years later, until the final certificate is issued, then there is a danger that the contractor may not be in business at the time the final certificate is issued and any overpayments

corrected. If the employer is unable to recover any overpayment then it is perhaps time to dust off the PII policy! You may be on the receiving end of a claim for any money the employer is unable to recover.

It is essential that contract administrators are familiar with the contract and to ensure a Pay Less Notice is always issued in time and that it complies with the terms of the contract (ie it must specify the sum the payer considers due and the basis on which that sum is calculated and any other specific requirements set out in the contract). Do that and there should be no need to worry about whether the contractor is going to be receiving a windfall.

Paul Greenwood MCIAT is a Chartered Architectural Technologist and Chartered Building Surveyor specialising in construction disputes.

Keep up to date with CDM 2015 and BIM

Don't forget to check out the Institute's web page dedicated to CDM 2015 where you can have access to CITB guides, regulations and lots more on the amendments that came into force on 6 April 2015.

www.ciat.org.uk/en/members_only/cdm2015.cfm

The website also has a large number of articles and resources on Building Information Modelling/Management (BIM) including a comprehensive article by Keith Snook HonMCIAT which gives an overview of the Government's BIM strategy and its place in practice.

www.ciat.org.uk/en/members_only/bim/

Design for good

The future of design is a collaborative one. The Royal Society of Arts Student Design Awards aim to empower designers to have transferrable technical skills.

By Sevra Davis, Awards Manager.



RSA Awards entry by James Kevin

Design has changed and evolved in countless ways since its establishment as a professional practice as we know it, but a commitment to the power of creative practice and craft has always been at the heart of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (The RSA) since its foundation in 1754. The RSA was established on the basis of eliciting 'designs for the public good,' and it soon began issuing open calls for ideas, known as 'premiums' as a means of finding solutions to social challenges. At the time, this notion that good ideas could come from anywhere and anyone was nothing short of radical.

The RSA 'premiums' led the RSA to establish a programme for young designers to develop and apply their craft. Started in 1924 as the 'Competition of Industrial Designs', we now know this programme as the RSA Student Design Awards, the world's longest running student design competition.

Today, the RSA Student Design Awards is the leading programme for students in higher education to apply design thinking to today's intractable challenges. The programme is delivered as an annual open-source curriculum, comprising a set of projects co-developed by the RSA and industry

sponsors, adopted by colleges and universities around the world and integrated into teaching. Crucially, because they are embedded into coursework, the RSA Student Design Award briefs must not only complement existing work, but also capture imagination.

Project briefs issued this year include how to design and deliver environments that foster creativity; how to encourage healthy eating in young people; how to lighten the burden of water collection in the developing world; and, how to encourage communities to better celebrate and invest in their heritage.

The RSA Student Design Awards are unique in issuing briefs that are not prescriptive in task or discipline, but rather ask design students of any discipline or field to identify and define a problem within a wider social, environmental and or economic challenge area and then come up with a solution based on extensive user-centred research, identifying insights into the problem, and applying design thinking.

This shift from responding to a defined design brief to responding to an issue is revolutionary for many students. Time and again, students note that it is working on an RSA Student Design Awards brief that empowers them to use

their creativity in new ways and opens up new career possibilities.

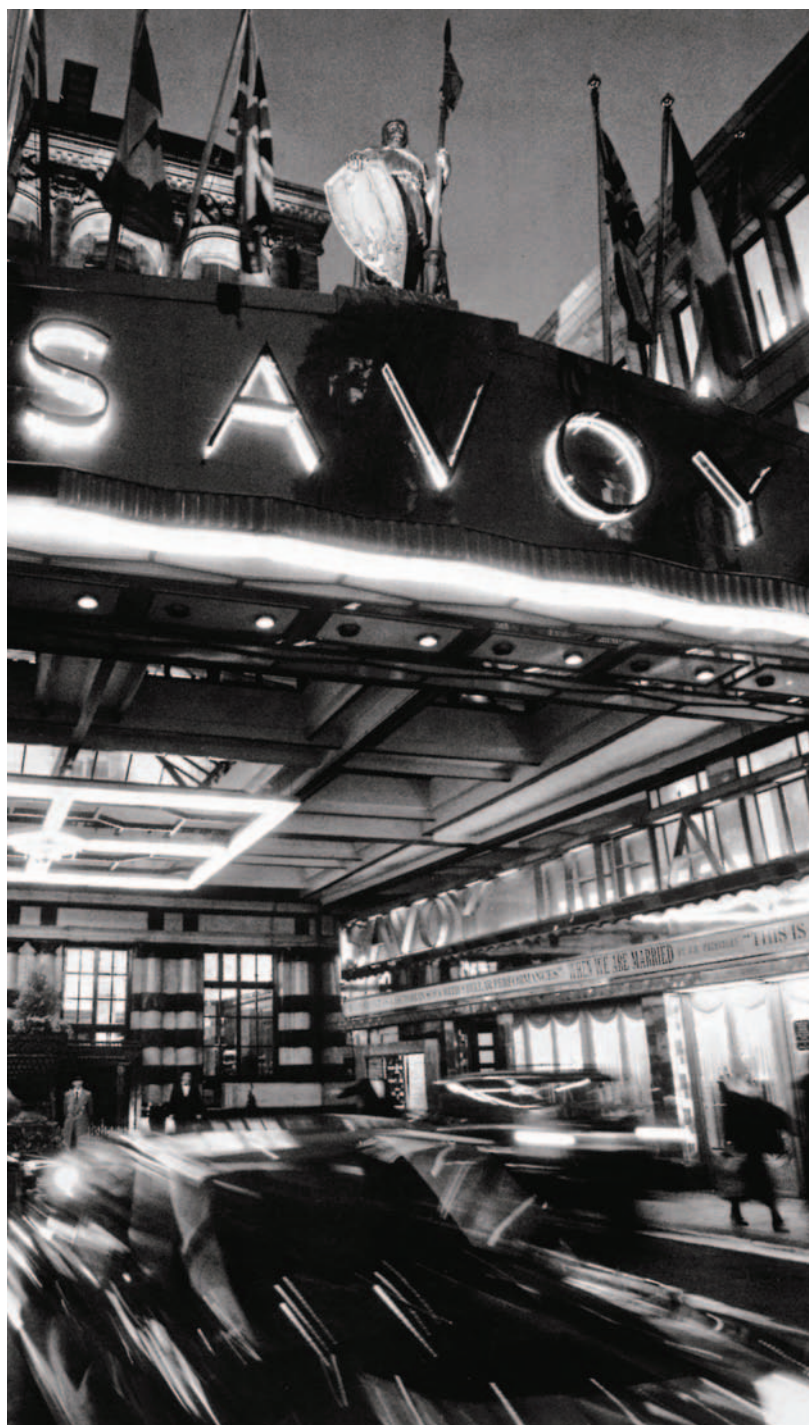
To support students working on the project briefs, the RSA now offers a programme of workshops and seminars around designing for behaviour change, applying user-centred research methods, generating insights, developing commercial awareness, and writing a business plan.

By understanding the gaps in formal design education and looking ahead to the future of design practice, the RSA Student Design Awards emerge as a broad 21st century curriculum, training students in new knowledge domains, systems thinking and appropriate user-centred solutions.

Whilst the RSA Student Design Awards has been an agitator and innovator within the design community since its earliest days, in recent years, extensive integration with industry and with the ground-breaking research work of the RSA has enabled it to have a massive influence beyond the world of design, reconceptualising the role of design in society.

If you would like any further information about the RSA Student Design Awards, including information on sponsoring a brief on a relevant topic, embedding the briefs in your curriculum, or entering the Awards, please visit <http://sda.thersa.org/>

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

Architectural Drawing

Second edition, by David Dernie

With the appearance and size of an academic text book, it is easy to imagine that this publication is a stock reference for architecture students throughout the land. At just over 200 pages it represents an eclectic view of modern architectural drawing styles and techniques.

Although containing practical guidance for the use of Photoshop and 3d studio max for architectural visualisation it is nonetheless firmly rooted in the artistic and conceptual. At best I found it an interesting reference book in terms of current trends for visualisation, but imagine it is less likely to be at home in the average 'real world' practice.

There are useful tips and students in particular will enjoy it, but a book of nothing but architectural visuals would probably serve the same purpose. Some of the examples actually made me chuckle, especially the thought of

presenting a client with a linocut of new elevation, not to mention the bill that would go with such a time consuming technique.

I would suggest that this book is better suited to the university studios than in practice and the useful professional elements could be truncated into a smaller and cheaper publication. So if you are looking for general ideas or an insight into the mind of a new graduate into practice, the book is worth flicking through.

For me it does however highlight the increasing gap between high art and commercial architecture. With modern trends towards three dimensional realistic visualisation it would be unusual to see many of these techniques in anything other than architecture competitions.

David Dernie is an architect, exhibition designer and head of the Manchester



School of Architecture. He is the author of *Victor Horta* (1995), *The Villa d'Este at Tivoli* (1996) and *New Stone Architecture* (Laurence King, 2003).

Review by Dan Clements MCIAT

Paperback
376 illustrations
208 pages
ISBN 9781780671697
Published October 2014

CDM 2015: A Practical Guide for Architects and Designers, by Paul Bussey

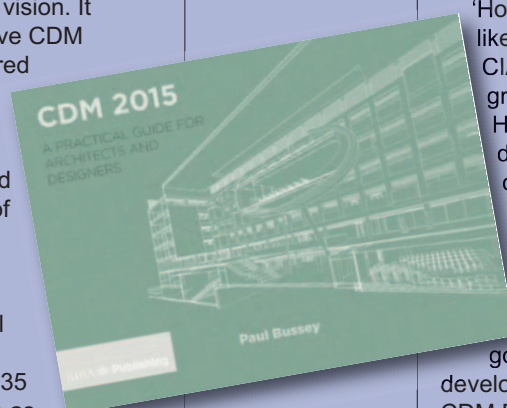
This is the designer's essential guide to implementing the new CDM 2015 regulations. It provides both a straightforward overview of the key changes and new duty holders, including the Principal Designer, as well as full colour diagrams and annotated plans which demonstrate how to apply the principles in the real world.

As the regulations come into force it aims to reassure those fearing a change in their obligations by outlining easy to use practical tools which will integrate the philosophy of the new regulations – of proportionate response, creative solutions and collaborative working – into day-to-day practice. It's designed as a concise and handy quick reference guide, easy to carry around on site or use at your desk, translating what can be dry and often impenetrable legislation into a set of simple, intuitive,

design friendly and safe messages. Written by an architect with considerable industry experience in CDM, with intimate knowledge of the new regulations and years of practice in technical design enabling designers to integrate CDM without compromising their vision. It provides authoritative CDM support that is tailored for the design professions, especially in the often misunderstood but essential area of aesthetics.

Paul Bussey is an Associate Technical Consultant at Scott Brownrigg and has 35 years of experience as an architect, the last 20 years of which he has worked with architects and the wider industry to apply the CDM regulations to

'Any designer is likely to find its content useful'



Paperback
176 pages
RIBA Publishing
ISBN 9781859466131
April 2015

design projects. He writes widely on CDM for the APS, RICS and other learned journals.

'This book is primarily written with architects and civil engineers in mind,' says Diane Dale, CIAT Practice and Technical Director. 'However, any designer is likely to find its content useful. CIAT supports the use of graphical interpretation of Health and Safety in design documentation which makes clear to all in the construction team the hazards of any particular project.'

'In addition, it offers a good perspective on both the development and history of the CDM Regulations from their inception in 1994 and a comprehensive comparison of the differences between 2007 and 2015 Regulations.'



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CIAT: the first fifty years

In the second in our series of articles celebrating the Institute's 50th anniversary, we look at the developments of the 1970s in this extract from *40 Years On: A History of the Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists* by Adam Endacott.

In 1975, SAAT celebrated its tenth anniversary with a three-day event on 13-15 February in Birmingham. As well as the Representative Assembly events included a conference on 'The Team' and discussion groups on a number of topics.

Day one was a civic reception held in the Coronation Suite of the Grand Hotel in Colmore Row, Birmingham which was well attended in spite of the British Rail signalmen's strike. The reception marked the opening of the Society's tenth Representative Assembly. Bruce Sheerin opened the reception saying 'it

is particularly appropriate that the Society should be celebrating this anniversary in Birmingham as much of the Society was formulated in the early years by Alan King in Knowle'.

At the assembly the following day, the delegates unanimously resolved 'that the Society shall instruct its solicitors, Messrs Doyle, Devonshire, Box and Company, to make formal application to the Department of Trade and Industry for the Society to be registered under the Companies Act 1948 as a company Limited by Guarantee to take effect from 1 May 1975 and to make formal

application to the Department of Trade and Industry for a licence permitting the Society to be registered without the use of the word Limited'. It was also resolved that 'this Assembly wishes to extend its sincere thanks and appreciation to all Officers and committee members at National, Regional or Chapter level who have served the Society during the first ten years of the Society's existence'.

The Chairman also proposed a vote of thanks to the society trustees; Alan King, George Lowe, Michael Devonshire (legal advisor) and Ron Slatter (accountant) for bearing the burden of

Left: some of the key figures in SAAT's development at the 10th anniversary in 1975: (back row) Arthur Lawton, Don Collins, George Lowe, Norman Stephenson and John Tinhaam (seated) June Mansfield, Joan Yates, Mr and Mrs A Middleton, a guest and Brian Bovis.

trusteeship for the first decade of the Society's life.

The assembly was followed by the sixth Society dinner, which was more formal than usual with the introduction of evening dress as the dress code and for the first time, lady guests were present. The dinner was followed by a St Valentine's Ball, attended by some 150 people who danced to the band and disco until 1am. Many spot prizes of exceptional value were won during the course of the evening including a £100 holiday voucher won by Rosemary Lehman. Tickets cost £3.50 each.

During 1975, it was agreed that because of the requirements of the Incorporation, both the financial year and date of the Representative Assembly/AGM had to be altered from its usual date in February to October. The first AGM was to be held in October 1976 and Bruce Sheerin's Chairmanship was extended to that date. Apart from the legal requirement, it was agreed that the autumn would be a better time to hold the AGM, as the winter month of February had, on more than one occasion, resulted in anxiety on obtaining a quorum of representatives due to the extreme bad weather.

Resignation of Joan Yates

On 15 June, Joan Yates regretfully tendered her resignation from the end of the year. Joan had held the record of attending every Council meeting up to the fifty-third meeting. Membership in 1975 was 5299 (4952 Full, 193 students, 142 probationers and 12 retired).

An immense amount of work was undertaken for and on behalf of the society by Joan Yates and the Honorary Officers



Edgar Jones (left) presents the first Honorary Membership to Thomas Lilley

Incorporation

Momentously on 11 September, the licence was granted for SAAT to apply for Incorporation status, an objective since 1967. An immense amount of work was undertaken for and on behalf of the Society, by Joan Yates and the Honorary Officers, to ensure that SAAT's complicated and extensive constitution could be re-shaped into a Memorandum and Articles of Association and Standing Orders acceptable to the Society's membership.

Incorporation was officially granted under the Companies Acts 1948-1967 on 24 October 1975 and the company was now limited by guarantee – the Society could formally call itself Society of Architectural and Associated Technicians Ltd. The following day saw the first Governing Council meeting of the new Incorporated Society, with the last Governing Council meeting (no 53) held on 20 September.

An Extraordinary General Meeting was held on Saturday 22 November 1975 at the YWCA in Great Russell Street, London to consider and pass the resolutions concerned with the Incorporation of the Society. With the

legal obligations resolved, a presentation was made to Joan Yates on her retirement as Administrator to the Society. At the EGM, Chairman Bruce Sheerin thanked Joan for nearly ten years of efficient and conscientious service and presented her with a Polaroid colour land camera, wishing her good health and happiness for many years to come. With an enthusiastic applause and standing ovation she was presented with a bouquet of flowers and a 'handsome' cheque.

Adding a touch of humour to the occasion, Honorary Secretary Bob Burchett MSAAT presented her with a large cuddly grey jumbo complete with yellow hat and a SAAT tie, suggesting that this was symbolic of the 'John Newey Education'. John replied that he would report Bob to the Conduct Committee and the members and Joan all enjoyed the joke.

Roger Barnard was then introduced as the future Secretary of the Incorporated Society, but by December he decided not to take up the appointment. June Mansfield, however, accepted the appointment as Office Manager, assuming the additional responsibility of Acting Administrator.



Bruce Sheerin, Brian Bovis, the Deputy Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Cardiff Councillor and Mrs J Edward witness Edgar Jones signing the visitors book at Cardiff Castle in 1978

As Joan Yates retired in December 1975, tribute was paid to her in the *SAAT News*: 'Joan Yates cannot simply be categorised by the usual references to hard work, efficiency and similar qualities, which she has given the organisation in full measure. More vital than this has been her constant reinforcement to the growth of ideas and her influence and contribution in making the name technician have meaning. Her many good friends in SAAT and indeed the other professional institutions will be sad that she has decided to go so soon as it is hardly possible to describe the influence in which this one person can have on an organisation such as SAAT'.

June Mansfield

After all the hard work in becoming Incorporated, 1976 saw the implementation of SAAT's new status. To continue the work of Joan Yates, June Mansfield was officially appointed as Administrator and Company Secretary by Council on 1 June, having joined SAAT back in 1972 as Joan's assistant.

June said of her new appointment, 'I enjoy working for SAAT and am particularly interested in the education side. I am also most concerned that the average member should be aware that Central Administrative Office is there to be of service to all members of the society whenever possible'.

John Newey retires

Also in June, Education Committee Chairman, John Newey retired from the position after nine years of dedicated service and determination. John was presented with a homemade card depicting him as a knight on a horse, from the Committee, combating all the education authorities and bodies. To thank him for his dedication and years of service, he was presented with a silver fish slice by Council.

Iain Elmslie, the first Education Committee Chairman remembered 'John was a professional and I was an amateur. His knowledge made a tremendous difference to the subject

and his knowledge of training needs, the problems and development was immense'.

Thanks to John's hard work, SAAT's membership figure stood at 5191 and fees for members were now £20.00, student £4.00, probationer, no subscription. Following a request made by the Administrator on instructions from Council, the Royal Society of Health agreed to recognise SAAT's Practice Qualifications for admission to membership. Also, after prolonged negotiations with the Post Office, the Society was successful in obtaining an Architectural Technician heading in the Yellow Pages Classified Telephone Directory.

The Royal Society of Health agreed to recognise SAAT's Practice Qualifications for admission to membership

Due to rampant high inflation, it was agreed that measures had to be taken to reduce costs without endangering the progress of the Society.

First AGM

The first Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Society of Architectural and Associated Technicians was held in the Hampstead Room in the YWCA Central Club in Great Russell Street, London on 16 October 1976. One of the motions passed was 'that in view of the acute financial situation, Council investigate with the utmost vigour the removal of Central Office to less expensive premises'.

In his last annual report, Bruce Sheerin wrote 'the past months have been difficult times and there may be difficult periods ahead, but your Council is confident that with your continued support and goodwill, the Society can move forward through the second half of this decade with pride and purpose as the authoritative organisation for the architectural and associated technician profession'.

Bruce Sheerin had held the office of Chairman for two years and eight months and handed over the Chairmanship to Edgar Jones, becoming the youngest Chairman ever at 35 years old and the first from Wales.

1977

1977 was the year of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee and SAAT members Alf Baird MSAAT and Norman Stephenson MSAAT were each presented with the Queen's Jubilee Medal, to commemorate the occasion. In April, new conditions for membership entry were put in place as a result of the introduction of TEC courses at colleges. Applicants now required the Technician Certificate in Building Studies. The total number of members now stood at 4746, a low figure compared to previous years.

As Immediate Past Chairman, Bruce Sheerin took over as Chair for the now year-old British Technician Group, which would last for a period of a year. The first register of self-employed Architectural Technicians was published and circulated to the general public, Local Authorities and public libraries.

First Honorary member

Another milestone for the Society happened on 15 October 1977 when the very first Honorary member was elected, and the honour was bestowed upon Tom Lilley RIBA FCIQB. Now Chairman of the National Education Committee, George Lowe said of the presentation 'Tom Lilley's influence on Architectural Technician education has been tremendous both as Chairman of the RIBA/SAAT Education Committee and the National Joint Committee for National Certificates and Diplomas in Building.'

Alf Baird MSAAT and Norman Stephenson MSAAT were presented with the Queen's Jubilee Medal

'Tom has done more for SAAT than any other individual in the professional field and has given his support without publicity and to no personal advantage other than the satisfaction of being involved in the practical application of what he believes in'. The Honorary membership was bestowed at the

Kingsley Hotel in London by Chairman Edgar Jones.

The second AGM was held on 25 November 1977 at the George Hotel in Edinburgh. Motions passed included the Society using all available resources to encourage recruitment of HNC/HTC qualified persons and to seek to agree with the RIBA on the role of the Architectural Technician, acceptable to the membership of the Society.

Special attention was drawn to Richard Houseago, an observer from the Channel Islands and it was proposed that he formally be given the right to vote as Region 11 (Southern Region) had disbanded and had been allocated to the Channel Islands, a motion that was passed. One phrase the Chairman, Edgar Jones had repeated a number of times during the day became a fitting end to the formal business – 'Thank you gents'.

1978 saw members documenting the year with their first ever SAAT diary, which incorporated both an official member's yearbook and diary, bound in leather-grain balacron. The Society also introduced the first SAAT signboard for use on site by full-time self-employed



Mr and Mrs Brown, Deputy Lord Mayor of Birmingham (left) with Bruce Sheerin and Alf Baird (right) in 1975

Members and available in two sizes 4ft x 1ft and 8ft x 2ft.

In March, George Lowe represented the Society at the Schools of Architecture Conference held at York University entitled 'The Making of an Architect'. George presented 'The Role of the Architectural Technician', a lecture that had been previously given at a public meeting at the RIBA and was well received by the delegates.

Change of membership grades

To keep in line with the past two years of policy development in training and education, Council recognised the need for a structure of membership to complement the new educational status of the technician in the construction industry. As a result the probationer grade of membership was abandoned, to be replaced by the new student grade. The grades of membership were now Full (MSAAT), Associate (ASAAT), student, retired and Honorary (HonMSAAT). Membership had improved with 4811 members.

Three years after taking over as Administrator, June Mansfield resigned on 6 November meaning the Society would need to look again for a new Administrator.

The third AGM was held on 24 November 1978 at the Centre Hotel, Westgate Street in Cardiff and members saw Edgar Jones hand over the badge of office to Brian Dickson, as the new Chairman. No significant motions were passed with only the change of the Society name reappearing with suggestions such as Society/Institute of Architectural and Constructive Technology, Society of Architectural Technology and Institute of Architectural Technology.

The consensus was that if the name were changed it should keep the initials SAAT. The annual dinner was held in the theme of a medieval banquet, which was immensely enjoyed by all.

Move to City Road

Acting on the motion passed in 1976, relocation of Central Office was actioned with the lease sold at Palladium House. After a lengthy and delicate negotiation, a property in City Road, Islington, was found.

'The place where SAAT lives.'
Dudley Hewson
outside the newly
purchased
London HQ in
1978.



397 City Road, a Georgian period property, previously owned and occupied by the RSPCA (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) and PDSA (People's Dispensary for Sick Animals) was on the market for £75,000 and in March reduced to £60,000 and finally SAAT made an offer of £55,000 which was accepted. Contracts were completed on 30 June 1978 with the final price at £45,000. The gross internal area of the building was 2,500 sq ft arranged on basement, ground and four upper floors. It was decided that the substantial forecourt to the frontage and the yard at the rear, had development potential for future meeting rooms.

Dudley Hewson, then Honorary Secretary recalled 'the purchase of City Road was the first awesome task for us in that it involved capital expenditure. Instead of the safe rental that we'd been having at Palladium House, it meant finding a cheap property with good communication links in London and it

needed the 'buy in' of all the Governing Council. The City Road property was somewhat derelict and had restrictions of use on certain floors. It took nearly two years to move the staff into what is now Central Office and it's my opinion that from that day we never looked back.'

A sum of £35,000 was approved for decoration and restoration and it was said that members would at last have what they want: a place of their own. Dudley Hewson was quoted as saying 'as a member of the Premises Group may I add a personal note which is a plea to membership. We are always complaining of problems of identity, our new premises will help to put us on the map – a focal point for the society. So please use it. Encourage it to flourish and expand. I believe we should support the building of the future extension and make 397 City Road, a real meeting place for us all. A place that will become known as where SAAT lives!'

Presidents' Ball 2015

Edinburgh, Saturday 28 November

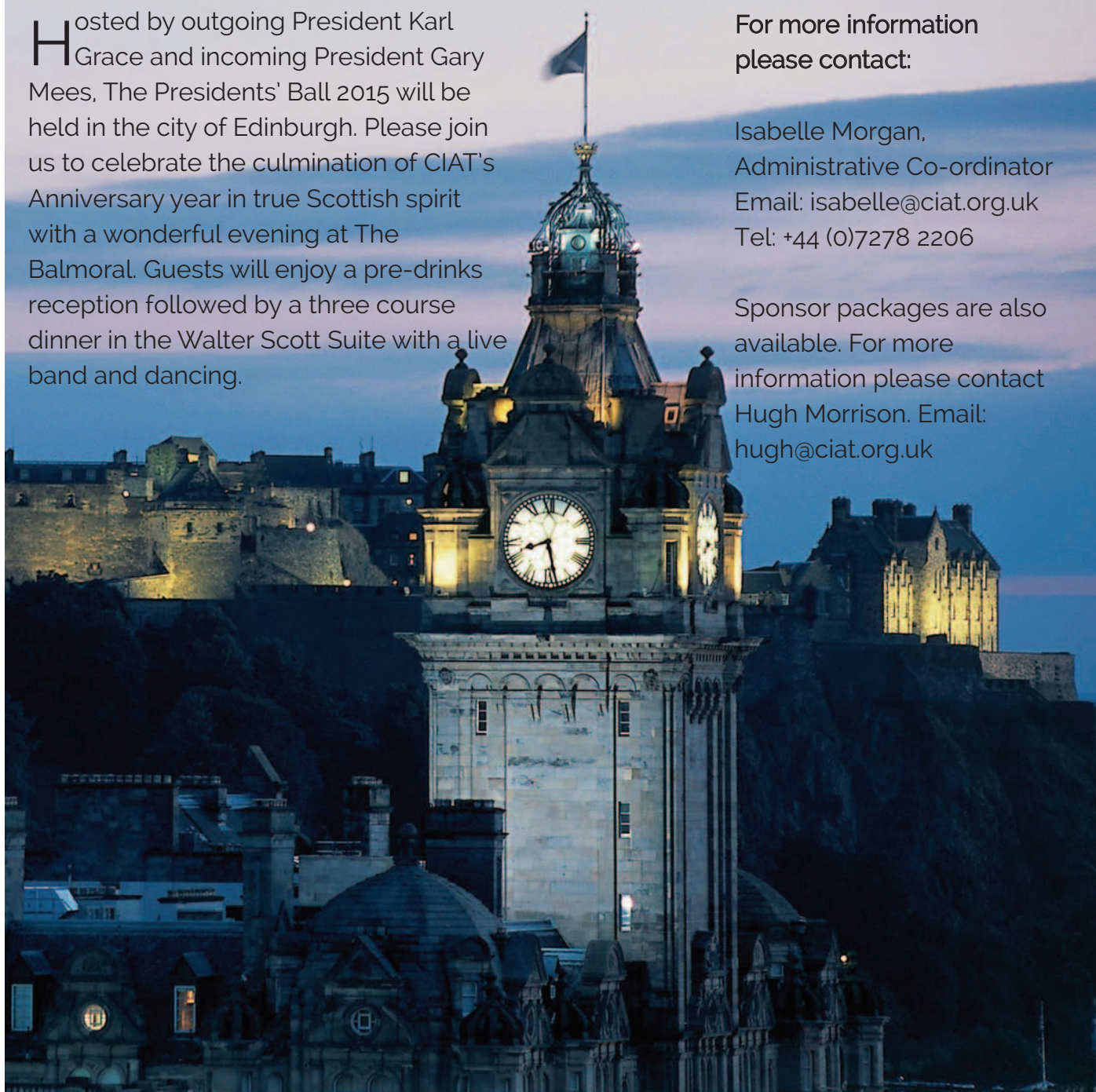
The Institute invites you to join us in celebrating a milestone 50th year in stunning Edinburgh

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 are also available. For more information please contact Hugh Morrison. Email: hugh@ciat.org.uk



A civil question

Paul Greenwood MCIAT, Chartered Architectural Technologist, looks at the recent changes to the Civil Procedure Rules for England and Wales regarding expert witnesses.

At the end of 2014 various changes were made to the Civil Procedure Rules (CPR). The Protocol for the instruction of experts to give evidence in Civil Claims, which was annexed to PD 35, has been removed. It has been replaced by Guidance for the instruction of experts in civil claims produced by the Civil Justice Council. This Guidance document contains largely the same technical content as the Protocol. In reality there are no real changes for Experts in the duties and requirements placed on them. Some of the new provisions included in the Guidance document (which were not in the Protocol) are as follows:

Para 17d Parties must provide an estimate to the court of the costs of the proposed expert evidence and for each stage of the proceedings (CPR.35.4(2)).

Whilst this requirement relates to the parties it will naturally impact on experts.

Para 21 Those instructing experts should seek to agree, where practicable, the instructions for the experts, and that they receive the same factual material.

This requirement relates to those instructing experts but should help to ensure experts are referring to the same factual material.

Para 25 Where an expert identifies that the basis of his instruction differs from that of

another expert, he should inform those instructing him.

This follows on from the last item and puts the onus on the expert to flag up the problem where it becomes apparent the experts are working on a different basis.

Para 26 Experts should be aware that they will be required to provide estimates for the court and that the court may limit the amount to be paid as part of any order for budgeted costs (CPR 35.4(2) and (4) and 3.15).

It appears that this relates to the recoverable costs and not necessarily the contractual fees payable to the expert. For a Single Joint Expert, however, the court may limit the amount paid to the expert (see CPR 35.8[4][a]).

Para 30 Experts should try to ensure that they have access to all relevant information held by the parties, and that the same information has been disclosed to each expert in the same discipline. Experts should seek to confirm this soon after accepting instructions, notifying instructing solicitors of any omissions.

This ties in with paragraph 21 of the Guidance.

Para 33 Any request for further information from the other party made by an expert should be in a letter to the expert's instructing party and should state why the information is necessary and the

The expert's report should focus on material areas of difference

significance in relation to the expert issues in the case.

This just sets out what is best practice.

Para 63 This paragraph is quite lengthy and is not set here. It deals with where there is sequential exchange of reports, where the defendant's expert report is usually produced in response to the claimant's. In such a situation the defendant expert's report should confirm whether the background set out by the claimant's expert is agreed, or where it requires revision. Information should not be repeated.

The defendant expert's report should focus on material areas of difference. Where the defendant expert's report addresses the financial value of heads of claim the report should contain a reconciliation between the experts and identify any different conclusion to the claimant expert.

Para 80 The joint statement should include a brief re-statement that the experts recognise their duties (or a cross-reference to the relevant statements in their respective reports). The joint statement should also include an express statement that the experts have not been instructed to avoid reaching agreement (or otherwise defer from doing so) on any matter within the experts' competence.

This is a useful reminder to experts of their duties during an expert's meeting.

Para 83 Since April 2013 the court has had the power to order at any stage that experts of like disciplines give their evidence at trial concurrently, not sequentially with their party's evidence as has been the norm hitherto: PD 35 paragraphs 11.1-11.4 (this is often known as 'hot-tubbing'). The experts will then be questioned together, firstly by the judge based upon disagreements in the joint statement, and then by the parties' advocates. Concurrent evidence can save time and costs, and assist the judge in assessing the difference of views between experts. Experts need to be told in advance of the trial if the court has made an order for concurrent evidence.

This deals with concurrent evidence (or 'hot-tubbing').

Para 88 Payment of experts' fees contingent upon the nature of the expert evidence or upon the outcome of the case is strongly discouraged.... 'we consider that it will be a rare case indeed that the court will be prepared to

consent to an expert being instructed under a contingency fee agreement'. This is a surprise addition. Contingent fee arrangements are best avoided in all cases. It is a disciplinary office to enter into such arrangements with some expert witness professional bodies.

Contingent fee arrangements are best avoided in all cases

Para 92 Experts should also be aware of other possible sanctions.

This is a reminder of the very powerful sanctions available to the court should an expert mislead the court. These include a fine or imprisonment. In the case of perjury criminal sanctions may follow.

Experts should be familiar with (and have read, understood and comply with) Part 35 of the Civil Procedure Rules, the accompanying Practice Direction and

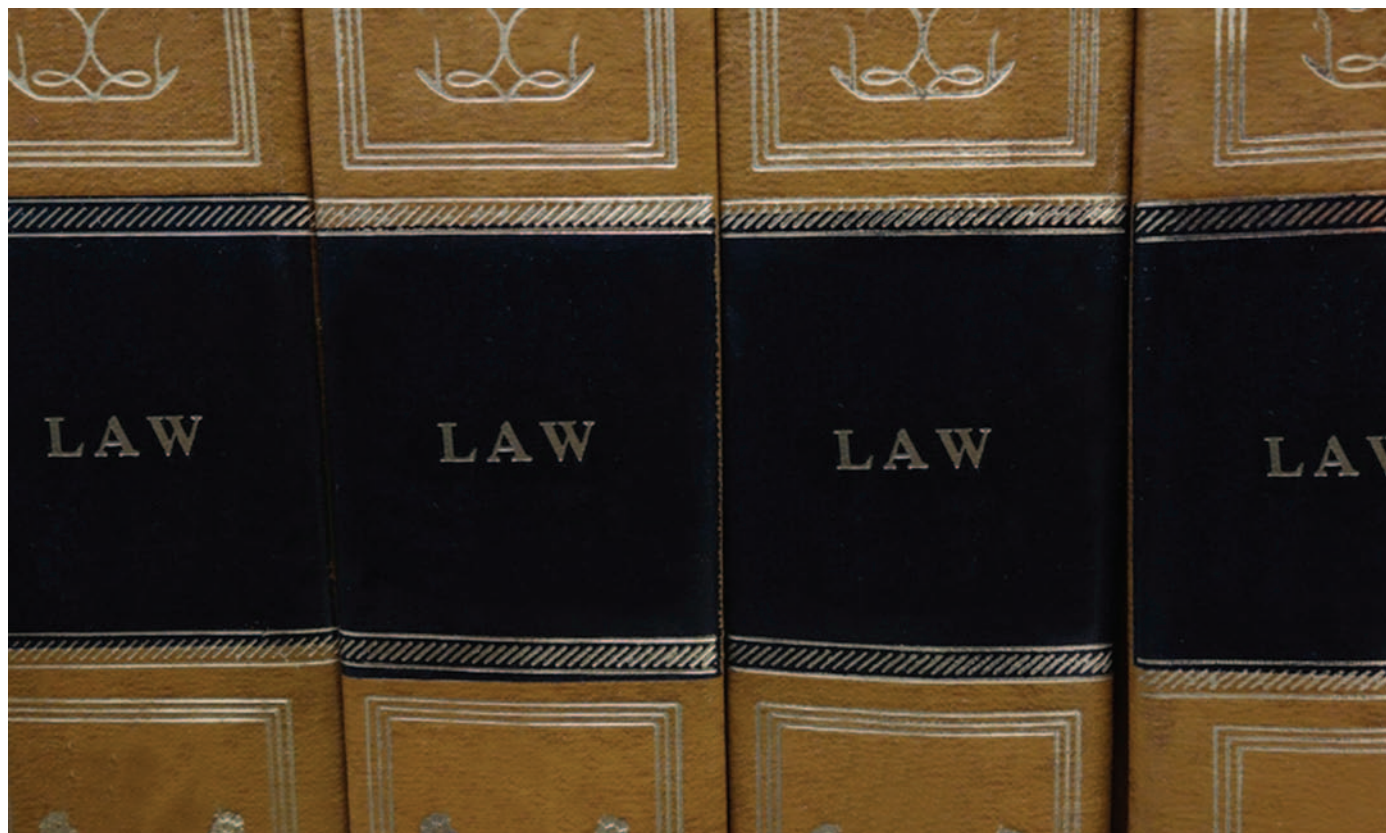
the newly introduced Guidance (I have briefly covered some, but not all, parts of the Guidance above).

Perhaps it's worth looking very closely again at all the above documents before undertaking the next expert appointment since experts need to include a Declaration in their expert report that they have read and complied with the requirements of all the above documents.

Experts must also include in their expert report a statement of truth complying with PD 35 3.3 as follows:

'I confirm that I have made clear which facts and matters referred to in this report are within my own knowledge and which are not. Those that are within my own knowledge I confirm to be true. The opinions I have expressed represent my true and complete professional opinions on the matters to which they refer'.

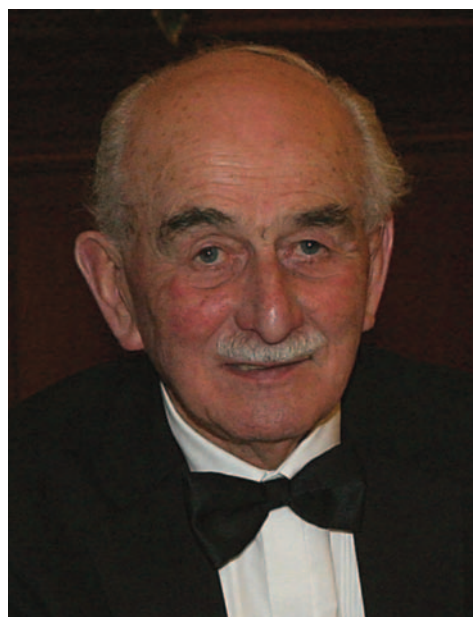
Paul Greenwood MCIAT is a Chartered Architectural Technologist and Chartered Building Surveyor specialising in construction disputes.



The 'quiet giant'

A tribute to Bruce Sheerin HonMCIAT PCSAAT MCIAT 1926-2015

By Adam Endacott, Media and PR Director.



In its 50th year, the Institute has lost one of its true giants with the death of Bruce Sheerin HonMCIAT PCSAAT MCIAT. Bruce was instrumental from the very beginning and was a founder member, present at the Institute's inception on 12 February 1965 representing Scotland, and went on to be a vital thread woven within CIAT's five decade history, helping to make it the respected Chartered Institute it is today.

Born in Haddington in 1926, Bruce attended and trained at Knox Academy and Heriot Watt College in Edinburgh, with war service as a Bevin Boy, one of many young men conscripted to work in the coal mines during World War II. Postwar, he worked as an architectural assistant in Edinburgh and in July 1958 joined J&F Johnston where he was to remain until he retired in 1991. In 1952 he met and married Julie, who was a devoted wife and supported Bruce through all his service to the Institute; they were together for 63 years.

Bruce began his dedicated service to the Institute as a member of the Finance Committee in 1965, which led to him acting as Honorary Treasurer in 1966 and as a member of the Working Council, as it was in its early formation. With roles as Chairman and Treasurer for the Edinburgh Chapter, Bruce was the Scotland East Region Councillor between 1965-72 and became Vice

Chairman in 1972, which led to the role as Chairman (President) from February 1974 to October 1976, taking over the reins from Edward Grizzell. Bruce was the first Scottish Chairman and handed over to its first Welsh, and youngest, Chairman, Edgar Jones.

During his time as Chairman he was instrumental in setting up the British Technicians Group (a revolutionary step allowing the exchange of information between technicians in the industry), which he would later chair, led the tenth anniversary celebrations and oversaw SAAT becoming registered under the Companies Act 1948 as a company Limited by Guarantee.

He could proudly look back at a contribution which had been immense

It was Bruce who welcomed Members to their first AGM (previously Representative Assemblies) in 1976 and he also laid the foundations for finding new premises for the Institute, ensuring a secure home for CIAT. In November 1978, Bruce returned to the financial side of the Institute and became Honorary Treasurer serving right through to 1990 when Jim Kirwan took over the role. His time as Honorary

Treasurer was during a period of financial difficulty for the Institute and the dedication and time put in by Bruce during this tough time has to be admired. Bruce also was part of the Policy Committee, Practice Committee, Technical Committee and Conduct Committee – a continual commitment of 25 years to the Institute he loved and help establish.

In 1990, in recognition of his work, Bruce was Awarded Honorary Membership of the Institute as a tribute to half a century of honorary service to SAAT and BIAT. Bruce attended the handover of Chartership ceremony in 2005 and regularly attended the President's Dinner Dance with Julie. In 2010, Bruce was Awarded the Gold Award for his outstanding service to the Institute, another honour that he was very proud to receive. He could proudly look back at a contribution which had been immense and helped to shape CIAT into what it is today.

Reflecting in 2004, Bruce wrote, 'I have a great satisfaction and pride at being part of the birth and maturity of SAAT/BIAT and has given me the opportunity to meet many fine people whom I can call friends.' I am honoured to have called Bruce a friend and always enjoyed our phone calls and letter exchanges which sadly weren't so frequent when Alzheimer's began to take hold. He will be greatly missed.

Tributes from members and staff

Professor Sam Allwinkle PPBIAT MCIAT

Bruce served the Society and Institute with dedication and I was always thankful for his help and guidance, particularly during my early years with the Chapter, Region and on Council. His values and principles were from his time and he always behaved in a professional and dignified manner.

Our Institute is indebted to his service both as Chairman and Honorary Treasurer and in the latter post, he was a lone voice who warned Council of spending beyond our means. Like the little Dutch boy who put his finger in the dyke to stem the flow of water, Bruce did not just use his finger but put his body and soul into preventing our Institute haemorrhaging finances and trying to convince Council of the impending disaster and potential liquidation.

Like many of his architectural generation, at the end of a day he would make sure that his T square was tight up against the ebony edge of his double elephant drawing board, lay his set square on the board, cover the board with a dust sheet, turn off the angle poise lamp, take off his smock, put on his jacket and leave for home.

Bruce you have earned your rest and thanks for everything you did for our Institute, my Institute and your Institute.

Tony Lodge PCSAAT MCIAT

We were much saddened by the unwelcome news about Bruce. Our sincere sympathies go to Julie and the family.

Bruce was a key figure in the formation of SAAT, both in Scotland and nationally, from even before 1965. He worked hard from then and for many years after to establish the Technician concept. As Treasurer he was quiet, diligent and competent, with foresight: as Chairman, he was quiet, firm and honest.

Bruce was a man of few words – he always spoke to directly to the matter in hand and every word was worth hearing. He made people stop and think, who otherwise might not have done so and I was one who gained from that.

The present CIAT owes much to him and his team in building the organisation SAAT, upon which CIAT now rests and flourishes. Bruce was one of a now dwindling few of surviving founder members from 1965– I believe now only three remain.

Arthur Lawton PCSAAT MCIAT

I had the privilege of working with Bruce during those early fragile days of the beginnings of SAAT. He was a tenacious Councillor always for the right reasons. He was an invaluable Treasurer and the Institute is indebted to his devoted service.

Jim Kirwan PPCIAT MCIAT

It was a great pleasure to have known him as a fellow member of CIAT and as a friend.

Karl Grace PCIAT (President)

I was saddened to learn of the death of one of our key Members and a fellow President. It is always sad when we lose any member of the Institute, and even more so when they are so well remembered and respected by those that knew them.

Francesca Berriman MBEHonDTech

It was a sheer delight knowing Bruce, I was honoured to have known him for more than 25 years. He taught me a lot about the Institute and its value to the members. Members with passion such as Bruce, inspire other members....a leader and an enthusiast. Our Institute will miss him.



Above, from left: Bruce Sheerin at a Council meeting in 1969 (inset); as Chairman with his Council in the 1970s and receiving his Gold Award in 2010.

Bringing the outside in

CIAT's Social and Community Challenge was launched in November 2014 to harness members' skills for the wider benefit of society. Nicola Miller MCIAT reports on the story so far.



Playing outdoors: a simple pleasure denied to children suffering from *Xeroderma Pigmentosum*

© Taonga

In November 2014 we held the first meeting for the Institute's inaugural Social and Community Challenge. As it was a pilot initiative it was difficult to imagine how this might go and where it might lead.

This year's chosen Project is to work in conjunction with registered charity, Teddington Trust to develop a ultraviolet(UV) safe universal shelter for patients affected by a very rare and life limiting condition called Xeroderma Pigmentosum(XP), allowing them to spend time 'outside' within the safety of a protective UV filtering bubble/shelter.

After introductions from the team, which comprised volunteering Members that responded to the call in AT Magazine, social media and press promotion, there was an opening welcome and overview of the project brief from Membership Group Chair and Teddington Trust Co-founder Nicola Miller MCIAT. This was followed by a short but very informative

presentation from Sally Turner, Outreach Nurse from the UK's only specialist XP Clinic at Guys and St Thomas Hospital, London.

Some exciting initial concept ideas emerged. A decision was also made to engage with student members as it would allow the Challenge to access the diverse

Responses from student members were encouraging, with a good calibre of applicants from both the UK and Europe

pool of knowledge offered by our future Architectural Technology professionals and give them an opportunity to become involved in the project. Actions were noted and the team dispersed to follow

up on their respective areas of investigation.

Responses from student members were encouraging, with a good calibre of applicants from both the UK and Europe. We shortlisted four students who we felt could add value to the project and who we could support in terms of their direction of study.

Following press and industry coverage of the initiative and the work of Teddington Trust which ran in parallel, other interested professionals stepped forward to lend their time and expertise. The team assembled at CIAT for a second time at the end of January.

The buzz and energy in this session was fantastic and as both a CIAT professional and with a vested interest in the design outcome, (my own son affected by XP), I came away utterly inspired and very hopefully that the seeds of ideas tabled at this meeting will lead onto a tangible

design outcome which will provide considerable benefit worldwide to children and families affected by XP.

The Project is divided into two strands that will focus on both a temporary 'pop-up' solution to be flexible and lightweight, affording the user the opportunity to enjoy multiply locations with this travel shelter, and a more fixed version for erection at a home, nursery, or school setting. A key aim, in addition to achieving complete protection from UVA and UVB, is to produce a design that will allow the user to gain sensory enjoyment from the setting, ie the grass or sand underfoot, and that it should be affordable for use globally, in diverse economic regions.

As the design phase continues it is the vision of the design team that a series of physical and virtual models will be built before commissioning prototypes, and hopefully funding streams can be secured to see the Project progress to medical endorsement, implementation and ultimately final design and delivery to the users.

'The founding of Teddington Trust was the knee-jerk reaction of my husband and I to the heartache and feeling of helplessness at our nephew's diagnosis (aged just 13 months old),' said Rebecca Stewart, founder of Teddington Trust. 'I could never have believed that three years on it would lead me to a room full

of brilliantly talented professionals and enthused students working together on a project set to revolutionise outside spaces for XP sufferers everywhere.

'I can't express how grateful we are that the Institute and so many individuals have given their time and energy to date to this Safe Gardens project'.

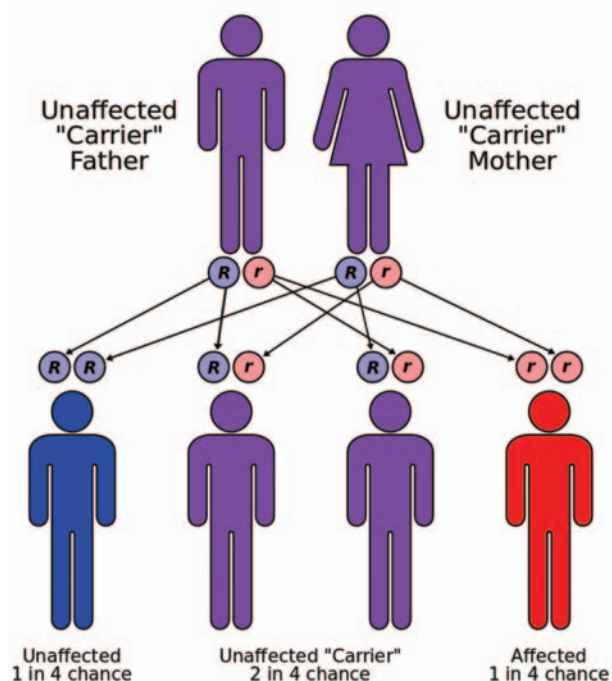
Hiva Fassihi, Clinical Lead at UK National XP Service added 'Protection from Ultraviolet Radiation (UVR) in sunlight has a significant impact on morbidity and mortality in XP. Children with XP can develop skin cancers as early as four years of age if not meticulously protected.

'The Safe Garden Project aims to develop UVR free shelters, both temporary and permanent, for children and adults with XP. It is a unique and innovative idea which will make a huge impact on the quality of life of individuals with XP, allowing them to enjoy life in a safe environment. The UK National XP Service multidisciplinary team wholly supports this important project.'

To find out more about this Safe Garden Project contact Nicola Miller MCIAT: support@teddingtontrust.com Or to find out how to nominate your Project for the next Social and Community Challenge in 2016 contact James Banks, Membership Director: james@ciat.org.uk

'I am proud to be a part of this exciting project. To date we have explored some really exciting ideas that have the potential to improve the lives of not only Edison, but other children around the world that suffer with XP. The opportunity to make use of our skills to help others is really motivating and rewarding'.

Daniel Owen ACIAT, LSI Architects LLP.



How XP is transmitted. Credit: C.Burnett

Xeroderma Pigmentosum: What is it?

Xeroderma Pigmentosum is a genetic condition which affects less than 100 people in the UK. It is a DNA repair disorder, whereby the patient's ability to repair damage caused by UV light is deficient.

Patients with XP cannot go outside, unprotected during daylight hours and are also affected by many types of artificial lighting, making them 10,000 times more susceptible to aggressive skin cancers than the general population.

To learn more about XP go to www.teddingtontrust.wordpress.com or follow Teddington Trust on Facebook and Twitter.

Council elections

Elections will be held in Council this September for those nominated to serve as Honorary Secretary, Vice President Practice and Vice President Education. Here follow the manifestos of the nominated candidates.

Honorary Secretary Gordon Souter MCIAT

I am delighted and honoured to have been nominated again for the position of Honorary Secretary and if elected, I will continue to serve the Institute with immense pride, passion and dedication.

I have been a member of CIAT since 1993, involved at Regional level for over 16 years - Chairman, Secretary, Councillor and CPD Officer; at national level for the last 10 years – Council, Executive Board, Conduct Committee and Documents Taskforce. I served on BSAC for a number of years until it was disbanded, chairing the working party on Compliance. During this time I have gained a sound knowledge of the workings of the Institute and it is this acquired knowledge which I would utilise to maintain the reputation and stature of CIAT.

I am passionate about the Institute and I believe I have shown this by my commitment to the committees I have served on and the positions I have held. As our Institute is run by the members for the members, it is important that members give their time to continue the growth and enhance the recognition of CIAT.



**"I am passionate about
the Institute."
Gordon Souter**

An important part of any organisation is to ensure that the Regulations are current and fit for purpose. During my current term I have been working with the staff and Officers to ensure currency of documentation and I will continue with this if elected again. This is especially important as we expand internationally.

The Institute is presently functioning well and as Honorary Secretary I intend to maintain this by dealing with potential issues swiftly and efficiently as well as providing support to my fellow Officers and the staff at City Road.

If elected I would consider it an honour and a privilege to serve the members of the Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists.



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Vice President Practice

Rob Thomas MCIAT

I have been a member of CIAT for over 15 years. During that time the Institute has evolved, in a positive way, and I would wish to take the role of VPP forward in line with the CIAT corporate plan and CIAT strategy.

My career history and experience consist of working in the construction industry since 1987, so I have a wealth of experience in all matters relating to different aspects of architectural technology, as well as construction matters.

During my involvement with CIAT as a professional body, in addition to time involved in the Region, I have also been an attending and corresponding member of the Special Issues Taskforce, as well as attending National Council and a member of the Finance Committee. I am also the current Chairman of the South East Region.

I would be looking at developing the VPP role in line with the core values set

out in the CIAT Corporate Plan. My intentions and commitment to the role of Vice President Practice can be summarised as follows:

- To ensure that the members' interests are maintained and where possible enhanced by the practice documentation and procedures
- To develop new and existing partnerships with external bodies, to ensure that our discipline and members benefit from this
- To assist in the development of CIAT, so it continues to be well respected with other professional bodies and external stakeholders
- To raise the Institute's profile with the general public, and those with an influence in our industry
- To work with CIAT Central Office, and the Regions/Centres to ensure that the members are supported by the Practice Department
- To ensure that CIAT is promoted in a professional and technically apt way



"I would wish to take the role of VPP forward in line with the CIAT corporate plan."

Rob Thomas



Vice President Practice

Eddie Weir MCIAT

I believe that practitioners are the fundamental shop-front of our Institute. The way that we carry out our business illustrates to our peers that our competencies are second to none. Our Institute is at the forefront of our industry through the hardworking mind-set of its members and elected representatives. That is why I consider it is an honour and a privilege to be nominated for the post of Vice-President Practice.

I am the Principal Partner of Eddie Weir ADP, which since its conception in 1999 has grown into one of the most highly regarded architectural practices in Northern Ireland, with many projects throughout Ireland and Great Britain. During much of this time I have served the Northern Ireland Regional Committee holding the post of CPD Officer for over 12 years. I relinquished this role to take up a post nationally as a member of the Conduct Committee and I am now in my second term.

As an Architectural Technology and Management graduate of the University of Ulster with over 25 years' experience in practice, I am frequently invited to deliver presentations regarding Architectural Technology and architecture to other professional institutes.

"I understand the importance and responsibility of upholding the role."

Eddie Weir

I continually represent CIAT on numerous taskforces and committees such as CIGNI and speak on behalf of the Institute to the Northern Ireland Assembly and local government on issues regarding Planning and Building Regulations.

Those who know me know I am passionate and proud of my Institute and my profession.

I shall continue as always to promote the incredible ability of our members and Registered Practices whether be that Regionally or globally if given the opportunity.

As an experienced practitioner, I understand the importance and responsibility of upholding the role of Vice-President Practice. I would appreciate your support for this prestigious post at the forthcoming Council elections.

Vice President Practice

Mark Wilson MCIAT

I took a conscious decision very early in my career to remain and grow within small or medium sized architectural practices, and be noticed, rather than become lost in the crowd of a larger office. I was very young then, and the right and wrong of such a decision is largely irrelevant now, because where I am is in a position to have seen a huge variety of views of our profession and industry over a period of 37 years, and offer this as a significant benefit to my application to become Vice President Practice.



"With my professional experience comes a drive and energy, a passion to share knowledge."

Mark Wilson

Vice President Education

Boris Ceranic MCIAT

I am honoured that my fellow members have nominated me for the position of Vice-President Education of our Institute and it is my privilege to accept this nomination.

I have spent many years working with the Institute staff and members alike, helping to promote and grow the membership and thus have a strong understanding of its needs, current and future challenges, in particular in the area of education. It is essential that our high standards for education are maintained but also developed in line with the current needs of the industry and profession, ensuring that we produce graduates capable and willing to progress to the Full Membership at the earliest opportunity and that we work tirelessly together on making membership conversion more effective.

I am a long standing Programme Leader of undergraduate and postgraduate architectural courses and an experienced practitioner, academic and researcher. I have spent ten years on the construction sites and in my own design and build practice, prior to entering academia. Since then, I remained research and practice active, publishing on an international level and chairing panels at international conferences, referring international journals, PhD supervision and examination, and engaging in externally funded research projects and consultancy, all of which are based on the real build projects and case studies.

I have been actively involved with CIAT since 1996, including numerous accreditations and accreditation reviews, membership examination and interview



"I intend, with your support, to create even closer links between education and practice."

Boris Ceranic

panels, membership of the Research Group, BIAT International Conference on Innovation in Design and Construction, British Museum 2003, external examinership of CIAT accredited courses, and a member of CIAT Student Project / Technical Report Awards Judging Panel.

If successful, through my drive, passion, knowledge, attitude and enthusiasm I intend, with your support, to create even closer links between education and practice, recognising and encouraging not just an undergraduate provision but placements, postgraduate studies and research too, essential for the esteem and further professional recognition of the Institute and its members.

Although a full member of the Institute since January 1985, I have been a relative late-comer to its inner workings, but this is by no means a negative, as with my professional experience comes a drive and energy, a passion to share knowledge, promote our Institute and profession, and communicate effectively; that time has not diluted.

I have been in post as Yorkshire Regional Chairman for the past two years, and would like to think that time has provided a number of positives with which to hand over to the next incumbent. We have a full, young and inspired committee, with student and a significant female representation, which has altered the dynamic of what we do, and how we do it. Most notably we have succeeded in improved and increased member engagement.

As Regional Councillor I am aware of the processes and protocols associated with Council, and as an attending member of the Special Issues Task Force for the past three years, I am no stranger to some of the nitty gritty associated with the VPP role, and, if elected would very much look forward to embracing a position on the Executive Board as your new Vice President Practice.

Vice President Education

Robert Hill MCIAT

It seems only a few months since I was elected to serve as VP Education with the aim of ensuring that 'membership' was brought back into the VP role if not in the title. Looking back at the many different meetings and other events I have attended, a few things have become clear.

CIAT has come a very long way from its humble beginnings to celebrate 50 years. CIAT is rapidly becoming stronger and gaining greater influence in the industry. Two great examples are the opening of the new overseas centres and the professional interview process which has brought so many talented professionals to our ranks.

We are very lucky to have so many members who give up their valuable time solely for the benefit of the Institute. It is the efforts of all these people along with the great support at City Road that has brought us this far. I am not saying that there aren't many things that we couldn't improve, but I am greatly encouraged by the willingness of those who will go the extra mile and make a difference.

One particular problem area is the retention of young members from graduation through the first years into full membership. I have tried to start a drive for mentoring and networking but it is hard in many Regions and Centres to find people who have the time or will to do this.

We need more people who can take this further and spread the good work out to the masses. We can all lead by example and proudly promote our membership and take up the opportunities for networking as they arise. Ask yourself if you could do more?



"We can all lead by example and proudly promote our membership."

Robert Hill



"Should I be elected I will do everything in my power to drive forward and promote the development of educational excellence."

Paul Laycock

Vice President Education

Paul Laycock MCIAT

I am honoured to accept this nomination from my peers and fellow Chartered Members and should I be elected I will do everything in my power to drive forward and promote the development of educational excellence.

I come originally from the north east, and am now living in the midlands where I am Deputy Head of School at Birmingham School of the Built Environment and Programme Leader for our BSc (Hons) Architectural Technology and Building Surveying and MSc Building Surveying courses.

Originally a Chartered Builder, I became a member of the institute whilst running my own development company in 2004. I have been active at Regional level and am currently very active at national level in education on the education board and as chair on course accreditation panels; and membership as moderator on membership assessment panels and as interviewer on interview panels. I count myself as very fortunate to have been given the opportunity to work closely with the strong and dedicated staff team at Central Office in recent years, through which I have had the equal fortune to meet and work with members from all of our Regional centres.

I feel that the institute's future lies in a good, responsive and industry aware set of graduates each year. This can only be done by strengthening links between education and research and a broader industry platform driven by the common goal of raising standards in advanced technical and materials research; robust design and detailing; with a focus on employability into the future. All of this leaving our graduates equipped to take the lead in all aspects of technical excellence in building design and construction drive the profession of Architectural Technology forward.

I believe this is essential if we are to maintain our place as a lead professional body into the future.

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In partnership with



This scheme is recognised by Historic England and Historic Scotland

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

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

The top woman in AT



Genevieve Wells MCIAT (right) receives her award for Best Woman Architectural Technologist from a member of the judging panel at the ceremony held in London in May.

CIAT Member is voted top woman Architectural Technologist

Genevieve Wells MCIAT was awarded Best Woman Architectural Technologist in the WICE Awards in May. The Women in Construction and Engineering Awards (Europe) was created to recognise the contributions of female professionals within these sectors and to encourage more women to consider

careers in these industries by creating role models amongst the finalists and winners. Categories included best architect, best engineer and best quantity surveyor.

Genevieve, from Rowledge, Surrey, said 'I would hope that this award will inspire other women in my team, I would like to use it to educate young people in local schools to encourage them to take a career in engineering and construction.'

She currently works for Lewis Visuals Architectural Design in Farnham, Surrey.

Among the judges was CIAT Chief Executive Francesca Berriman MBE HonDTech, who commented that the result would 'help promote the discipline and the profile of the Institute and its members.'

To find out more or to nominate someone for the 2016 Awards please visit ; www.wiceawards.com

Visit to Middle East and Africa Centre

As part of CIAT's continued expansion, an Institute delegation visited Dubai and Abu Dhabi in April to promote the discipline of Architectural Technology and to launch the Middle East and Africa Centre.

Visits took place to universities and employers, and CIAT representatives undertook Practice Interview Boards for Chartered Membership. A number of firms were visited including Atkins, AECOM, BSBG, Gensler and P&T Architects. Productive meetings were also held with the Society of Engineers, the Canadian University of Dubai, Ajman University and the American University of Sharjah.

Chief Executive Francesca Berriman MBE HonDTech said 'CIAT is committed to promoting the discipline of Architectural Technology not only in the UK but worldwide. The Middle East and Africa are increasingly important areas for technology in construction, and it is vital that our members in this new Centre receive our continuing support.'



Dubai: part of the Middle East and Africa Centre

CIAT signs up for inclusivity

CIAT has signed up for a new construction industry action plan to make buildings and public spaces more inclusive.

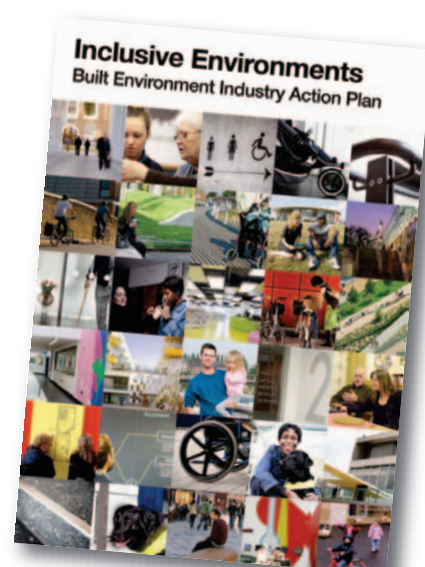
The *Inclusive Environments: Built Environment Industry Action Plan* has been signed by 14 organisations from the built environment including CIAT, and was set up by

MPs Stephen Williams and Mark Harper, both ministers in the previous government.

The plan includes measures to make buildings, streets and public spaces more inclusive and accessible to all. The action plan has been coordinated by the Design Council CABE. Mr Williams said 'Our

construction industry is full of committed highly skilled professionals who rightly have a world leading reputation – and we want to see them lead the way in building the best, most accessible, most inclusive country in the world.'

The full plan can be viewed on the Design Council's website, www.designcouncil.org.uk



CML Certificates

Darren Hewitt at CIAT Insurance Services advises on Council of Mortgage Lenders Certificates.

Should I accept an instruction to provide a 'Final Inspection' only?

The Developer/Builder has completed a recent project and has approached you to provide a Practical Completion Certificate. Should you take the job?

This is one of the more common queries we receive and, in order to assist, we would like to take this opportunity to highlight the potential issues and hopefully answer any questions you may have.

In general terms, by signing the Certificate you will effectively be stating that the Project has been completed in accordance with the designs and the building regulations.

However, as you have not had any involvement in the project before this stage, you are unlikely to be in a position to provide that confirmation. As a result, we would recommend that you do not provide the certificate.

What are the problems with signing the certificate?

In terms of your liability, by signing the Certificate, you would effectively be creating a liability for the whole of the project and could face claims for any defects at any stage during the

development. In the absence of any previous involvement, the creation of this additional liability over and above your appointment may adversely affect the cover provided under your Professional Indemnity Insurance and could leave any claim uninsured.

It may be possible to provide the services, subject to the Certificate being heavily caveated to outline the limited scope of your involvement, although this is unlikely to be acceptable to any Lenders involved in the purchase of the property.

What advice should I provide to the Client?

It is likely that the Inspection Certificate is required by a Mortgage Lender before they will be prepared to lend against the property. In the absence of the certificate, it may be more appropriate to advise the Developer/ Builder to consider obtaining a building warranty and further information can be found at: www.ciat-insurance.co.uk/home/new-home-warranty-service/

If I am prepared to take on the work, what should I consider?

If you are inclined to take on the work, notwithstanding the potential insurance implications, you may want to consider

the following questions:

Who was instructed to provide the original designs and obtain planning and building regulations approval?

Did the Client appoint a Project Manager or Contract Administrator?

Has the property been inspected at the various stages of construction?

If so, why has that firm declined to provide a final certificate?

If not, why not?

Is your advice to avoid taking on this type of work?

It is ultimately a decision for you to determine if you are prepared to take on this type of work. However, part of our role at CIAT Insurance Services and the purpose of this note, is to help identify any potential risks that you could face and to help manage your exposure. In this instance, as the potential liabilities involved are likely to outweigh the fees charged for the work, it doesn't appear that this is a risk worth taking.

If you would like to discuss the issues raised in this article further please contact: Darren Hewitt LL.B (Hons), Senior Adviser - Claims & Risk Management, CIAT Insurance Services. Tel +44 (0)161 236 2532

Help from above

Air ambulance services in the East Midlands have received a £2,000 donation from CIAT raised at the members' social event held in Nottingham in November 2014 as part of the AGM weekend events.

A total of £2000 raised was shared equally between the two air ambulance charities covering the East Midlands Region – Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Air Ambulance and the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Air Ambulance, at presentations held in May.

Lincs and Notts presentation (l-r): Neil Clarke (Unit Manager/ Paramedic), Mark Macmanard, TCIAT (East Midlands Regional Committee), Jane Patterson (HEMS Paramedic), Karen Carter (Community Fundraiser).



NEW MEMBERS

We are delighted to welcome the following as Chartered Members:

021083	Danny Chow	01 Northern
023558	Marcus Walsh	02 Yorkshire
014255	Christopher Brown	02 Yorkshire
022785	Jaron Goulding	02 Yorkshire
025722	Paul Brown	02 Yorkshire
028030	Paul Bangert	02 Yorkshire
028399	Gihan Badi	02 Yorkshire
022576	Betool Jabur	03 North West
019184	Graham Ellis	03 North West
014371	Stephen Hunt	03 North West
017760	Simon Lewis-Pierpoint	03 North West
019283	Rick Clarke	03 North West
013149	Carl Silvester	04 E Midlands
025612	Frank Gratton	04 E Midlands
028115	Darron Wood	04 E Midlands
025300	Matt Padley	04 E Midlands
017854	Craig Ferrans	04 E Midlands
022167	Victor Ojo	04 E Midlands
024722	Mark Osbaldiston	04 E Midlands
027170	Richard Kettleborough	04 E Midlands
029811	Martin Flynn	04 E Midlands
029966	Kevin Bendall	04 E Midlands
010004	Steven Smith	05 W Midlands
023462	Patrick Wilson	05 W Midlands
027832	Cara Hunter	05 W Midlands
018135	Craig Walding	05 W Midlands
025750	Paul Hutt	05 W Midlands
024349	John Sullivan	05 W Midlands
029294	Stewart Court	05 W Midlands
016869	Aled Davies	06 Wessex
017271	Neil Allen	06 Wessex
017395	James Cox	06 Wessex
029808	Christopher Jones	06 Wessex
028175	Matthew Gray	07 East Anglia
016226	Simon Crofton-Sleigh	07 East Anglia
027469	Dean McLeod	07 East Anglia
021624	Stuart Cudmore	07 East Anglia
029336	Justin Dean	07 East Anglia
021043	Samantha Jefferies	07 East Anglia

025379	Neil Cook	07 East Anglia
026930	Tom Butler	07 East Anglia
028062	Richard Woodroff	07 East Anglia
029131	Christopher Hill	07 East Anglia
029310	Peter Gidney	07 East Anglia
029314	Chloe Horsfield	07 East Anglia
029961	Alan Smith	07 East Anglia
030061	Richard Ellis	07 East Anglia
027051	Simon Versluys	08 Central
027647	Tim Rae	08 Central
024689	Christopher Connor	08 Central
017979	Gary Edwards	08 Central
018948	Masimba Chilongo	08 Central
018971	Colin Fletcher	08 Central
024681	Neritan Peshkepaja	09 Gr London
022612	Jonathan Greig	09 Gr London
023576	Helen Reeder	09 Gr London
026425	Alex Falconer	09 Gr London
019231	Andrew McGuinness	09 Gr London
019434	Paul Griggs	09 Gr London
023337	Kirsty Murray	09 Gr London
028843	David McEvoy	09 Gr London
024170	Alex Langran	10 South East
029329	Lee Manning	10 South East
016170	Oliver Muston	11 Channel Is
016288	Christopher Martel	11 Channel Is
020629	Silvie Evans	11 Channel Is
027726	Antoinette Martin	11 Channel Is
019693	Paul Green	12 Western
024914	Lisa Mellors	12 Western
029935	Philip Matthews	12 Western
018973	Mark McHenry	13 Scotland West
022558	Adam Robb	14 Scotland East
022799	John Cole	15 N Ireland
020866	Christopher Fox	15 N Ireland
030043	Paul McMahon	15 N Ireland
024468	Patrick Shields	15 N Ireland
017180	Declan Diamond	15 N Ireland
016438	Paul Brown	15 N Ireland
016706	Peadar O'Dowd	15 N Ireland
029249	Joseph Corr	15 N Ireland
029976	Ryan Hawthorne	15 N Ireland

029993	Noel McClarty	15 N Ireland
030044	Sean O'Neill	15 N Ireland
021922	Daniel Rossiter	16 Wales
015024	Liam Buck	C2 Rep of Ireland
020887	Paul Roddy	C2 Rep of Ireland
024197	Thomas Fortune	C2 Rep of Ireland
025394	Tomas Byrne	C2 Rep of Ireland
027825	Eoghan McCarthy	C2 Rep of Ireland
029064	John O'Carroll	C2 Rep of Ireland
029127	Carl Lombard	C2 Rep of Ireland
029250	Derek Coulter	C2 Rep of Ireland
030060	David Ross	C2 Rep of Ireland
030046	Arthur O'Donnell	C2 Rep of Ireland
024093	David Roberts	C7 MidE & Africa
028170	Michael Cartwright	C7 MidE & Africa
029434	Garry Leacy	C7 MidE & Africa
018914	Richard Griffiths	C7 MidE & Africa
018994	Christopher Lambert	C7 MidE & Africa
028819	Adam Hutchinson	C7 MidE & Africa
029632	Alan McIntyre	C7 MidE & Africa
029967	Carl Gahan	C7 MidE & Africa

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

007085	Michael O'Toole	03 North West
017363	Graham Vincent	12 Western
010046	Ivan McDonald	15 N Ireland
009880	Peter Morgan	15 N Ireland

Congratulations to the following member for becoming an Accredited Conservationist:

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

002267	Derek Lister	07 East Anglia
001618	Bruce Sheerin	14 Scotland East
010341	Jerrold Attwood	15 N Ireland
000552	Michael O'Brien	16 Wales

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.

Yorkshire Region (02)

22 July and 23 September: Yorkshire Region members and guests are invited to a CPD site visit to XP School Doncaster, a free secondary school for 350 pupils, due for completion in October 2015. The visit requires PPE: helmet, high

viz vest, boots, gloves and eye protection. To book please visit www.ciat-yorkshire.org.uk/

Greater London Region (09)

The 50th Anniversary Celebratory Luncheon will take place at The Savoy Hotel, London on Friday 25 September 2015. To find out more and to book your place, tel +44 (0) 7278 2206 or visit www.ciat.org.uk/en/50th/celebratory-luncheon/

South East Region (10)

9 October: Celebrations for CIAT's 50th anniversary will take place in Brighton. Venue and time to be confirmed - please save the date and check the website and ebulletin for further details.

Republic of Ireland Centre 2

Building Regulations: The new edition of Building Regulations Part E - Sound - 2014 - Technical Guidance Document

was published earlier this year. Also published is a document giving supplementary guidance on the design of stairs to achieve compliance with Part K, Part B, and Part M. Both of these documents may be downloaded, free of charge, from the Department of the Environment website at; www.environ.ie/building_standards

Pyrites: Members specifying hardcore fill for construction projects should be aware that the new standard for hardcore is S.R.21:2014, Annex E. Reference to the old hardcore types should not be included in specifications. Contractors should always be required to verify the source and suitability of the hardcore material supplied is in accordance with the new standard.

Centre Committee: We are glad to advise that three new members have been co-opted onto the Centre Committee - Paul Andrews, MCIAT, Mel McGerr, MCIAT and Michael O'Keeffe, MCIAT.

Bluesky thinker

Betool Jabur MCIAT, Chartered Architectural Technologist, of Bluesky Architects talked to James Banks, Membership Director, about her experience of becoming Chartered.



Betool Jabur's design for the Slough Community Facility

Tell us about your career.

My career within the discipline of Architectural Technology started at the University of Salford whereby my knowledge and understanding was developed in both Technical Architectural Design and Building Information Modelling (BIM). Despite graduating during a recession I have been fortunate to work on a variety of projects ranging from full stadium designs, healthcare facilities to educational facilities.

I am currently developing Free School designs throughout the country. I thoroughly enjoy this role, especially when physically seeing the design details develop on site. I am very excited to have received planning permission for Slough stadium/community facility design which I have developed. Another area which I am thoroughly passionate about is BIM. I develop our office BIM templates, standards, objects/families and coordinate our Architectural Models with Structural Models, Fabrication Models, FF&E Models and M&E Drawings.

Why did you choose to qualify as a Chartered Architectural Technologist, MCIAT?

Having worked and built up my experience within the fields of architectural design, detailing and BIM, I found that I was ready to progress my career further to achieving Chartered status. Becoming Chartered was important to me as I wanted to demonstrate professional competence

and a rounded knowledge within the discipline of Architectural Technology.

How did you approach your Professional Assessment application?

At first, I tried filling in the professional assessment one section at a time, but once I started I became distracted in trying to choose appropriate projects. This in itself was the challenge, as I had to pick the most appropriate and paramount experiences.

How long did it take you to complete?

It took me around six to nine months to get the application as I wanted it to be. During this time, I was then able to tailor my learning objectives to the four core areas.

Who acted as your referee and why?

I chose to have Alison Quinn RIBA who is the Deputy Managing Director of Bluesky Architects as my referee as her ample experience within the industry met the criteria set by CIAT. I was also mentored by the Lead Architectural Technologist Chris Farrell BSc(Hons) ACIAT who has vast knowledge in the production of construction details.

How did you find the Assessment process and the Professional Assessment Interview?

The assessment process was much quicker than I had originally anticipated and before I knew it I was at the

interview, being assessed by a panel of two judges, whom were also being assessed on the interview process. Initially this made me even more nervous, but once the introductions commenced I felt at ease.

What advice would you give to those embarking on the qualifying process?

You should go for it, start even if it is just with the task of filling in your details on the front page. Divide each section into bullet points and before you know it you will have sentences which flow into each section of the form.

How has the qualification benefited you?

Having achieved my goal of becoming Chartered, I feel as though my confidence has enhanced my way of working and professionalism as I now have that reassurance that I am acting as a professional competent person. The sense of accomplishment meant that I was smiling for weeks.

How do you plan on getting involved with the Institute in the future?

On completion of my Professional Interview, I was approached by CIAT to present my knowledge and experience of BIM at CIAT's North West Region seminars. I was also approached to write BIM articles for CIAT. This hopefully shall keep me involved within the Institute.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO
WELCOMING YOU TO

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- Write your own blogs
- Live chat and comment
- Organise your own polls
- Share information and news
- Post images and videos
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