

APPENDIX 1
(referred to in paragraph 2)

Manufacturing processes for clay, calcium silicate and concrete bricks

Clay bricks

1. So called clay bricks can be made from a wide variety of clays, marls, shales and alluvial deposits. The main stages of manufacture are in principle the same in all cases and consist of (a) winning the material from the pit or quarry; (b) reducing the material by grinding, adjustment of the water content and inclusion of any necessary additives, to a consistency suitable for the formation of 'green' bricks; (c) forming 'green' bricks by moulding, by pressing or by extrusion into a column which is then wirecut to size; (d) 'setting' the 'green' bricks in formation for transfer to the kiln or clamp; (e) 'burning' or firing the bricks in a kiln or clamp with or without preliminary drying; (f) sorting out such burnt bricks as are unsuitable for sale, or suitable for sale only as 'seconds', and assembling saleable bricks into packs for conveyance to the customer.

2. All stages of manufacture, except the grading of 'burnt' bricks for sale, are capable of mechanisation and are, in practice, wholly or mainly mechanised in modern works. Some non-fletton clay bricks are moulded by hand to meet the special requirements of individual customers or for use in repair and maintenance work in old buildings. It is not as yet possible to 'set' fletton bricks mechanically; because the lower Oxford clay from which such bricks are made has a high carbonaceous content, it is necessary to 'set' the bricks in such a way as to allow the resulting gases to clear from the bricks during firing and the setting patterns required are more complex than in the case of other materials. Otherwise, the degree of mechanisation introduced at a particular works represents a choice between capital costs and labour costs which is made by each brickmaker in the light of his individual circumstances.

3. Whether 'green' bricks, once moulded, pressed or wirecut can be put at once into the kiln or clamp without further attention depends on the material from which they are made and the appearance required in the finished bricks. Fletton bricks do not require to be dried before introduction into the kiln but many non-fletton clay bricks do and these are passed, on their way to the kiln, through drying chambers heated by surplus gases from the kiln itself. Some non-fletton materials yield bricks of a sufficiently attractive appearance to be sold as facings with no special treatment of the surface, eg by scouring, sand-blasting, or the application of pigments, before they are fired. Other non-fletton bricks, however, are so treated. All fletton facings are 'textured' or are given an applied face by spraying with powdered inorganic oxides or similar material. It is possible, by such methods, to produce facings of widely different appearance from the same basic material but bricks with applied faces are more vulnerable to surface damage than are through-colour bricks.

4. Kilns for clay brickmaking can be 'intermittent' or 'continuous'. In intermittent kilns the fire is lit afresh for each batch of bricks. In this respect the clamp, now little used, can be regarded as a primitive form of intermittent kiln. In

continuous kilns the fire is continuously maintained and the bricks are either passed on cars through the fire in a tunnel or the fire is led through a closed circuit of chambers in which batches of bricks are set. The maximum temperature required, and the length of time for which this must be maintained, varies with the material used and the type of finished brick required. Most bricks nowadays are produced in continuous kilns. The tunnel type of continuous kiln is almost invariably installed in modern non-fletton brickworks but is unsuitable for the production of fletton bricks. For these, closed circuit multi-chamber continuous kilns of the Hoffman transverse-arch type are used and variations of such kilns are also extensively used in the non-fletton sector of the industry. The intermittent kiln is preferred by some small brickmakers, and, for the production of special orders, by some larger brickmakers. Such kilns are also convenient for the production of Staffordshire Blue engineering bricks which are made from etruria marl and in which the distinctive blue colour is induced by reduction of the inflow of oxygen at a critical stage of the firing process.

5. Kilns for clay brickmaking, whether intermittent or continuous, have a long life, given proper maintenance, but, if taken out of production, are liable to structural damage through shrinkage and distortion to the point, in extreme cases, of collapse.

Calcium silicate bricks

6. Calcium silicate bricks are composed of a mixture of lime and sand (sand lime) or lime and siliceous gravel or rock (flint lime). The sand, gravel or rock is usually quarried from deposits adjacent to the works. The lime is usually bought in 'quick'. The quick lime is crushed and mixed with the sand or other material. The mixture is left in silos to hydrate and the slaked mix is pressed into bricks. The 'green' bricks are transferred to autoclaves where they are hardened by the chemical action induced by the application of live steam under pressure.

Concrete bricks

7. Concrete bricks are composed of a mixture of cement and either a natural aggregate, furnace clinker, slag, ash, crushed clay brick rubble or similar material. Water is added to the dry mix and the bricks are formed in hydraulic presses. They are then usually 'cured' in heated chambers but, unlike the steam treatment required for calcium silicate bricks, this is not an essential part of the manufacturing process.

8. The manufacturing processes for both calcium silicate and concrete bricks are more flexible than are those for clay bricks, the rate of production can more easily be adjusted to changes in demand and this can be done with little or no risk of damage to equipment taken temporarily out of use.

APPENDIX 2
(referred to in paragraph 3)

**British Standard specifications for clay, calcium silicate
and concrete bricks**

1. The British Standard specifications in force during our inquiry were *BS 3921: 1974*: Clay bricks and blocks; *BS 187: 1970*: Calcium silicate (sand lime and flintlime) bricks; *BS 1180: 1972*: Concrete bricks and fixing bricks.

2. In *BS 3921: 1974* a brick is defined as a walling unit not exceeding 337.5 mm in length, 225 mm in width, or 112.5 mm in height. A walling unit exceeding these dimensions is defined as a block. The standard format of bricks is given as 225 mm × 112.5 mm × 75 mm including the thickness of mortar joints of 10 mm. The standard work size is therefore 215 mm × 102.5 mm × 65 mm. Compliance with standard dimensions is tested by reference to the overall dimensions of a sample of 24 bricks, ie bricks are not required to be tested for size individually.

3. Three qualities of brick are defined; internal (suitable for internal use only); ordinary (less durable than special quality but normally durable in the external face of a building); special (durable even when used in situations of extreme exposure where the structure may become saturated or frozen, eg in retaining walls, sewerage plants or pavings).

4. Procedures are laid down for testing compressive strength and absorption of fluid. Loadbearing bricks are classified from 1 to 15 for compressive strength with no specific test for absorption of fluid. Engineering bricks are classified A or B according to a combination of high compressive strength and low absorption. Common and facing bricks of internal, ordinary and special quality are tested for efflorescence and this must be no more than 'moderate'. The soluble salts content of bricks of special quality must not exceed a defined percentage. The manufacturer of such bricks must also provide evidence that similar bricks have, in the past, successfully resisted conditions of exposure at least as severe as the conditions likely to be experienced by the bricks which he is offering for sale in the location in which it is proposed to use them.

Calcium silicate bricks; concrete bricks

5. *BS 187: 1970*, for calcium silicate bricks, and *BS 1180: 1972*, for concrete bricks, provide definitions and tests for such bricks with the same general objectives as in the case of clay bricks but with variations appropriate to the differences in the composition of the bricks and their characteristic behaviour. Calcium silicate bricks are classified from 1 to 7 by reference to a combination of the average compressive strength of a sample when wet, uniformity of compressive strength, and drying shrinkage. Concrete bricks for general use are classified by reference to compressive strength (equivalent to classes 1 to 6 for clay bricks) combined, as in the case of calcium silicate bricks, with uniformity and drying shrinkage requirements within similar, but not identical, limits. *BS 1180: 1972* also deals with fixing bricks which are defined as solid concrete bricks of no particular compressive strength or drying shrinkage but of a consistency to permit the easy driving of, and provide a good purchase for, nails or screws.

APPENDIX 3

(referred to in paragraphs 34 and 103)

Research projects sponsored by the Brick Development Association in 1974

The Association sponsored projects in 1974 included:

- (a) Investigating methods of bricklaying designed to increase productivity (Liverpool University).
- (b) Ascertaining the relative advantages and disadvantages of bricks of various metric formats both on site, with particular reference to dimensional co-ordination, and in the factory with particular reference to production costs (Peterborough Building Site in conjunction with DoE and BRE).
- (c) Investigating the possible uses for the grouted cavity system of brickwork construction (Jenkins and Potter, London).
- (d) Consideration and evaluation of the various problems of dimensional co-ordination (a continuous process involving liaison with the British Standards Institution, Government Departments and International Standards Organisations) (P D Edmondson, Consultant).
- (e) An investigation into 'creep' of brickwork (University of Wales).
- (f) A review of existing systems of prefabricated brickwork (Liverpool Polytechnic).
- (g) The effect of damp proof courses on the long term strength of loadbearing brickwork (Southampton University).
- (h) An investigation into the properties of loadbearing brickwork (Edinburgh University).
- (i) Comparison of the masonry codes of various European countries with the object of providing data for a single code for Europe (Heads of Laboratories Committee of The Federation Européenne de Tuiles et de Briques).
- (j) The effect of mixing time on masonry cement mortars (Southampton University).

APPENDIX 4

Indices of prices of fletton commons, fletton facings, all building bricks and house building materials (1963=100)

(referred to in paragraph 147)

Year or month	Fletton		All building bricks (fletton and non-fletton)	House building materials
	Commons	Facings		
1963	100	100	100	100
1964	102	105	103	103
1965	102	105	105	107
1966	102	105	107	110
1967	103	106	108	110
1968	112	109	114	117
1969	116	110	114	121
1970	135	117	124	132
1971	150	123	142	146
1972	163	128	163	157
1973	174	141	183	187
1974	201	157	222	236
1975 July	279	209	272	276
1975 October*	306	227	293	286

*Provisional.

Source: Derived from Department of Industry Wholesale Price Indices.

Note: The indices for fletton commons and fletton facings and all building bricks are based on delivered prices. In the case of housebuilding materials the index is a mixture of delivered and ex-works prices.

APPENDIX 5
(referred to in paragraph 148)

**Changes in LBC's ex-works prices for commons and
selected facings: 1 July 1963 to 21 July 1975**

Price change date		<i>Fletton facings</i>					<i>Dapple light</i>
		<i>Fletton Commons</i>	<i>Rustic</i>	<i>Tudor</i>	<i>Golden buff</i>	<i>Heather</i>	
<i>(Ex-works prices £ per 1,000 bricks)</i>							
1 July	1963	4.90	7.30	8.80	10.05	10.20	10.43
1 August	1967	5.10	7.50	9.00	10.25	10.40	10.63
1 January	1968	5.40	7.50	9.00	10.25	10.40	10.63
17 November	1969	6.15	7.50	9.00	10.25	10.40	10.63
13 July	1970	7.15	8.50	10.00	11.25	11.40	11.63
26 July	1971	7.95	8.50	10.00	11.25	11.40	11.63
1 January	1972	7.92	8.50	10.90	11.25	11.40	12.43
1 August	1972	8.92	9.50	11.90	12.25	12.40	13.43
9 October	1972	9.28	9.88	12.38	12.74	12.90	13.97
7 February	1974	9.93	10.53	12.63	12.99	13.15	14.22
5 August	1974	12.03	12.63	14.73	15.09	15.25	16.32
9 January	1975	15.15	15.75	17.85	18.21	18.37	19.44
21 July	1975	17.42	18.02	20.12	20.48	20.64	21.71
<i>Ex-works price index, (1 July 1963 = 100)</i>							
2 October	1975	356	247	229	204	202	208

APPENDIX 6
(referred to in paragraphs 152 to 156)

LBC group capital employed and profits: 1955 to 1974

Year	(A) Company basis			(B) Historic basis			(C) Group turnover shown in published accounts
	average capital employed [see (1)]	Profit before loan stock interest and tax	Return on capital employed:	average capital employed [see (1)]	Profit before loan stock interest and tax	Return on capital employed:	
	£'000	£'000	per cent	£'000	£'000	per cent	£m
1955	6,964	1,888	27.1	6,964	1,888	27.1	
1956	7,319	1,734	23.7	7,319	1,734	23.7	
1957	7,748	2,232	28.8	7,748	2,232	28.8	
1958	8,357	2,188	26.2	8,357	2,188	26.2	
1959	9,012	2,381	26.4	9,012	2,381	26.4	
1960	9,726	2,499	25.7	9,726	2,499	25.7	
1961	10,833	3,193	29.5	10,833	3,193	29.5	
1962	12,241	3,175	25.9	12,241	3,175	25.9	19.2
1963	13,637	3,347	24.5	13,637	3,347	24.5	20.0
1964	15,507	4,527	29.2	15,507	4,527	29.2	22.5
1965	17,259	3,857	22.3	17,259	3,857	22.3	21.8
1966	18,217	2,733	15.0	18,217	2,733	15.0	20.6
1967	19,059	3,658	19.2	19,059	3,658	19.2	22.9
1968	26,961	3,943	14.6	19,819	3,943	19.9	24.6
1969	26,309	2,477	9.4	19,497	2,477	12.7	25.5
1970	26,616	3,674	13.8	20,056	3,674	18.3	27.5
1971	29,488	6,634	22.5	23,309	6,634	28.5	36.0
1972	32,727	7,283	23.2	26,903	7,583	28.2	41.2
1973	36,357	8,927	24.6	30,851	8,927	28.9	45.5
1974	41,231	3,399	8.3	35,881	3,399	9.5	45.1

Notes:

(1) For an explanation of 'Company' basis and Commission 'historic' basis of capital employed see footnotes 1 and 2 to paragraph 152.

(2) The returns on average capital employed from 1961 to 1967 are calculated after deducting transfers to reserves in lieu of depreciation provisions.

(3) The return on closing capital employed in 1974 was 2.7 per cent on the Current Purchasing Power basis advocated in Provisional Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 7.

APPENDIX 7
(referred to in paragraphs 164 to 168)

**LBC's brickmaking sales, profits and capital employed:
1969 to 1974**

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<i>Commons [see (1)]</i>							
Delivered sales value	£'000	9,773	10,006	12,321	16,511	17,606	16,450
Profit/-loss		-563	316	1,094	1,782	2,337	242
Capital employed		8,529	7,752	8,598	11,451	12,064	14,484
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Profit/-losses as return on							
Delivered sales	Per cent	-5.8	3.2	8.9	10.8	13.3	1.5
Capital employed		-6.6	4.1	12.7	15.6	19.4	1.7
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£ per 1,000 bricks sold							
Delivered sales value	£	8.44	9.96	10.90	11.87	13.12	14.96
Profit		-0.49	0.31	0.97	1.28	1.74	0.22
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<i>Facings</i>							
Delivered sales value	£'000	10,737	11,758	16,578	22,163	24,963	17,053
Profit		2,744	2,649	4,155	5,493	6,157	2,252
Capital employed		6,596	7,288	9,513	12,960	14,860	13,226
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Profit as return on							
Delivered sales	Per cent	25.6	22.5	25.1	24.8	24.7	13.2
Capital employed		41.6	36.3	43.7	42.7	41.4	17.0
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£ per 1,000 bricks sold							
Delivered sales value	£	12.81	13.40	14.03	15.05	16.42	18.21
Profit		3.27	3.02	3.52	3.73	4.05	2.40
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<i>All bricks</i>							
Sales—Commons	m bricks	1,157.6	1,004.9	1,130.0	1,391.2	1,342.0	1,099.4
Calculon				9.4	16.5	20.6	14.0
Facings		837.9	877.7	1,181.5	1,472.5	1,520.4	936.7
<i>Total</i>		1,995.5	1,882.6	2,320.9	2,880.2	2,883.0	2,050.1
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Delivered sales value	£'000	20,510	21,764	29,126	39,077	43,091	33,892
Profit		2,181	2,965	5,297	7,338	8,583	2,558
Capital employed		15,125	15,040	18,248	24,675	27,265	28,001
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Profit as return on							
Delivered sales	Per cent	10.6	13.6	18.2	18.8	19.9	7.5
Capital employed		14.4	19.7	29.0	29.7	31.5	9.1
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£ per 1,000 bricks sold							
Delivered sales	£	10.28	11.56	12.55	13.57	14.95	16.53
Profit		1.09	1.57	2.28	2.55	2.98	1.25

Notes:

(1) Excluding calculon bricks (see Note 2 to Table 16 in paragraph 121).

APPENDIX 8
(referred to in paragraph 175)

Sales, costs and profits of all LBC clay products: 1973 and 1974

(a) 1973

	<i>Commons</i>	<i>Calculon</i>	<i>Facings</i>	<i>All bricks</i>	<i>Blocks, pipes and bats</i>	<i>All clay products</i>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1. Total sales, costs and profit						
<i>Sales</i>						
Ex-works sales	12,408	378	19,144	31,930	1,639	33,569
Transport charges	5,198	144	5,819	11,161	200	11,361
Delivered sales	17,606	522	24,963	43,091	1,839	44,930
<i>Costs</i>						
Direct costs	5,272	159	6,815	12,246	900	13,146
Indirect costs*	5,035	135	6,464	11,634	659	12,293
Total ex-works costs	10,307	294	13,279	23,880	1,559	25,439
Transport charges	5,198	144	5,819	11,161	200	11,361
Total costs of delivered sales	15,505	438	19,098	35,041	1,759	36,800
<i>Profit</i>	2,101	84	5,865	8,050	80	8,130
<i>Add: Interest receivable</i>	236	5	292	533	28	561
Total profit	2,337	89	6,157	8,583	108	8,691
<i>Return on delivered sales</i>	13.3%	17.0%	24.7%	19.9%	5.9%	19.3%
2. £ per 1,000 bricks sold						
<i>Sales</i>						
Ex-works sales	9.25	18.35	12.59	11.08		
Transport charges	3.87	6.99	3.83	3.87		
Delivered sales	13.12	25.34	16.42	14.95		
<i>Costs</i>						
Direct costs	3.93	7.72	4.48	4.25		
Indirect costs*	3.75	6.55	4.25	4.04		
Total ex-works costs	7.68	14.27	8.73	8.29		
Transport charges	3.87	6.99	3.83	3.87		
Total costs of delivered sales	11.55	21.26	12.56	12.16		
<i>Profit</i>	1.57	4.08	3.86	2.79		
<i>Add: Interest receivable</i>	0.17	0.24	0.19	0.19		
Total profit	1.74	4.32	4.05	2.98		
3. Total sales volumes (million bricks)	1,342.0	20.6	1,520.4	2,883.0		

*Includes the residual cost of transport (see paragraph 183).

(b) 1974

	<i>Commons</i> £'000	<i>Calculon</i> £'000	<i>Facings</i> £'000	<i>All bricks</i> £'000	<i>Blocks, pipes and bats</i> £'000	<i>All clay products</i> £'000
1. Total sales, costs and profit						
<i>Sales</i>						
Ex-works sales	11,456	274	12,798	24,528	1,456	25,984
Transport charges	4,994	115	4,255	9,364	184	9,548
Delivered sales	16,450	389	17,053	33,892	1,640	35,532
<i>Costs</i>						
Direct costs	4,926	110	5,211	10,247	928	11,175
Indirect costs*	6,403	103	5,440	11,946	766	12,712
Total ex-works costs	11,329	213	10,651	22,193	1,694	23,887
Transport charges	4,994	115	4,255	9,364	184	9,548
Total costs of delivered sales	16,323	328	14,906	31,557	1,878	33,435
<i>Profit/-loss</i>	127	61	2,147	2,335	-238	2,097
<i>Add: Interest receivable</i>	115	3	105	223	13	236
Total profit	242	64	2,252	2,558	-225	2,333
<i>Return on delivered sales</i>	1.5%	16.5%	13.2%	7.5%	13.7%	6.6%
	£	£	£	£		
2. £ per 1,000 bricks sold						
<i>Sales</i>						
Ex-works sales	10.42	19.57	13.66	11.96		
Transport charges	4.54	8.22	4.55	4.57		
Delivered sales	14.96	27.79	18.21	16.53		
<i>Costs</i>						
Direct costs	4.48	7.86	5.56	5.00		
Indirect costs*	5.82	7.35	5.81	5.83		
Total ex-works costs	10.30	15.21	11.37	10.83		
Transport charges	4.54	8.22	4.55	4.56		
Total costs of delivered sales	14.84	23.43	15.92	15.39		
<i>Profit</i>	0.12	4.36	2.29	1.14		
<i>Add: Interest receivable</i>	0.10	0.21	0.11	0.11		
Total profit	0.22	4.57	2.40	1.25		
3. Total sales volumes (million bricks)						
	1,099.4	14.0	936.7	2,050.1		

*Includes the residual cost of transport (see paragraph 183).

APPENDIX 9
(referred to in paragraphs 177 and 178)

LBC group sources and uses of funds: 1969 to 1974

(£'000)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1969 to 1974
<i>Sources</i>							
Profit before tax and loan stock interest	2,477	3,674	6,634	7,583	8,927	3,399	32,694
Deduct							
Loan stock interest						-729	-729
Tax paid	-2,407	-2,187	-1,419	-1,976	-2,776	-2,223	-12,988
Dividends paid	-1,178	-734	-1,005	-766	-1,391	-1,485	-6,559
Balance of profit/-loss	-1,108	753	4,210	4,841	4,760	-1,038	12,418
Add depreciation provisions	920	925	922	955	1,160	1,460	6,342
Internal cash flow	188	1,678	5,132	5,796	5,920	422	18,760
Other items	-45	-110	64				-91
Total sources	-233	1,568	5,196	5,796	5,920	422	18,669
<i>Uses</i>							
Changes in working capital							
Stocks	368	-539	269	383	1,219	2,387	4,087
Debtors less creditors	-523	438	909	1,772	-2,110	1,145	1,631
Total changes	-155	-101	1,178	2,155	-891	3,532	5,718
Fixed assets	1,101	355	3,531	2,919	5,463	2,244	15,613
Investments	-2,861		-180		1,853	291	-897
Goodwill arising on consolidation	25	55	646		350		1,076
Other items				-2		335	333
Together	-1,890	309	5,175	5,072	6,775	6,402	21,843
Movement in liquid funds	1,657	1,259	21	724	-855	-5,980	-3,174
Total uses	-233	1,568	5,196	5,796	5,920	422	18,669

Notes:

1. The total figures shown for 1974 are adjusted to exclude the effects on the balance sheet changes of the acquisition of Banbury Buildings Holdings Limited in May 1974.

2. The figure for investments in 1974 is the cash part of the consideration for the acquisition of Banbury Buildings Holdings Limited. The total consideration for the acquisition comprised:

	£'000
Book value of net assets acquired from Banbury	3,134
Acquisition expenses	176
Premium on acquisitions	3,622
Total consideration	6,932
This consideration was discharged by:	
Issue of 14 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock	6,641
Cash	291
Total, as above	6,932

APPENDIX 10
(referred to in paragraph 195)

**Selected hourly wage rates and earnings in the
building brick industry**

Table (a) Minimum hourly wage rates for certain manual occupations in brick manufacture (pence)

<i>Fletton (Agreements of the Joint Negotiating Committee for the Fletton Brick Industry)</i>							
	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>
	30.9.68	1.10.69	7.7.70	5.7.71	25.9.72	2.7.73	6.1.75*
General labourers	34.90	36.35	45.00	50.42	58.75	63.60	69.23
Pan feeders	36.36	37.91	46.94	52.60	61.29	66.24	72.87
Setters (in kiln chamber)	38.65	40.20	49.82	55.81	65.03	70.12	76.75
Dumper driver (unlicensed)	36.36	37.91	46.94	52.60	61.29	66.24	72.87
Forklift operators (up to 5,000 lbs)	37.92	39.47	48.86	54.74	63.78	68.83	75.46
Kiln burners on continuous shiftwork	45.21	47.17	57.51	66.74	77.73	87.38	96.33
<i>Non-fletton (Agreement of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries)</i>							
	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>
	9.11.68	27.12.69	3.4.71	1.4.72	28.10.72	7.11.73	9.11.74
Labourers	28.75	30.42	41.25	46.00	53.50	59.30	73.30
Panmen	29.69	31.36	42.19	46.94	54.44	60.24	74.24
Setters	30.63	32.30	43.13	47.88	55.38	61.18	75.18
Dumper drivers	29.90	31.57	42.40	47.15	54.65	60.45	74.45
Forklift operators (mechanically operated gripper fork)	30.31	31.98	42.81	47.56	55.06	60.86	74.86
Kiln burners on continuous shiftwork	36.50	44.17	46.88	52.00	59.50	65.30	82.90

*This agreement also provided for cost of living supplements amounting to £4.40 per week.

Table (b) Average hourly earnings for certain occupations in the building bricks industry for the week beginning 6 May 1974 (pence)

	<i>LBC</i>	<i>Non-fletton</i>	<i>Excess of LBC earnings over non-fletton earnings</i>
General labourers	77.3	81.1	- 4.7%
Kiln burners	121.9	100.6	+21.2%
Machine attendants on timework	81.5	82.5	- 1.2%
Forklift drivers on timework	99.5	81.6	+21.9%
Forklift drivers on piecework	151.2	145.3	+ 4.1%
H.G.V. drivers on timework	92.7	84.9	+ 9.2%
H.G.V. drivers on piecework	121.7	88.1	+38.1%

Notes to Tables (a) and (b):

1. The source of Table (a) is *Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work* (Department of Employment).
2. Table (b) is derived from a sample survey by Commission staff of 10 LBC works (including 1 transport depot) and 11 non-fletton works (including 1 transport depot).

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