

RESTORATION SPECIFICATION

to assist in the release of Condition 4 of Planning Approval Ref: 220546

27-32 Market Place

Proposed change of use of 27-28, 29-31 and 32 Market Place at first, second and third floors to provide 8 residential units, retention of flexible Class E and public house (Sui Generis use) uses at ground and basement floor.

Revision B

March 2025

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Scope of Work Repairs:

The general aim is that the proposed repairs will preserve the historic integrity of the building by ensuring that all materials and workmanship are compatible with the existing fabric wherever possible. Any traditional methods of repair shall be carried out following appropriate professional advice and subject to prior approval to ensure the most suitable techniques are adopted, and samples may be requested where necessary. Care and attention are to be exercised at all times when demolishing elements and structures, and all adjacent retained elements are to be made good on a like-for-like basis. All new works are to be carried out in accordance with the manufacturers written guidance.

- **Facing Brickwork/Painted Brickwork**
- **Render System**
- **Oak Beams/Timber Frame**
- **Timber Cladding/Soffits/Bargeboards**
- **Roof Tiles/Crested Ridge**
- **Flat Roof Covering**
- **Chimney Stack/Lead Finishings**
- **Rainwater Goods (SVP Vents/Ornamental Cast Iron Gutter to Eaves)**
- **Metal Cladding**

Refer to Drawings jw1077-470 – 474 for Material Locations

Appendix 01: Lime Based Repointing

Appendix 02: Lime Render With Hair

Appendix 03: Painting of External Timber

Appendix 04: Physical Samples (photos)/Data Sheets

Facing Brickwork/Painted Brickwork:

Location:

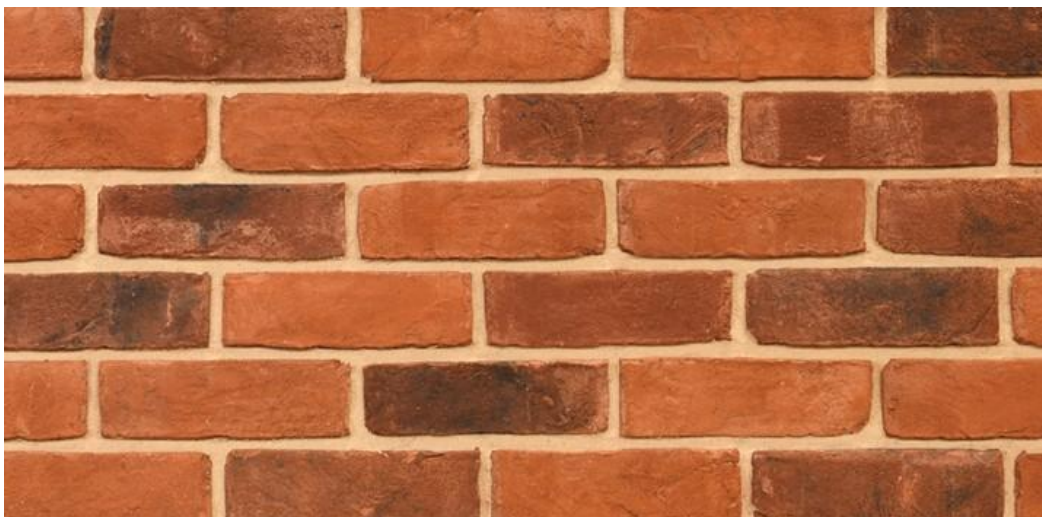
External wall facades (refer to photos below). There are no proposals for new brickwork sections, they are repairs with new bricks/reclaimed bricks from site in local areas of the building and keeping the works to match the existing character of the building envelope.



Works:

- Existing brickwork to be non-abrasively cleansed.
- Where brickwork is missing or beyond repair brick/s to be carefully removed and replaced with period brickwork of matching character, colour, texture, size, mortar mix and bonding (English's and Flemish's).
- Selected areas of the brickwork are painted, remove loose/clean and make good the surface and apply fully breathable masonry paint to match the existing condition and colour.
- Existing brickwork to be repointed to be undertaken using lime-based mortar to match existing where required (refer to Appendix 01).
- Pointing and brick trial panels to see which works best in the context. A discreet area should be selected for these to be done. Samples allow everyone involved to agree on the best approach before any work begins and can be left in place as standard that the actual work should meet.

- During demolition on site existing bricks to be retained and if possible, to be reused and located for the brickworks repair within this building envelope.
- Brick Manufacture: Imperial Bricks, Crowgreaves Farm, Stableford, Bridgnorth, Shropshire. WV15 5LT
- Telephone Number: 01746 330994
- Website: <https://www.imperialbricks.co.uk>
- Should any localized repair work be required the contractor is to seek advice for appropriate repairs.
- Proposed Brick Code: IMPERIAL107 (refer to photo below) is a handmade brick featuring orange shades, blended with soft browns and reds. Brick colour to be selected on site to match the location area of the existing wall to be approved with each different facades of the building.

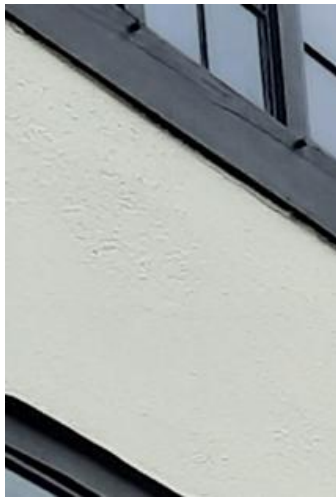


- Physical samples and data sheet information to be received for approval (refer Appendix 04).
- All materials and workmanships to be in-conjunction with manufactures written guidance.

Render System:

Location:

External wall facades (refer to photos below) There are various types/styles of render located throughout and there are no proposals for pebbledash works. They are repairs in local areas with a new render system of the building and keeping the works to match the existing character of the building envelope.



Works:

- Existing render to be non-abrasively cleansed.
- Where existing render system is damaged/lose beyond repair to be carefully removed and replaced with new render system of matching character, colour, texture, to the existing building (refer to Appendix 02).
- A discreet area should be selected for these to be done. Test patches allow everyone involved to agree on the best approach before any work begins and can be left in place as standard that the actual work should meet.
- Render System Manufacture: Lime Green Products Ltd, Coates Kilns, Stretton Road, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, TF13 6DG
- Telephone Number: 0800 538 5746
- Website: <https://www.lime-green.co.uk>
- Should any localized repair work be required the contractor is to seek advice for appropriate repairs.
- Proposed Render System: Lime Green Render on wood fibre board

- Colour: Tallow
- Finish: Stipple (refer to photo below)



- Physical samples and data sheet information to be received for approval. (refer Appendix 04).
- All materials and workmanships to be in-conjunction with manufactures written guidance.
- The existing rear extensions are proposed to be demolished to reveal the south wall of 29-31 Market Place. It is anticipated that the removal of the rear building will reveal the timber frame. It is proposed to use a render finish as per the render specification above.

Oak Beams/Timber Frame:

Location:

External wall facades (refer to photos below) There are various oak beams/timbers used throughout the existing façade. There are no proposals for new oak beam section. If localized repairs are required, new oak beams are to be inserted in local areas and keeping the works to match the existing character of the building envelope.



Works:

- Existing oak timbers to be non-abrasively cleansed.
- Where existing oak timbers repair to be carefully removed and replaced with new oak timbers of matching character, colour, texture, to the existing building.
- Missing timber frame elements including posts rails and bracing pieces to be replaced and scarfed in oak like for like.
- Where timber framing joints have become detached and or damaged from water ingress, infestation and rot to be made good, replaced like for like.
- Should any localized repair work be required the contractor is to seek advice for appropriate repairs.
- Carefully rub down prepare and redecorate surface with breather paint (refer to Appendix 03).
- Colour: Black to match existing.
- Finish: Breathable oil-based (linseed) paint with matt finish/finish to match existing.
- All materials and workmanships to be in-conjunction with manufactures written guidance.

Timber Cladding/Soffits/Bargeboards:

Location:

External wall facades (refer to photos below) There are small sections of existing timber boarding to the rear of 29-31 Market Place, should any localized repairs be required, timber is to fully match the existing. Timber to new dormer is to fully match the existing.

Timber cladding may be required to be locally removed to provide adequate waterproofing. In this area existing timber weatherboarding to be carefully removed and replaced. Any new sections required are to fully match the existing character of the building envelope.



Works:

- Existing timber boarding to be non-abrasively cleansed.
- Where existing timber boarding repair to be carefully removed and replaced with new section timber boarding of matching character, colour, texture, to the existing building.
- Where timber framing joints have become detached and or damaged from water ingress, infestation and rot to be made good, replaced like for like.
- Should any localized repair work be required the contractor is to seek advice for appropriate repairs.
- Carefully rub down prepare and redecorate surface to match existing (refer to Appendix 03).
- Colour: Black to match existing.
- Finish: Black matt finish/finish to match existing.

Roof Tiles/Crested Ridge:

Location:

All pitched roofs (refer to photos below) reclaimed plain clay to match existing character of the building envelope.



Works:

- Existing roof tiles and crested ridge to be non-abrasively cleansed.
- Where existing roof tiles and crested ridge damaged/missing/cracked tiles throughout to be carefully removed and replaced with reclaimed plain clay tiles of matching character, colour, texture, to the existing building.
- Existing plant growth around the building, and specifically within valleys, behind chimneys, and within the rainwater goods is to be removed, and any damage repaired.
- All roof tiles to be replaced shall be handmade sand-faced peg tiles with hogsback ridge tiles, and all salvageable existing peg tiles shall be reused to match existing.
- Any tile hanging replacements to be handmade sand-faced peg tiles of a lighter colour than the main roof, with no Winchester cut tiles.
- To be fixed in a traditional method to match existing materials and workmanship.



Flat Roofs Covering:

Location:

All flat roofs (refer to photo below).



Works:

- Existing flat roofs condition to be reviewed during renovation process and repaired or replaced where necessary. To match existing.
- Proposed Flat Roof Covering: Mastic Asphalt (Traditional Bituminous)
- Proven traditional material with excellent waterproofing.
- Can be finished with solar reflective paint or chippings for UV protection.
- Must be installed by accredited asphalt roofers (e.g., Mastic Asphalt Council members).
- Physical samples and data sheet information to be received for approval.
- All materials and workmanships to be in-conjunction with manufactures written guidance.

Chimney Stack/Lead Finishings:

Works:

- Existing plant growth around the building, and specifically within valleys, behind chimneys, and within the rainwater goods is to be removed, and any damage repaired.

- Condition of chimney stacks below roof line to be reviewed for damp penetration, and if present, new and or replacement lead flashings to be installed.
- Missing flashings below or above existing openings to be replaced with Code 4/5 lead flashings to match existing.

Rainwater Goods (SVP Vents/Ornamental Cast Iron Gutter to Eaves):

Works:

- All rainwater goods are to be repaired or replaced as necessary with materials and profiles to match existing. Where replacement is required, new gutters and downpipes shall be cast iron, to match the original profiles and dimensions wherever possible, and finished with a black linseed oil paint or traditional metal paint system to match existing.
- All fixings shall be traditional rise-and-fall brackets or other methods that avoid damage to the historic masonry. Existing cast iron components shall be retained and repaired where practical.
- Existing SVP vents to be reviewed in comparison to new internal layout, and all unnecessary roof vents to be removed, and replaced with tiles to match existing roof.

Metal Cladding:

Location:

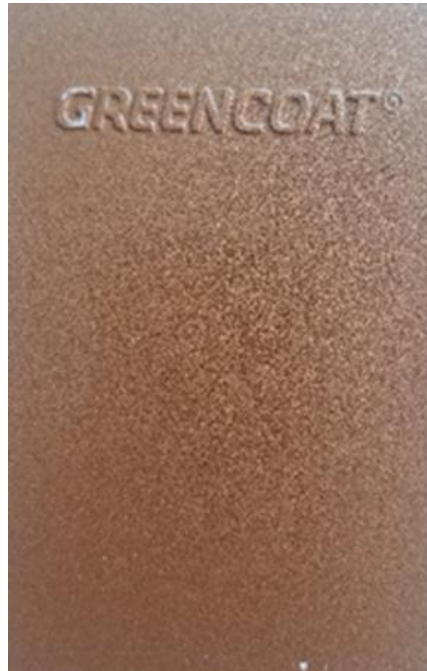
External window surrounds on the Ground Floor, to have cladding around the window openings, (below is the elevation, NOT TO SCALE).



Works:

- Existing areas to be non-abrasively cleansed.
- Make good to the existing structure elements to the building envelope as explained in scope of works.
- Should any localized repair work be required the contractor is to seek advice for appropriate repairs.
- Cladding System Manufacture: SSAB Swedish Steel Ltd, Narrowboat Way, Hurst Business Park, Brierley Hill, West Midlands, DY5 1UF
- Telephone Number: 01384 472300
- Website: <https://www.ssab.com/en-gb/brands-and-products/greencoat/products/plx>

- Proposed Cladding System: GreenCoat PLX Plural BT
- Colour: Metallic Copper
- Finish: Standing Seam
- Weathering: Grey Single Ply Membrane
- Fixing: Mechanical



- Physical samples and data sheet information to be received for approval.
- All materials and workmanships to be in-conjunction with manufactures written guidance.

Appendix 01: Lime Based Repointing

Background preparation: work from the top of the wall downwards. Remove loose or cracked mortar only, carefully and without damaging adjacent masonry, arises or welding joints. Form a neat recess of depth not less than 30mm or twice the thickness of the joint. When mortar beyond this depth is loose and friable and or cavaties are found seek instruction. Remove dust and loose debris and flush with clean water. Dampen joints to control suction as necessary.

Re-pointing: mix 1:25-3 (Natural Hydraulic Lime: SAND) by volume. Sand source to be good quality well graded washed sharp coarse sand particle size 3.35mm to 0.075mm. Finish joints flush approx. 1mm behind face of brickwork. Mortar to be carefullt tamped into the joint with a pointing iron and not trowelled. After initial setting and before fully dry, revisit area of pointing and carefully beat back with a stiff bristle chun brush until mortar is recessed by approx. 1mm. Do not smear masonry. Do not use NHL in wet or frosty weather or when imminent.

ALL WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT USING MATERIALS & WORKMANSHIP COMMENSURATE WITH THE NATURE OF THE JOB AND TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUILDING REGULATIONS REGULATION 7, BS 8000 AND ALL RELEVANT BRITISH / EUROPEAN STANDARDS & CODES OF PRACTICE, MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS & GUIDANCES AND BE FIT FOR PURPOSE

Appendix 02: Lime Render With Hair Specification

Background Preparation: follow good working practices, ensure that the background is thoroughly clean. If the background is saturated check externally for cracks or other causes of water penetration. Causes of damp should be remedied and cracks should be cleaned out, (packed with low fire clay tiles or slate if necessary) and sealed with an NHL pointing mortar. Keying: Joints should be raked back (normally 10mm) to provide a key for the under coat.

Suction Control: apply sufficient water to reduce excessive suction, especially on bricks and porous stone. On many occasions this is done the day before, if necessary several times with the last damping just before application starts. Apply water starting at the top of the structure. Old bricks require more water than new ones. The top of the structure will dry out before the bottom. (In base coats this means that scouring back and keying of the lower section might have to be done later than the upper section. Always dampen down before applying subsequent coats)

Dubbing out: on defaced surfaces or in areas with a large amount of damaged joints it might be necessary to apply a dubbing out coat (using a 3-4mm down well graded aggregate) to provide a relatively level surface. In most cases this will be sufficient and joints or holes will not have to be filled with rubble unless quite deep. When a dubbing out coat is used let it set sufficiently before keying it. The most efficient way to apply a dubbing coat is by harling. The strength should, as always, be compatible with the type of background but a moderately hydraulic lime mix, of one part NHL 3.5 to two parts grit sand is recommended in this case. Apply base coat or scratch coat after approx. 34 days (more if very deep recesses have been filled)

Undercoat/Scratch Coat: to be applied 3-4 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of the daubing out. The under coat is to consist of one part fat lime to two and a half parts grit sand, (this mix should have stood for at least two weeks and the putty used must be at least 3 months old). Just before the mortar is ready for application horse, goat, cow or yak hair should be added to the mix approx. 0.5 kg per 100 litres. Thickness can vary according to the overall thickness required but it is normally between 10 and 12 mm. It must not be applied over 15 mm thick. If this is required it should be done as an extra coat (two intermediate coats) each not above 12 mm. The thicker the intermediate coats the longer the waiting time before each application. Provide a criss cross key, creating 25-35 mm diamonds, with a pointed but blunt wooden lath. Where different materials meet, and where there are timber lintels and other changes in the background material it is necessary to fix timber laths on counter laths. 2 of 3

Float Coat: to be applied 4-5 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of the scratch coat. Its strength should be less than the previous coat. This second undercoat should consist of one part fat lime to 2 ½ parts well graded sand, (this mix should have stood for at least two weeks and the putty used must be at least 3 months old). Just before the mortar is ready for application goat hair should be added to the mix approx. 0.5 kg per 100 litres. The thickness should be kept between 9 and 11 mm. On walls screeds should be laid out to ensure a level surface is achieved. Alternatively to achieve a uniform and level surface fix vertical timber battens on the wall at 2-2.5 m. interval. If the wall is uneven use spacers and check that battens are straight with a plumb level. Screed off excess mortar between battens with a wooden straightedge spanning between the battens. When battens are taken down, fill in strips with the same mortar. Scour back and key with a devil float after initial setting. Check for shrinkage during the first 2 days and, if necessary, lightly dampen the relevant area, scour back and re-key. Do not apply a finishing coat for 4-5 days, until undercoat is adequately firm and any small amounts of shrinkage are complete. This is especially critical on timber lathed ceilings.

Finishing Coat: Use a well matured, un-haired mix of one part sieved lime putty to one part fine silica sand for a fine internal finish and for an external finish use one part lime putty to two parts of a good quality building sand and provide a sponge finish. This top coat can be applied in two thin coats immediately after each other.

Appendix 03: Painting of External Timber

Breathability/Microporosity/Vapour Permeability: The paint system should allow moisture (vapour) to diffuse/escape, rather than trapping moisture behind or within the wood. Many failures in historic buildings come from impermeable coatings leading to trapped moisture, blistering, and accelerated decay. Historic England Building Conservation Building Conservation

Flexibility & Durability: The coating system needs to accommodate small movements in the timber (expansion/contraction, seasonal variation) without cracking or delaminating prematurely. Building Conservation

Good surface preparation & repair before painting: Any decayed wood must be repaired, removed or patched first. Incomplete or poor repairs will undermine any paint coat. Sanding, filling, patching must be done sensitively. Historic England National Park Service

Respect historic layers & avoid over-aggressive stripping: If there are existing layers of paint, consider whether to retain them. Harsh removal down to bare timber can harm the surface and destroy historical evidence. (This is particularly relevant in historic/listed contexts.) Building Conservation National Park Service Historic England

Maintenance regime & inspection: Even the best coating will eventually weather. The specification should include regular inspection, cleaning, touch-ups and repainting intervals. Department for Communities Building Conservation

Sample panels & trial areas: Before full application, specify a trial patch to test adhesion, appearance, weathering, colour etc., particularly under local exposure. Many conservation specifications require this. Department for Communities Historic England

Use historically appropriate/compatible coatings: Use paint systems known to perform well on historic timber (e.g. linseed-oil based, microporous modern coatings) and avoid incompatible, highly impermeable modern paints (hard "gloss plastics", heavy film builders) when possible. Building Conservation SPAB Historic England

Typical Specification Components: What to Include: Here is a breakdown of what a robust specification for external timber framing might include, clause by clause:

Section What to Specify/What to Check

Scope/Surfaces Describe exactly which timbers (exposed framing, panels, soffits, edges, sills, returns) and all faces (even hidden or underside) must be painted. Ensure edges, end grain, mitres, rebates are included.

Existing Conditions & Survey State that a survey should identify rot, decay, insect attack, historic paint layers, moisture sources. The specification should require any repairs or replacement of timber before painting.

Removal/Preparation - Cleaning (soft wash, detergent, mild solvent if needed)

- Gentle mechanical preparation (hand-sanding, scraping)
- Removal of flaking/loose coating
- Patching/consolidating decayed areas (with matching timber or repair resin, only where reasonable)
- Taping/masking adjacent surfaces
- Drying: ensure timber moisture content is acceptably low (specify a limit, e.g. < 15% or as recommended by paint manufacturer)

Priming/Undercoat If using a multi-coat system, specify a primer or sealer coat compatible with both substrate and topcoats. The primer should also be breathable/microporous.

Intermediate/Build Coats Number of coats (often 2 full topcoats plus primer), film thickness (wet & dry), layers direction (e.g. alternate directions for better coverage), sanding between coats (if required).

Topcoat/Finish Coat A breathable, flexible, durable finish. Specify sheen level (e.g. satin, eggshell, semi-gloss) that is suitable for exposure. The pigment type (lightfast, non-fading) may also be required.

Colour & Matching Specify colour(s) (with historic reference or sample match) and allowance for slight variation. If matching existing historic scheme, specify how to sample/measure.

Edge/Clamping/Endgrain Treatment Emphasize extra protection (possible oil soak, extra coats) for end grain, cut edges, mitres, details.

Application Conditions Specify acceptable ambient temperatures, humidity, daylight hours, no application during rain or frost, wind limitations etc.

Curing/Protection After application, protection from rain, high humidity, mechanical damage, bird droppings etc until full cure.

Maintenance & Recoating Schedule Inspection intervals, cleaning, prompt touch-up of damage, full repainting cycles. Include patch areas in specification (e.g. touch up as necessary).

Quality Assurance/Mock-up/Sample Panel Require a sample area (mock-up) for approval before full works. Inspect adhesion, coverage, weathering over months.

Subcontractor/Specialist Requirements If project is in a conservation/listed context, require contractors with experience in historic/conservation painting. Possibly require oversight by conservation architect or building surveyor.

Health & Safety/Lead Paint Handling If existing layers may contain lead, specify safe handling, testing, regulation compliance.

Warranty/Guarantee If applicable, specify expected lifespan, defects liability period etc.

Example Coating Types & Options (for Historic Timber): Here are coating types commonly accepted (or used) in conservation/heritage practice, along with pros/cons and caveats:

Coating Type	Description/Notes	Advantages	Risks/Limitations
Linseed-oil based historic paint/pure/traditional formula	Traditional "oil paints" based on raw or boiled linseed oil plus pigment, often with no or minimal synthetic additives. Very compatible with historic timber; good breathability; historically correct in many cases. Slower drying; may require more maintenance; variable performance depending on formulation. Purity and quality matter. Historic England apti.org Edward Bulmer Natural Paint		
Modern microporous/"traditional" wood paints	Modern formulations designed to mimic traditional behaviour (allow vapour diffusion) but offer more durability. Easier to handle, more stable, reduced maintenance, but still "breathable". Must check actual performance (some "breathable" claims are overstated). Ensure compatibility with primer /existing layers. Historic England		
Waterborne acrylic/microporous acrylic coatings	Water-based modern coatings with good UV resistance. Fast drying; good for overcoating; lower VOCs. Some may lack flexibility or become impermeable over time—care needed. Best used only when manufacturer demonstrates suitability for conservation contexts. Building Conservation		
Hybrid/Alkyd-modified/low-VOC alternatives	Some modern paints blend oil/alkyd and waterborne properties. Improved performance vs straight linseed. Risk of incompatibility with earlier layers, or issues with vapour permeability. Must be carefully vetted.		

Special Considerations for External Timber Framing (Exposed Structural Timbers):

For exposed framing, as opposed to, say, windows or doors, additional challenges arise:

- Very high exposure to weather, UV, rain, wind-driven moisture.
- Tiny splits, checks, end grain exposure are vulnerable.
- Timber movement (shrinkage, swelling) is more significant.
- Joints, overlapping, water shedding, drip edges must be carefully detailed.
- Shadow lines, drip grooves, flashings, and cavities should be protected.

Thus, the specification should emphasise:

- Extra coats or primer treatment on all edges and complex joints.

- Drip edges, flashing, sacrificial timber design, and water control preceding painting.
- Allow for “weeping” (if moisture intrudes) and avoid trapping water.

Specification Clause for External Timber Framing

External Timber Framing — Paint System Specification

1. Preparation & Repairs

- a. Survey timbers; remove decayed areas and replace or repair using matching species or approved resin repair.
- b. Clean surfaces with non-ionic detergent and water; rinse thoroughly.
- c. Carefully remove loose, flaking paint by hand-sanding or scraping (no aggressive blasting). Feather edges.
- d. Sand surfaces lightly (e.g. P120–P180 grit) to provide key, blowing off dust.
- e. Apply fixatives or consolidants where necessary (as approved).
- f. Ensure timber moisture content $\leq 15\%$ prior to painting (or as manufacturer's requirement).

2. Primer/Sealer Coat

- a. Apply one coat of breathable primer compatible with finish system, over all surfaces, including end grain and edges.

3. Intermediate/Build Coats

- a. Apply two further coats of mid-coat paint, ensuring full coverage, alternating direction, lightly sanding between coats if required.

4. Topcoat/Finish Coat

- a. Apply one final coat (or two if necessary) of breathable finish paint to achieve correct film thickness and aesthetic.
- b. Sheen: Satin/semi-gloss (as historically appropriate)

5. Edge/Mitre Details

- a. On end grain, cut edges, mitres, and rebates, apply an extra “tie-in” coat.
- b. All edges to receive full coating wrap, ensuring no raw wood remains.

6. Application Conditions

- a. Ambient temperature between 8–25 °C; relative humidity $\leq 80\%$; not in direct rain or frost.

b. No application if rain is expected within 24h or surface is wet.

7. Sample Panel/Mock-up

a. Prepare a 1 m × 1 m mock-up area. After 3 months outdoor exposure, inspect for defects, adhesion, weathering. Only after approval should full works proceed.

8. Maintenance & Repainting

a. Inspect annually; clean gently.

b. Touch-up any damage immediately.

c. Full repaint cycle every 8–12 years (or earlier if wear demands)

9. Health, Safety & Lead

a. Test existing paint for lead; if present, use licensed lead-safe methods for removal or overcoating.

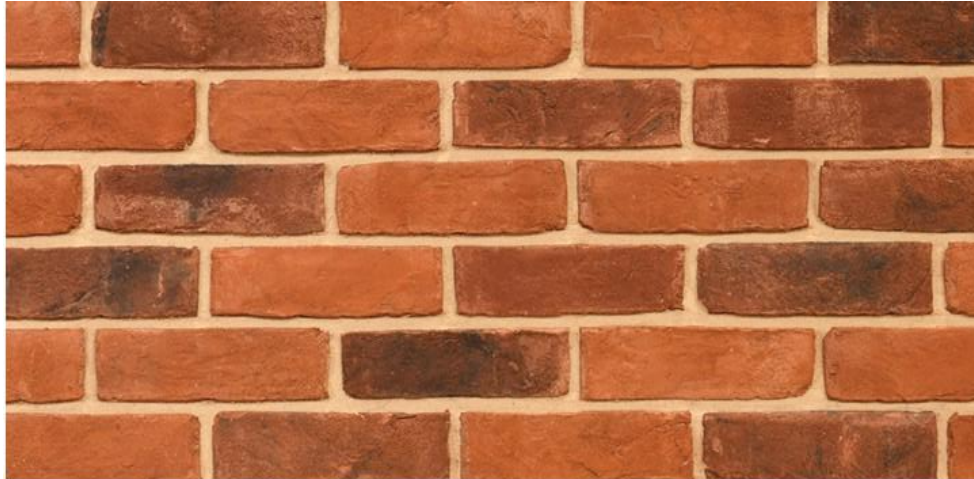
b. Use appropriate PPE, dust control, waste disposal etc.

Caveats, Legislative/Approval & Practical Issues:

- In a listed building or conservation area, any change to external appearance (including paint colour or finish) may require consent. Historic England or local conservation officers may impose conditions. Historic England
- The specification should refer to the paint manufacturer's technical datasheets and compatibility statements.
- Some historic coatings contain lead; modern law restricts lead paint use, so handling existing layers may require special procedures. Department for Communities
- Some "heritage or breathable" paints marketed for historic buildings may overstate their performance. Always check technical performance (vapour permeability, flexibility, adhesion) not just marketing claims. Historic England
- Environmental conditions (site exposure, wind, salt in coastal locations) will heavily influence the lifespan of coatings; local adjustments may be needed.
- Recordkeeping: record substrate conditions, paint layers, batch numbers, application conditions, mock-ups, photographic records.

Appendix 04: Physical Samples (photos)/Data Sheets

- Brick Manufacture: Imperial Bricks



IMPERIAL107

PRODUCT CODE	IMPERIAL107/65 IMPERIAL107/68 IMPERIAL107/73
BRICK TYPE	Through colour clay handmade brick.
SPECIFICATION	Manufactured to BS EN 771-1
SIZE	65 x 215 x 102.5mm 68 x 230 x 110mm 73 x 215 x 102.5mm
DIMENSIONAL TOLERANCE	T1
RANGE	R1
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	Mean – 79.1 N/MM ²
WATER ABSORPTION	Mean – 9%
SOLUBLE SALT CLASSIFICATION	S2
DURABILITY	F2
PACKAGING	Shrink wrapped on wooden pallets in packs of 650 (65 x 215mm) 525 (68 x 228mm) 600 (73 x 215mm)
PACK SIZE: L X W X H	1100 x 1100 x 1100mm Approx.
PACK WEIGHT	1.5 Tonnes Approx.
USAGE	Always mix from several packs, working vertically down the blades, not horizontally across the tops of the packs.
PERFORMANCE	The recommendations of good practice made in the relevant British Standards regarding design and workmanship must be fully observed. Liability cannot be accepted for the performance of the product if used outside our recommendations. Guidance on the use of these bricks in specific situations is readily available from us.
DOP COMMON ROOT REF CODE	CAT 45 – TH – 2020

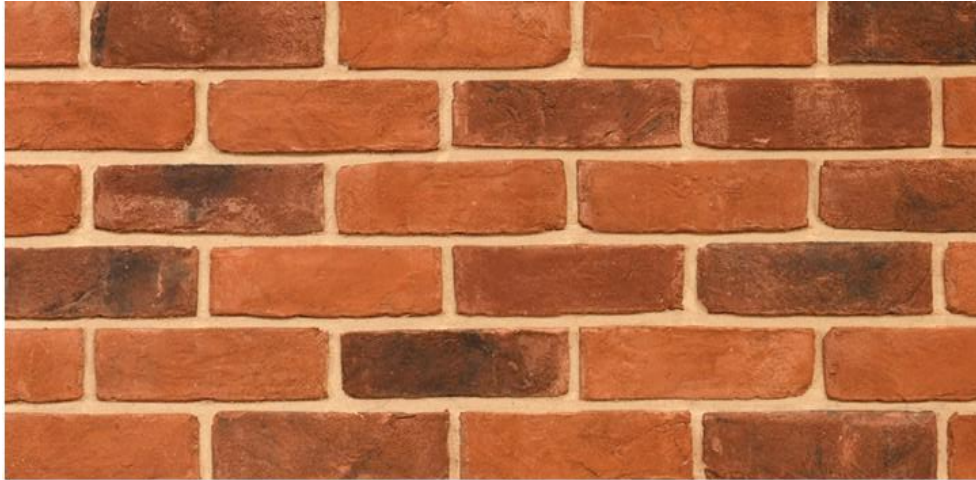


For more information on products, services, advice and technical guidelines please contact our Sales Team.

01746 330994
sales@imperialbricks.co.uk
www.imperialbricks.co.uk

Individual bricks may vary dimensionally; this is a natural characteristic of fired clay bricks and is catered for in BS EN 771-1.
Technical data correct at time of issue. Always order samples before purchasing and follow good site practice guidelines.





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RANGE	R1
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	Mean – 79.1 N/MM ²
WATER ABSORPTION	Mean – 9%
SOLUBLE SALT CLASSIFICATION	S2
DURABILITY	F2
PACKAGING	Shrink wrapped on wooden pallets in packs of 650 (65 x 215mm) 525 (68 x 228mm) 600 (73 x 215mm)
PACK SIZE: L X W X H	1100 x 1100 x 1100mm Approx.
PACK WEIGHT	1.5 Tonnes Approx.
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VERISIO

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- Render System Manufacture: Lime Green Products Ltd



- Cladding System Manufacture: SSAB Swedish Steel Ltd

