IBSTOCK

INTHIS ISSUE

Brickwork Bonds



Recessed & Projecting Brickwork



Underslung™ Soffits



design NOVEMBER 2015

BRINGING BRICKWORK TO LIFE

For centuries, brick has provided the traditional cladding for the UK's buildings.

Economical, enduring and available with an almost limitless range of colours, textures and sizes, it has inspired generations of architects, adding unique style that characterises buildings, and sits them comfortably within a range of different environments.

As style has changed, so brick has always been there leading the way, whether it be with eye-catching glazed finishes, linear styles or new formats.

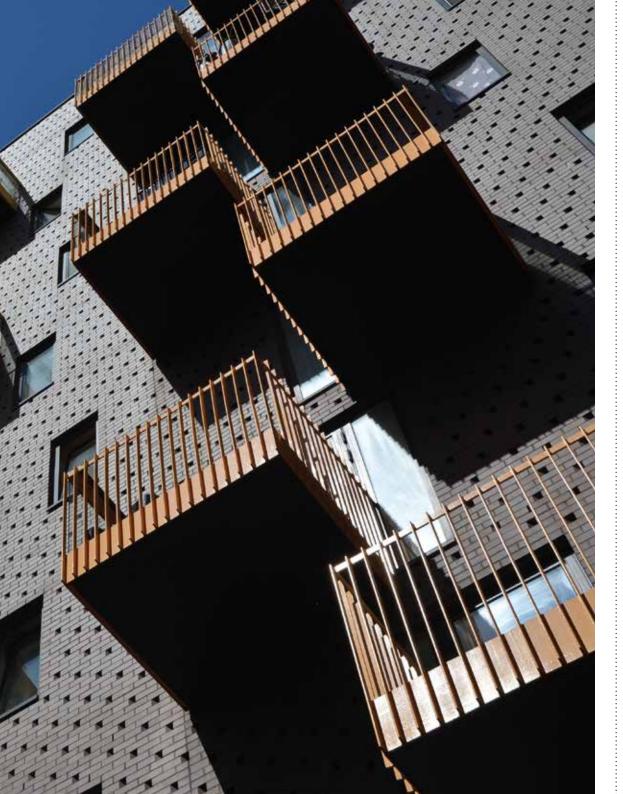
Today, our technical and design experts are working closely with architects across the UK to experiment with textures and bonds, using exciting new brickwork techniques to add style to a diverse range of buildings, from individual homes to hospitals and large public and statement buildings.

In this issue, we take you behind the scenes of just some of these buildings, to show you how these new modern visuals are being created.

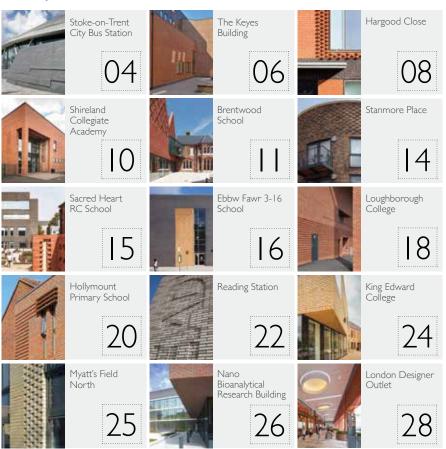
THE BATH HOUSE, BARKING CENTRAL

By introducing a single cant to every fourth brick in each course, architects, Allford Hall Monaghan Morris, have created a dynamic façade that constantly changes with the light and the angle of view





PROJECTS



FEATURES

Brick Awards 2015

SHORTLISTED PROJECTS

30

Front Cover Image: Brentwood School, Essex

Back Cover Image: Housing, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire

BRICKWORK BONDS

Architects are continually experimenting with different bonding patterns, and combinations of bonds, to create distinctive designs in brickwork. These projects demonstrate how bonding patterns old and new can add style and individuality to modern building design.

Stoke-on-Trent City Centre Bus Station, Hanley

A range of bonding techniques are employed to reinforce the unique style of this ultra-modern design.



Dark Grey Glazed bricks are laid stack bonded for a modern visual effect.

The defining detail of this unique structure is a dramatic curved aluminium-clad roof that wraps around its perimeter, enclosing the glazed pedestrian concourse, and providing a total of 22 bus stands – the maximum possible on the site. Sweeping around the site's edge to create a wave-like form, the roof is lifted on a steel frame above a brick-clad plinth, rising and falling to reflect the internal use.

To represent the former coal seams and indigenous materials which are central to Hanley's recent history, the architects chose to contrast limestone flooring with Staffordshire Slate Blue and Dark Grey Glazed bricks, laying them in a variety of bonding patterns, including large areas of stack bonding to give the brickwork a modern visual, and then breaking up the mass with a relief pattern of protruding and recessed courses.

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TECHNICAL NOTE: STACK BONDING

As there is no overlap between adjacent bricks, stack bonding reduces the brickwork's resistance to lateral loads. It is therefore normal to include some form of reinforcement to increase integrity and loading strength.

Bed-joint reinforcement, using welded stainless steel ladder-form provides reinforcement towards the surface of the brickwork leaf, where it is most effective.

In cavity walls, the reinforcement is typically laid in the mortar joints at 225mm vertical centres. Oval or flat section wire is preferred to accommodate the cavity wall ties which are usually at the same spacing/locations as for normal brickwork.

Consideration should be given to the colour and texture of the brick chosen. Distinctive textures can affect the appearance of the bond pattern, and are generally avoided for this type of bond. It is also generally recommended to use a contrasting mortar (which may be recessed, depending on exposure rating) to maximise the aesthetic appearance of the bond.

It is important when stack bonding to select bricks of consistent size and form - it is therefore recommended that this is discussed with the manufacturer in advance.

This bond requires extra care by bricklayers, who will need to take care when setting out and checking joint and vertical face alignment, particularly if soldier courses are used.



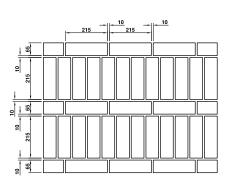
The Keyes Building, King's School, Worcester

A modern twist on historic brickwork design.









'Saxon' bond - typical elevation

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www.associated-architects.co.uk

'Corner Soldier' bricks
faced on two sides
(shown hatched) NBS: F10/11
For reference, Boathouse mortar
was 3 parts red building sand 2 part Severn
ball mill grit sand supplied by Radbournes
in Hereford and 1 part hydraulic lime from
Traditional Lime Company in Cheltenham.

In the shadow of Worcester's medieval Cathedral, King's new sports and performing arts building links together a number of the school's existing historic buildings, taking its key design features from the adjacent Royal Worcester Porcelain Works.

To reinforce the classic nature of this building, John Christophers of Associated Architects developed a completely new bond pattern. Referred to as 'Saxon Bond', it comprises a regular pattern of soldier and stretcher bricks repeated at alternate courses throughout the building. To achieve a continuous bond pattern above window and door openings lbstock Kevington precast lintels, faced with matching Leicester Multi Yellow bricks, were used throughout — helping to reinforce the building's unique historical aesthetic.

Achieving the new bond required exceptional skill from bricklayers, who had to attain perfect vertical and horizontal alignment of each brick whilst constantly adapting scaffolding to the changing levels.



Hargood Close, Essex

Textured brickwork panels give rhythm, scale and expression.

Architects, Proctor and Matthews, have used panels of highly textured brickwork to reinforce a domestic, non-institutional feel to this mainstream housing development.

Providing rhythm, scale and expression to reduce the mass of the terraces, the panels are formed by use of a projecting bond on some elevations, whilst on the upper level framed, half-brick thick recessed panels in modified honeycomb bond have been adopted to provide the required levels of ventilation and allow natural dappled light into the cloisters.



Proctor & Matthews +44(0)20 7378 6695

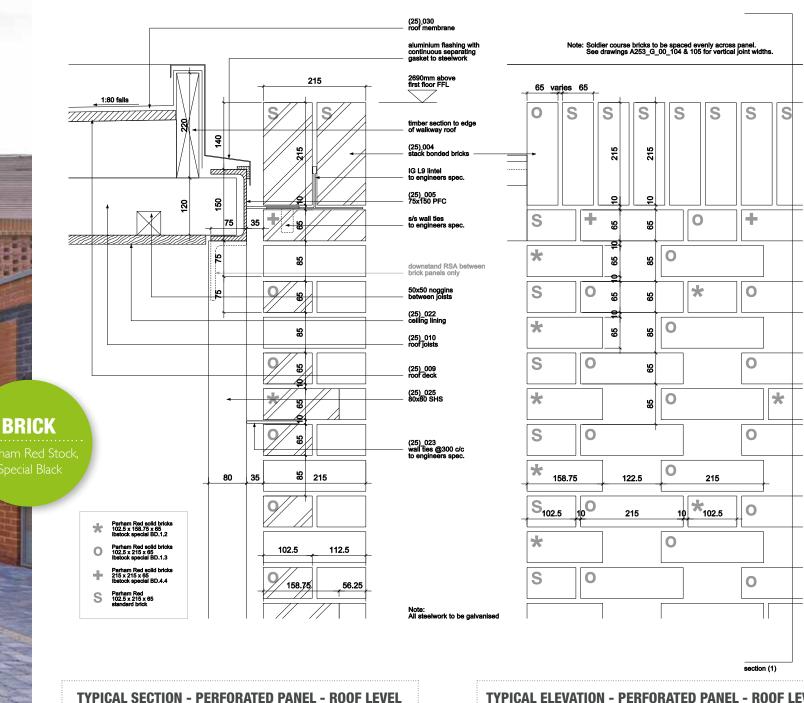
www.proctorandmatthews.com

As both sides of the wall panel are exposed to view, solid bricks were chosen and specially hand selected by Ibstock to provide a fair-faced finish to both the corridor wall and external face. TECHNICAL NOTE:

FINISHING HONEYCOMB BOND

Ideally, bricks should be faced and finished on central exposed areas of top and bottom beds.







Shireland Collegiate Academy, Smethwick

The new performing arts and sports centre at the historic Smethwick-based Academy is conceived as a simple rectilinear box design, finished in red brick to unify and complete the red brick campus.

To break up the mass of the building and introduce a modern twist to the traditional design, recessed texture panels have been created below window areas using alternate recessed and projecting courses.

Panels give regularity and form, visually adding height and creating brick columns to each side of the windows, giving the building a more robust and solid feel.



TECHNICAL NOTE: EXTENT OF PROJECTION

Any deviation from a full 102mm width outer skin fully bedded on mortar places more emphasis on the building's weather resisting architectural features. Local exposure to wind driven rain, orientation and local topography should also be assessed.

Minimal recesses or projections up to 10mm may be acceptable depending on the brick type and exposure of the site. Mortar fillets protecting projecting features should be formed at the time of laying. Allowing normal bricks with frogs or perforations to project may compromise the durability of surfaces not normally intended for exposure.

Please consult your local Design Advisor for specific guidance.

RECESSED AND PROJECTING BRICKWORK

There is nothing new about recessing and projecting brickwork to create interesting design effects. However, unique modern effects are now being achieved using these techniques, often in conjunction with cut and turnec bricks to create unique patterns and textures that break up the brickwork mass.

Brentwood School, Essex

Two new buildings were combined with an existing remodelled Victorian Vicarage to create this sixth form centre and school hall, in a style sympathetic to the original school design.

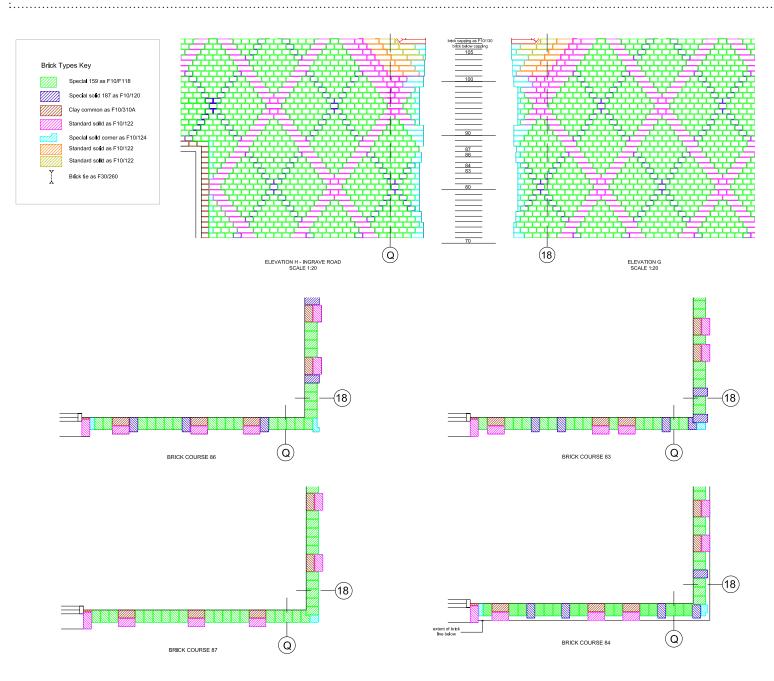
The architect has used a combination of recessed and contrasting brickwork to recreate the diaper pattern of the original building in a modern idiom, going to exceptional lengths to enrich the design with contrasting detail at different levels and in different forms.

To the upper classroom walls, red bricks have been used in relief on a diagonal grid, to create a 'lacey' diaper pattern without recourse to the traditional blues, whilst to the assembly hall, contrasting headers in English bond also induce a diaper-type pattern on the contrasting plinth of Bevern Dark Multi brickwork. Below, a more traditional execution of the diaper pattern has been formed using a combination of red headers and stretchers over 3 courses. To complete this unique canvas, the pattern has also been incorporated into areas of honeycomb brickwork which ventilate the lower corridors.

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Brentwood School, Essex



TECHNICAL NOTE: PROJECTING & RECESSED BRICKWORK

When planning projecting or recessed brickwork, it is important to take into account any impact this may have on rain penetration performance of the brickwork.

Issues such as the exposure zone and the location and orientation of the building must be considered, as well as the degree of projection planned and the type of brick used.

The type of mortar joint used will also have an impact on rain penetration, and it may be advisable to adopt a joint style with a projecting fillet to shed water away from the brickwork surface.

Perforations are not intended to be exposed. Where significant projection is planned, it will be advisable to speak to your local lbstock design advisor, who may suggest the use of solid bricks for this application. British Standard BS 8104:1992 - Code of practice for assessing exposure of walls to wind-driven rain, is a useful reference when considering the use of projecting or recessed brickwork.

Stanmore Place, Harrow

This landmark development of private tenure flats by St Edward Homes, part of the Berkeley Group, is characterised throughout by modern and striking architecture.

For this prominent corner plot, Architects, GRID, created a unique look using a pattern of projecting brickwork at the upper level.

Using a regular pattern of projecting stretchers on the radius, GRID has created an unusual texture to enhance the already exciting visual created by the rich contrasting tones of the Millhouse Blend brickwork.



A waterstruck brick, Millhouse Blend is manufactured in solid form without frogs, and is thus an ideal choice for use in projecting applications.

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BRICK

Millhouse
Blend





Sacred Heart RC School, Camberwell

Vertical zip-like features break the façade into bays, similar in scale and proportion to the adjacent Georgian terrace.

Architects, Cottrell and Vermeulen, have coupled different colours of brick with a recessed pattern to differentiate elements of the building and create a series of bays which help to sit the building alongside an adjacent terrace.

To create the bays, the street façade is articulated by a series of vertical zip-like features, achieved by recessing alternate vertical bands of single and two brick units on each course - a detail inspired by the ragged-edged terminations used on 19th century board schools as a key for any future expansion.



The theme has been continued in perimeter walls to rear of main building.

TECHNICAL NOTE: BRICK CHOICE

Where bricks project, as in the zip-like feature, solid faced on bed special bricks – BD 1.3, should be specified to resist the UK climatic conditions.

Allowing normal bricks with frogs or perforations to project may compromise the durability of surfaces not normally intended for exposure.

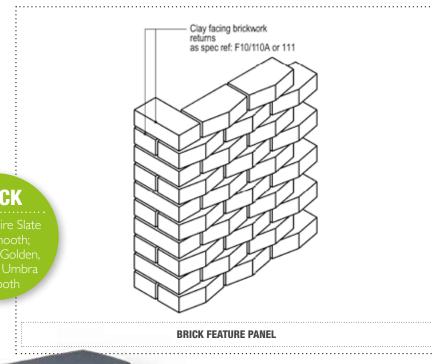
Please consult your local Design Advisor for specific guidance.

Ebbw Fawr 3-16 School, Ebbw Vale

With brick making up 75% of the overall façade for this modern school building at the heart of the former Ebbw Vale steelworks redevelopment scheme, architects BDP worked with Ibstock to explore different methods of adding texture and relief to the large brickwork expanses.

The solution was to create panels and details of shadow-forming lbstock Umbra Sawtooth that not only contrast the plain brickwork, but alter the appearance of the building throughout the day, as the light changes.

Umbra Sawtooth bricks were used individually and in panels to create a range of different detailing.

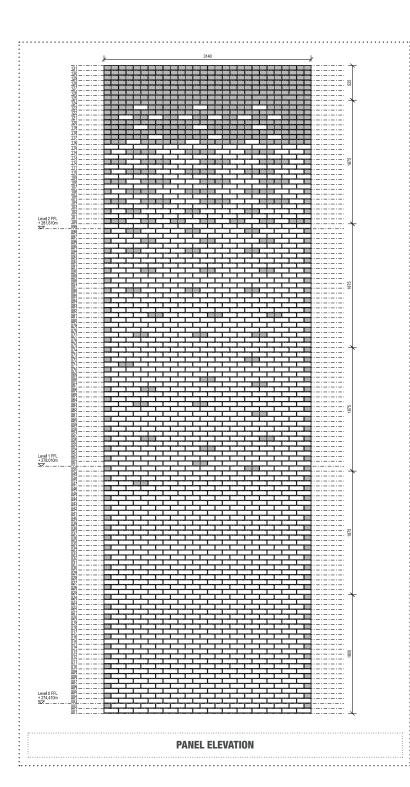


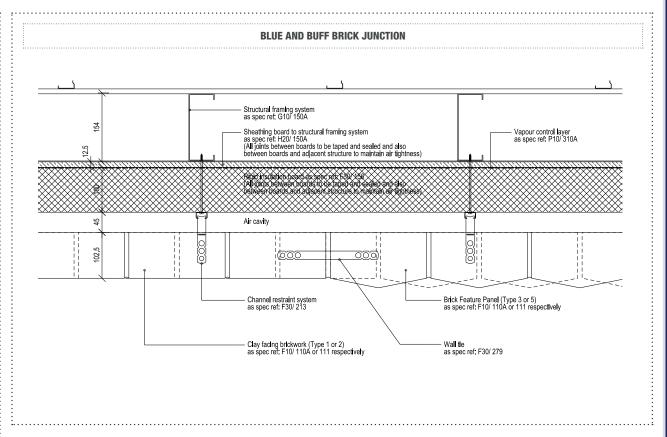
BRICK

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Shadow-forming Umbra bricks, whilst simple in concept, can be used in a random or continuous pattern to





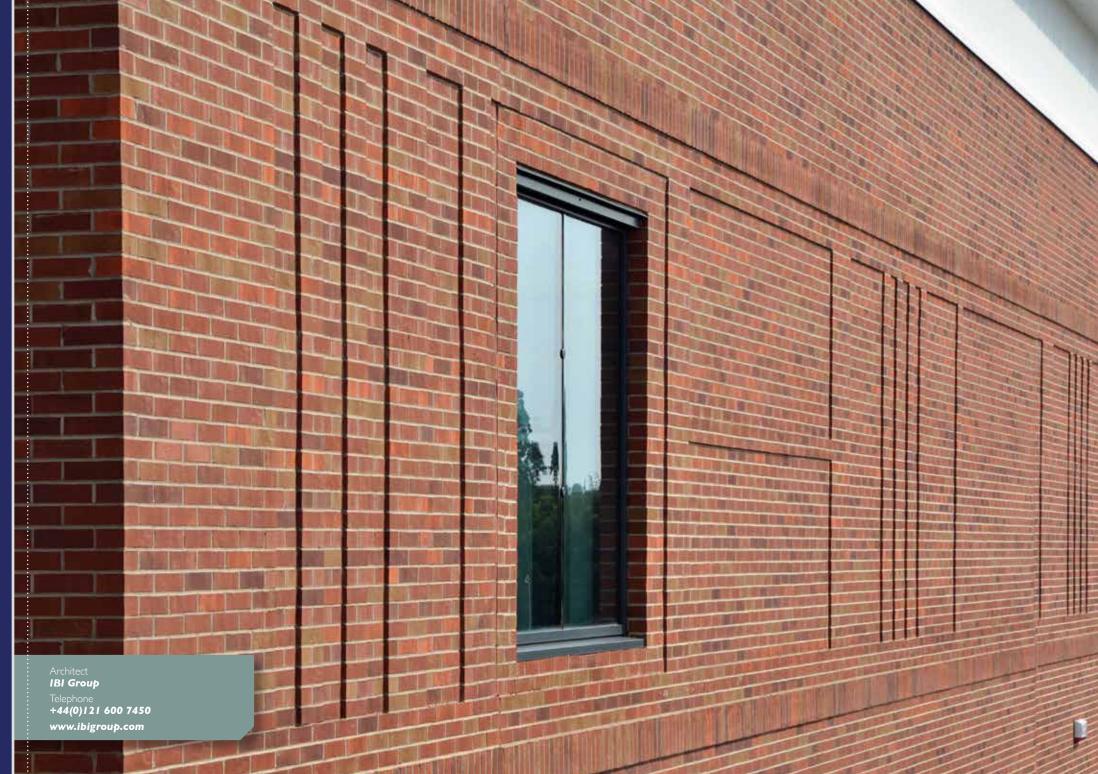
technical note:

ACCOMMODATING DIFFERENTIAL MOVEMENT

Where two different buff and blue bricks meet, it is normal practice to include a movement joint to accommodate differential movement between the two brick types.

Because a vertical movement joint here would have to be continued into the blue bricks above, thus creating a distracting vertical line, the architects skilfully chose to bond the two differing brick types together using ties at 225mm vertical centres.

Stainless steel bed joint reinforcement 1200mm long set centrally on the joint could equally have be used at 225mm vertical centres to tie the two differing brick types together and avoid differential movement at the vertical interface.



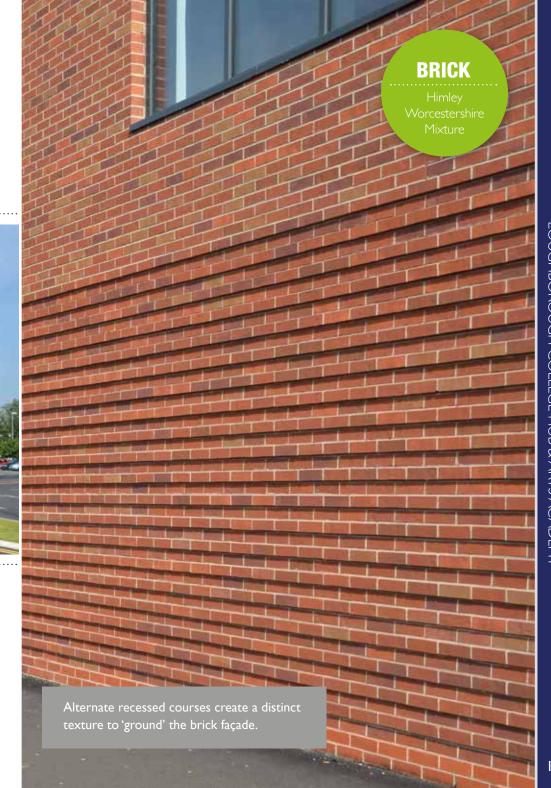
Loughborough College Hub & Arts Academy, Loughborough

Providing a new frontage and entrance for the College, this new building also provides an Arts Academy, complete with studios and a 200-seat theatre.



In keeping with the creative theme, architects IBI Group have designed a uniquely visual and colourful building that leads into the wider campus via a landscaped courtyard.

To relieve the mass, the lower section of the imposing brick façade is formed as a highly patterned 'plinth', which utilises rustication (recessed alternate courses) to ground the building. To the courtyard elevation, recessed panels of brickwork between continuous projecting soldier courses frame the windows, and create feature panels to emphasize the horizontal focus. These have been manufactured offsite as Fastwall™ panels, helping to speed construction and minimise construction waste.



Hollymount Primary School, Wimbledon

The new 2-storey extension to existing teaching accommodation responds to the red brick of the original building whilst incorporating a range of imaginative brickwork details that enliven the façade, portraying a young, modern look in keeping with the school's forward looking image.



To the upper level, a bank of projecting stretcher courses suggests linearity, while a contrasting panel of vertical bond immediately adjacent to a double height panel of honeycomb bond gives presence to the gallery space connecting the two buildings.

Projecting cills combine with a horizontal panel of vertical bond brickwork to accentuate and elongate a feature horizontal window, helping to ease the transition from traditional stretcher brickwork to vertical timber cladding on the upper storey.

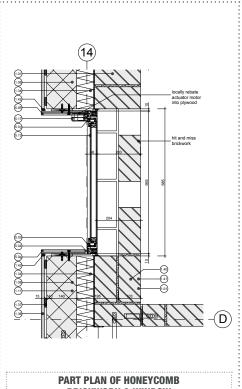
Architect

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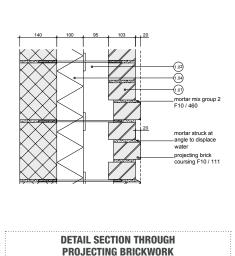
www.haverstock.com

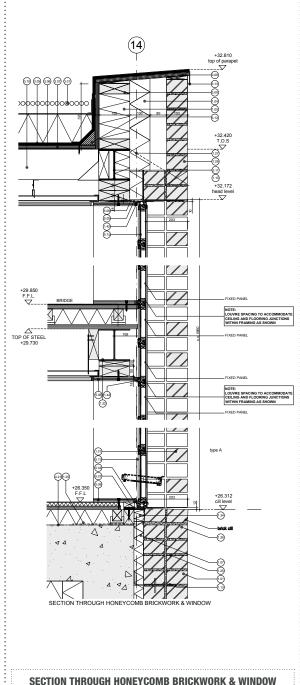






BRICKWORK & WINDOW





EXTERNAL WALLS

- 1.01 102.5mm facing brick F10 /110
- 1.04 100mm rigid insulation F30 / 155
- 1.05 150mm rigid insulation -PI0/210
- 1.07 50 mm rigid insulation P10/212
- 1.08 140mm blockwork leaf -FI0 / 255
- 1.10 structural lintel to s.e. requirements
- I.II wall tie (teplo) F30 / 210
- 1.13 stainless steel frame cramp -F30/216
- 1.22 structural steel to s.e. requirements fireproofing to M61 / 160,161
- 1.25 DPC F30 / 330
- 1.26 raked perpend weephole -F30 / 130
- 1.27 cavity tray F30 / 345
- 1.34 insulated cavity closer F30 / 180
- 1.36 | 15mm plasterboard K10 / 205
- 1.37 10mm dabs K10 / 620
- 1.40 10mm compressible expansion
- I.41 sealant to movement joint -
- F30/610/611
- 1.42 acoustic sealant

ROOF

- 3.01 rounded pebbles 16-32mm -J31 / 365
- 3.05 protection sheet J31 / 130-131 3.06 monolithic membrane waterproofing system -
- |31 / 130-131 3.07 22mm ply substrate - |31 / 320
- 3.08 | 18mm ply substrate J3 | / 320
- 3.09 150 × 50mm sw timber -
- G20/210 3.10 150 × 50mm timber joist to s.e.
- requirements G20 / 210 3.12 sw fillet - |35 / 315
- 3.13 zinc coping H74 / 111
- 3.17 steel beam to s. engineers details
- & spec

FLOORS

4.21 liquid dpm |30 /115a

WINDOWS

- 5.03 compressible seal Z22 /
- 5.04 air seal Z22 /
- 5.05 galvanised fixing lug L10
- 5.06 18mm birch ply window surround (screw fixed and plugged) with mitred corners
- 5.07 expanding foam
- 5.09 internal flexible foil air seal LIO
- 5.10 mineral wool behind panel P10/230
- 5.13 louvred vent H11/140
- 5.17 drive motor

Drawings © Haverstock (architects)

PATTERNS & LETTERING

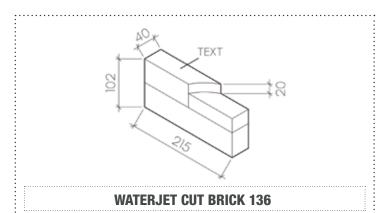
State-of-the-art waterjet cutting technology means that brickwork can now be cut very precisely before delivery to site, enabling a range of different details, from recessed lettering and images, to precision-cut ventilation and other holes to be provided without interruption to the style and colour of the brickwork

Reading Station

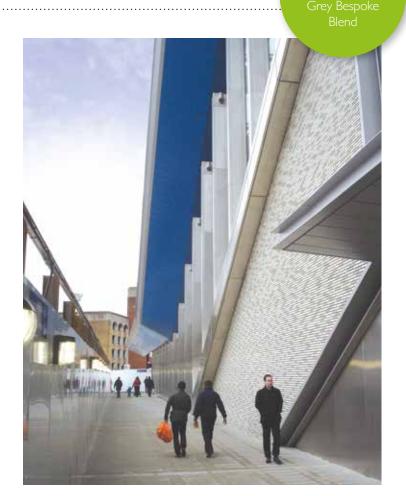
Reading's new ultra-modern southern entrance is part of a major upgrade of the station and associated facilities, which has seen services expanded to include 5 new platforms.

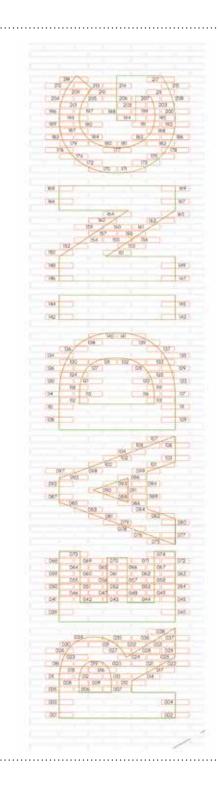
In keeping with the simple, clean lines of the new structure, state-of-theart waterjet cutting techniques have been used to create a new sculptural sign, recessed into the brickwork on the main façade.

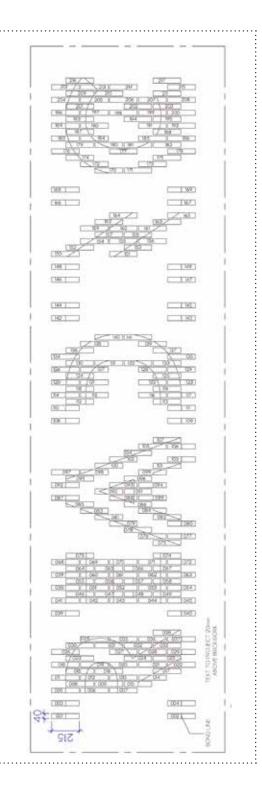
Working closely with Ibstock Kevington, bricks were specially selected and then individually waterjet cut using computer aided design techniques. The pattern was then precisely re-constructed on site using a combination of cut bricks and slips.



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UNDERSLUNG™ SOFFITS

Underslung[™] brick faced soffits are increasingly used to add extra depth and dimension to masonry façades. They can now be simply achieved using either precast, lightweight Fastwall[™] or steel framed panels faced with brick slips to exactly match the main brickwork specification, depending on the size and location of the installation.



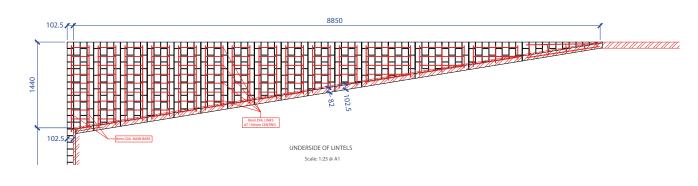
King Edward College, Stourbridge

To sit this new two-storey maths teaching block harmoniously beside its historic neighbours, the architects have brought together elements from a 15th century façade and other 19th and 20th century buildings.



The most prominent corner of the building has apparently been chamfered at the ground floor by notionally 'carving away' the brickwork to reveal a brick clad 'Underslung' soffit, created offsite using matching brick slips permanently cast in a concrete backing and suspended from the underside of the structural soffit using a specially designed stainless steel support system.

The complex nature of the large triangular soffit required close cooperation between lbstock Kevington, the structural engineer and support specialist, Ancon, in order to design and support the large underslung units within the architects original plans.





Myatt's Field North, Lambeth

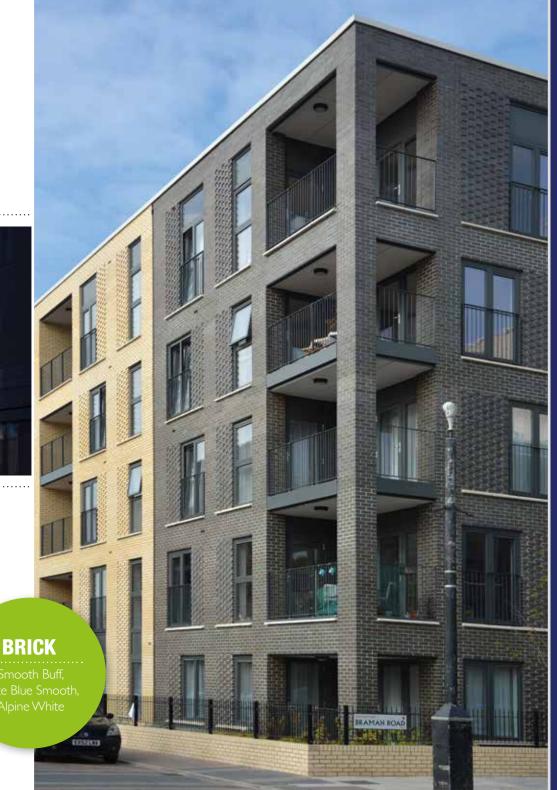
To add interest to the elevation design the architects of this major London estate PFI rebuild and regeneration project have given individual identities to different parts of the estate. Multi storey blocks of varying heights and different building styles have been largely finished in brickwork, in a variety of hues and textures.



In this five-storey block, textured panels of brickwork have been created in Flemish bond with alternate snap headers and whole brick projecting stretchers. The panels partly frame the storey-height windows, giving otherwise simple brickwork façades a distinctive modern visual.

Because of the unusual construction of the block, which comprised a four storey concrete frame topped by an additional 5th timber frame storey, brickwork to the top storey could not be supported in the traditional manner, and the decision was taken very early in the project to use lightweight Fastwall™ panels, manufactured off site using brick slips cut from bricks taken from the same batch as the bricks used in the lower storeys.

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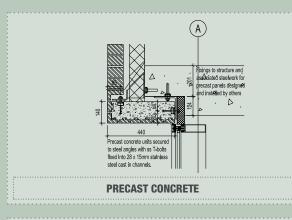


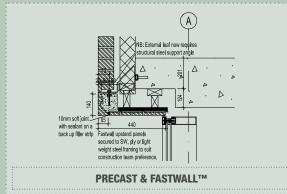
Nano Bioanalytical Research Building, DCU, Dublin

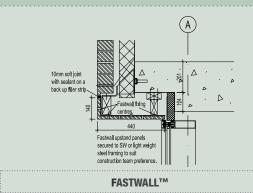
The latest and most technologically complex of the University's range of teaching and research laboratories required very high levels of vibration and acoustic isolation, dictating the use of a high mass concrete and masonry structure.

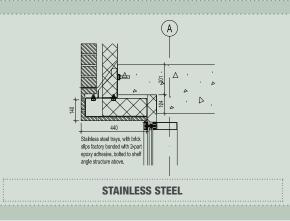
With brick as the predominant external wall finish throughout, the architects sought to use it in the most innovative and visually striking manner. All of the deep window recesses and overhangs, some internal soffits and the underside of a sloping three-metre cantilever are all clad in brick using different Underslung™ techniques.

Whilst originally conceived as precast units throughout, for loading reasons, the final specification was achieved using a combination of precast to the fore edges and underslung Fastwall^{$^{\text{IM}}$} panels to the cantilever soffit on the main entrance elevation, and precast units to all window soffits. In total, more than 100 linear metres of Fastwall^{$^{\text{IM}}$} and precast units were required to complete the project.









TECHNICAL NOTE:

ACHIEVING BRICK FACED SOFFITS

Adding a real brick facing to deep reveals and soffits adds an extra depth and dimension to masonry façades. With the range of techniques and systems now developed by Ibstock Kevington, it is possible to carry the brickwork bond over openings, whist still maintaining an exposed brick soffit without visible supporting steelwork - allowing architects greater freedom in design.

Precast units

The standard method involves creating soffit units, typically 890mm, or 4 bricks, long (longer of shorter to suit requirements) by casting reinforced concrete on the back of keyed bricks, specially prepared from standard bricks cut back to create a positive 'butterfly-shaped' key for permanent bonding. A steel channel with T-bolts, set into the top of the casting, allows connection with shelf angles fixed to the face of the concrete structure, whilst lifting sockets set alongside facilitate lifting and positioning of the casting. After locating and aligning the casting, pistol bricks are laid to the top of the shelf angle to obscure supports and provide continuity with the facia brickwork.

Fastwall™ units

For deeper brickwork soffit areas, it is often more convenient to use a Fastwall™ unit, comprising of real brick slips bonded to a lightweight GRP Fastwall™ panel. The low weight and flexibility of this technique allows large areas of soffit to be clad quickly and efficiently while achieving the same beautiful brick finish.

Precast and Fastwall[™] combination

Some architects prefer to use Fastwall™ units for the main soffit area and couple these with small precast upstand units to achieve a continuous wrap-around effect.

Nexus® lightweight stainless steel units

This new range of underslung units utilise the same concept as cast units, but are manufactured from real brick slips permanently bonded to a stainless steel tray using high performance two-part epoxy adhesive. This system offers all of the benefits of the existing precast underslung $^{\rm TM}$ but adds lighter weight, thus improving site handling while maintaining the same high quality and performance.

It is common for different techniques to be used on the same project, to meet individual requirements. The three formats of Precast, Fastwall™ and the combination of Precast & Fastwall™ were all considered for this project with the combined finally being chosen. The stainless steel is illustrated to show how this new variant could be used.

London Designer Outlet, Wembley Park

Offering 350,000 sq. ft. of designer shopping and leisure facilities in the centre of Wembley Park, London's first designer outlet village incorporates, at its heart, a brickwork plinth that frames and characterises the contemporary glazed frontages, open walkways and balconied terraces of the double height retail mall.

To optimise the visual effect, the brickwork has been continued to the underside of the soffits using lbstock Kevington pre-cast underslung units, cast in toothed sections to accommodate continuous structural openings of 8 metres and over.

The interlocking units, typically 4 bricks in length, utilised cut and keyed brick slips from the same brick batch to ensure uniformity of appearance, and were cast in a minimum depth of reinforced concrete to reduce the structural loading. To the façade edges, a three-brick upstand provides continuity to the fascia brickwork.



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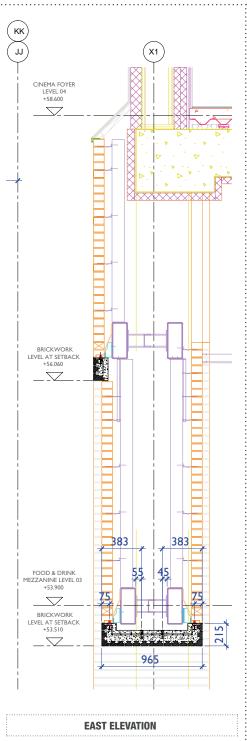
Panels of recessed brickwork have been used to give definition to the glazed frontages and break up the mass. BRICK

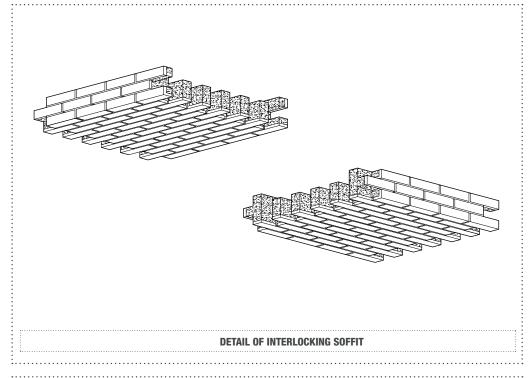
Leicester

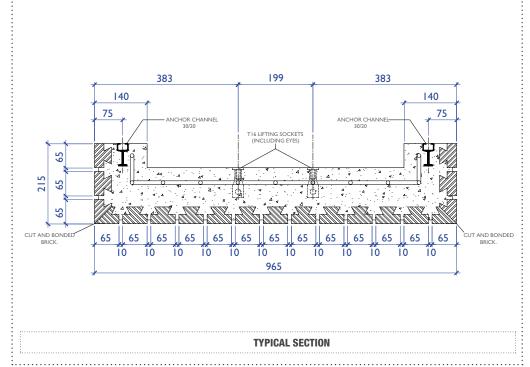
Weathered Red











Brick Awards 2015, a selection of shortlisted projects



The Haven Hostel, Killarney

Architect: Gottstein Architects

Products: Birtley Olde English, Birtley Olde English Linear

REUSSIR - Student Accommodation Bath University, Bath

REUSSIR - Student Accommodation Bath University, Bath
Architect: Stride Treglown
Product: Linear Natural Cream



The Lawns, Essex

Architect: Patel Taylor Architects

Product: West Hoathly Medium Multi

© Peter Cook

BEST COMMERCIAL BUILDING

SPECIALIST BRICKWORK CONTRACTOR OF THE YEAR

BEST HOUSING DESIGN AWARD



Kidbrooke Village - Phase I and 2A, London **Architect:** Design Architects - Lifschutz Davidson Sandilands;
Delivery Architects - Carey Jones (Phase I) / Acanthus (Phase 2a) **Products:** Surrey Light Multi, Brunswick Wilton Yellow, Slate Blue Smooth



Trafalgar Place, London Photo © Daniel Romero

Architect: De Rijke Marsh Morgan Architects

Products: Staffordshire Slate Blue Smooth, Laybrook Multi Orange Stock and others



The Barn, Leicestershire

Architect: Make Architects

Product: Leicester Multi Cream Stock

© Martine Hamilton Knight Photography

BEST URBAN REGENERATION PROJECT

BEST HOUSING DESIGN AWARD

BEST PUBLIC AND EDUCATION BUILDING

Hillington Square, Norfolk

Architect: Mae Architects

Product: Nutley Brown Multi Stock

BEST REFURBISHMENT PROJECT



REDROW - Amberley Road, London

Architect: Pollard Thomas Edwards

Products: Oak and Staffordshire Slate Blue Smooth



TAYLOR WIMPEY EAST ANGLIA - Knights Park, Cambridgeshire

Architect: Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Products: Le

Architect: Taylor Wimpey East Anglia Products: Leicester Multi Cream, Leicester Multi Red, Leicester Red, Kevington Specials & Chimneys

SHORTLISTED PROJECTS using Ibstock Products

Best Commercial Building

Best Housing Development I-5 Units	Westmorland
Housing Design Award	Warren Apartments
	Milner Court &
	Crawford Gardens
	Camley Street
	Trafalgar Place Laurieston Phase I
	The Lawns, Barking
V. I I	
Volume Housebuilding Award	Taylor Wimpey North Thames:
	Carrington Grange
	Millbrook Park
	Beauchamp Mill
	Taylor Wimpey East London:
	City Mills
	The Quarters
	Praecedo Phase 2
	Taylor Wimpey East Anglia:
	Knights Park
	Maltings
	Purdis Grange
	Redrow:
	Sutton Woods Phase 5
	Stretton Green
	Amberley Road
	Linden Homes:
	Northfields
	Millbury Reach
	Nightingale Park
	Bovis Homes:
	Carlett Glade
	Kilnwood Vale
	Saxon Cross
Specialist Brickwork Contractor of the Year	Lee Marley
	Brickwork
	Reussier

	Seven Pancras Square
	Blyth Workspace
	The Haven Hostel
	Moat Lane
Best Public & Education Building	The Keyes Building
	The Barn
	Hollymount School
	City of London Freemans School
	The Lantern Community Crafts Workshop
	Lyndhurst Primary School
	Fitzjames Teaching & Learning Centre
	Lyttelton & Elliott Schools, Eton College
Best Urban Regeneration	Kidbrooke Phase I & 2A
	Seven Pancras Square
	Blyth Workspace
	Trafalgar Place
	Laurieston Phase I
Best Refurbishment	Clonbrock Road
Project	Seven Pancras Square
	St John Fisher Roman Catholic Church
	Hillington Square
Best Outdoor Space	Southill Older Persons Accommodation
Innovative Use of Brick & Clay Products	King Edwards College VI
	Ravenscroft House
	The Keyes Building
	The Barn
Craftsmanship Award	The Whittle Building
	IGMM Project
	The Keyes Building
	St John Fisher Roman Catholic Church

IBSTOCK

GREAT VALUE, GREAT QUALITY, GREAT SERVICE.

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Important information about CE MARKING

From 1st July 2013 it is mandatory for any construction product, covered by a harmonised European Standard (hEN) containing a 'ZA' annexe, to carry a Declaration of Performance (DoP) and a CE mark.

Standard format clay brick and pavers have been covered by hENs since 2003 and Ibstock bricks have been CE marking since then.

Although bespoke and 'one off' special products will not fall under the scope of the hEN and require CE marking, Special Shaped bricks generally will and must carry the CE marking.

Further information and Declarations of Performance can be found at:

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