



BRAC PROJECTS · SPECIFIER'S GUIDE

The Ultimate Guide to Specifying Custodial Furniture

Safety, durability and compliance for the UK's secure environments



50+ years'
combined
experience



The Ultimate Guide to Specifying Custodial Furniture

BRAC Projects Ltd · 2026

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Introduction

In the UK, the annual cost of maintaining secure and custodial facilities, including repairs and replacements, runs into hundreds of millions of pounds. This stark figure underscores the immense pressure on specifiers to choose furniture that is not only fit for purpose but also exceptionally durable and compliant. At [BRAC Projects](#), with over five decades of manufacturing expertise in demanding environments, we understand these challenges intimately. This guide offers a comprehensive framework for navigating the complex intersection of safety, durability, and compliance within custodial settings.

This book is for architects, contractors, project managers, and facilities managers involved in specifying furniture for high-pressure UK custodial and secure environments. You will learn to identify and mitigate risks, select appropriate materials, and make informed decisions that ensure long-term functional integrity. We aim to equip you with the knowledge needed to withstand the unique rigours of secure environments, moving beyond mere aesthetics to focus on true performance.

Within these pages, we draw upon our extensive experience in compact laminate fabrication and bespoke interior solutions. You will gain a deep understanding of the UK regulatory frameworks and compliance in Chapter 1, ensuring every specification meets legal requirements. Chapter 2 delves into anti-ligature principles, offering practical insights into designing for safety and robust risk mitigation. We then tackle the critical aspect of whole-life costs in Chapter 3, balancing initial outlay with long-term performance and budget constraints.

Further chapters explore the essential considerations of fire testing in Chapter 4, examining thermal performance and safety standards. Chapter 5 addresses cleaning, focusing on hygiene and chemical resistance vital for these demanding environments. Our deep dive into material selection in Chapter 6 reveals the engineering behind compact laminates and other bespoke solutions. Real-world applications and valuable lessons learned are presented through case studies in Chapter 7. Finally, Chapter 8 provides guidance on furniture layouts, covering spatial planning and functional integration to optimise secure spaces.

Our goal is to empower you to select furniture solutions that are not only compliant and safe but also offer unparalleled longevity and value. Let our five decades of trusted manufacturing expertise inform your next project, ensuring every specification stands the test of time and scrutiny.

Chapter 1 - Legislation

Comparing material specifications across different global regions often leads to critical errors. Many specifiers mistakenly assume that 'like' materials with similar properties will meet UK requirements, even when their certifications originate from standards other than the European or UK-specific benchmarks that actually apply. This oversight creates significant legal risks. Incorrect material specification can result in catastrophic compliance failures within UK custodial environments, directly impacting safety and operational integrity.

Understanding the precise legal landscape is not optional; it is fundamental to responsible procurement. Our experience at BRAC Projects shows that a deep dive into the technical standards that govern safe and secure environments is the starting point. These standards provide specific, non-negotiable criteria for furniture performance and material suitability within secure facilities. They are meticulously designed to mitigate risks unique to these environments, from self-harm prevention to fire safety.

However, these regulatory standards do not exist in isolation; they interact with broader UK health and safety legislation. The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, for instance, places a general duty on employers to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of their employees and others affected by their work activities. For specifiers, this translates into a legal obligation to select furniture that inherently supports a safe environment, preventing foreseeable harm.

Consider the legal ramifications of specifying a material that fails to meet UK fire retardancy codes. Such a decision breaches both the relevant regulatory and custodial standards and general safety regulations. The consequences extend beyond financial penalties, potentially including criminal charges for the individuals or organisations responsible for the procurement. This highlights why understanding these benchmarks is critical.

Chapter 1 - Legislation

What matters is not where a material is made - all compact laminate is manufactured abroad, including the premium panels we specify - but that it is certified to the reaction-to-fire and performance standards required in the UK. That is why we work exclusively with leading manufacturers [Trespa](https://trespa.com) (trespa.com)



and [Fundermax](https://fundermax.com) (fundermax.com), whose panels are rigorously tested and certified to the relevant European and UK standards, such as BS EN reaction-to-fire classifications and UK Building Regulations Approved Document B. A material might carry a valid certificate in one region yet not meet the specific classifications required here - so the certification, not the country of origin, is what we check.

The process of identifying and applying the correct UK legislative standards for custodial furniture procurement requires meticulous attention to detail. It involves cross-referencing material data sheets with the relevant custodial and secure-environment standards, British Standards (BS EN), and other statutory instruments. Any deviation, however minor, introduces legal exposure and compromises the safety of staff and occupants.

Ultimately, avoiding legal risks associated with poor material selection means moving beyond superficial comparisons. It demands a proactive approach to due diligence, ensuring every component of custodial furniture meets the explicit requirements of UK building and safety codes. Our collaborative approach with architects and project managers focuses on pre-empting these issues, guaranteeing that all bespoke solutions are compliant from the outset.

Chapter 2 - Anti-ligature principles

Designing for Safety and Risk Mitigation

What anti-ligature furniture is

Anti-ligature furniture (also known as ligature-resistant furniture) is furniture designed to eliminate the anchor points where a cord, rope, bedsheet or item of clothing could be tied to cause self-harm or strangulation. It is a foundational requirement in high-risk environments such as psychiatric hospitals, crisis centres, residential care homes and correctional facilities. Through careful engineering, it balances a safe, therapeutic environment with extreme durability and tamper resistance.

Designing furniture for these settings means removing common features we all take for granted at home. The core design principles are straightforward, and each one closes off a specific risk.

Sloping tops Flat tops on wardrobes and high cupboards are a safety risk: they provide a place where a ligature can be looped over. Anti-ligature furniture uses sloping, angled tops, so that anything placed on top simply slides off. This makes it impossible to use the top of the unit as a tie-off point.



Recessed handles, nothing protruding. Standard handles and knobs are a major ligature risk. Anti-ligature furniture uses recessed handles, or "finger pulls" shaped into the material itself. Because there is nothing sticking out, there is nothing to tie anything to.



Chapter 2 - Anti-ligature principles

Fixed to the fabric of the building.

To prevent furniture from being moved, thrown or overturned, units are often bolted securely to the floor or wall using tamper-resistant security fixings. Once installed, the furniture cannot be picked up, used as a barricade or fashioned into a weapon.



Heavily weighted items. Where furniture cannot be fixed down - in a communal lounge, for example - it is often heavily weighted instead. Ballast is built into the chairs and tables to make them too heavy for one person to lift, move or throw.



These principles remove the obvious risks you can see. The engineering of the material itself removes the risks you cannot - and that is where careful specification really matters.

Chapter 2 - Anti-ligature principles

The engineering behind safe specification

Failing to consider specific material properties during specification directly creates points of self-harm in secure environments. Understanding how materials behave under stress is not just good practice, but a fundamental requirement for eliminating risks.

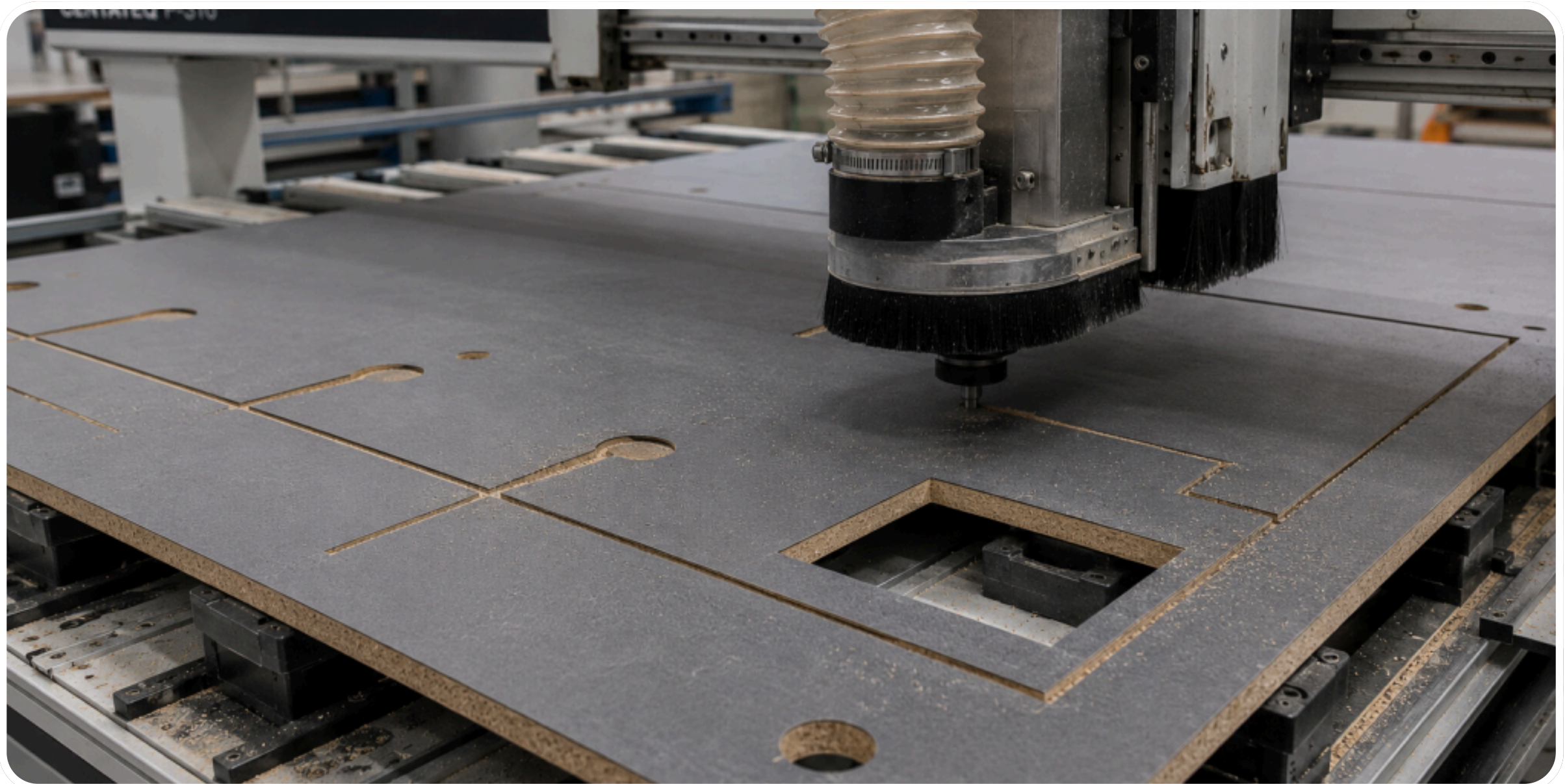
A primary concern for designers involves the critical difference between **tensile strength** and **yield strength**. Tensile strength measures the maximum stress a material can withstand before breaking, while yield strength is the stress at which it begins to deform permanently. Specifiers must select materials strong enough to resist tampering without becoming brittle enough to create sharp, dangerous edges upon failure. This engineering balance ensures furniture remains safe even under extreme duress from repeated attempts at damage.

We also explore the significance of **ductility** - a material's ability to deform significantly before fracturing, absorbing energy and preventing sudden, uncontrolled breakage that could produce sharp fragments, and ensuring it cannot easily be snapped or fashioned into a weapon.

By applying these mechanical properties, specifiers ensure furniture maintains its structural integrity and safety profile throughout its service life. This proactive approach minimises the potential for harm, aligning with rigorous anti-ligature protocols.



Chapter 2 - Anti-ligature principles



At BRAC Projects, our manufacturing process directly addresses these engineering challenges. We use advanced **CNC manufacturing technology** to create seamless, rounded edges on all our compact laminate products. This precision engineering eliminates ligature points and sharp corners, which are critical vulnerabilities in custodial settings. Smooth, continuous surfaces prevent the attachment of ligatures, making the furniture inherently safer.

Our experience shows that attention to detail in fabrication directly impacts safety outcomes. The smooth finish achieved through CNC machining also makes surfaces easier to clean, contributing to overall hygiene in demanding environments. Understanding the material science behind anti-ligature design is paramount for any specifier working in custodial environments - it moves beyond mere compliance, embedding safety into the very fabric of the furniture.

Chapter 3 - Whole-life costs

Balancing Performance and Budget Constraints

A specifier often faces the daunting task of sifting through over 100 material options, yet few databases offer effective price-sorting capabilities. This challenge extends beyond initial purchase price, demanding a focus on **whole-life costs** to ensure long-term value. Our experience at BRAC Projects shows that selecting materials solely on upfront cost often leads to higher expenses over time due to maintenance and replacement.

To move past this initial hurdle, we recommend a structured approach to material selection that systematically weighs performance against whole-life cost. This helps identify materials that offer optimal functionality without unnecessary expenditure, ensuring the chosen material meets rigorous demands while remaining fiscally responsible throughout its service life.

Evaluating Material Performance Against Cost

Weighing material properties against their cost allows for a clear comparison of options. For custodial furniture, key performance indicators include resistance to impact, abrasion, and moisture. By analysing these factors relative to price, specifiers can identify materials that provide the necessary durability and safety features without falling into a false economy.

For example, compact laminate, while having a higher initial cost than some alternatives, offers exceptional longevity and requires minimal maintenance. Its robust nature means it withstands heavy use and harsh cleaning regimes common in custodial environments. This extended service life significantly reduces replacement cycles and associated labour costs, leading to substantial savings over the furniture's operational period.

Chapter 3 - Whole-life costs

Mitigating Supply Chain Volatility

Global supply chain shortages and material availability issues can inflate project costs significantly during a project's lifecycle. Proactive material selection and strategic procurement are essential to counter this. Working with established UK manufacturers like BRAC Projects provides greater control over lead times and installation. Our strong relationships with the leading panel manufacturers help us navigate potential disruptions and maintain consistent availability, keeping project schedules on track and preventing unforeseen cost escalations.



Justifying High-Quality Investments

Conducting a thorough **whole-life cost analysis** is crucial for justifying investments in high-quality materials. This analysis considers all costs incurred from procurement through to disposal - initial purchase, installation, maintenance, and eventual replacement - providing a clear financial picture that extends beyond the sticker price.

By comparing the whole-life costs of compact laminate against cheaper, less durable alternatives, specifiers can demonstrate the long-term financial benefits. A lower-cost material might need replacement every five years, incurring repeated purchase and installation expenses, while compact laminate could last 15-20 years with minimal upkeep. This concrete data supports the argument for investing in superior materials that deliver sustained performance and value over the facility's entire operational lifespan.

Chapter 4 - Fire testing

Thermal Performance and Safety Standards

Approximately 40% of all fires in UK custodial facilities involve furniture or fittings, highlighting the critical need for materials that do not contribute to fire spread. We ensure the furniture we supply does not contribute to fire spread or toxic smoke. This involves understanding how materials react under extreme heat. In the UK, furniture must meet strict flammability standards, and understanding how material properties are affected by heat is essential for compliance.

Validating Material Properties for Fire Safety

We specify materials whose fire-retardant grades are proven through the rigorous, independently-certified testing carried out by the leading manufacturers we work with - [Trespa](https://trespa.com) (trespa.com) and [Fundermax](https://fundermax.com) (fundermax.com). Rather than rely on unverified declarations, we draw on their comprehensive certified test data, which confirms how the resins used in compact laminate perform during standardised fire testing.

Working exclusively with these manufacturers is a cornerstone of our approach. Their certified testing includes analysis of thermal processing requirements - the precise temperature and duration a material can withstand before its properties degrade. Compact laminates incorporate specific fire-retardant additives during manufacture, and this testing verifies those additives remain effective throughout the material's intended lifespan.

Understanding Material Reaction to Heat

Understanding how a compact laminate resin behaves under rising temperature - including how and when it releases combustion by-products - helps predict how a material will react under extreme heat and whether it will contribute to smoke production. The decomposition temperatures of the polymer matrix and any additives matter here: a material with a higher decomposition temperature resists ignition longer, directly affecting the time to flashover in a fire scenario, which is crucial for safety in secure environments. We prioritise materials with favourable characteristics in this respect.

Chapter 4 - Fire testing

Chemical Composition and Fire Testing Performance

The chemical composition of resins used in compact laminate directly influences performance during standardised fire testing. The compact laminates we specify typically use thermosetting resins, such as phenolic resins, known for their inherent fire resistance. These resins char rather than melt when exposed to high temperatures, forming a protective layer that slows the spread of fire.

Fire testing assesses several critical factors, including ignitability, rate of heat release, and smoke production. British Standards, such as BS 476, provide specific criteria for these evaluations, and the materials we specify meet or exceed these standards - especially important for furniture in custodial settings where escape routes may be limited.

Verifying Fire Safety Certifications

Specifiers must verify fire safety certifications thoroughly - requesting current test certificates from manufacturers and understanding the scope of those certifications. For instance, a certificate might confirm a material meets BS 476 Part 7 (Surface spread of flame); it is also vital to check whether it meets Part 6 (Fire propagation) for a more comprehensive assessment.

We provide comprehensive documentation for all our materials, including the manufacturers' detailed reports on performance during standardised fire tests. This transparency allows specifiers to make informed decisions and confidently select furniture that complies with all relevant fire safety regulations.



Chapter 5 - Cleaning

Hygiene and Chemical Resistance

Specifiers often overlook the long-term impact of cleaning regimes on furniture materials, assuming all surfaces handle harsh chemicals equally. This oversight is particularly critical in custodial environments, where sanitary conditions are paramount but often achieved through aggressive cleaning protocols. Furniture that appears robust initially can degrade quickly if its materials cannot withstand daily exposure to industrial-strength disinfectants and abrasives.

A common design failure involves selecting materials without considering their resistance to corrosion. Systems designed with certain alloys can fail prematurely when exposed to industrial cleaning agents - we have seen metal components, chosen for perceived strength, deteriorate rapidly under stringent custodial cleaning regimes, compromising both hygiene and structural integrity.

Selecting materials with high **moisture resistance** is fundamental to preventing bacterial growth. Porous surfaces trap moisture, creating ideal breeding grounds for pathogens even after cleaning. Non-porous materials, by contrast, offer a continuous, impenetrable barrier that deters microbial colonisation and simplifies decontamination.

Material hardness directly affects the longevity of a finish subjected to daily scrubbing and aggressive chemicals. Softer materials scratch easily, creating microscopic crevices where bacteria hide and cleaning agents accumulate. Harder surfaces maintain their integrity, keeping furniture hygienic and visually acceptable for longer.



Chapter 5 - Cleaning

Our expertise at BRAC Projects centres on compact laminate - a material known for its exceptional hygiene properties. Its dense, non-porous structure makes it highly resistant to moisture absorption and chemical attack, so it withstands the rigorous cleaning protocols necessary in secure environments. Compact laminate's inherent chemical resistance means it does not corrode or degrade when exposed to strong disinfectants, preventing premature breakdown and ensuring cleaning is genuinely effective.

The material's surface hardness also contributes to durability against daily scrubbing. Unlike softer alternatives, compact laminate resists abrasion and scratching, preserving its smooth finish and preventing rough areas that could harbour bacteria. By prioritising materials like compact laminate, specifiers ensure furniture remains both durable and hygienic under intense cleaning protocols - delivering long-term value and reducing the need for frequent replacements.



Chapter 6 - Material selection

The Engineering of Compact Laminates and Bespoke Solutions

Effective material selection directly impacts furniture longevity and hygiene, moving beyond basic resistance to cleaning chemicals and abrasives. To achieve precision-engineered results, specifiers need a structured methodology for choosing the most effective material for any custodial application. Our experience shows that a deep understanding of material properties and manufacturing techniques is essential.

Making the right material choice requires a systematic approach - what we call our substrate selection methodology. This process evaluates various materials against specific performance criteria, ensuring the chosen option meets immediate needs and offers long-term value, considering the full lifecycle of the furniture rather than simple cost comparisons.

Applying Material Selection Principles

When selecting a substrate, we consider how material hardness affects CNC machining costs - a critical factor for bespoke UK manufacturing. Softer materials might machine faster but lack durability, while harder materials like compact laminate require specialised tooling and slower speeds, affecting production efficiency and cost.

For structural applications, we compare materials such as aluminium alloys against compact laminate by weighing properties like strength-to-weight ratio and stiffness against the demands of the application. While certain aluminium alloys offer high tensile strength, their susceptibility to corrosion in cleaning regimes can be a drawback. Compact laminates, conversely, provide inherent resistance, making them a more reliable choice for long-term structural integrity in this challenging environment.

Chapter 6 - Material selection

Environmental Impact and Recyclability

A growing concern for UK public sector projects is the environmental impact and recyclability of materials. We actively assess the lifecycle of materials - their source, manufacturing process, and end-of-life disposal. Compact laminate is manufactured using wood-based fibres and thermosetting resins, offering a long service life that reduces the frequency of replacements. While recycling options for compact laminate are still evolving, its extreme durability inherently contributes to sustainability by minimising waste over time.

Achieving Precision-Engineered Results

Understanding the interplay between material properties and manufacturing techniques allows us to achieve precision-engineered results. Our facility combines traditional craftsmanship with advanced CNC manufacturing technology, ensuring every component meets exact specifications. The precise cutting and shaping capabilities of CNC technology allow us to create seamless, rounded edges on compact laminate products - enhancing safety by eliminating sharp points and improving hygiene by preventing bacterial traps. Working closely with specifiers, architects, and contractors, we translate design aspirations into practical, durable solutions that are fit for purpose and deliver long-term value.

Chapter 7 - Case studies

Real-World Applications and Lessons Learned



Specifiers often overlook the critical importance of specifying materials whose properties are proven by the manufacturer's certified testing, which can lead to costly site failures. Relying on incomplete information without confirming certified performance introduces significant risks, especially in demanding environments. Our experience across the UK shows how the right material specification prevents long-term problems.

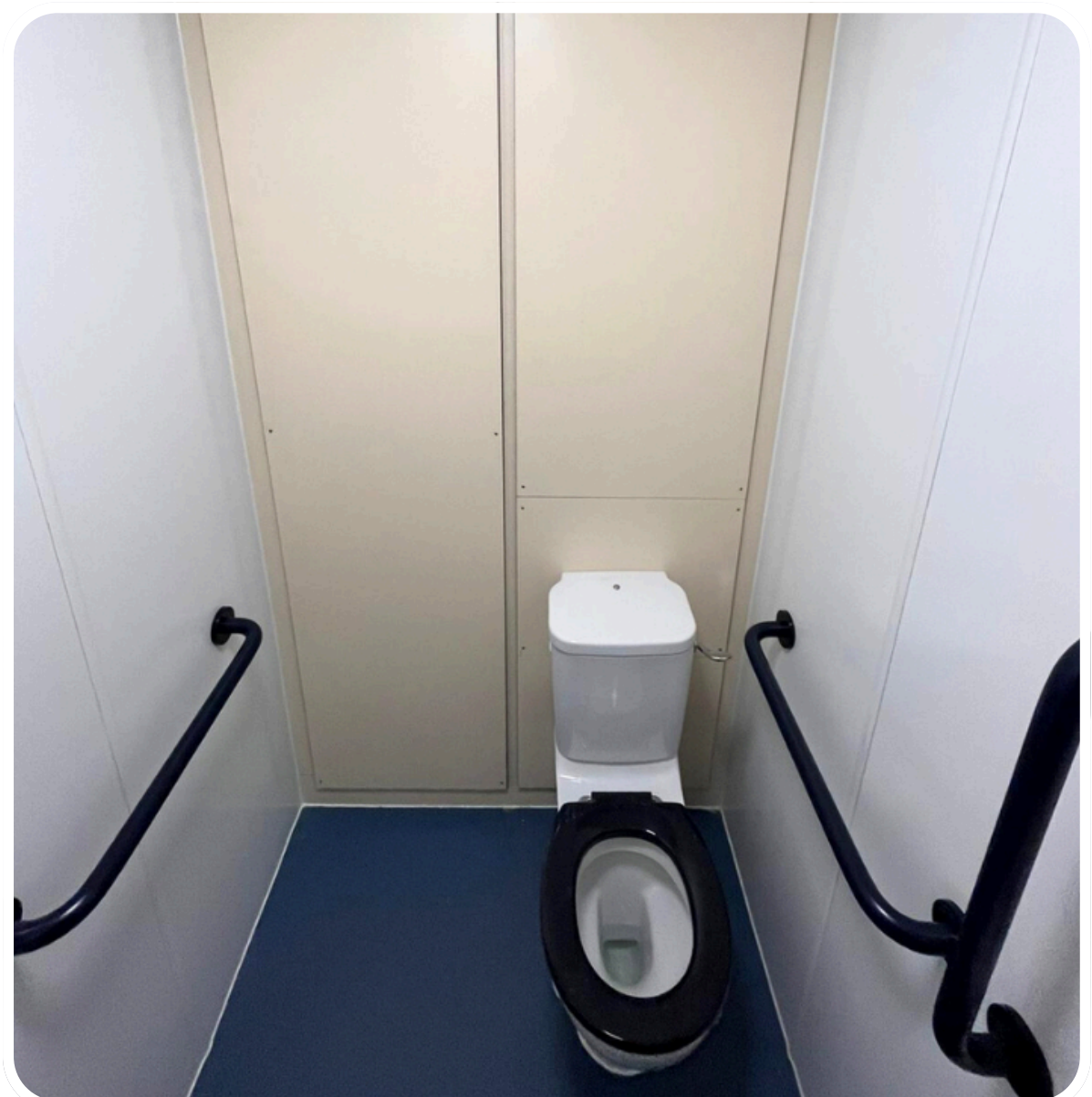
One common pitfall involves the incorrect selection of metals for structural components. We have observed projects where standard mild steel was specified for furniture in washdown areas; aggressive cleaning chemicals and constant moisture quickly caused severe corrosion, compromising structural integrity and hygiene, and necessitating complete replacements well before their expected service life.

Chapter 7 - Case studies

Evidence-Based Specification Through Project Data

Our approach at BRAC Projects is to learn from instances where incorrect material choices led to failures. We maintain a detailed record of past project data, which informs our material selection - backed by the manufacturers' testing and certification - ensuring chosen materials meet the specific demands of custodial facilities across chemical resistance, impact strength, and long-term durability.

Successful projects, particularly those involving **bespoke joinery** and **IPS duct panelling**, highlight the impact of this evidence-based methodology. In a large correctional facility in Kent, we implemented washroom systems where the previous steel frames had severely degraded. By specifying a corrosion-resistant compact laminate for the panels and a marine-grade stainless steel for hidden fixings, we engineered a solution that has withstood years of intensive use and stringent cleaning protocols without deterioration.



Chapter 7 - Case studies

Another example involved a high-security unit in Surrey, where existing furniture presented safety risks due to poor design and unsuitable materials. We addressed this by designing and fabricating bespoke solutions, including integrated desk and storage units, using compact laminate. The manufacturer's certified testing confirmed the material's superior resistance to impact and abrasion, directly mitigating the issues faced with the previous installations. This careful specification of proven materials is a cornerstone of our work.

Understanding manufacturing tolerances also influences the final fit and function of furniture. Even with the right material, imprecise fabrication can compromise performance. We use advanced CNC manufacturing technology to achieve precise cuts and consistent dimensions, ensuring components fit seamlessly, preventing gaps where moisture or bacteria could accumulate. In multiple custodial projects, our precise manufacturing of IPS duct panelling ensured a flush fit against walls and floors - eliminating potential ligature points and making cleaning significantly easier, directly supporting both safety and hygiene.

By studying these real-world applications, specifiers can identify common pitfalls and apply proven solutions from successful UK projects - understanding that thorough material specification and precise manufacturing are non-negotiable for performance and reliability. Investing in the right materials and processes upfront prevents far greater costs down the line.

Chapter 8 - Furniture Layouts

Spatial Planning and Functional Integration

Optimising the physical environment requires careful consideration of how materials influence furniture layout and installation. The weight of chosen materials directly impacts ease of installation and the structural requirements of the building. Heavy components demand more robust fixings and can complicate future reconfigurations, increasing labour costs and disruption.

Precise manufacturing tolerances become critical when designing modular furniture, particularly for the often-cramped small cell environments found in UK custodial facilities. Even slight deviations in dimensions can prevent components from fitting correctly, leading to delays and costly on-site modifications. Our experience shows that tight tolerances prevent installation issues and ensure long-term stability.

Choosing the correct material for the manufacturing process is another key factor. Traditional CNC processes rely on the material's machinability and consistency to produce precise cuts and forms, aligned to the specific footprint of UK custodial facilities where space is often at a premium.



Chapter 8 - Furniture Layouts

Spatial Planning and Functional Integration



Designing for large-scale installations demands careful selection of panel thickness to ensure structural integrity without excessive bulk or weight. A thin panel might save space initially but could compromise durability under constant use. We often advise on optimising this balance to achieve longevity.

Integrating furniture with existing building services is a practical challenge that precise spatial planning addresses - for example, ensuring adequate clearance for pipework or electrical conduits behind integrated washroom units to prevent future maintenance headaches. The layout must also support operational flow, positioning furniture to allow easy cleaning, efficient supervision, and safe movement. Poorly planned layouts can create bottlenecks or blind spots, compromising hygiene and security.

Considering the lifecycle of furniture during layout design offers significant benefits: designing modular units that can be easily removed and reinstalled saves time and minimises disruption when repairs become necessary. Ultimately, the goal is to design layouts that maximise available space while maintaining structural and material safety - a holistic approach where material characteristics, manufacturing precision, and functional requirements are considered together.

Conclusion

Specifying custodial furniture is an exercise in risk management through the precise application of material science. Every decision - from the choice of alloy to the resin content in compact laminate - carries significant safety implications. We have explored how understanding mechanical properties like ductility and yield strength prevents furniture from being fashioned into weapons. This technical foundation ensures that UK custodial environments remain secure, hygienic, and compliant with the relevant regulatory and custodial standards.

At BRAC Projects, our fifty years of industry experience has shown that success depends on marrying traditional craftsmanship with modern CNC technology. We have seen how a failure to understand material hardness or chemical resistance leads to costly site failures. By prioritising whole-life costs, you avoid the false economy of cheaper, less durable alternatives, and gain a framework to select materials that withstand both physical duress and aggressive cleaning regimes.

The transition from theoretical design to practical installation requires a deep understanding of manufacturing tolerances and spatial planning. Our work across the UK demonstrates that bespoke joinery must be as precise as the standards that govern it - enabling safer, more efficient cell environments while maintaining the high standards required for UK public sector projects.



Key Takeaways

- Anti-ligature furniture removes the anchor points for self-harm through practical design (sloping tops, recessed handles, fixing to the building, weighting) and through the right material engineering.
- Compliance with UK regulatory frameworks is non-negotiable to avoid catastrophic legal and safety failures.
- Material ductility is more important than sheer strength when designing to prevent the creation of sharp edges.
- A structured approach to material selection balances performance against long-term project budgets.
- Fire safety depends on the chemical composition of materials and their reaction to heat - proven through the manufacturers' certified testing.
- High moisture resistance and non-porous surfaces are essential for maintaining hygiene under aggressive cleaning regimes.
- Precision manufacturing through CNC technology allows for the seamless, rounded edges required for anti-ligature safety.

Next Steps

1. Review your current material specifications against the latest regulatory and custodial technical standards and fire safety grades.
2. Conduct a whole-life cost analysis for your next project to justify the investment in higher-quality substrates.
3. Evaluate the manufacturing tolerances of your suppliers to ensure modular furniture fits correctly within small cell footprints.
4. Partner with experienced UK manufacturers to develop bespoke joinery solutions that address specific site challenges.

Continued learning in this field involves staying updated on sustainable material options and evolving fire safety certifications. We encourage you to consult with specialist fabricators early in the design process to confirm material properties against the manufacturers' certified testing. Precision in the specification phase is the only reliable way to ensure safety and longevity in the custodial environment.

References & further information

- Trespa International - High-quality HPL panels - trespa.com
- Fundermax - fundermax.com
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- UK Building Regulations - Approved Document B (Fire safety)
- BS 476 - Fire tests on building materials and structures
- BS EN reaction-to-fire classification standards

ABOUT

BRAC Projects

Bespoke furniture fabrication specialists in compact laminate. We manufacture and install toilet cubicles, washroom systems, laboratory furniture, custodial furniture, IPS duct panelling and commercial joinery - engineered for demanding, regulated environments where durability and compliance matter.

With over 50 years' combined industry experience, we work with contractors, architects, designers and the public sector across healthcare, education, custodial, laboratory, leisure and commercial projects nationwide.



**Planning a project?
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