SR448 [2021]



Physical characteristics of new non-residential buildings 2019

Orin Lockyer and Claire Clarke







1222 Moonshine Rd, RD1, Porirua 5381 Private Bag 50 908, Porirua 5240 New Zealand branz.nz © BRANZ 2021 ISSN: 1179-6197



Preface

This is the fifth annual report providing the results of the BRANZ Non-Residential Survey. BRANZ surveys builders and designers of non-residential buildings on the physical characteristics of the building. The purpose is to obtain data on non-residential buildings that is not available from official sources. This data includes what type of materials are used. The data is useful for studies in the fields of sustainability, energy efficiency, durability and engineering.

Acknowledgements

This work was funded by the Building Research Levy. We would like to thank all of the builders and designers who filled in the survey form and returned it to BRANZ.



Physical characteristics of new non-residential buildings 2019

BRANZ Study Report SR448

Author(s)

Orin Lockyer and Claire Clarke

Reference

Lockyer, O. & Clarke, C. (2021). *Physical characteristics of new non-residential buildings 2019*. BRANZ Study Report SR447. Judgeford, New Zealand: BRANZ Ltd.

Abstract

Official data on the characteristics of non-residential buildings is limited. Building consents data held by Statistics New Zealand gives numbers by building type, value and floor area, aggregated into territorial authorities and regions. However, there is no data on materials used.

BRANZ began surveying builders and designers in 1998 to obtain data on materials used. We have since compiled a database of approximately 400 non-residential buildings per year containing information on the materials used by building component.

This report contains the results of these surveys on the materials used in new nonresidential buildings. The aim is to provide information useful to building material manufacturers, retailers/wholesalers, builders, designers, researchers and government officials.

Keywords

Materials, building envelope, claddings, floors, framing, insulation.



Contents

1.	INT	RODUCTION	1
2.	SUM	1MARY	3
3.	MAI	IN RESULTS	4
	3.1	Roof claddings	4
		Wall claddings	
	3.3	Main structure	5
	3.4	Wall infill framing	6
		Partition wall framing	
	3.6	Insulation	7
		3.6.1 Wall insulation	7
		3.6.2 Ceiling insulation	7
		3.6.3 Floor insulation	8
APF	PENDI	X A: TABLES OF DATA AND SURVEY FORMS	

Figures

Figure 1.	Value of new non-residential consents.	2
Figure 2.	Roof claddings market share.	4
Figure 3.	Wall claddings market share	5
Figure 4.	Main structure market share	5
Figure 5.	Wall infill framing market share.	6
Figure 6.	Partition wall framing market share	6
Figure 7.	Wall insulation market share.	7
Figure 8.	Ceiling insulation market share	8
Figure 9.	Floor insulation.	8

Tables

Table 1. Roof claddings market share.	9
Table 2. Wall claddings market share	9
Table 3. Main structure market share	9
Table 4. Wall infill framing market share.	9
Table 5. Partition wall framing market share	9
Table 6. Wall insulation market share.	10
Table 7. Ceiling insulation market share.	10
Table 8. Floor insulation market share.	10
Table 9. Value of building consents by sector.	



1. Introduction

BRANZ surveys about 2,000 non-residential buildings per year in the BRANZ Non-Residential Survey. It collects a variety of data on materials used in new and altered residential buildings.

The survey is a postal survey to the builder or designer identified on the building consent application form, and the questions relate to each individual consent. Generally, 400 returns are received each year. An incentive is offered (a Lotto ticket or book voucher) for the return of each survey form.

The consent information is obtained from the What's On¹ building consent data. BRANZ uses this to determine a sample of non-residential buildings for each period from 31 territorial authorities. The territorial authorities surveyed are:

Auckland	Christchurch	Dunedin	Franklin
Far North	Gisborne	Hutt City	Hamilton
Invercargill	Kapiti	Manukau	Marlborough
Napier	New Plymouth	North Shore	Porirua
Palmerston North	Queenstown	Rodney	Southland
Tauranga	Thames-Coromandel	Tasman	Waikato
Waipa	Wellington	Western Bay of Plenty	Whangarei

Waitakere

The survey form is constantly evolving to include new questions as required. However, it is important for BRANZ to keep the survey form as simple, concise and clear as possible. Therefore, BRANZ keeps the survey form to a single page.

BRANZ weights the responses by the share of building activity for each building type in the calculation of the market share. This prevents some building types (such as farm buildings) from having a disproportionate share of the total market share should BRANZ receive a larger number of survey returns of one building type.

Using the data collected, representative estimates of the incidence and proportions of many different materials can be made. The components analysed are:

- roof claddings
- wall claddings
- main structure
- partition wall framing
- wall infill framing
- wall insulation
- ceiling insulation
- floor insulation.

¹ Whats-On report (Monthly). BCI New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.



A limitation of the survey is that it does not ask why certain materials are selected. This means that the report contains no commentary on why material trends might be changing.

The value of new non-residential consents is presented in Figure 1 broken down into three different building types – institutional, commercial and industrial.

Since 2012, the value of consents for new non-residential buildings has increased to reach a record high in 2019, with the total increasing from \$5,429 million in 2018 to \$5,571 million in 2019.

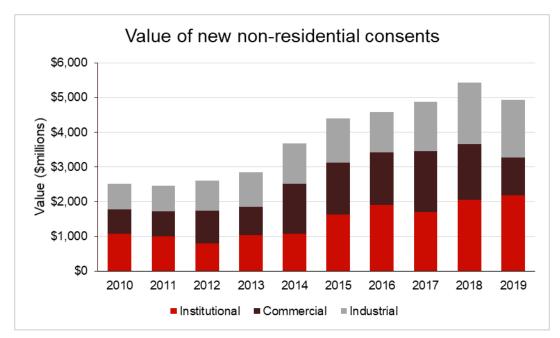


Figure 1. Value of new non-residential consents.



2. Summary

In general, many of the market shares of materials have been relatively steady over the years surveyed.

In 2019, partition wall framing market shares became relatively even, with steel, timber and 'other' ranging from 30–39%. Steel remains the primary material for main structural framing. Steel and other metals are also the most common roof and wall cladding.

Timber remains the most common material for infill framing – the framing between the main structural elements – closely followed by steel.

For insulation, fibreglass is no longer as dominant, with the 'polyester and other' category now ahead for wall insulation. Polystyrene is still the most common insulation in insulated floors.



3. Main results

Key results are shown in the following charts. The data for these charts is in the tables in Appendix A.

Due to the variations in the mix of buildings year to year, market shares can be highly variable. Therefore, changes in share may be due to a change of building types rather than a change in preference for any particular building material.

3.1 Roof claddings

Sheet metal is the dominant roof cladding for new non-residential buildings, with an increase in 2019 to 91% (Figure 2).

The 'other' category consists of membrane roofing, insulated panels and plastic film used on farm shelters. Use of plastic film on farm shelters has continued to drop from a peak in 2016, falling to its lowest levels over the analysis period for this survey. Metal and concrete tiles are relatively uncommon in non-residential buildings.

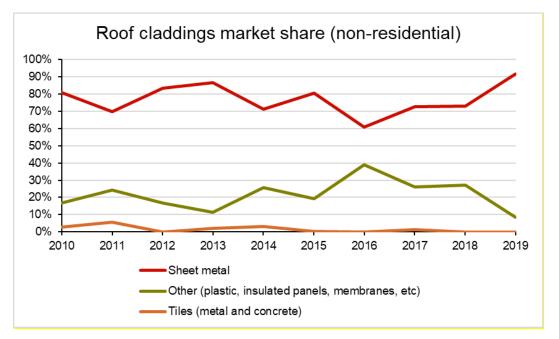


Figure 2. Roof claddings market share.

3.2 Wall claddings

Steel, aluminium and other metals are the dominant wall cladding material, continuing to hold around 50% market share due to their dominance on industrial and farm buildings (Figure 3).

Concrete (mainly precast panels) tends to be variable but remained steady in 2019. The 'other' category also remained the same as in 2018 and will be a trend to watch out for in future years to see if this range of claddings, including glazing, fibre-cement and autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC), remains steady after a consistent climb from 2015–2018.



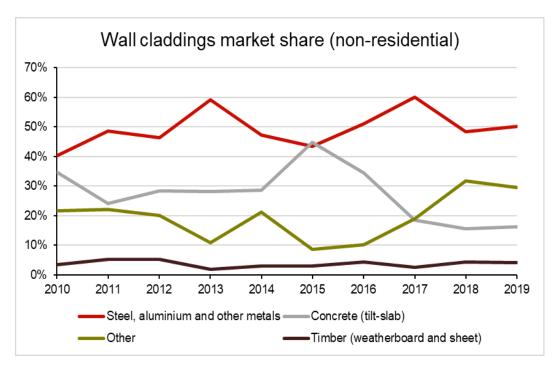


Figure 3. Wall claddings market share.

3.3 Main structure

Use of steel in main structural frames increased again in 2019, following a dip in 2018 (Figure 4).

Concrete has only slightly increased from 12% to 14%, and timber framing decreased its market share in 2019.

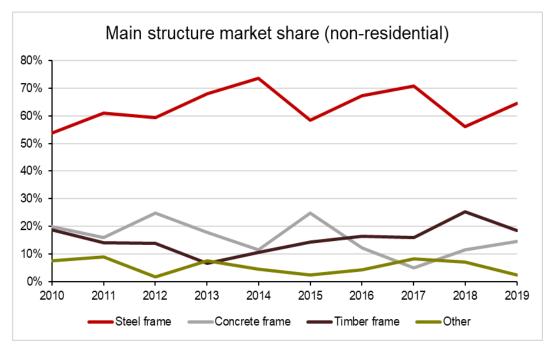


Figure 4. Main structure market share.



3.4 Wall infill framing

Wall infill framing is the framing between the main structural frames. Timber framing remains the main material type for this application, although this has dropped from a 54% share in 2018 to 37% in 2019 with concrete and 'other' both increasing. Steel is in second place and retained the same share as 2018 (Figure 5). The 'other' category often includes glazing.

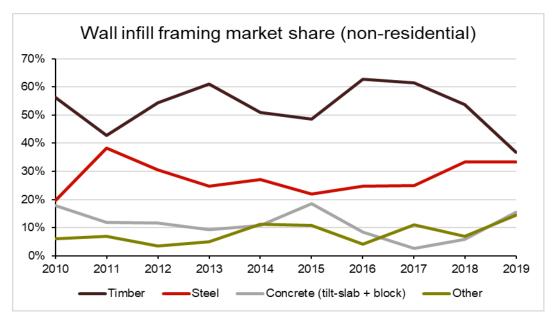


Figure 5. Wall infill framing market share.

3.5 Partition wall framing

Timber continues to decrease its market share for partition wall framing, falling to 31% in 2019, sharing a similar market share to 'other' (Figure 6). The 'other' category includes insulated panels and glazing and has increased from a 17% market share in 2018 to 30% in 2019. Steel's market share dropped but remains the highest at 39%.

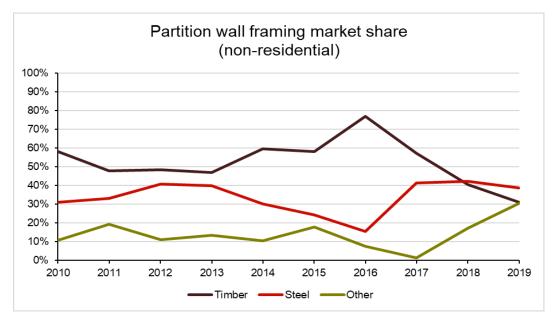


Figure 6. Partition wall framing market share.



3.6 Insulation

Wall insulation, ceiling insulation and floor insulation are dealt with separately in this section.

Farm buildings have not been included as it is uncommon for farm buildings to use insulation and they have a large share of the non-residential building market.

3.6.1 Wall insulation

For the first time since 2010, fibreglass is no longer the dominant wall insulation material with a share of 45% (Figure 7). The use of polyester has been slowly growing over the past decade, and after a brief drop in share in 2018, the 'polyester and other' category now has the highest market share at 55%.

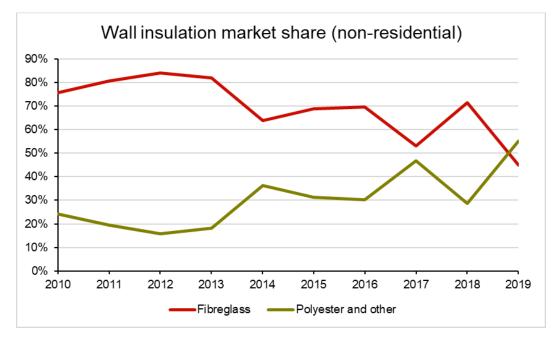


Figure 7. Wall insulation market share.

3.6.2 Ceiling insulation

Normally most buildings use the same insulation material in the wall and ceiling, which means that market share in each market tends to follow the other.

Fibreglass remains the dominant insulation material but experienced a decrease to 58% in 2019 with the 'polyester and other' category increasing to a similar level to 2017 (Figure 8).

'Other' primarily consists of polystyrene, which is common as part of insulated panels in industrial buildings.



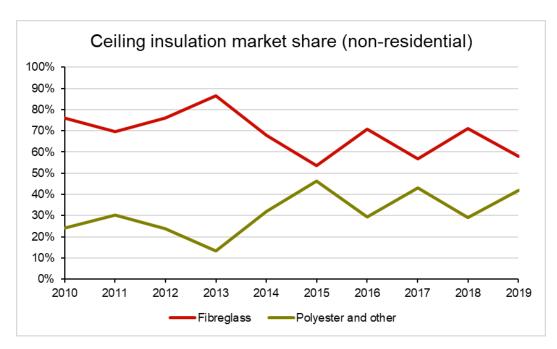


Figure 8. Ceiling insulation market share.

3.6.3 Floor insulation

For those buildings with floor insulation, sheet polystyrene is the still the most common floor insulation material (Figure 9).

Note that the question on insulation of concrete slabs was changed in 2015. This chart assumes that all buildings that selected underslab full/partial used sheet polystyrene, although non-polystyrene waffle pod systems have entered the market.

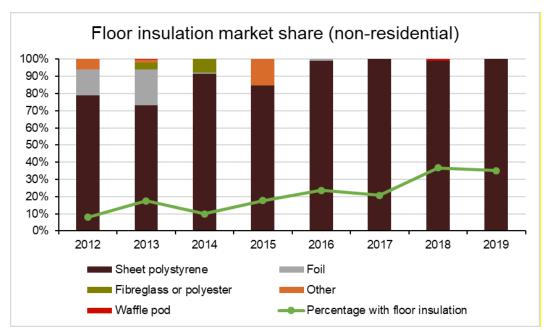


Figure 9. Floor insulation.



Appendix A: Tables of data and survey forms

A.1 Tables of data for the charts

Table 1. Roof claddings market share.

Roof claddings market share in Yearly data 2010-2019	new no	n-reside	ential bu	ildings						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sheet metal	81%	70%	83%	86%	71%	80%	61%	73%	73%	91%
Tiles (metal and concrete)	3%	6%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other (plastic, insulated panels, memb	17%	24%	17%	11%	26%	19%	39%	26%	27%	9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Note: Percentages weighted to allow for o	different b	uilding typ	es							

Table 2. Wall claddings market share.

Wall claddings market share in Yearly data 2010-2019		1100100		lanigo						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Steel, Aluminium and other Metals	40%	49%	46%	59%	47%	43%	51%	60%	48%	50%
Concrete (tilt-slab)	35%	24%	28%	28%	29%	45%	34%	19%	16%	16%
Timber (weatherboard and sheet)	3%	5%	5%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Other	22%	22%	20%	11%	21%	9%	10%	19%	32%	29%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Percentages weighted to allow for different building types

Table 3. Main structure market share.

Main structure market Yearly data 2010-2019		on-resid	lential b	uildings						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Concrete Frame	20%	16%	25%	18%	11%	25%	12%	5%	12%	14%
Steel Frame	54%	61%	59%	68%	73%	58%	67%	71%	56%	65%
Timber Frame	19%	14%	14%	7%	11%	14%	16%	16%	25%	18%
Other	8%	9%	2%	8%	4%	2%	4%	8%	7%	3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Percentages weighted to allow for different building types

Table 4. Wall infill framing market share.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Timber	56%	43%	54%	61%	51%	49%	63%	61%	54%	37%
Concrete (tilt-slab + block)	18%	12%	12%	9%	11%	18%	9%	3%	6%	15%
Steel	20%	38%	31%	25%	27%	22%	25%	25%	33%	33%
Other	6%	7%	3%	5%	11%	11%	4%	11%	7%	14%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5. Partition wall framing market share.

Year	ly data 20 [°]	10-2019								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Steel	31%	33%	41%	40%	30%	24%	15%	41%	42%	39%
Timber	58%	48%	48%	47%	59%	58%	77%	57%	41%	31%
Other	11%	19%	11%	13%	10%	18%	8%	1%	17%	30%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Percentages weighted to allow for different building type



Table 6. Wall insulation market share.

Wall insulation ma Yearly data 2010		are in ne	ew non-r	esident	ial buildi	ngs				
, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fibreglass	76%	81%	84%	82%	64%	69%	70%	53%	71%	45%
Polyester and other	24%	19%	16%	18%	36%	31%	30%	47%	29%	55%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 7. Ceiling insulation market share.

Ceiling insulation Yearly data 2010-		share in	new noi	n-reside	ntial build	lings				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fibreglass	76%	70%	76%	87%	68%	54%	71%	57%	71%	58%
Polyester and other	24%	30%	24%	13%	32%	46%	29%	43%	29%	42%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Note: Percentages wei	ghted to al	low for diffe	erent build	ing types						

Table 8. Floor insulation market share.

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
79%	73%	91%	85%	99%	100%	94%	100%
15%	21%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
0%	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6%	2%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
8%	18%	10%	18%	24%	21%	37%	35%
	0% 79% 15% 0% 6% 100%	0% 0% 79% 73% 15% 21% 0% 4% 6% 2% 100% 100%	0% 0% 0% 79% 73% 91% 15% 21% 1% 0% 4% 8% 6% 2% 0% 100% 100% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 79% 73% 91% 85% 15% 21% 1% 0% 0% 4% 8% 0% 6% 2% 0% 15% 100% 100% 100% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 79% 73% 91% 85% 99% 15% 21% 1% 0% 1% 0% 4% 8% 0% 0% 6% 2% 0% 15% 0% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 79% 73% 91% 85% 99% 100% 15% 21% 1% 0% 1% 0% 0% 4% 8% 0% 0% 0% 6% 2% 0% 15% 0% 0% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 1% 79% 73% 91% 85% 99% 100% 94% 15% 21% 1% 0% 1% 0% 0% 0% 4% 8% 0% 0% 0% 0% 6% 2% 0% 15% 0% 0% 0% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

Table 9. Value of building consents by sector.

Value of new Yearly data			onsents	(\$million	s)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Institutional	1,077	1,003	803	1,043	1,073	1,628	1,903	1,706	2,061	2,190
Commercial	704	720	930	816	1,436	1,496	1,513	1,742	1,601	1,075
Industrial	726	739	880	996	1,160	1,280	1,162	1,427	1,767	1,676
Total non-resid	2,507	2,463	2,613	2,854	3,724	4,404	3,416	4,875	5,429	4,941

Table 9. Value of building consents by sector.

Source: StatsNZ



A.2 Survey form March 2007

U U		•	or the building consent lis	ted over the page.
				e, school, farm building etc
Type of Building	tick	Floor area	(otato typo) olg. Oniot	
	New	sqm	Number o	of storeys
Ado	dition	sqm	Average s	storey heightm
Alter	ration		(describe	alterations)
Main Structure	tick one or mo	ore <u>tick</u>	tick	tick
Concrete f		ber frame	Conc block	Laminated wood
Steel f	rame	Tilt slab	Othe	er(state)
Floor base material	oam Dorti	cle Board		orm Other (state)
Concrete Partition Wall Frami	•		c one or more	sqm Other (state) sqm
Ti	mber	Steel	Other	(state)
Amount of Timber F				
Walls	metres Wa	all/floor area with	Sizes/spacing	
Walls	or	with		
Floors	or	with		
Roof	or	with		
Roof cu	or	sqm with		
Examp		•	150x50mm @600 ctrs.	
	and	•	100x50mm @450 ctrs.	
	Roof	300 sqm with	100x50mm truss @900	ctrs.
Secondary Wall Fram	ming tick c	ne or more		
Radiata	Steel	Douglas fir	Concrete block	Other (state)
Timber treatment (fo	or framing)		Please tick one or more	
	•.		Untreated Wet H1.2	T1.2 (orange) H3.1
State where used (eg out	ter walls, subfloor, etc)		·····	
Building wraps		(tick one or more	,	
Flamestop® Roof	Thermakraft	Bitumac®	Greencap Pauloid	Black Paper Other (state)
		(tick one or mor	e)	
Flamestop®	Tyvek® The	makraft coverup	rameGard II Greenwrap	Fastwrap Black Paper Other (state)
Wall				
Wall cladding (only	applicable if there ate type	e is new wall cla	dding)	
Type		ea e.g.	tilt slab, 60%	also plywood, solid plaster(min 18mm),
Туре		ea	concrete block, 15%	plaster on polystyrene, sheet
Туре		ea	glazing, 10%	steel, PVC weatherboard, etc.
Туре	% ar	ea	fibre cement, 15%	
			Total 100%	
If yes to Fibre Cemen	-			ore)
Hardies	BGC		PRIMA Other	
Fibre Cement Produc				
		(Circle one or more	,	
	lied texture finish sh	,	• •	FC weatherboard/Linea
If solid plaster, what b	fibre cement,	e one if solid plaster plywood,) paper, Triple S,	block/brick, metal lathe
Wet area linings (ba				
•			ximate square meters use	d.
Formica Aquapan	el Seratone	Villaboard m2	Hardiglaze GIB m2 m2	Aqualine Other (state)
Roof cladding (only	applicable if there	is new roof cla	dding)	
				sq metres.
	el shallow profile, tr			
	outyl rubber sheet,			M 07
Thank You. Please for	oid this form, and fr	eepost it in the re	elurn envelope	Mar-07



A.3 Survey form November 2011

NON-RESIDENTIAL	
Please give this form to the builder or designer to fill out for the building consent listed over the page. Contract value of work (incl sub-trades) \$	
Type of Building	
tick floor area	
New sqm Number of storeys:	
Addition sqm Average storey height: m	
Alteration (describe alteration)	
Are you claiming "green" building features? Yes / No If Yes, what type?	
Main Structure	
Concrete Frame Timber Frame Concrete block LVL Glulam Steel Frame Tilt Slab Other (state)	
Steel Frame Tilt Slab Other (state)	
Concrete sqm Particle Board sqm Plywood sqm Other (state) s	am
If concrete, have any steel deck trays been used? Yes / No (circle one)	
Partition Wall Framing (tick one or more)	
Timber Steel Concrete Other (state) Wall Infill Framing (between main frame) (tick one or more)	
Prefabrication Are any prefabricated components used? Yes / No If yes, describe applicable component(s) below:	
Prefab Frame Prefab Floors Prefab Walls Prefab Other	
Insulation Pink Bradford Premier Brown FG Greenstuf Other	Other
(tick one or more) None Batts Gold Fibreglass Rocwool (polyester) Polyester Wool Polystyrene	
Wall insulation	(2000)
Ceiling insulation	
)ther
None Warmfeet Under Slab Floor Foil Floor Cupolex (s	tate)
Builder Other (please specify)	
Insulation Installer (name)	
Building Wraps (tick one or more) Black Other	
Flamestop Thermacraft Bitumac CoverTek Pauloid Paper (state) Diflex 130 Tekton Roof wrap	
Black Other	
(tick one or more)	coply Barrier
Wall wrap	
Wall Cladding State type and approximate % wall coverage	
e.g. Fibre cement, 75% Other examples include: tilt slab, concrete block, steel zincalum, glazing, alumunium,	
Clay Brick, 15% radiata WB, linea WB etc. Cedar WB, 10%	
Туре % агеа Туре % агеа	
Type % area Type % area	
Hardies BGC CSR PRIMA Other	Eterpan
If Fibre Cement cladding is used, who is the manufacturer?	
Fibre Cement product used as Applied texture finish sheet, Flat sheet, FC plank (7.5mm), Linea (16mm)	
If solid plaster, what backing was used? Fibre cement, plywood, paper, Triple S, block/brick, metal lat	he
Wet Area Linings (bathroom, kitchen, laundry etc)	
Please state the approximate square metres used	
Formica Aquapanel Seratone Villaboard Hardiglaze GIB Aqualine Other (state) m² m² m² m² m² m² m² m² m²	
Roof Cladding (only applicaple if there is new roof cladding)	
What roof cladding was used? (circle one or state below) metal tiles, prepainted corrugated, trough zincalum, other steel profiles, concrete tiles, butyl, asphalt shingles,	
other (state) Approx. Roof Area: sqm	
Type of roof structure Timber Steel Concrete Slab	
Thank you. Please fold this form, and freepost it in the return envelope	Nov-11
man year rease rold and rolling and inceposition and rectain envelope	



A.4 Survey form October 2015

NON-RESIDENTIAL Please give this form to the builder or designer to fill out for the building consent listed over the page.
Contract value of work (incl sub-trades) \$ incl GST
Type of Building (state type) e.g. Office, school, farm building etc
tick floor area New
Addition sqm Average storey height: m
Alteration (describe alterations)
Are you claiming "green" building features? Yes / No If Yes, what type?
Main Structure Concrete Frame Timber Frame Concrete Block LVL Glulam
Steel Frame Tilt Slab Insulated Panel Other (state)
Floor Base Material
Concrete sqm Particle Board sqm Plywood sqm Other (state) sqm If concrete, have any steel deck trays been used? Yes / No (circle one)
Partition Wall Framing (tick one or more)
Timber Steel Concrete Other (state)
Wall Infill Framing (between main frame) (tick one or more)
Radiata Steel Douglas Fir Concrete block Other (state)
Prefabrication Are any prefabricated components used? Yes / No If yes, describe applicable component(s) below:
Prefab Frame Prefab Floors
Prefab Walls Prefab Other
Insulation Pink Bradford Knauf Autex Other Other
(tick one or more) None Batts Gold Premier Earthwool Greenstuf Polyester Wool Polystyrene (state)
Wall insulation
Ceiling insulation
Concrete slab insulation Timber sub-floor insulation
Floor insulation Underslab Perimeter Under full/partial edge footing Polystyrene Polyester Glasswool Foil
Builder Other (please specify)
Insulation Installer (name)
Building Wraps Flamestop Bitumac Tyvek Supro CoverTek Thermakraft Fastwrap Pauloid Other (state) Roof Wrap
(tick one or more) Bitumac Tyvek Homewra Watergate Covertek Thermakraft Tekton Fastwrap Pauloid Ecoply BarrierOther (state) Wall Wrap
Wall Cladding State type and approximate % wall coverage e.g. Concrete block, 75% Other examples include: tilt slab, concrete block, steel zincalum, glazing, alumunium,
e.g. Concrete block, 75% Other examples include: tilt slab, concrete block, steel zincalum, glazing, alumunium, Clay Brick, 15% radiata WB, linea WB etc.
Cedar WB, 10%
Type% area
Түре % area Туре % area
If Fibre Cement product, what is it used as? (circle one) Applied texture finish sheet, FC plank (7.5mm), Linea (16mm)
Wet Area Linings (bathroom, kitchen, laundry etc)
Please state the approximate square metres used
Formica Aquapanel Seratone Villaboard Hardiglaze GIB Aqualine Other (state) m ² m ²
Spouting
What profile is the SPOUTING? ½ round/quad ½ round Old gothic Box Other (state)
What material is the SPOUTING?
PVC (White) PVC (Colour) Steel Aluminium Copper Other (state)
Who installed the SPOUTING? Roofer Spouting installer Builder Plumber Other (state)
Downpipes What profile are the DOWNPIPES?
65mm round 80mm round 100mm round 65x50mm rectangular 100x50mm rectangular
Other (state)
PVC (White) PVC (Colour) Steel Aluminium Copper Other (state)
Who installed the DOWNPIPES?
Roofer Spouting installer Builder Plumber Other (state) Roof Cladding (only applicaple if there is new roof cladding) Image: Cladding (cladding (claddin
What roof cladding was used? (circle one or state below)
metal tiles, prepainted corrugated, trough zincalum, other steel profiles, concrete tiles, butyl, asphalt shingles,
other (state) Approx. Roof Area: sqm
Type of roof structure Timber Steel Concrete Slab
Thank you. Please fold this form, and freepost it in the return envelope Oct-15