



Kitchen and Bathroom
Colour choice and Aftercare
Booklet - Sovereign
Network Group

Internals

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Kitchen refurbishment

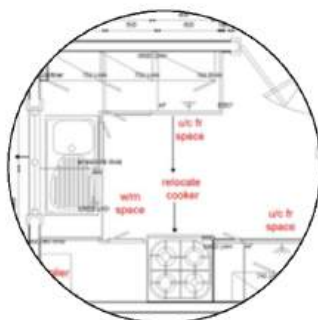
If you're getting a new kitchen, the designer will work with you to plan the layout. They'll make sure it fits your appliances and follows current safety rules.

Your kitchen designer will help you plan the layout to fit your appliances and meet safety rules. If you're buying new appliances, make sure to give the designer the sizes so they can include them in the plan. The designer will make sure you understand what is on offer and give you choices wherever possible. You will be shown samples to choose from of:

- Worktops
- Door fronts
- Handles
- Wall paint
- Wall tiles
- Vinyl flooring

Your choices will be recorded and we will produce a plan and a 3D picture of your kitchen. You will be given copies of these so that you can see what it will look like.

We will ask for a form of identification to establish that we are speaking to the resident, you will then need to sign the layout. Following the 5-day 'cooling off' period we can then order your kitchen.



Getting ready for kitchen improvements

- Completely clear the kitchen of all belongings
- We'll provide packing boxes
- Relocate appliances for the duration of work (help provided if needed)
- Keep essential, everyday items to hand
- Move your kettle and microwave into the living room for cups of tea and lunchtime snacks (ensuring child-safety at all times).
- If you cook some meals in advance and freeze them, you can just heat them up in the microwave whenever you need them.

We know the first week of the works can be the hardest especially for families.

Your Resident Liaison Officer (RLO) will let you know when it's okay to start using your new kitchen cupboards, which can help reduce clutter and make things easier.

Please don't worry—at the end of each working day, we'll make sure you have access to:

- Water for cooking and washing
- Electricity
- Toilet facilities

We're here to support you every step of the way.

Your kitchen colour options

Kitchen door handle choice



A

Brushed Stainless
Steel chunky D



B

Brushed Nickel
Classic D



C

Brushed Stainless
Curved D

Kitchen suite choice



A

White



B

Natural Oak



C

Slate Grey



D

Navy

Options A & B same colour carcass

Options C & D have white carcasses

Kitchen worktop choices



A

White and Grey
Marble Effect



B

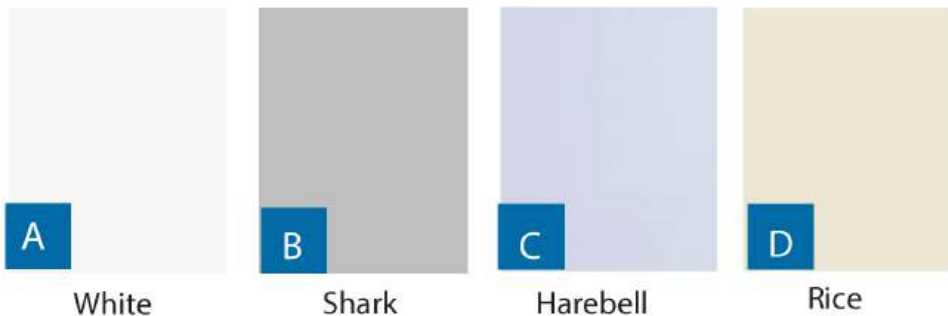
Onyx
Blackstone



C

Authentic Grey
Oak Block Effect

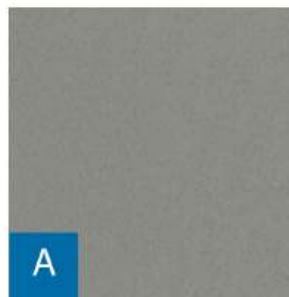
Kitchen tile choice



Kitchen paint colour choices



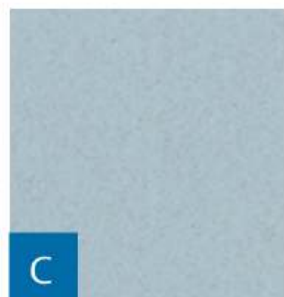
Kitchen floor colour choices



Slate Haze



Chalk Dune



Sea Mist

Kitchen tap



Bristan lever deck sink
mixer

Please note that all colours shown may vary to actual colours due to printing.

Getting ready for bathroom improvements

Please ensure you:

- Please remove all your belongings from the bathroom and WC before work begins.
- If there are any fittings you want to keep—like a shower screen, bathroom cabinet, or towel rails—make sure to take them down before the work starts.
- If you're unable to remove them yourself, let your RLO know. They can arrange for the contractors to help.
- Once removed, it's your responsibility to store these items safely away from the work area until the job is finished.
- They can then be put back in the same place.

Pack a toiletry bag with essential items for the duration of the work.

If you've applied, or need to apply, for a bathroom adaptation due to a health condition or disability, please contact your GP to request a referral letter. This should then be submitted to your local authority, who will arrange for an Occupational Therapist (OT) to complete an assessment and forward their report to SNG.



Bathroom paint colour choices



Wash hand basin taps



Bath mixer tap with overhead shower

Bathroom flooring choices



Slate Haze



Chalk Dune



Sea Mist

Caring for your new kitchen

Your home has been fitted with high-quality kitchen furniture, built to the highest standards. With simple care and maintenance, it will last for many years.

Please take a few moments to read the care instructions they'll help you get the best use out of your new kitchen.

Units

Don't use polish, bleach, scouring powders, multi-surface cleaners, or abrasive pads on laminate surfaces. Most spills can be cleaned with a damp cloth and soapy water. If you spill concentrated juices, strong cleaning liquids, or food colouring's, wipe them up straight away to avoid damage.

Door frontals

Foil and laminated fronts

Use a damp cloth with soapy water to clean off spills. Corrosive liquids, food colouring's and concentrated juices must be wiped off immediately.

Timber handles and trims

Timber is a natural material, so its colour and shade may change over time. Lighter woods especially may mellow when exposed to natural light, and any differences in colour will become less noticeable.

All handles and trims are coated with a protective lacquer. They should only need wiping with a damp cloth. You can occasionally use a high-quality furniture polish, but never use solvents, as they can cause damage.

Hinges and drawer runners

From time to time, check and tighten any screws on runners and hinges. Also, clean away any dust or dirt from moving parts to help everything work smoothly.

Drawer boxes

When needed, clean with a damp cloth. Don't use bleach, scouring powders, or abrasive pads, as they can damage the surface.

Wall units

Don't position any appliance which creates large amounts of heat or steam underneath a wall unit, e.g. kettles, deep fat fryers or steamers. Excessive heat or moisture can damage the unit carcasses and doors.

Unit interiors

Now and then, vacuum or brush the inside surfaces to remove dust. Wipe them with a damp cloth using warm water and a mild detergent, then dry them straight away—don't let water sit. You can also use a soft dry cloth and a light spray of furniture polish to help protect the interior.

Worktops

Even though your worktop is very durable, always use a chopping board when preparing food. Don't place hot pans or utensils directly on the surface—use a heatproof mat or trivet instead. Wipe up any spills straight away, especially near joints, the sink, or the hob.

To clean, use a damp cloth—this will remove most spills. Don't use bleach, scouring powders, or abrasive pads. If you spill corrosive liquids, food colouring's, or concentrated juices, wipe them off immediately.

Very important: If you notice any sealant around the sink, tiles, or worktop starting to break down, it must be replaced as soon as possible to prevent damage.

Defect period

Once your 12 months defect period has ended, if you experience any problems with your kitchen, please report these to your normal responsive repairs contractor.

“ We hope you enjoy
your new kitchen for
years to come.”



Caring for your stainless steel sink

To clean regular marks like tea stains, grease, and limescale, use a cream cleaner like 'Cif' with a soft cloth. Don't use abrasive cleaners or scouring pads, as they can damage the surface.

Limescale

Limescale buildup, common in hard water areas, can be effectively removed using a suitable limescale remover and a soft brush. Gently scrub the affected areas to avoid damaging the sink surface.

Once the limescale is removed, rinse the sink thoroughly with clean water to eliminate any residue from the cleaning product.

Scratch marks

Stainless steel sinks scratch during normal use, but it becomes less noticeable with age. An appropriate stainless steel cleaner can appear to reduce scratches.

Heat

Stainless steel can change color if it gets too hot, turning blue or gold. This change usually can't be undone, but using special metal polish might help make it look a bit better.

Brown spots or rust marks

Stainless steel doesn't rust on its own, but it can look rusty if tiny rust particles from things like steel wool pads stick to it. These particles can be cleaned off with a stainless steel cleaner.

After cleaning, rinse the sink well and dry it with a soft cloth. If the rust particles are left on the surface too long, they can cause permanent damage like small pits.

Caustic stains

Caustic substances, such as drain un-blockers can permanently mark the surface.

Dents

Don't drop heavy items onto the sink or drainer, as it can cause dents. Also, avoid leaning on the draining board doing so can make it bend or dip, which may cause water to collect instead of draining properly.



Trouble shooting electrics

If your RCD keeps tripping after being installed, it could be because:

1. There's a fault in an appliance – Something plugged in might be leaking electricity.
2. Wiring issues – There could be damaged or old wiring causing current to escape.
3. Moisture – Dampness in sockets or appliances can cause leakage.
4. Too many devices – Overloading the circuit with too many appliances can trigger the RCD.

If your RCD (Residual Current Device) keeps tripping, here's what you can do step by step:

✓ 1. Unplug everything

Start by unplugging all appliances and devices in your home. This helps you figure out if one of them is causing the problem.

✓ 2. Reset the RCD

Go to your fuse box and try to reset the RCD by switching it back on.

- If it stays on, the issue is likely with one of your appliances.
- If it trips again immediately, the problem may be with the wiring or the RCD itself.

✓ 3. Plug items back in one at a time

Plug each appliance back in, one by one, and turn it on.

- If the RCD trips after plugging in a specific item, that item is likely faulty.

✓ 4. Check for moisture or damage

Look for signs of water, dampness, or damage around sockets, plugs, and appliances—especially in kitchens, bathrooms, or outdoor areas.

✓ 5. Don't overload circuits

Avoid plugging too many high-power devices into one socket or extension lead.

6. Call a qualified electrician If:

- The RCD keeps tripping even with everything unplugged
- You suspect a wiring issue
- You're unsure what's causing the problem

Caring for your bathroom

Baths or shower trays, plastic toilet seats and plastic bath panels

- Clean immediately after use to stop a build up of dirt and scale
- Use soapy water, cream cleaner or multi surface cleaner
- Fix dripping taps to stop limescale build up
- Occasional use of mild bathroom limescale removers is acceptable but rinse off well with plenty of water after use
- Minor scratches and abrasions can be polished out
- Never leave soap/shampoo pools as these can cause permanent stains
- Never light cigarettes/flames near acrylic/plastic as it can burn and melt.

Vitreous china (toilet and wash hand basin)

- Clean immediately after use to stop a build up of dirt and scale Use warm and soapy water, cream or liquid cleaner.
- Fix dripping taps to stop scale and limescale build up Occasional use of mild bathroom limescale removers is acceptable but rinse off well with plenty of water after use.
- Do not put bleach in the cistern, this can damage the internal fittings. It is acceptable to use in the toilet bowl itself.
- Never mix different cleaners in the toilet, they can react and give off poisonous gas.
- Never leave strong cleaners or bleach in the toilet overnight.

Chrome fittings (taps, bath handles and toilet levers)

- Clean immediately after use to stop a build up of dirt and scale
- Clean with warm water containing a few drops of washing up liquid, rinse well immediately and dry with a soft dry cloth
- Occasional use of mild bathroom limescale removers is acceptable but rinse off well with plenty of water after use.



Condensation

What is it?

There is always some moisture in the air, even though we cannot see it. When that moisture is allowed to accumulate the atmosphere becomes saturated and condensation occurs. 'Humidity' measures the moisture in the air.

Problems often start in the bathroom or in the kitchen where steamy cooking and washing generate excess moisture, which condenses into water upon contact with cooler surfaces.

Severe condensation can cause rotting window frames, peeling wallpaper, mould growth and damp.

Solutions

Good ventilation in kitchens and bathrooms can help prevent condensation building up in the home.

Mechanical fans with humidistat sensors, which detect the moisture or 'humidity' level in the air, can maintain an automatic condensation control by removing moisture-laden air as it occurs and before it condenses into water.

The humidity sensor will start the fan automatically when the moisture levels rise and turn it off again when humidity lowers. Normally, the fan can also be turned on manually, which you might do when you are steam cooking or having a shower.

Do not switch off the extractor fan.

Clear dust once a month.

Please read the instructions given with your extractor fans. Your Resident Liaison Officer can also explain and give a demonstration.



Extractor fans - user guide for the vent axia lo-carbon revive

Operating instructions

Kitchen

Use/Pull the pull cord to choose from the two functions, trickle & boost speed settings. The trickle speed setting runs in the background and keeps the kitchen constantly ventilated. The boost speed function which can be operated by pulling the cord once & twice (two speeds) provides additional power if required.

Bathroom

The extractor fan is automatically set at trickle speed setting to prevent moisture/damp build up which runs continuously, keeping the bathroom ventilated at all times.

Benefits

- The trickle function runs 24/7 in the background which allows your kitchen/bathroom to be constantly ventilated preventing moisture build-up.
- The switch for the extractor fan is not to be turned off and left on at all times.
- The two speed boost function option gives you more suction/power when required.
- Costs approximately £3.40p to run per fan per year.
- Low noise levels, especially in trickle setting as it runs in the background.
- The built in humidity sensor detects moisture levels in the air, enabling the boost function to combat condensation and mould as and when needed.

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