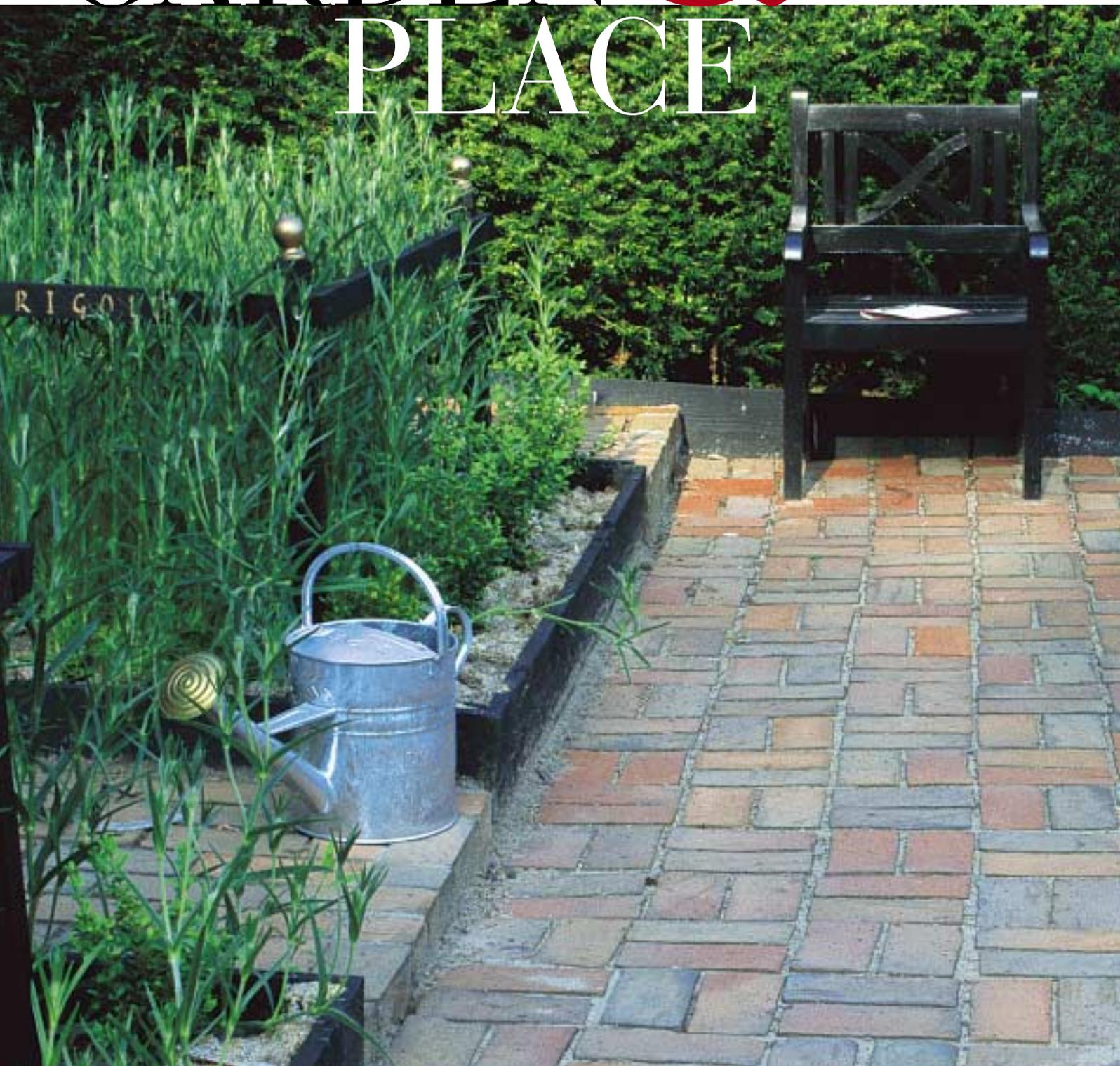


GARDEN & PLACE

01/2006



Dear reader,



We are happy to present this first issue of our international magazine for clay pavers for garden architecture and public places.

As a natural material, pavers fit harmoniously into any open space or garden design. The unique character of fired pavers of natural clay and the manifold colours, textures and formats lend a very particular aesthetic to gardens and open spaces. This fascination and the many design possibilities offered by pavers are what we want to show in this magazine.

A selection of projects will be presented that exemplify the regional specialities as well as international trends. In doing so, we have tried to design an interesting and diversified medium with character that will inspire you to further familiarise yourself with clay pavers and their various applications.

This issue is something special for us as it is being distributed all over Europe. Thanks to our international presence we constantly have the opportunity of learning from different building cultures and can pass our learning and knowledge to other and new markets. An exciting intermediary role that we will gladly carry out with this magazine.

We hope that you enjoy this voyage of discovery through the magazine and are happy to receive your comments and ideas.

With kind regards,
Heimo Scheuch
 COO Wienerberger AG

Published by

Medium owner and printer: Österreichischer Wirtschaftsverlag GmbH, 1050 Vienna **Publisher:** Wienerberger AG, 1100 Vienna
Collaboration: Tanja Bongers (Netherlands), Gérard Fouilloux (France), Sebastiaan Hijlkema (Austria), Sabine Merlevede (Belgium), Katrien Nottebaert (Belgium), Cindy Petillion (Belgium), Geert Segers (Netherlands), Monika Sikorska (Poland), Grzegorz Sudol (Poland), Eszter Szomory-Takács (Hungary), Rob Van der Pluijm (Netherlands), Nicola Webb (England) **Editor-in Chief:** Christine Müller (Österreichischer Wirtschaftsverlag) **Photos:** Archi-Verde (Belgium), Studio Claerhout (Belgium), Ruud Peijnenburg (Netherlands), Gary Rogers (England), Patrick Van Den Broucke (Belgium), Jan Verlinde (Belgium)
Coordination & Realisation: Stefan Claeys, Raphaela Schüller, Roland Ziegler **Design:** Simon Jappel (Österreichischer Wirtschaftsverlag)
Typesetting (Polish and Hungarian): Ikaros Communications (Belgium) **Production:** Holzhausen Gesellschaft m. b. H., 1140 Vienna
 This magazine by TERCA is published in German, English, Dutch, French, Hungarian and Polish.
Garden & Place will be distributed in Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden and United Kingdom.

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Garden layout

Colourful clay Bricks and pavers in the garden



Far too often, all the attention in a garden is directed at the plants. Nearly everyone who enters a garden looks for new plant combinations, checks whether there are any rarities and notes what is in flower. The surface that lies under their feet and on which tables and chairs are standing is simply functional and is taken for granted.

Text: Heidi Howcroft

As long as they do not trip and their shoes are kept clean and dry, the paving is generally ignored. With a few notable exceptions, the next best cheap solution is chosen and implemented everywhere in the garden, irrespective of whether different areas have different criteria and with little or no consideration of aesthetics. But the wonderful photographs of beautiful gardens tell a different story. They are the exceptions. Here the plants, paving, walls and tertiary architecture coexist in a well conceived dynamic interrelationship, each one flattering the other.

Paving and walls are anything but secondary. Once you start to investigate this, certain aspects become apparent and emphasise the role such elements play in garden design.

- Added together, the hard surfaces – driveway, terrace, patio and paths – cover a substantial area of the garden.
- Paving and walls are costly and swallow a large proportion of the budget.
- Once constructed, walls and paving cannot be easily changed. They are both long-term components of the garden.
- Paving and walls form the framework of the garden and are in full view during the grey, bare winter months.

Suitable for every building job

In the past, it was accepted that only the building materials available locally would be used. Where there was no stone, bricks were made. Virtually every community had its own clay pit and brick works, producing bricks, roof tiles and pavers. Supported by generations of craftsmen who knew the qualities of the local material intimately, an immediately recognisable local building style developed, indigenous to the character of each area. With today's quick and cheap transportation connections, the gradual erosion of borders and the rapid spread of information, we are now freed from regional constraints of the



past. Architects and clients have a massive array of materials at their disposal. The range is enormous, and choosing the most suitable material for the job becomes more difficult with the introduction of each new line.

Brick – the oldest building material

It is a product that has developed over the years but has not lost its regional character, reflected in both its colour and shape. Whilst other products have undergone a globalisation, brick has stayed true to its roots. The raw material, clay, is to be thanked for this characteristic. Each clay is of a slightly different composition, linked to the geology of the area from which it is excavated, and it is this that binds it to the landscape.



Plants and small architecture are interlinked in exiting interchange.

A question of locality

When selecting building materials for the garden, it is vital to bear in mind that they are to be used outdoors – a different environment than the controlled conditions found indoors. Exposed to wind, rain, frost and all manner of pollution, the material must be strong and hard-wearing. Professional construction standards must be adhered to if durable paving surfaces and walls are to be achieved. Material destined for indoor use cannot simply be transplanted into the garden. It is advisable only to use hard facings and clay pavers. In comparison to clay pavers, normal bricks are fired at a lower temperature, making them less hard. The pores are larger, allowing more water to be absorbed and rendering them more

sensitive to frost. It is for these reasons that the use of normal bricks in gardens is restricted to milder climate zones with little or no ground frost. High-fired clay pavers are virtually indestructible. The firing temperature is so high (1100°C) that a hard, pore-free stone is produced that can withstand hard ground frosts and pressure loads whilst retaining both its colour, shape and surface appearance. In short, a material with all the right qualities for outdoor use. Both normal clay bricks and clay pavers form a flat, no-slip, pedestrian-friendly surface.

The aesthetic appearance

Alongside technical considerations, the deciding factor as to which product is selected is the aesthetic appearance – the



Plaster and masonry structure the garden with important design elements.

colour, the surface texture and the overall ambience and the optical qualities of the bonding pattern or laying style. Bricks conjure up images of rich warm reds, clay pavers on the other hand tend toward solid, dark shades, sometimes of an almost clinical appearance. That a much wider range of colours and tones is available is often forgotten, autumn colours in all tones from rusty browns and yellows all the way to crimson red, reminiscent of copper beeches and earthy colours that reflect the origins of the clay. The nuances of flamed clay pavers are subtle, differing even within the same firing and showing a variety of colours depending on the light. This quality can be used to its advantage and opens up endless possibilities for use in the garden, where a different light quality is found according to the time of day or season.

Different uses

Paving is one of the prime uses, used to surface drives, car standing areas, paths and patios, for steps and for edging paths, beds and water basins. Whether used on its own or in combination with other paving materials, interesting effects can be created. It is perhaps the variety of bonding patterns that distinguishes both bricks and clay pavers. Over the years, a suitable bond has been developed for virtually every conceivable urban and garden landscape situation. Whereas natural stone demands a high level of craftsmanship, bricks and pavers are simpler to lay. This is due to the uniform size within a batch, their shape and the availability of half bricks, which ease the work. However, this does not mean that all bonds are easy and that anyone can do the job. Some of the more difficult bonds, such as 45° and 90° herringbone patterns, demand patience and precision. Bricks and clay pavers are classics. They can adapt to prevailing styles just as much as slotting into an historical context. Like natural stone, they can have not just one life but many. Old bricks are a piece of history; they have served for decades if

not centuries. Many old bricks carry the stamp of their brickworks, which has long since disappeared and is forgotten, but the bricks still fulfil their function. Such stones are no longer a trade secret, however, and many rare formats can be more expensive than new bricks.

When you next visit a garden or walk through the town, take a look at the ground and give a thought to the surrounding elements. There is an interesting world out there waiting to be discovered.



Colouring and texture provide different optical impressions.

Heidi Howcroft

Is a well known landscape architect, author and garden journalist. After her training in England, she gained her professional experience in Germany where she was active for many years in planning and exhibitions. Today Heidi Howcroft commutes between England and Munich. She has published

many articles on the subject of garden design, among others the standard work „Das Pflaster im Garten“ [Designs for garden paths] that will be appear in a reworked and updated edition in the autumn of 2006.

Garden layout

With the strength of nature



Closely allied with nature is the philosophy that lies behind the harmonious design ideas of Bernadette and Manfred Sudy. They work stones until they look as though they have been at the bottom of a flowing brook for hundreds of years, until all sharp corners and edges have rounded naturally to form the soft natural shapes.

Text: Christine Müller

The perceptive listening to nature, the observation of its natural rhythms, the soft strength of natural forces, water as a carrier of information, the balanced harmony of the eternal sequence of the times, these are the fundamentals that Manfred Sudy seeks to replicate with the machines that he has specially developed for the processing of pavers and natural stones. Only in natural stone and pavers are the harmonious design ideas developed whose origin in nature – burnt earth and stone – determine a strict selection. Since its establishment in 1990, customer satisfaction has been the main focus of this family undertaking.

For Wienerberger, Sudy developed a tumbled paver. In a special and protected process, the stones are rotated in a type of sediment-wear using water, slime, chippings and rubble until they look as though they had been subjected to the forces of nature for hundreds of years. The results are soft round shapes without corners or edges. The Sudys allow the material to come to life, to discover new material combinations and shapes.

„Stone possesses the most energies and water transmits the most information. With the washing and rounding we prepare the stone and the pavers for the presence and wellbeing of people,“ explains Sudy of his process. „This is quite simple:





Pavers can be used in this form from entrance area through terraces, garden fences, swimming pools, fountain installations, up to steps.



we replicate a natural sediment wear similar to that which water causes over a long period in the bed of a stream. And as we don't have that much time, we accelerate the process with our machines."

An almost philosophical approach. Natural stones, just like pavers, are used in his projects only in their rounded shape, there are no edged, flat surfaces.

Besides private gardens, Sudy also designs semi-public areas such as hotels with coloured pavers. „We can use pavers anywhere from entrance area through terraces, garden fences, swimming pools, fountain installations up to steps. The smaller the pieces the easier it is to lay the paver into any conceivable shape."

The different projects are all created in close collaboration with the client; they are usually already familiar with Sudy's work and thus turn to him. They appreciate his attitude to nature and to natural materials. The clients grant him a certain amount of trust and together they create the overall project.

As soon as he has an area to design in front of him, Manfred Sudy knows immediately how it is to look. His wife shares the responsibility for designs with plants and stones; she rounds it all out again and brings it to a totality. „My wife cooperates intensively; it is she who shares the whole philosophy. It is a matter of talent – more than that is not necessary. We try to decide according to our instincts and up to now it has always worked."

Contemporary architecture is seen by Sudy as mostly rectilinear, edged, cool and unfriendly. If it was up to him, it would be time to start a small revolution; round natural forms can also look formally correct with a stereometric cube. For opposites attract: „Gardens with flowing soft shapes are nothing more than a transition to nature. And all buildings would like fi-

nally a transition to a natural environment. No matter how they are built. And this can be carried out with soft and natural shapes." Friedensreich Hundertwasser's legendary sentence, „The straight line is a crime!" speaks from his soul.



Manfred Sudy

completed a masonry apprenticeship and formed the family company in 1990 which now has 25 employees.

The services provided include: individual stone and paver laying, design of façades, garden paths, garden furniture, fountains and pools, as well as walls, steps and stairs.

**Creative paver laying
Bernadette and Manfred Sudy**

Gnas in der Steiermark, Austria
Tel: (00 43 315) 21 23
Internet: www.sudy.at

Portrait

The world as a large, green village



Whether a dreamy Mediterranean garden, public parks in the centre of urban area, a wide-ranging golf range or a garden fantasy in the Moorish style as in „Thousand and One Nights“, Dominique Eeman stages them all with the same passion and creativity. The credo of the Belgian garden architect: A careful handling treatment of nature, our most valuable possession.

One could almost say it as a calling; Dominique Eeman followed his in any case. Since the completion of his studies in 1988 at the gardening school in Melle, he has designed many large and small gardens also far beyond the borders of the country.

Inspiration influences from the South

After his studies Dominique Eeman moved to the south and completed a course in Toulon. He was fascinated by the Mediterranean lighting, the colours and the unmistakable smells of the exorbitant vegetation – and this love for Southern plants has never left him. Since then he has often used Mediterranean flora in his designs. In Toulon, besides the finer points of his craft, he also learnt to speak French as fluently as the local population: even today he often works for French clients.

The magic word: Symbiosis

„To create a garden is never the work of only a single person,“ remarks Eeman modestly, „ideally the planning at an early stage involves the architect, the owner and the garden architect all together. In this way, the wishes and the ideas of the client can be converted into a unified concept. In this symbiosis, the internal and external spaces melt into each other.“

The strength of simplicity

There are certain constants in the work of Dominique Eemans: The utilization of formal structural elements as well as the cutting forms; they give the garden sufficient form to also present an interesting view in winter. Sensitivity and fantasy, however, are of greater value that rules, circles or straightedges. However, every garden builds on the experiences of previous generations of garden designers and Eeman makes no secret of his admiration for the „Garden Artists“ such as Russel Page. Yet, through his



emotional designs, he seeks to create ecological and, above all, timeless creations.

Stylish structural elements

Eeman's gardens are not only structured by the greenness of the plants, also terraces and paths play an important role. They provide view points and quiet areas or form relationships between living space and plants. Here, too, Eeman looks for simplicity; the clay pavers of Terca Wienerberger are not least a popular design element because of the specific qualities such as colour stability and frost resistance.



„I like pure strength
a simple viewpoint
that provides an aura of character.“



Dominique Eeman: „Above all, I like the natural, stylish aspects of the clay pavers. They come from natural raw materials and craft production processes. The sintering and the slight colour variations make for attractive effects. A particular appeal for me are the tumbled clay pavers and the smaller pavers in klamp format [remark: a particular paver format, ± 178 x 85 x 43 mm]. Remarkable also is that the Terca clay pavers from Wienerberger are suitable for all types of architectural elements and garden designs. For larger surfaces, special laying strips or designs can evoke special attention. In fact, clay pavers improve in appearance with time; this is not always the case with other, perhaps cheaper, paving materials.“

Current garden trends

Dominique Eeman has seen more than one trend come and go in his time. „I like the pure strength of a simple design that pro-

vides an aura of character. As a reaction of the overweening „mixed borders“ we were faced for a time with an almost minimalist approach to garden architecture. One often has to search for a long time for a really natural aspect. Now there is a return back to classic values, implemented in a strong but formal design. Ever fewer clients have enough patience to wait for their garden to grow. Mostly they want to enjoy a developed garden immediately after its creation. Therefore we often have to work with fully grown trees and shrubs. And also the social functions of gardens have changed: Often, one retired with leisure in the search of peace and quiet, today it is a real party zone.“

The Moorish adventure

The order of a French client to create a garden in Marrakesh was accepted by Eeman without hesitation: „I found myself on another continent again, in the midst of a strange culture with a



very particular garden tradition. On a four-hectare plot there were built two villas in traditional Moorish style using centuries-old techniques. The outer areas of the garden formed a perfect transition to the surrounding landscape; existing date palms were left and were supplemented by olive trees. A strict

straight olive grove was selected between the residential area and the landscape. Near the residential areas, however, we used playful Moorish forms and motives. The garden lighting was an own design, which was carried out by local craftsmen in the nearby Souhk. Overall a special geometrical and coherent whole was created, whose stereometry is accompanied by the straight-line irrigation ditches.“

Cosmopolite

Dominique Eeman's areas of activities are thus not limited exclusively to his own country. He regularly carries out projects in France, the Netherlands or Switzerland: always exciting pro-

jects which require an enormous amount of sensitivity to the local culture and flora. This ensures a certain cross fertilization that makes his work interesting. The designs Dominique Eeman reach across borders in every aspect; for him the world is meanwhile a large green village.



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 Garden and landscape architect
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Study at the HRT in Melle in 1988
 International experience in the creation of private, industrial and public landscaping projects.
 Projects in France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Morocco
 Co-creator of various golf courses and sport complexes.

Veröffentlichungen:

- „Tuinarchitecten en hun creaties“ – Stichting Kunstboek 1997
- „Contemporary Garden Design“ – David Stevens, Conran Octopus, London 1999
- „Elle Décoration“ no. 118, June 2002
- „Agenda Knokke-Art“ 2003 & 2004 & 2005
- „Stijlvol Wonen“ – Patrick Retour, Lannoo Terra 2004
- „Hedendaags Wonen in België“, Beta Plus 2005

To create a garden is never only the work of a single person, ideally the architect, owner and garden architect plan together.

Photos:

Patrick Van Den Broucke,
 Elisabethlaan 234, B-8301 Knokke-Heist
 Jan Verlinde, Keizer Karelstraat 49,
 B-8000 Brugge



The following projects by Dominique Eemann were created together with P. Ingelaere:
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Laying technique

Free spaces with pavers



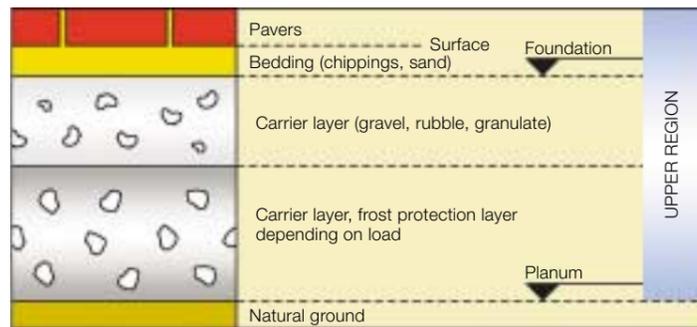
The use of clay pavers for streets, places, paths and gardens is as old as building itself. In order to permit the unhindered drainage of water as well as permanent evenness and full loading, a corresponding paving bed is necessary.

Pavers have become popular in the design of public and private open places due to the simple procedure and the manifold possibilities of installation.

The design possibilities are almost endless as is the large selection of paving possibilities which can be aligned longitudinally, laterally or diagonally. Axial relationships between individual structures can be underlined by a corresponding laying of pavers such as centring on a mid point in a free space design. Also the laying of pavers on gentle gradients can be carried out without problems. Architecturally desired ground waviness can be achieved by the equalizing joint network. Clay pavers offer not only numerous design possibilities, they are also a product that, from the viewpoint of the gardener, is specially suited for green areas. Investigations have shown that design of areas with pavers guarantees an excellent aeration of the underground and acts positively on the water economy – an aspect that is important for good bedding of ground plants.

The quality of the paving surface, especially the load bearing capacity of the paver depends, besides the quality of the pavers, also on the properties of the underlying layers. The build-up and dimensioning of the carrier layer are oriented to the expected loading, especially traffic and frost loading.

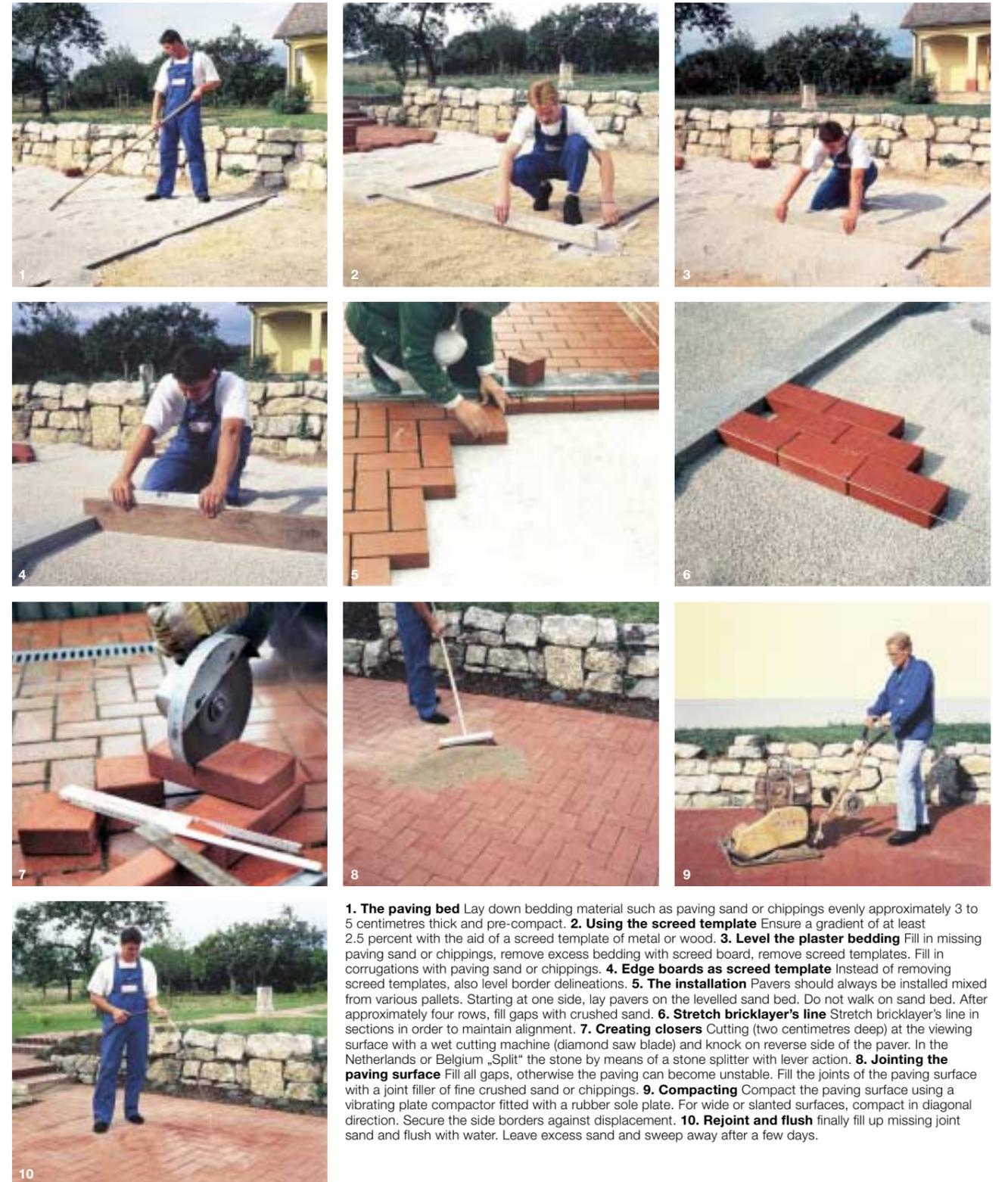
The bed for pavers must be water permeable. Pavers are frost resistant but when the underlying paving bed is not sufficiently water permeable, there is the danger that there is insufficient space during the frost period for expansion of the sand particles. This can cause frost heaving, the bed lifts up and the paving surface is pressed upwards. For the technical build-up of the carrier layer, it is immaterial whether the pavers are placed flat or on edge. In all cases the joint width should be between three and five millimetres in order to prevent edge splitting when compacting with a flat compactor.



Example of build-up of compacting with pavers



Working: The carrier layer must be adapted to the type of loading and the utilization of a paving surface. As there are traditional regional differences in the build-up of a carrier layer, advice is recommended. Mostly for a paved surface in the garden, a simple or stabilized sand bed (sand with 100 – 150 kg/m³ cement) with a thickness of 20 cm (assuming a compacted sub-base) is sufficient. The laying takes place after the creation of a stable, frost-resistant and water-permeable foundation as well as border delineation for sideways limitation of pavers loosely placed on the sand bed.



1. The paving bed Lay down bedding material such as paving sand or chippings evenly approximately 3 to 5 centimetres thick and pre-compact. **2. Using the screed template** Ensure a gradient of at least 2.5 percent with the aid of a screed template of metal or wood. **3. Level the plaster bedding** Fill in missing paving sand or chippings, remove excess bedding with screed board, remove screed templates. Fill in corrugations with paving sand or chippings. **4. Edge boards as screed template** Instead of removing screed templates, also level border delineations. **5. The installation** Pavers should always be installed mixed from various pallets. Starting at one side, lay pavers on the levelled sand bed. Do not walk on sand bed. After approximately four rows, fill gaps with crushed sand. **6. Stretch bricklayer's line** Stretch bricklayer's line in sections in order to maintain alignment. **7. Creating closers** Cutting (two centimetres deep) at the viewing surface with a wet cutting machine (diamond saw blade) and knock on reverse side of the paver. In the Netherlands or Belgium „Split“ the stone by means of a stone splitter with lever action. **8. Jointing the paving surface** Fill all gaps, otherwise the paving can become unstable. Fill the joints of the paving surface with a joint filler of fine crushed sand or chippings. **9. Compacting** Compact the paving surface using a vibrating plate compactor fitted with a rubber sole plate. For wide or slanted surfaces, compact in diagonal direction. Secure the side borders against displacement. **10. Rejoint and flush** finally fill up missing joint sand and flush with water. Leave excess sand and sweep away after a few days.

Delta Light

A true enlightenment



Delta Light lights up the garden with a selected palette of lighting fixtures and shows up paths, terraces, walls, lawn, flower beds or the crowns of trees in their proper light. The Belgium lighting specialist offers a large number of functional yet aesthetically perfect creative light design solutions for any outside area.

Which type of lighting, which light intensity is best suited, how and where to install lightings, the correct number of light sources; all this is just as decisive as the choice of material and colour. With its most important new models, Delta Light offers a comprehensive outside lighting programme – what remains is only the difficulty of choice.

Directive lighting – path lighting

In order to illuminate a path, Delta Light recommends „targeted“ lighting. Lighting fixtures, mounted at a certain height and placed at regular intervals, illuminate the path and show the direction. For this type of direct or also indirect lighting (by means of reflectors) use is mostly made of halogen lamps or a low-voltage system.

Ambiance lighting – lighting the surroundings

Glare-free light for maximum atmosphere is best achieved by placing the lighting fixtures in unobtrusive positions near fences, paths, lawns or ponds. The light radiates into the immediate vicinity of the carefully selected regions.

Wall lamps – wall lighting

There is a wide selection of lighting fixtures available for correct façade lighting. Whether fixed or swivelling, with halogen lamps, energy-saving lamps or power LEDs, the light throws its beams directly or indirectly on the façade.

Recessed lamps – built-in lamps

Delta Light also offers ideal solutions for ceilings, floor and object lighting. The lighting fixtures are placed in the ceiling, usually a false ceiling, or are built into the floor and this enables setting objects or plants in special scenes.



Delta Light

was founded by Designer Paul Ameloot in 1987 who still leads the company. Delta Light has been an international leader due to its architect-oriented approach to modern and innovative lighting creations. In June 2005 the fast-growing lighting specialist moved to a new 20,000 square metre headquarters in Wevelgem in West Flanders. Besides offices and production hall, a spacious reception, exhibition halls and store areas, a training centre, the so-called Delta Light Education Centre, has recently been added.



Monostep: The downward slanted reflector lamp in a small aluminium housing permits lighting from a certain height and indicates the correct path.



The Basic series let into the ground permits accented lighting of various types.



Whether wall or projecting roof, Delta Light offers the right light accent for any place.

Project

For eternity



The design of a public area is the responsibility of the communities. The Belgian town of Neerpelt has become an excellent example of the growing community self-awareness process and the need to sustain this in a concrete manner. The focus was the new design of the paving of the Sint-Huibrechts-Lille square.

For its spacious square and its access regions the town administration wanted to provide an optically pleasing overall impression. Numerous uses – such as events, pedestrian, cycle and motor traffic – and a corresponding durable implementation were the main points of the considerations. The stability of the materials and their aesthetic characteristics were a further deciding factor that very quickly determined the choice of pavers as the ideal construction material.

The surface design of Sint-Huibrechts-Lille unites two urban elements: on the one hand, the heavily frequented crossing area of all intersecting streets and, on the other hand, the quieter zone of the church square. This dichotomy was also to be optically articulated.

The creativity of the planners is to be thanked that the square is now dominated by a diversified and, at the same time, harmonic play of colours and methods of laying – doubtless the advantages of the clay-fired pavers.

The „Redbrown“ dark red colour from the Terca Arte series was chosen for special demarcation of the access ways and the areas traversed by cars from the rest of the square. These pavers highlight the sophisticated colour symphony. The red stones were laid in a herringbone pattern. However, paving



Sint-Huibrechts-Lille Plein, Neerpelt, Belgium
 Client: Municipality Neerpelt
 Contact Person: Fernand Vanganswinkel, Responsible technical services
 Design: Engineering Office Stabo, Photos: Studio Claerhout
 Pavers used:
 Arte Sand Yellow, Mastic Black, Redbrown
 Available in: WF (± 202 x 88 x 50 mm),
 DF (± 202 x 88 x 67 mm),
 UDF (± 200 x 65 x 65 mm)
 KF70 (± 200 x 100 x 70 mm slanted),
 KF80 (± 200 x 100 x 80 mm slanted),
 Laid area: ca. 8200 m²



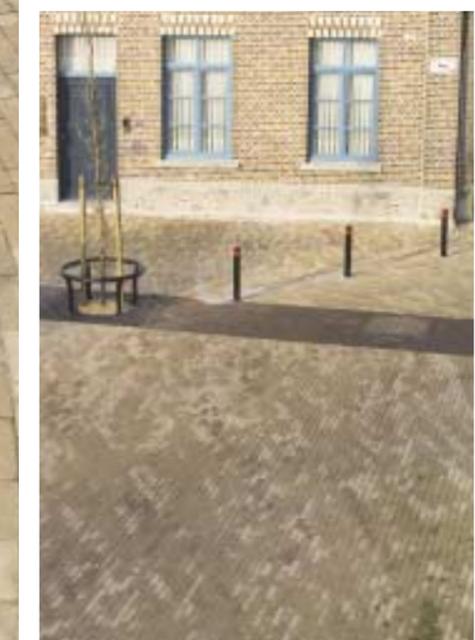
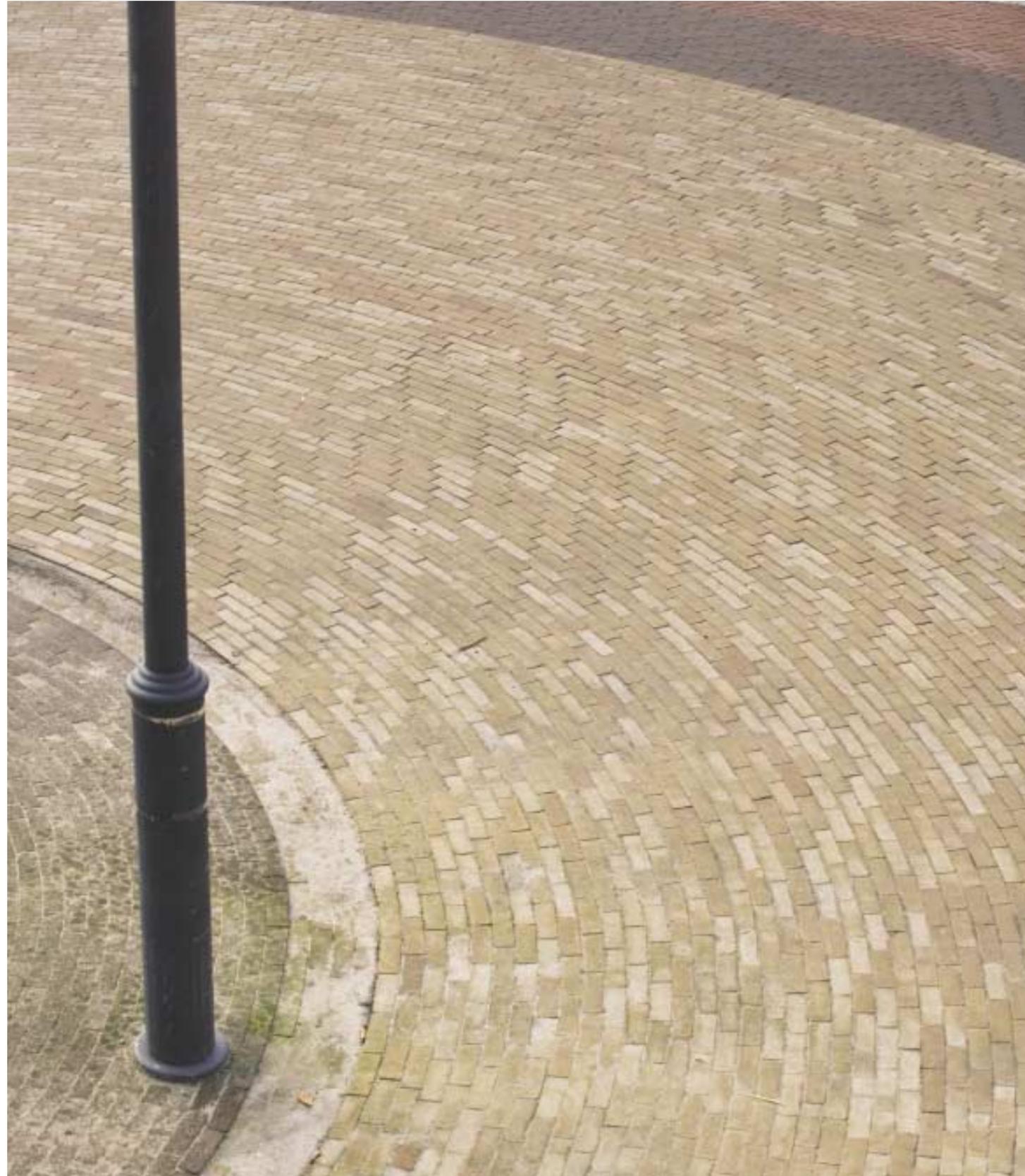
It's thanks to the creativity of the planner and the selection of the pavers that there is now a harmonic and, at the same time, a diversified play of colours and types of laying have been articulated on this spacious square.

stones were selected for orthogonal surfaces such as the parking areas.

For emphasizing some of the symbolic design elements, a second colour of the Arte series was added: Sand Yellow. The so-called „Freedom tree“ planted in the border area of the two square halves was highlighted by a circular border of yellows, which emphasize the two halves of the square at the same time.

Brown Arte pavers, in Mastic Black, with much restraint, trace the route of some of the paths across the square and simplify the overall impression.

This special selection of materials permitted the vision of the community for a permanent solution to become reality. Thanks to the durability and the stability of the colours, the pavers will maintain their technical and aesthetic characteristics for the long-term and ensure the beauty of the square for a long time.



Project

Vibrant colour explosion



The truly impressive entrance to the hospital at Bergen op Zoom in the Netherlands is in strong contrast to the utilitarian appearance of the building itself. The design artists Neel Korteweg and Nico Zimmermann of ITZ architects have succeeded in creating an environment that vibrates on the retina of the eye.

For Korteweg and Zimmermann, the effect on the visitors to the hospital was the focus of their planning in the design of the approach to the clinic. With the thought that many visitors made their way there with worries, they wanted to make the approach from the car park as interesting and diversified as possible.

Effective flow made of pavers

For the Amsterdam architect, colour, light and space dynamics define the very effective design with alternating brown, yellow, blue and red pavers. By means of the parallel laying of smaller stones they succeeded in opening up the long area quasi into innumerable pixels. Softly the winding movement of the borders with the long, waving bench guides the visitor to the entrance. Organic, flowing forms were also chosen for the water basin that was placed in the centre.

Korteweg and Zimmermann chose street pavers because of their long life and their lasting colour intensity. „The pavers are a type of stream made of stones. The contractors were not allowed to lay more than five pavers of the same colour behind each other and, with the exception of the yellow pavers, the same colours were not allowed to be placed next to each other. Despite conventional materials, it was possible to achieve a special effect.“ The great degree of acceptance of the new outside space also from the hospital personnel – many stop for a short pause on the benches – has shown that the architects have been successful. „The access area has become an integral part of the foyer and has added value to employees as well as patients – an almost poetical transition between inside and outside.“



In the new design of the access route to the hospital, pavers of different colours play a defining role.

Approach area Hospital Lievensberg, Boerhaaveplein, Bergen op Zoom, Netherlands

Architect: Neel Korteweg and Nico Zimmermann, ITZ-Architekten
 Execution: Nico Zimmermann
 Pavers used: Solane, Torino, Nero (Crea Gamma), Blue glazed – Wienerberger Kijfwaard
 Available in: WF (± 200 x 88 x 50 mm), DF (± 200 x 88 x 65 mm)
 Laid area: ca. 1300 m²



Project

A Garden with flair



The garden of a residence from the 19th Century in the middle of a rural, wooded area was restored. The historical building with its taxus pyramids, gigantic hollies, a hundred year old loquat tree and a beech path have remained.

An unmistakable feeling for details mirrors the original character of the whole historical property, a characteristic that also defines the restoration. Thus, also the new approach has been created of compacted earth. Parking spaces, as with subsidiary areas, were laid with pavers Authentica Retro Nostalgie, parking and turning zone behind the house of stabilized Maas gravel. Gravel and pavers are perfectly matched in colour. In addition, recycled material was used for some of the areas: Re-used old plates of blue hard rock lined with baked pavers. Thanks to the weathered character, the tumbled and traditional pavers correspond to the appearance of old, re-used Dutch pavers and provide the correct flair to the historic garden layout.

Kalmthout, Belgium

Designer: Archi Verde, Koen Aerts

Pavers used: Authentica

Available in: WF (± 202 x 85 x 50 mm),

DF (± 200 x 85 x 65 mm), in the colours Retro Nostalgie and

Retro Ombre, in tumbled and traditional version.

Colours: Retro Amarello

(Provence yellow) Retro Castello (red-brown nuances).

Retro Havanna (dark brown nuanced) and

Retro Incana (dark brown).

Laid area: ca. 800 m²



The perceptive design with the use of pavers underlines the original character of the historical garden layout.

Delta Light

A true enlightenment



Delta Light lights up the garden with a selected palette of lighting fixtures and shows up paths, terraces, walls, lawn, flower beds or the crowns of trees in their proper light. The Belgium lighting specialist offers a large number of functional yet aesthetically perfect creative light design solutions for any outside area.

Which type of lighting, which light intensity is best suited, how and where to install lightings, the correct number of light sources; all this is just as decisive as the choice of material and colour. With its most important new models, Delta Light offers a comprehensive outside lighting programme – what remains is only the difficulty of choice.

Directive lighting – path lighting

In order to illuminate a path, Delta Light recommends „targeted“ lighting. Lighting fixtures, mounted at a certain height and placed at regular intervals, illuminate the path and show the direction. For this type of direct or also indirect lighting (by means of reflectors) use is mostly made of halogen lamps or a low-voltage system.

Ambiance lighting – lighting the surroundings

Glare-free light for maximum atmosphere is best achieved by placing the lighting fixtures in unobtrusive positions near fences, paths, lawns or ponds. The light radiates into the immediate vicinity of the carefully selected regions.

Wall lamps – wall lighting

There is a wide selection of lighting fixtures available for correct façade lighting. Whether fixed or swivelling, with halogen lamps, energy-saving lamps or power LEDs, the light throws its beams directly or indirectly on the façade.

Recessed lamps – built-in lamps

Delta Light also offers ideal solutions for ceilings, floor and object lighting. The lighting fixtures are placed in the ceiling, usually a false ceiling, or are built into the floor and this enables setting objects or plants in special scenes.



Monostep: The downward slanted reflector lamp in a small aluminium housing permits lighting from a certain height and indicates the correct path.



The Basic series let into the ground permits accented lighting of various types.

Whether wall or projecting roof, Delta Light offers the right light accent for any place.

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