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The power of nature

Subtle colours for an imposing building envelope

Aalter/Belgium

Imposing monolith

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Autumn tones on the roof of an architectural jewel

Edinburgh/United Kingdom

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Foreword



*Raivo Vasnu
COO Wienerberger AS*

Dear Reader,

Roofs made from clay roof tiles give our cities and cultural landscapes a lively silhouette. Architects and roofers use ceramic roof tiles both for constructing roofs and for cladding façades. In residential architecture, the pitched roof is not only the most cost-efficient way to create living and storage space, but also protects the house and its occupants from the increasing extremes of weather. The projects from Europe to China presented here show that Koramic and Sandtoft clay roof tiles, alongside contemporary architecture, are a guarantee for longevity and beauty in urban and rural landscapes alike.

Best regards, Raivo Vasnu





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New roof on Well Court, Edinburgh





The U-shaped front façade was clad with Koramic 301 plain tiles, which decisively determine the appearance of the building.



The Power of Nature

A sustainable office building for an organic food specialist

ARKS architects designed the façade and entrance of this office building on the green edge of an industrial zone in Aalter, Belgium, with a striking u-shaped form, adorned with plain tiles in a mix of five colours. The forceful impression given by this creation calls to mind a rock formation. Thus, this sustainable building reflects the character of the occupant, Hain Celestial Europe, an organic food company.

Sustainability is integrally woven into the concept. The outer shell is insulated with 17 cm of rock wool. Super-insulating glasswork in the southern-facing façade regulates the entrance of heat from the sun according to the season. Summer overheating is also countered by the roof overhang and by positioning of exterior blinds which is determined by the height of the sun as well as the view from the inside. Energy-efficient devices and daylight-operated lighting controlled by movement sensors add to total energy efficiency. Through photovoltaic solar panels in the entrance, the building produces its own electricity.

Special attention was paid to the air sealing, and after installation it was subject to blower door testing. In addition to ventilation balancing and heat recuperation, a night cooling system was introduced in which the spacious staircase is used as a ventilation shaft. The office building is accessible via a wide footbridge over a canal that is used as a buffer and filtration zone for rainwater and will eventually be expanded into a wetland. The space on the large roof is filled in with an extensive green roof area with sedum as a roof covering. On the two small roofs above the façade, which arise through the play of the varying spaces used, grasses are planned to give the smooth architecture a soft green touch. Next to the building, a buffer zone of 6800 square metres was established with fruit trees planted, which are ideal for the yearly harvest festival and other social events.

“Sustainable” also means adaptable and multi-faceted. The three office levels consist mainly of open spaces that can be freely divided up. They all border on fixed elements that have their own expression accented with a natural red paint and that houses the



restrooms, storage, technical facilities, meeting rooms and separate work stations. In the back, a corridor stretching across the width of the building provides access to the various rooms. The corridor is fitted with wall-to-wall carpeting that is manufactured according to the cradle-to-cradle principles.

The rest of the floors have oak plank flooring. Vertical wood shutters hang on the interior walls, and together with the tilting windows in the façade, they contribute to the night cooling. The spacious stairwell can accommodate an elevator shaft in the future with no problem.

The U-form around the front façade, fitted with Koramic 301 plain tiles, has a strong impact on the appearance of the building. The choice of materials follows the concept seamlessly. As natural construction materials, clay roof tiles have qualities such as dimensional stability, frost resistance, and maintenance friendliness that guarantee a long lifespan and an unmatched ease of use. Used in wall cladding, they allow an extensive insulation. The placement of the tiles in the manner of a sloping roof is done in a well-known style and thus guarantees a quality execution of the job. In addition to these advantages, clay roof tiles offer the designer a wealth of possibilities thanks to a rich palette of forms, colours, and formats. In order to achieve the desired rock effect, the architects ran various computer simulations and had a 2 x 2 metre model built at the manufacturer Koramic / Wienerberger – because an aesthetic design also has to be sustainable.

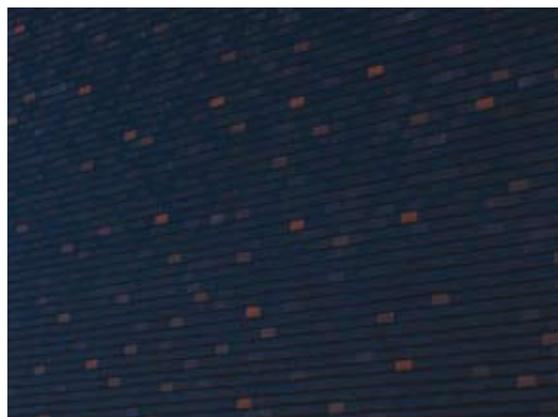
Project Office building, Aalter
Architect ARKS Architecten, Aalter

Construction management and client Koramic Real Estate, Kortrijk

Roofer/façade Angelino Vaneeckhoutte, Anzegem

Clay roof tile/façade Koramic 301, Mix of slate-grey, brown glazed, lustre, wine red glazed and black glazed





*The building generates its own electricity using photovoltaic panels in the entrance area.
The canal in front of the main façade serves as a buffer and filter zone for storm water.*



The former industrial zone was converted into a friendly residential area offering a good quality of life.



Prize-winning in the green outdoors

Ceramics for roof and façade

A residential complex worth seeing has been built next to an attractive park in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius.

The project was awarded a gold medal in the category "Building materials" by the President of the Republic of Lithuania in a competition organised by the Lithuanian construction industry, the "Lietuvos metu gaminyms 2008". The multi-storey houses situated next to an attractive park are designed for families. The fence surrounding the estate gives the residential complex a sense of privacy and offers the families a safe and comfortable environment in which to live. One of the clients' aims was to shield the houses from traffic, which is why a garage was built beneath the estate. The houses were built

using nothing but environmentally friendly materials, including brick and clay roof tiles. In this way, the former industrial zone was transformed into a friendly residential area offering a good quality of life.

The complex was built next to the local Verkiu Park and is situated in the vicinity of the Trinapolis Monastery, a popular tourist attraction. The nearby River Neris makes the park one of the prettiest places anywhere in Vilnius. The remarkable surroundings make this district a prestigious residential area and promise a high standard of living. To this effect, the architects wanted to emphasise both the art of the buildings and the special characteristics of the area. Therefore only natural, high-quality, enduring products from Wienerberger Lithuania were chosen to build this residential complex. Critics praised the successful integration of the building into its surroundings through the use of natural products that make the building appear less monotonous and heavy. Not only the architects, but also the residents expressed extreme satisfaction with the quality of the materials used and the finished complex. The architects used the red engobed clay roof tiles Actua 10 not only because of their environmentally friendly nature; it was also possible to run them from the roof down to the façade, which was one of the client's specifications.



Project Verkiu residential estate, Vilnius
Client UAB "Hanner Development"
Architects Raimondas Pilkauskas,
 Danguole Pilkauskiene & Co.,
 Arūnas Venckus

Main contractor Hanner Development
Clay roof tile Koramic Actua 10 with
 Stormfix®, red engobed

Façade bricks Terca Lentenbont WF,
 Desimpel Agraat WFD

Design challenge

A rounded roof hip as an architectural feature

Kaufingerstraße, in the vicinity of the Frauenkirche, was first mentioned in 1316 and is one of the oldest addresses in Munich. The impressive building of gentlemen's outfitter Hirmer is also at home in what is now a popular shopping street. While the interior is equipped with all the modern requirements of a large store, the façade has a historicising design. The rounded hip of the store's roof proved to be a particularly demanding detail in this building project.

Munich's well-to-do merchants used to live here. In the 19th century, the Baroque houses were replaced with shops. The largest of the time was the business premises "Zum Schönen Turm". It was built in 1914 by architects Eugen Hönig and Karl Söldner. During the Second World War, most of the buildings on Kaufingerstraße were destroyed and ultimately demolished. From 1990, the structures of the 1950's and 1960's were gradually replaced with postmodern or historicising buildings. Since 1971, Kaufingerstraße has been a pedestrian zone. With around 15,000 passers-by per hour, this shopping street has one of the highest levels of sales in Germany and with rental prices of around EUR 300 per square metre is one of the most expensive addresses in the world.

Historicised façade. Where the office building "Zum Schönen Turm" once stood is today the head office of well-known gentlemen's outfitters Hirmer. Large parts of the building from the post-war period were torn down in 2007/2008 and rebuilt with a historicising façade, which resembles the original building, while satisfying the requirements of a modern store. The building was completely enclosed in winter 2008/2009 and the façade and roofing work carried out. For the 1,500 square metre roof, Wienerberger delivered 1.4 cm thick beaver tiles with lobster-back construction measuring 18 x 38 centimetres.

Complex detailing. One special architectural feature of the renowned store is its rounded corner, which continues in an equally rounded hip on the roof. While this detail may initially appear unspectacular, a rounded hip actually represents a considerable technical level of complexity.

Aesthetic technique. What is special about a roof covered with beaver tiles is that the minimum overlap of the tiles depends on the pitch of the roof. The lower

the pitch, the greater the overlap must be in order to ensure that a beaver tile roof is watertight. In Munich, the rounded part of the roof around the hip was particularly difficult: the area in question has a lower pitch than the main roof and must therefore have a correspondingly higher overlap. Because the rows of tiles to the left and right of the rounding flow into and over each other at the same batten height, the higher overlaps from the rounding would usually have to be adopted by the steeper roof sections as well. The unnecessarily large overlaps this would have caused in the steep parts of the roof would have made the roofing work more expensive.

The final solution was to overlap the main roof surfaces slightly more than necessary. At the hip rounding, some rows of tiles were added into the eaves in order to achieve a higher overlap there. As a result, the tiles running around the eaves are raised slightly, giving a look and aesthetic reminiscent of an eyebrow dormer. This allowed efficiency and aesthetics to be harmoniously combined in this technically demanding roof.

Project	Roof refurbishment of the Hirmer store, Munich
Client	City of Munich
Architects	Meier-Scupin & Partner, Munich, www.msundp.de
General contractor	W. Markgraf GmbH & Co. KG, Munich
Roofer	Sigel u. Weindl Dachspenglerei, Sauerlach
Clay roof tile	1,500 m ² Koramic beaver, 18 x 38, 1.4 cm thick, lobster-back construction, Natural Red





The design and construction of the rounded roof hip presented a considerable degree of technical difficulty.



The functional division of the building is reflected in the façade, which is clad on the ground floor with orange clinkers and on the upper storeys with clay roof tiles.



Round corners in red

Clear shapes with expressive cladding

On the edge of the district of Boterdorp Zuidwest in the Dutch town of Bergschenhoek, a conspicuous building marks the transition between old and new. It is the district's new service centre, which is noted for its rounded corners and a façade made from clay roof tiles, which sparkle in the sun. The architecture office of Marx & Steketee is responsible for the design.

Boterdorp plein square in Bergschenhoek forms the spatial and functional hub of a new district. Various transport routes meet here and there are also sports fields and space for people to meet and chat. The service centre was conceived as an anchor point on the square and the centre of the district. The architecture office of Marx & Steketee therefore gave the building three impressive façades, two of which have a recessed entrance. The entrances lead into a full-height reception hall in the heart of the building.

Façade division. The service centre offers space for a range of local amenities, including a doctor's surgery, pharmacy, community centre and a physiotherapy practice. The services on the upper floors can be reached from the reception hall, while those on the ground floor are reached by a separate entrance from outside.

This division also continues on the façade, which is clad with orange clinkers on the ground floor and with clay roof tiles on the upper storeys. The materials were chosen to develop the curved façade surfaces of the building as clearly as possible. The clay roof tiles are screwed to a tile batten construction, which in turn is fixed to the inner supporting shell.

Experimental arrangements. In order to verify whether this type of installation would also function on all sections of the external wall, experimental arrangements were installed in advance on the building site. These trials showed that the clay roof tiles were outstandingly well suited to following the curvature of the façade. The architects opted for a mix of medium red and dark red engobed clay roof tiles. These enable not only the curvature of the façade, but also lend it a certain tactile quality and subtlety and bring the scale of the overall shape of the building into harmony with human dimensions.

Fourth façade. The architects also interpreted the inside of the hall as a fourth façade and came up with a special idea for the balustrades on the upper storeys of the full-height hall. Ady Steketee says, "We designed the central reception hall as a place where visitors are received discreetly and where a pleasant and inviting atmosphere prevails. That is why, for example, we milled thousands of cheerful cloverleaves into the multiplex panels of the balustrades on the upper floors. They combine acoustic insulation and decoration in one. The holes are all the same except for one. Namely not a three-leafed, but a four-leafed clover!"



Project Service centre,
Bergschenhoek

Architecture office Marx & Steketee architecten bv,
Eindhoven

Architect Ady Steketee

Clay roof tiles Koramic 301,
Natural Red and Toscana

Energy efficiency for everyone

A first in France

The 22 houses handed over in 2009 in the district of Les Toits de la Corvée in Saint-Dié des Vosges, a small town near to the German-French border, have been awarded with the quality mark for low energy buildings (BBC-Effinergie). The quality of this project, with whose implementation the architects Eric Schmitt and Antoine Pagnoux (ASP Architecture) were commissioned, shows that environmental protection and social commitment are not mutually exclusive.

An exemplary project. In order to realise the housing project with its 22 energy-independent units (eight houses in category 4 and 14 houses in category 5 with an average living space of 115 square metres), which meets the latest environmental protection requirements, five old houses built in 1956 had to be demolished first. The sloping site in the centre of the town (just 600 metres from the centre) also presented the planners with certain challenges. Due to their number, not all of the houses could be ideally arranged according to bio-climatic criteria and requirements for wheelchair-friendly access also had to be satisfied.

An ambitious goal. The objective of the building project was to build environmentally friendly houses with maximum energy performance and low incidental costs. The houses should be both economical and environmentally friendly – these criteria played a major role in planning their construction. In the end, a solid wood structure was chosen, with the outer wall insulated using a combination of clay, render and wood. The upper part of the external façades of the 22 houses (north-east facing and not exposed to the weather) is clad with spruce and Datura flat tiles with a flat visible surface, while on the ground floor, the façades are covered with a mineral external render. Each house took only four months to build, with the erection of the prefabricated walls and roof taking just two days. The planning of the various building phases was optimised to reduce the cost of transport to a minimum. The combination of wood, clay roof tiles and mineral render on the ground floor was intended to fit harmoniously into the townscape and at the same time take into account the neighbouring architecture.

Energy independence. The houses have controlled indoor ventilation and a wood burner. The burner is intended to heat the entire house and provide hot water at the same time. Only four cubic metres of wood are required each year to heat the house and produce hot water. In addition, four square metres of solar panels are installed on the roof. These are used in summer and provide 40 to 60 percent of the hot water requirement. The leak tests, which were performed on the first prefabricated houses using air, showed that the air-tightness of the buildings is somewhat higher than required by the BBC quality mark and even slightly higher than the standard for passive houses. The result is that each of the houses consumes no more than 60 kWh per square metre of primary energy per year.

Above all aesthetic. A large amount of research was necessary in advance of the project, because all the walls and openings depended on the laying of the roof tiles, which were intended to produce a harmonious overall appearance. These aesthetic considerations were decisive for the use of this unique material for roof and façade, from which the architectural homogeneity of the property can be read. “We decided to use the Koramic clay roof tile Datura, firstly because we obviously had to pay attention to costs, but also because of its durability and resistance. Over time, the material acquires a patina which emphasises the traditional character of the roof. The natural red colour gives the building a friendly, warm appearance. It is a colour that goes perfectly with this residential district and is found in 95 percent of the roofs,” explains Antoine Pagnoux, the architect of this project.





The objective of the building project was to construct environmentally friendly houses with maximum energy performance and low incidental costs.

Project 22 homes,
Saint-Dié des Vosges

Client Sa d'HLM le Toit Vosgien
Architect DPLG Antoine Pagnoux,
ASP Architecture

Main contractor Kuntz-Colnat
Clay roof tile Koramic Datura, Natural Red

Concise, contemporary, classic

Pitched roofs as creative eyecatchers

In the midst of a unique landscape on the most attractive lake of Suzhou city in China arose spacious apartment blocks with impressive double roofs: the Jinghope Marina Cove Garden.

Developed by Jinghope Real Estate (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., this luxurious residential development is set in the desirable area of Suzhou by Jinji Lake, in the vicinity of the renowned Singapore Suzhou Industrial Park. It has a total land area of 140,000 square metres and a total construction area of 120,000 square metres. Spacious interior layout and a spectacular view of Jinji Lake provide a tranquil and serene ambience. This is a high-specification, low-density luxurious residential development. The main design of the development revolved around the elaborate sloping roof of the high-rise building and the need to blend in with the natural surroundings of the lake next to the site.

Quality and attractiveness. The roof tiles were chosen to enhance the attractiveness of the building's form. The designers chose Koramic Actua in brown because of its high-end quality and global appeal. Taking account of the colour scheme as a whole, brown Actua clay roof tiles were finally selected to achieve a harmonious overall appearance. It was a bold move to use brown roof tiles in the construction of a tall building, but here the results are stunning. The colour complements the external features of the building and the sun's rays create depth and life as they reflect the differing shades and textures of the rich brown clay of the Actua tiles.

Unique dual roof. The sloping roof is an essential feature for elite residences, conveying a sense of villa-style chic. The image that Marina Cove Garden wants to present is that of a high-end development with elite housing, rather than a commonplace high-rise apartment community. Moreover, the local planning bureau in Suzhou is very supportive and favourable towards roofing styles which will enrich the skyline of the city.

The roof pitch was called into question at first, but the designers insisted on the original design. By the time the first houses had been completed, everyone agreed and expressed support for the design as the roofs stand out from a distance, adding perspective to the landscape and raising the profile of the entire development.

Tiles enhance entire architectural design. Architects tend to be concerned with the balance of the development as a whole, attaching importance to each detail and the quality of the materials. A number of designer clay roof tiles from companies at home and abroad were compared and shortlisted before the Koramic Actua design was finally recommended. The distribution and technical services were handled by Shanghai Rondeau.





The sunlight striking the roof reflects the various shades and textures of the rich brown tone of the roof tiles.

Project Jinghope Marina
Cove Garden, Suzhou

Client Jinghope Real Estate
(Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

Architect JGP Architecture (Shanghai)
Co., Ltd.

Main contractor Longxin Construction Group
Co., Ltd.

Rofer Shanghai Rondeau Co., Ltd.
Clay roof tile Koramic Actua, Brown



Traditional type of construction with a contemporary interpretation: the roof and façade of the building look as if they have been poured from a single mould.





Imposing monolith

A building envelope made entirely from dark roof tiles

The architects in the Lithuanian town of Klaipėda designed a building with an abstract silhouette by drawing their inspiration from the classic archetypes of gable roofed houses. Wine-red glazed clay roof tiles make the roof and façade an eye-catcher.



Since the 14th century, the River Dange has been the main transport artery of the Lithuanian harbour town of Klaipėda. At the time, warehouses and grain stores had to be erected close to the river by decree. The flourishing trade in wood and grain created a real construction boom in Klaipėda, particularly in the 18th century, and a few of the embankment buildings made mostly from brick or wood can still be seen to this day. The waterside zone, which is currently of interest to the town and private investors as regards urban development, is intended to invite locals and tourists alike to stay a while.

The plan was to erect a modern multifunctional building between the old half-timbered houses. The clients' specifications included executing the project using building materials that enable a simple, monolithic form. The development plan for the Old Town of Klaipėda also had a major influence on the design of the finished building on the banks of Dange. In addition, there was a height restriction to be considered and the design specification of a pitched roof and right-angled arrangement of the building to the river also had to be adhered to. "Our idea was to design a copy of the traditional house, but in doing so use modern products and advanced technical solutions," explain Algimantas Kančas and



Gustė Kančaitė from architecture studio A. Kančas. The winners of the two-stage architecture competition opted for ceramic roof tiles, as these could be used not only to cover the pitched roof, but to clad the façade as well. With the aid of special roof tiles for the verge and thanks to the façade corner tiles, they were able to fulfil the wish for a building envelope that appeared to be cast from a single mould. With their shining surface and handy size, the clay roof tiles seem to blend for the observer into a scale-like texture which covers the entire house.

Clay also played an important role in constructing the external walls out of perforated bricks. The wine-red Koramic roof tiles were also fastened to the walls with the aid of a profile system.

The three-storey building with additional attic level will serve as an office and administration building upon completion. The originally planned apartment hotel could not be implemented for financial reasons. The glass front of the ground floor, where the café and restaurant are located, can be fully opened up to create a seamless transition between the café and the terrace facing the river. The office space is accommodated on the first to third floors. A nightclub on the attic level completes the complex. Velux roof windows of various sizes let light into the establishment from all sides throughout the day and provide a nice view of the night sky in the later hours.

Project	Office and administration building Danes Gates, Klaipėda
Client	EDP Group
Architect	Algimantas Kančas, Gustė Kančaitė, A. Kančas Studio
Main contractor	JSC "Edija"
Clay roof tile	1,460 m ² Koramic 301, wine-red glazed





With their shining surface, the clay roof tiles seem to blend for the observer into a scale-like texture which covers the entire house.

From childlike fantasy to urban reality

A clay roof tile as a wonder in colour

A bold and original project was created in the French town of Villiers-Le-Bâcle which stands for aesthetics and harmonious integration into the existing architecture.

The concept of the “habitat intermédiaire”, which is being pursued by architecture office Po&Po (Jean-Luc Calligaro and Bruno Palisson), is based on the garden cities of the 1930’s and pursues a mix of private and communal living – whether it be in social or private housing. The stated goal is to promote being together, the “village atmosphere”, through the use of communal areas.

This concept was implemented with the construction of 19 recently completed town houses in Villiers-Le-Bâcle, around 20 kilometres from Paris and situated right in the vicinity of the nuclear research centre at Saclay. Although two clients were involved – the municipality for the first complex of eight houses and the social housing project “Pierre et Lumière” for the second complex of eleven houses on the other side of the street – a clear architectural theme runs through the project.

The landscape as a uniting urban element.

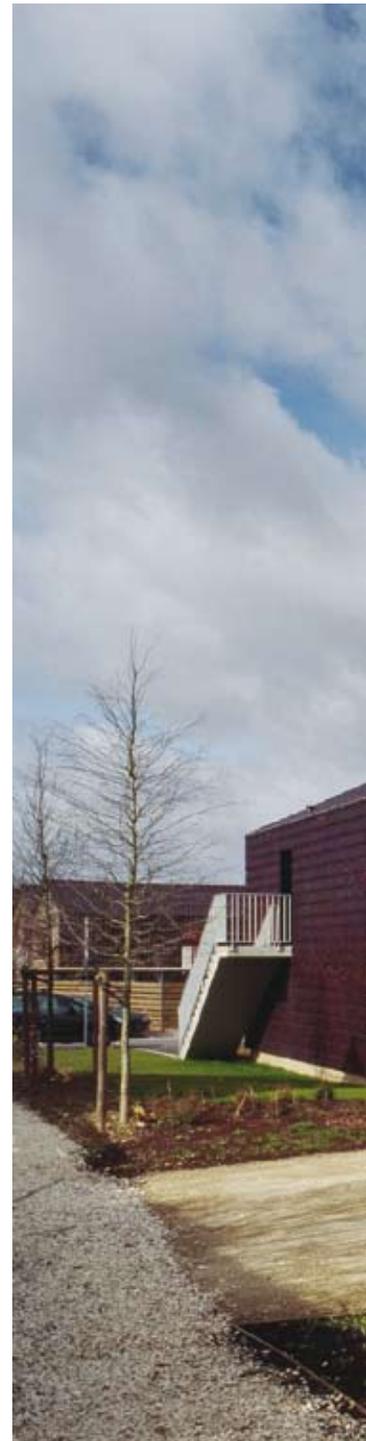
The entire building project stands in the context of the continuity of the landscape. There is good reason for having the feeling of being in a public square when walking past the two residential complexes aligned towards the town. The vegetation plays an important role as a link, as a central thread between public and private space, and identifies semi-public areas, in which community and exchange are practised.

As if drawn by the hand of a child. “We started by focussing on the cubage of the building and the openings and then on the selection of the right material, which would go with the vegetation. The choice fell on the roof tile Tempest (Tempête) 44, which was used as the basis for planning this project,” explains architect Bruno Palisson. “Each

house has a very simple expression, as if inspired by a child’s drawing. We therefore opted for this roof tile in the colour Wine Red Glazed, both for the façade and the two roof pitches. It acts as protective armour for the construction and runs like a thread from house to house. Another advantage of this roof tile is that the material is very expressive and has a high utility value, due to its ability to enter into dialogue with nature and the surrounding landscape. The colour Wine Red Glazed itself represents a departure from the traditional image of clay roof tiles, which normally have a less conspicuous colour and do not shimmer as a rule. Then there is an unexpected light effect: depending on the weather, the colour changes from black to deep red, to which the enamelling makes its own contribution. Surprise guaranteed!”

This flickering colour is also found in the colourful metal sliding shutters, which are integrated directly in the brickwork. All of this stands in contrast to the external envelope of wood and the pale render of the front and rear façades. This render also forms a counterpoint to the roof tile – here, it is about power, strength and the flowing lightness of the metal.

When quality and aesthetics can be reconciled with costs. This project, awarded the labels THPE and Qualitel high energy performance 3 stars awards, comprises a wood skeleton and has a mineral outer insulation. The 20 duplex apartments have two or four rooms, an area of about 40 to 80 square metres and offer every imaginable comfort. Each apartment has a balcony on the 1st floor and its own terrace with small garden, as well as a carport or parking space. It is a prime example of how to merge quality of life and aesthetics in the service of social coexistence.





The expressive roof tiles shimmer in different colours, depending on the weather, between black and deep red, thereby creating an impressive contrast to the light façades.

Project 19 town houses,
Villiers-Le-Bâcle
Project Architect Ville de Villiers-le-Bâcle
Bruno Palisson – Jean Luc
Calligaro, Atelier PO&PO
architectes, Paris
Main contractor Entreprise Générale SGM
Clay roof tile Koramic Tempest 44,
Wine Red Glazed



The design of the semi-detached houses is based on the contrast between the warm, red colour of the brickwork and the unpretentious, black engobed roofs.



Between nostalgia and elegance

Flat tiles for individual and contemporary accents

The new residential district of Galjoen Zuid in Lelystad, Netherlands, presents itself quite consciously in the style of the 1930's. By using an unpretentious plain flat tile, the architect has created a traditional but modern look for the urban villas which stand right behind the IJsselmeer-Markermeer dyke.

The entire district radiates peacefulness and serenity thanks to the traffic-calmed and park-like layout, which is provided with numerous areas of greenery and water. Befitting the nostalgically unpretentious design of the district, only original building materials such as tiles, wood and clinker were chosen for the urban villas. The design of the semi-detached houses is based on the contrast between the warm, red colour of the brickwork and the unpretentious, black engobed roofs, covered with the design tile Actua 10. The decorative, horizontal bands of yellow façade tiles as well as the spacious, slim roof overhangs lend the hipped roof villas a certain lightness and elegance.

Flat and noble. The charm of the villas is powerfully conveyed by the roofs. Instead of the hollow interlocking tiles commonly found in the Netherlands, architects Molenaar & Van Winden from Delft deliberately made individual design accents by using the design tile Actua 10. Thus, for example, the smooth roof tiles – with a thickness of only about two centimetres – run almost to nothing past the unusually flat and wide rainwater gutters. The roof sections above the dormers are also executed almost level with the flat tiles. The verges lie almost flat. This makes the roofs appear even smoother. Connections to eaves, roof windows and chimneys are implemented with similar precision and simplicity. Another advantage of the roof tile model Actua 10 is the possibility to lay it in rows or staggered. When staggered, as in this case, each roof tile is offset by a half tile. This breaks up the normal continuous eaves-ridge-cover joints and emphasises the horizontal, linear design of the roofs.

Elegant and safe. Safety must not be compromised, despite all the lightness and elegance. Wienerberger GmbH therefore offers this roof tile with the integrated storm fitting, Stormfix. In order for the Actua 10 to be storm proof when staggered or laid in a row, the underside of the tile is provided with a second clamp bracket. In this way, Stormfix, the best-performing storm clamp in the roof tile market, makes a strong piece of roofing out of the beauty of a roof tile.



Project Stadtvillen Galjoen Zuid, Lelystad

Developer Leyten Vastgoedontwikkeling BV
Architects Architecten Molenaar & Van Winden

Roofer Leemans B.V., Wijk bij Duurstede

Clay roof tile Koramic Actua 10 with Stormfix®, black

A naturally attractive way of living

Ceramics guarantees quality and style

The residence by Gdynia was a custom made design. The investor's wish was to use only natural materials. Choosing clay beaver tiles for the roof the designer did not only fulfil this wish, but created a residence in a style closely related to the regional architecture, as well.

The residence located at the bounds of the Tricity could not be just another typical design. The challenge was taken up by Promopack, a company well known for its outstanding designs referring to traditional local architecture in their forms. For the building of the house the following ecological, natural materials were used: stone and slates, wood, clinker bricks, paving bricks and clay beaver tiles.

Beaver tiles create the style. For the roofing the Koramic engobed roof tile of copper colour was chosen with deliberation. In the design three eyebrows were proposed since they are quite common in the Pomeranian architecture. Even professionals say that it is not easy to execute this architectural and structural element. Completion of an eyebrow requires perfect cooperation between the carpenter and the roofer as well as extraordinary care and precision. On the other hand, it is a way of crowning a rather simple building with a splendid style roof.

Also the distinguishing colour of the roofing had its purpose. The copper colour made the roof surface very distinctive within the surrounding greens of poplars and birches preserved on the plot and incorporated while arranging the garden. The harmony of monochromatic roof surface with the materials used for the façade finish emphasises the unique character of the residence and stresses the beauty of the architectural details.

Smart and consistent. For the house, traditional wooden post and beam structures were applied. Within the interesting carpentry decorative features especially the corbels or the swords on the wooden

balcony are worth mentioning. The balcony itself was located on a characteristic bay. The interior design, created by vivid, pastel colours and solid wood furniture, harmonically completes the exterior of the residence. This house may be treated as a model of how to create a friendly atmosphere in the house, from the interior to its rooftop.





For the roofing copper coloured engobed clay roof tiles were chosen. Eyebrow dormers are very common in Pomeranian architecture.

Project Single-family house, Gdingen
Architect Designstudio Promopack Sp. z o.o.
Realisation Promopack Sp. z o.o.
Clay roof tile Koramic Beaver, 18 x 38, copper engobed

New roof tiles, old look

Autumn tones on the roof of an architectural jewel

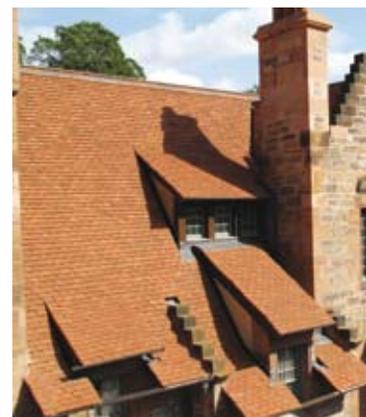
Sandtoft's Goxhill handmade clay plain tiles have been selected for the re-roofing of Well Court, a Category A listed building located next to the Water of Leith in Dean Village, Edinburgh.

The re-roofing project forms part of a wider £1.1 million refurbishment project, which Edinburgh World Heritage (EWH) has undertaken in collaboration with the owners of the 54 apartments and office within the property.

Well Court dates back to the 1880's, when it was commissioned by philanthropist and owner of the Scotsman newspaper, Sir John Ritchie Findlay, as housing for local workers. The property, which was designed by architect Sydney Mitchell, is considered to be one of Edinburgh's hidden architectural gems.

In order to restore the property back to its original state, repairs were required to the original stonework, windows, clock tower and communal areas as well as to the roof. To ensure an authentic finish, the architect, who specified the roof tiles, turned to Sandtoft's Heritage Service, a specialist conservation and restoration service, to deliver bespoke bonnet hips for the roof of this unique building.

As Well Court is a listed building, it was essential that the tile matched the original roof covering, which was well over 100 years old. The Goxhill, in the Dark Red and Autumn Brown colours was





Well Court is a listed building. For the refurbishment, a roof tile in dark red and autumn brown tones was chosen, whose colour variation gives the new roof an "old" appearance.



Each roof tile is slightly different from the next, because they are handmade using traditional techniques. This produces a unique overall impression.





specified and the variation in colours was considered highly appealing as it instantly aged the roof. The tiles weathered beautifully in a very short period of time and the rawness of the tiles was gone almost instantly. As it is handmade using traditional methods, each and every tile is slightly different, which ensures a unique finish.

The Goxhill was chosen over tiles supplied by a number of companies specialising in both hand made and machine made tiles. The Goxhill tile is made from colour permanent natural clay ensuring a highly aesthetic roof that is guaranteed for 60 years. It is available in four different colours, including Dark Red, Dark Chestnut, Light Red and Autumn Brown.

Project New roof on Well Court, Edinburgh

Client Edinburgh World Heritage
Architect Bob Heath, Heath Architects & Stone Consultants, Scotland

Main contractor William Black & Sons
Clay roof tile Sandtoft Goxhill Handmade Plain Tile in Dark Red and Autumn Brown




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