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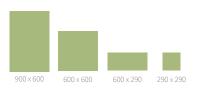
We hope you enjoy learning more about the products we have to offer here at Landscape World - if you need any additional information that is not covered in our brochure, please head to www.landscapeworld.co.uk where you can also find plenty more of our products.



Delamere Riven Sandstone

Delamere is an extremely versatile colour; it blends well with surroundings, and can be used both in traditional garden designs and for a more contemporary feel. It's hardwearing in all weather conditions and looks stunning when wet. When installed professionally, our Driveway thickness Delamere is suitable for parking areas and drives.

Sizes



Delamere is available in:

- ▲ Two thicknesses; Patio (18-25mm) Driveway (25-35mm)
- ▲ Sold by the m² in a combination of 4 sizes
- ▲ Not sold by the full pack
- lacktriangle Matching circle also available in 2.8m diameter
- ▲ Delamere setts are also available
- ▲ Dunham walling complements Delamere paving







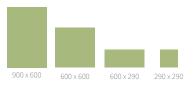
Silver Birch Riven Sandstone

A predominantly grey riven paving with a sporadic appearance of buff brown, Silver Birch fits seamlessly into any landscaping design. When installed professionally, our Driveway thickness Silver Birch is suitable for parking areas and drives.

Silver Birch is available in:

- ▲ Two thicknesses; Patio (18-25mm) Driveway (25-35mm)
- ▲ Sold by the m² in a combination of 4 sizes
- ▲ Not sold by the full pack
- ▲ Matching circle also available in 2.8m diameter

Sizes



Available III Matching circle







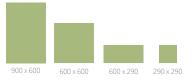
Ash-Bronze Riven Sandstone

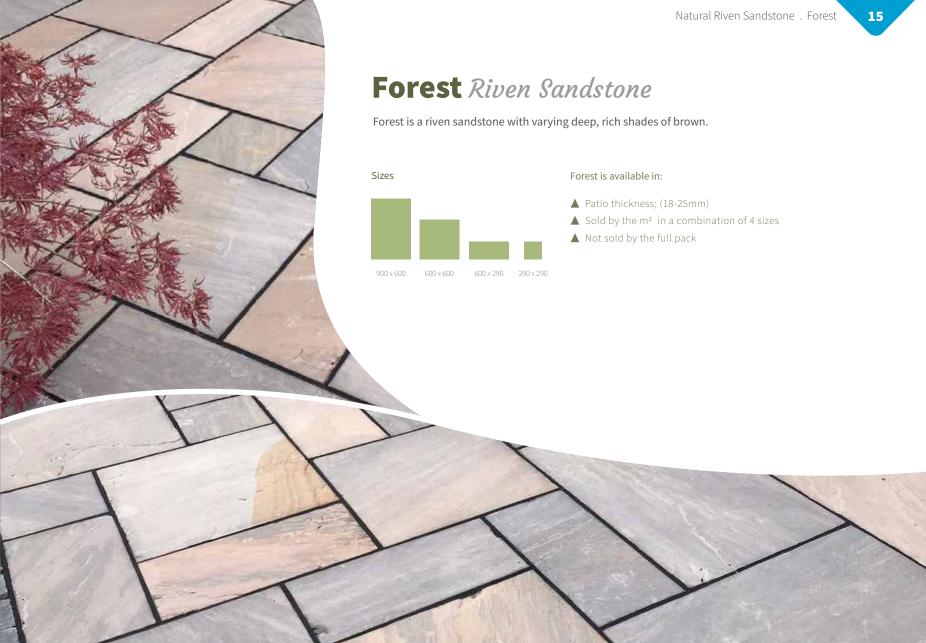
A distinctive natural riven sandstone consisting of grey and brown tones.

Ash-Bronze is available in:

- ▲ Patio thickness; (18-25mm)
- ▲ Sold by the m² in a combination of 4 sizes
- ▲ Not sold by the full pack

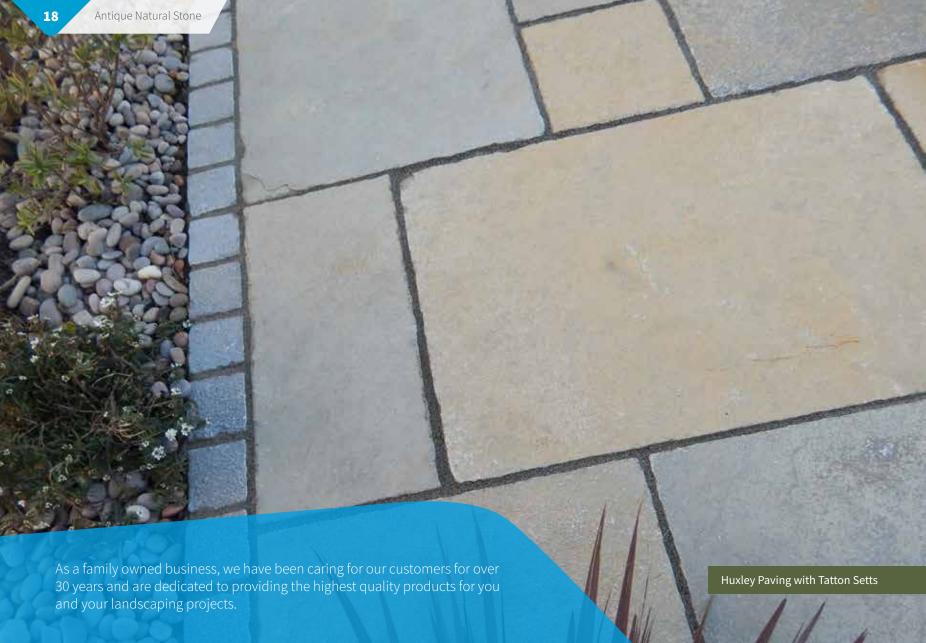








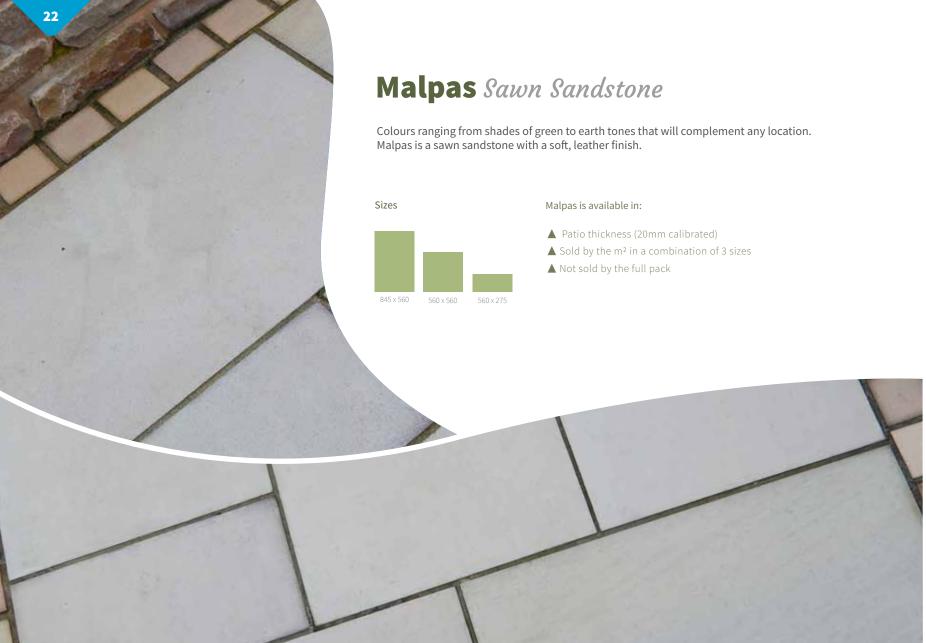






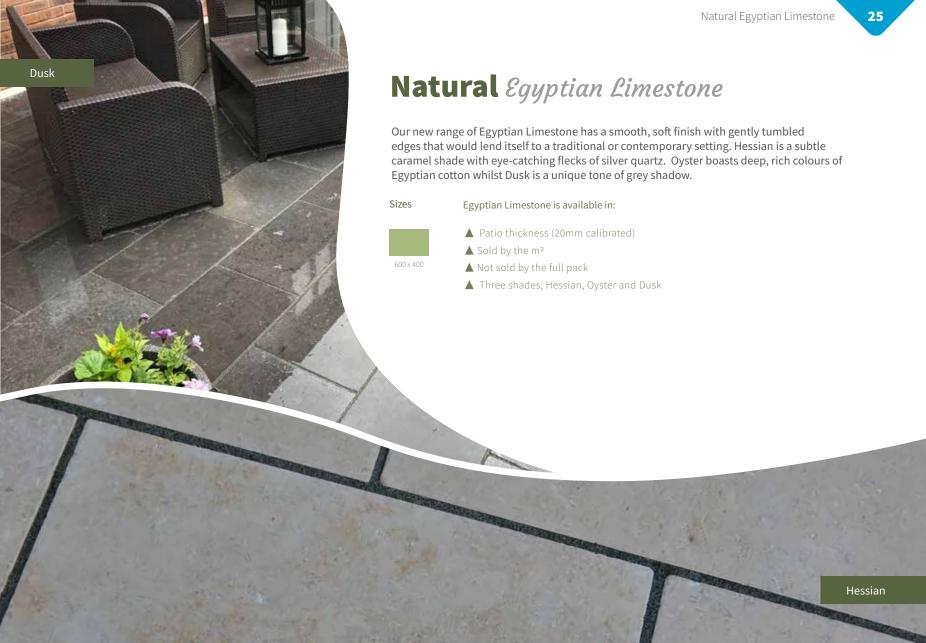








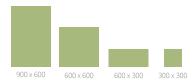




Natural Brazilian Slate Paving

This high quality slate has been selected for its unique riven surface and is available in two naturally stunning tones.

Sizes



Natural Brazilian Slate Paving is available in:

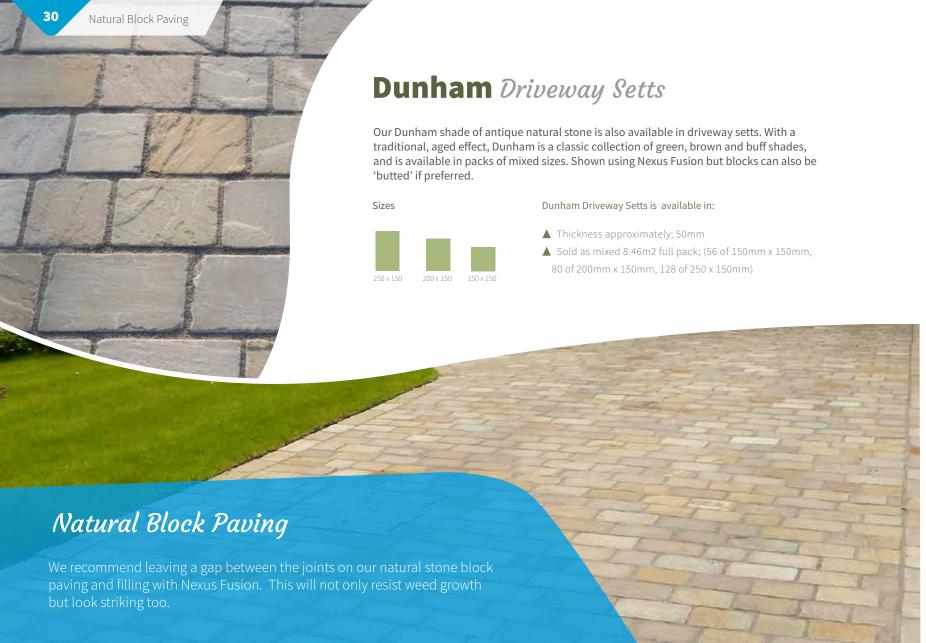
- ▲ Patio thickness; (20mm calibrated)
- ▲ Sold by the m² in a combination of 4 sizes
- ▲ Not sold by the full pack
- ▲ Two Shades; Brazilian Blue-Black or Brazilian Grey

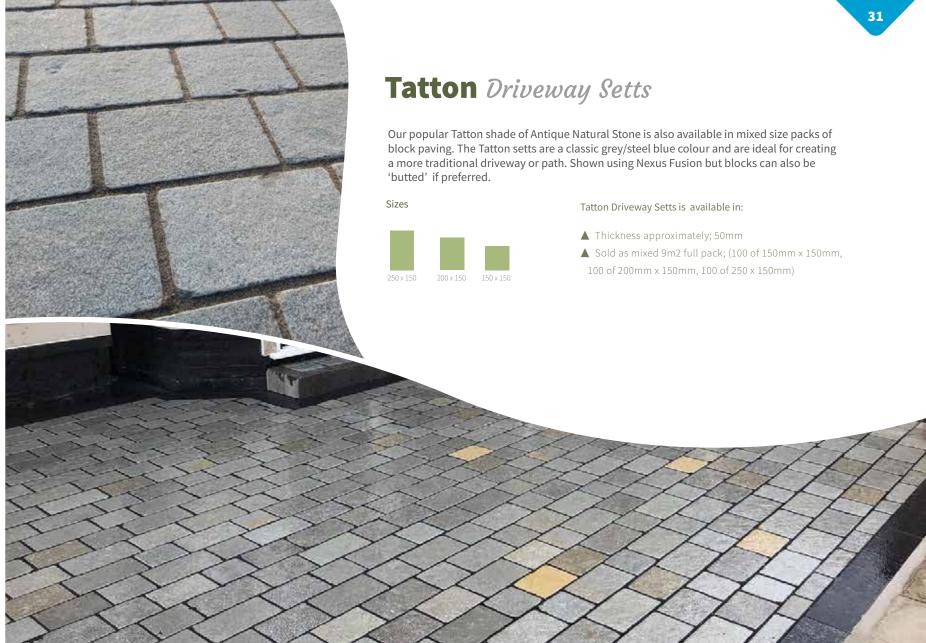
Natural Brazilian Slate Paving 27

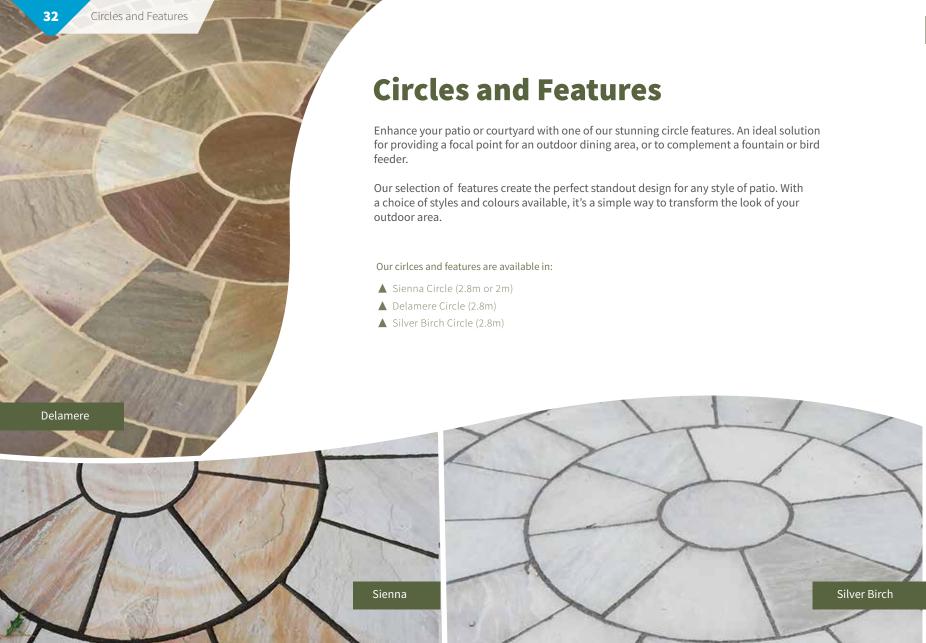
Brazilian Blue-Black













Walling

Our range of natural stone and tumbled walling can add a different dimension to your garden landscape and create a boundary that will complement your paving style.

You can find our full range at www.landscapeworld.co.uk

Abbey Walling is available in:

- ▲ 3 Sizes; 200x65x100mm, 300x65x100mm, 300x140x100mm
- ▲ Mellow York, Quarry Grey, Calder Brown

Dunham Walling is available in:

- ▲ Sizes; 200x100mm or 270x65mm
- ▲ Thickness; 90 110mm

Silver Birch Walling is available in:

- ▲ Sizes; 270x65mm
- ▲ Thickness; 90 100mm







Setts & Edging

Setts and edging can add the perfect finishing touch, making your paved area look neater and feel finished. Setts also create a great look when used together to construct a pathway or garden feature.



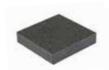
Sawn Granite Setts

Size



Sawn Granite are available in:

- ▲ Two shades; Temple and Silver
- ▲ Thickness; 20mm





Hand Cut Granite Setts

Size



100 x 100

Hand Cut Granite are available in:

- ▲ Three shades; Graphite, Silver and Beige
- ▲ Thickness; 50 70mm







Natural Sawn Limestone *Setts*

Size



Natural Sawn Limestone are available in:

- ▲ One shade; Black
- ▲ Thickness; 50mm



Natural Sandstone $\it Edging$

Natural Sandstone Edging are available in:

▲ Delamere (Riven)

▲ Size: 600mm (L) x 150mm (H)

Natural Riven Sandstone *Setts*

Sizes



Riven Sandstone are available in:

▲ Two shades; Delamere and Sienna

▲ Thickness; 25 - 45mm





Natural Sawn Sandstone *Setts*

Sizes



Sawn Sandstone Setts are available in:

▲ One Shade; Budworth

▲ Thickness; 20mm



Size



Antique Natural Stone are available in:

▲ One Shade; Tatton

▲ Thickness; 25 - 45mm



Silver Hand Cut Granite Setts





Nexus Fusion

The quick and easy solution to filling joints between paving slabs and setts, suitable for pedestrian areas of natural stone and concrete paving. So simple to use, ProJoint™ Fusion™ allows an untrained hand to consistently deliver perfect joints every time - whatever the weather!

It delivers a weed free, frost resistant joint, without staining the paving - saving you time and money.

Packaged in two 7.5kg vacuum packed pouches within the tub, the lid colours denote the product colour. ProJoint™ Fusion™ is available in four colours:



Neutral (buff) WHITE LID



Mid grey LIGHT GREY LID



Basalt DARK GREY LID



BLACK LID



- Contractor-sized 15kg tubs
- · Suitable for use in wet weather
- Professional strength
- Premixed, ready to use
- Cement free and non hazardous
- Suitable for pedestrian traffic: ideal for paths and patios
- · Perfect for DIY use
- Suitable for natural stone and concrete paving, setts and slabs

Preparation

Ensure the surface of the paving is clean prior to application. Check the joints are cleaned out to a depth of 25mm observing a minimum joint width of 3mm, and that the paving is firmly bedded and stable prior to filling joints. Paving should be laid on a permeable bedding mix as Fusion cures when it dries out, so water/rain must have a route of escape.









Application: Apply Fusion™ when the surface temperature is between 0°C and 25°C

1 Liberally soak the paving first and then 2 empty the mix evenly onto the surface and work quickly into the joints using a brush or squeegee. 3 Mist the surface and compound with a soft spray of water to flush the material down into the joints. Top up any low joints and repeat as necessary. Once the water has drained away, sweep the paing with a fresh soft brush at 45° to the joints, and remove any excess. A trowel or iron can be used at this point to achieve a 'traditional' finish, if required. ProJoint™ Fusion™ can be used in light rain, but prolonged and heavy rain will delay the curing process, and increase the risk of fluid damage.

Approximate coverage per 15kg tub:

Joint size	5mm x 25mm	10mm x 25mm	15mm x 25mm
600 x 600mm slabs	20m²	10m²	6.67m ²
Four size Indian	17.2m²	8.6m ²	5.7m²
100 x 100mm setts (600mm series)	3.33m ²	1.67m ²	1.11m²





Paving Expert Information

Congratulations! You've taken the most important step in creating a fabulous new patio or driveway; you've bought paving of the highest quality, each product carefully selected by the experienced team at Landscape World to be the best on the market, and so all that's needed now is a high quality installation to ensure the finished project looks as good as it possibly can.

Obviously, you could employ an experienced, professional paving specialist, but what if you fancy having a go yourself? Just how hard is it to lay paving, and lay it well? Hopefully, the following tips, hints and suggestions courtesy of pavingexpert. com will help you achieve your dreams.

Laying Natural Stone

Natural stone in all its manifold forms is highly popular for residential paving projects, and for very good reasons. It's so versatile, so attractive, so reliable, so hardwearing and just such great value that it's hard to think of a better material.

A world of choice:

The natural stone from Landscape World comes from Britain and from overseas. It's chosen for its performance rather than its origin, and all of it is CE marked to show it complies with industry requirements. Imported stone, as far as possible, comes from sources registered with ETI, the Ethical Trading Initiative, which ensures workers are treated fairly, rewarded adequately for their labour, and have free access to appropriate health and safety resources.

Not all stone is equally tough. Some stone is much more porous than others, and more porous stone tends to be softer and much more prone to discoloration and colonisation by algae and lichens. Some of the loveliest looking stone is quite porous, so check before committing yourself. Those good looks can require a lot of maintenance if the stone is soft and/or excessively porous.

Landscape World stone comes in a range of formats: flagstones for patios, and thicker flagstones for driveways; setts for detail, edgings, contrast or that authentic 'heritage' styling; cubes for decorative driveway layouts or as mini-kerbs; cobbles for informal areas, texture, colour splashes or just as a mulch; and walling for steps, retainers and that all-important three-dimensional height.

Think about the formats you'll use. Will it be just one, or should you mix it up? And will mixing the formats have an impact on how it will all be laid? Flags are often shallower than setts and cubes, so the bedding may have to be amended. Walls need foundations, kerbs need haunching, and then different stone needs to be laid in different ways.



Natural variation:

Be aware that stone is a totally natural product and that the gentle variation in colour, texture, mineral banding, 'fossils' and thickness that is found in almost every pack is all part of the charm. When working with more than a single pack, take flags (or setts, cubes, etc.) from a number of packs and mix them randomly to ensure that natural variation is evenly distributed. This not only enhances the appearance of the stone showing each piece to be unique and full of character, but it avoids the problem of 'clumping' where flags (setts, etc.) or a similar hue appear together giving the finished project a blotchy look.

Installation:

Although there are hundreds of different types of stone used for paving and hard-landscaping, when it comes to installation, we can roughly divide them into two groups: the more porous sandstones and limestones which have little or no difficulty in adhering to the bed, and the less porous, possibly impermeable granites, slates and quartzites which need a bond bridge to ensure they stick to the bed and won't be loosened by use, frost or water.

The layers of a pavement:

All residential paving projects will consist of at least three layers. The materials used to form each layer, and the depth of each layer will change according to how the paving is being used.

Sub-base:

The lowest level is the sub-base. This is the load-bearing layer, the one that gives a patio or driveway its strength. It usually consists of a 100mm deep layer of crushed aggregate known as 'Type 1' which is thoroughly compacted using a vibrating plate compactor (or possibly a mechanical roller on larger projects).

The Type 1 aggregate is spread out and levelled using shovels and rakes to achieve an even grade with enough of a slope to ensure the paving will drain when laid. The aim is to create a solid, reliable platform which will have a uniform depth of bedding placed over it, so check levels as work progresses to ensure the bed will be consistently 25-40mm in depth.

Driveways often use 150mm depth for the sub-base, and it may be laid over a geo-textile to keep it separate from the ground beneath. Some driveways, especially those carrying larger cars, 4x4s and the like, or built using setts or cubes, might replace the Type 1 with a lean-mix concrete for even greater strength.

Bedding:

Above the sub-base comes the laying course, more commonly knowns as the bedding. For most projects, this will be a sand/cement mortar, but there are a small number of circumstances where a sand-only or grit bed could be used. Mortar used for bedding paving is typically mixed using 6 parts of a sharp sand with 1 part cement. It can be mixed to different degrees of 'wetness' but for most projects a 'moist mix' is the best choice. This means adding just enough water (and plasticiser to make it pliable) to bind together the sand and cement without it being sloppy.

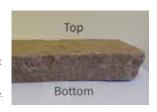
The mortar is spread out using a trowel, covering the sub-base and ensuring that it will provide a full bed for the eventual paving. This means no gaps, no voids, no hollows, no 'spots' or 'dabs' of mortar, but a full and even bed which will provide full and uniform support to the paving. The top of the mortar is usually lightly rippled to ensure there is some 'give' when the flag is placed in position.

Paving:

The final layer is the paving itself, which might be flags, setts, cubes, kerbs or cobbles. These are pressed down onto the bed mortar, and then tapped down to the required level using a rubber hammer, and then checked with a spirit level. When a porous type of stone is being laid, the paving units can usually be laid directly onto the bedding, but when the paving is less porous, the underside should be painted with a bond bridge of liquid SBR or SBR-with-cement.

Right way up:

Make sure the paving is laid the correct way up. It can be easy to think that flags or setts can be laid either way up, but this isn't correct. Each piece has been selected to have a definite 'face' and a 'base'. The base is nearly always smaller than the face, so the edges of the flag or sett typically taper inwards towards the base. You should also be able to spot that the arrisses, the edges of the upper face, are much more neatly trimmed than those of the base.



Drainage:

Don't forget that paving has to drain. This is most commonly achieved by sloping it in one direction or another towards a lawn, a flowerbed, a gully or a linear channel. Generally speaking, a lope of 1:60 (17mm per metre) will be enough to ensure water doesn't hang about on the surface but not so much that you feel as though you're falling over.

Driveways

It's often a good idea to use thicker paving units for driveways. The heavier loads imposed by cars, plus the turning forces they generate when manoeuvring, can prove too much for 'standard' patio flags. Think about using one of the thicker flagstones (regular) stocked by Landscape World especially for driveways, or even consider using setts or cubes. You may also need a concrete base as well as a sub-base.

Circles

Sometimes, including a circle feature can enhance a larger patio area or courtyard. And for some gardens, a circle on its own provides the perfect solution for a table and chairs, or even to carry a feature such as a fountain, bird feeder or statue. Landscape World offer a wide range of circles in various types of stone (and in concrete), in a generous range of colours and a wide selection of sizes.

The key to successfully laying a circle is to start in the centre and work outwards. Think about how it will drain: a standalone circle might need to be higher in the centre than at the outside edge, while circles set within larger paved areas should have the same fall as the surrounding paving.

Use a moist mortar for the bed and place each segment in a ring before tapping them down to final level, as they might needed to be shifted a little one way or another to give a regularly-spaced and even-looking ring. Complete each ring before moving on to the next.

Sett edges:

Although setts are most commonly used to create paved areas in their own right, they are a great way of spicing-up an area of flags. Use them to create a perimeter border, or to form break bands diving up larger areas. They can also look fantastic when used to replace a whole flag within a patio or driveway, as they offer a contrasting texture and, possibly, a contrasting colour. Clever use of setts as detailing gives a completed project that sense of style which shows someone has thought about it, rather than just plonking down flag after flag after flag.

Setts, as well as cubes and cobbles, really need to be bedded into mortar, in more-or-less the same way as flags. Use a moist mix of mortar, and a bond bridge will help ensure these smaller units stay put. Don't forget that even small paving units need to have a fall to ensure water drains off the surface.

Jointing:

Once you have the paving laid, it needs to be jointed. There are numerous products that can be used to fill the gaps between individual flags or setts, but the two most commonly used are a sand/cement mortar or a polymeric sand, which uses a resin to bind together the individual grains and 'glue' them to the edges of the paving.

Sand/cement mortar is cheap, but it can be messy unless you're proficient with a trowel. Cement can stain natural stone and it can be tricky to remove. It needs the paving to be dry, and to remain dry for at least the first 24 hours. In contrast, a polymeric sand, such as FastPoint, is simplicity itself, even if they are slightly more pricey. The ready-formulated sand is emptied from its package and swept into the empty joints of the wetted paving with a soft brush. Any excess swept off, and the 'sand' cures over the next few hours to give a firm and clean joint. Used properly, polymeric sands can't stain the paving, so they remove the risk of spoiling the paving at this final stage.

Sealing:

Some suppliers would have you believe that sealing is essential for your new paving. If that is so, how did we manage for thousands of years without modern sealants to protect all those Roman pavements, medieval carriageways and streets of the industrial revolution?

Sealing is optional. We believe that there should be a good reason to seal paving, otherwise leave it be. Maybe your patio is overlooked by Sycamore or Lime trees which drop a sticky black goo throughout the growing season. Or perhaps you are a big fan of the barbecue and there's grease, ketchup, red wine and worse regularly spilled. If your paving is at risk, then come and talk to us

and we'll advise on what would be the most appropriate sealant, but don't just apply a sealant because you think you have to.

The one notable exception is Black Limestone. This is a lovely stone and is rightly popular with many of our customers, but left unsealed, the deepest grey colouring which originally attracts so many will fade in sunlight and in a relatively short time it becomes a much paler steel grey. Landscape World has found a particular sealant, Adseal Stone and Slate Protector, which not only protects the stone from staining, but prevents the fading and helps keep those lovely dark tones in tact.

And remember, all sealants have a limited life span. We try to supply the best value-for-money sealants on the market, but even these will need to be replenished every few years, so don't kid yourself that sealing is a 'treat and forget' process. It's not!

Looking after your paving:

There is no such thing as 'maintenance free' paving. Even concrete or tarmacadam left unmaintained will deteriorate and soon become covered in algae, lichens, mosses and worse, but with a little regular attention, it's easy to keep your new paving looking at its best. The simplest maintenance task is sweeping. Don't allow litter, dust or other detritus to accumulate – it just encourages vegetation. Swilling down the paving with hot, soapy water and scrubbing with a stiff yard brush every couple of months will help deter algae, lichens and mosses.

Try not to use power washers. The intense blast of water can damage the paving, particularly the jointing, working it loose, opening up cracks, and these then let in more and more water (and frost!) which just shortens the lifespan of the paving.

Never, ever use acid-based cleaning products, even if they are labelled as 'Patio Cleaners'. The acid will eat away concrete, limestone, travertine or marble paving, and it can have a serious effect on the colouring of some sandstones and granites, resulting in permanent rust-coloured stains. Stick to simple detergents and, if absolutely necessary, dilute bleach.

And finally...

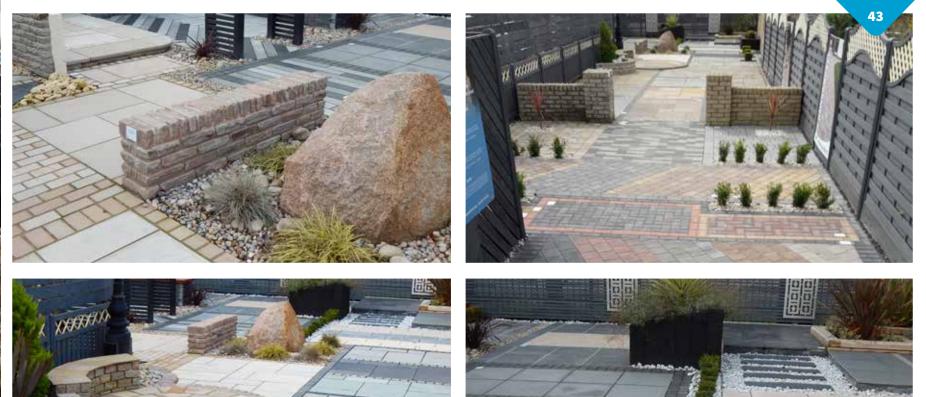
You can always ask us here at Landscape World for advice about your project. In fact, we'd be delighted to help you with anything that isn't clear.

And if we're unable to help, we know a man who can. We have a special arrangement with the web's most popular paving advice site, paving expert.com, to provide our customers with professional guidance on laying any of our paving products via email or over the phone.



Just quote Landscape World when contacting the website.





We stock everything you need to complete your new patio or driveway – call in to see us.



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