

## Zoning

The combinations of various patterns and colors of concrete pavers can be used to suggest different zones of use or activity. This is of particular importance when the uses are a mix of pedestrian and vehicular. Different zones can be delineated using a variety of different patterns and colors. Segmental pavers can also be combined with traditional paving to achieve the same separation between activities or design elements.

### TRAFFIC ZONING

#### PEDESTRIAN-PEDESTRIAN

This linear application of zoning is typically associated with busy sidewalks that are used for major travel routes and window shopping at the same time. A smaller pattern of pavers or pavers of different color can be utilized to separate the fast moving pedestrian traffic from the slow moving window shopping pedestrians.

#### PEDESTRIAN-VEHICULAR

Vehicular traffic can be separated from slow moving pedestrian traffic by introducing a zone of pavers between the sidewalk and the road. This zone can be integrated with landscaping to increase safety and separation. Safety can also be enhanced by utilizing segmental paving units for the road surface. This will have the effect of reducing traffic speed next to the sidewalk.

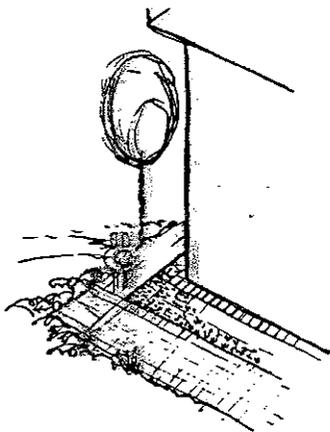
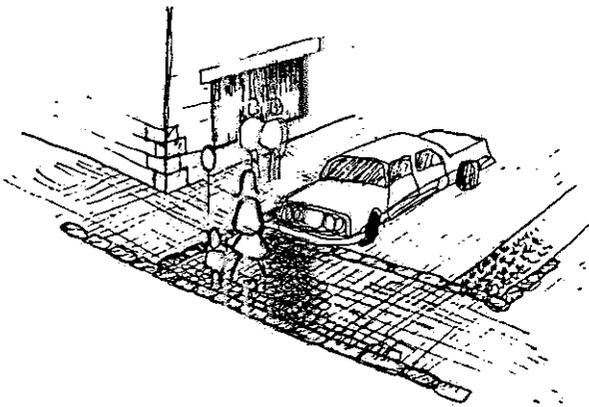
#### VEHICULAR-SHOULDER

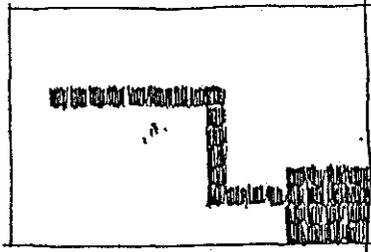
Segmental paving can delineate between a the main surface of a road and the shoulder of the road. The change in texture provides for a visual cue to the edge of the road as well as a tactile cue along the road's edge.

### ACTIVITY ZONING

#### PEDESTRIAN-STRUCTURE

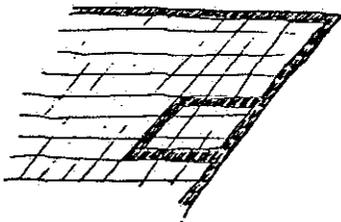
Concrete pavers can be used to provide a separation between a structure and a sidewalk. This technique maintains a clean, maintenance free visually stimulating surface adjacent to a structure that can be applied to a slope as well.





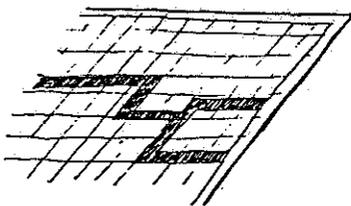
## Markers

The use of individual units assembled to provide a continuous paved surface allows for the change in pattern or color of an individual unit or a group of units. This change can be integrated with the need to mark certain important features or as a technique that supports the delineation of zones between one activity and another. The markers can be used for visual cues between activities or for indicating the location of subsurface utilities.



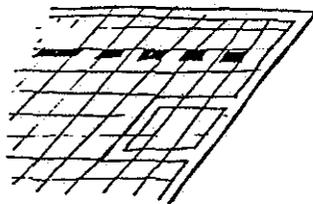
## BOUNDARY

Colored units can be integrated with natural units to indicate the separation of one area from another. Examples of this include the marking of parking spots and the marking of the edge between one zone of activity and another. Markers can also be utilized as borders or edge conditions separating the paved surface from the unpaved surface.



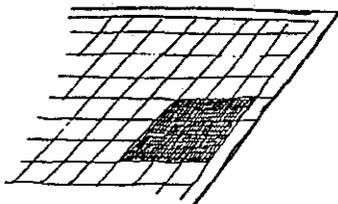
## LINE OF TRAVEL

A change of color or pattern in the paving units can indicate a line or path of travel. For example, this can be used to indicate lanes in a road or the shoulders of an airport taxi way.



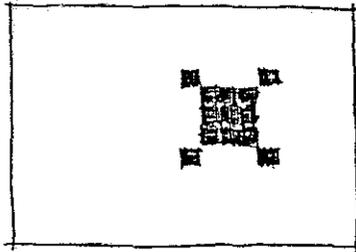
## SUBSURFACE MARKERS

The location of subsurface utilities can be identified by markers designed in the pattern of the paved surface. For service of the utilities below, only the "marked" units need to be removed to gain access. The indication of these linear utilities can be combined with other design principles such as zoning and scale in order to conceal the purpose of marking the subsurface activities.



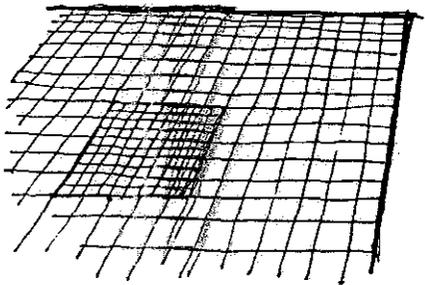
## SPECIAL PLACE

Markers can be incorporated to indicate a special point or place within a paved surface such as a benchmark, milestone or monument.



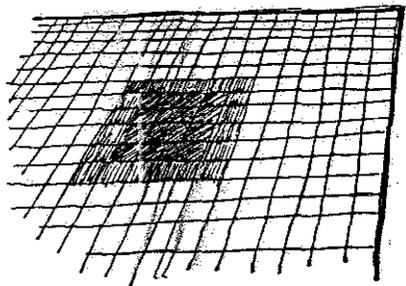
## **Emphasis**

The use of segmental pavers can be used to emphasize a specific design element. By interrupting an existing pattern with pavers of a different size, type, color or pattern, a specific part of the design can be framed or contrasted in order to highlight its importance or significance.



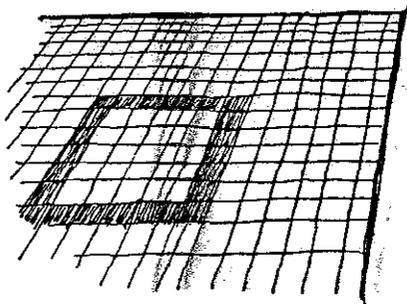
## **PATTERN**

The particular pattern selected can emphasize a design element. Typically, a concentric square or round pattern can make the centered element a focal point within the overall pattern.



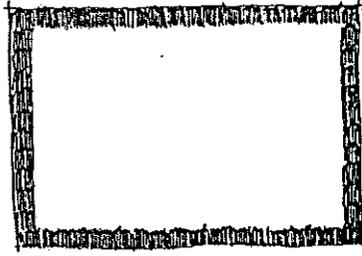
## **COLOR**

Varying the color within a pattern can be utilized to highlight an area, separate one area from another or indicate a significant line in the paved surface.



## **FRAME**

By framing an object or design element, the basic pattern of the pavers may be interrupted. This interruption and change in the pattern around the object will further emphasize its importance.

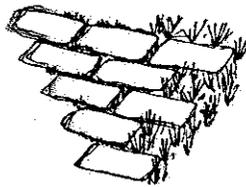


## Edges

As with any carpet, the edge or boundary condition demands special consideration. The edges considered include the conditions between paved and unpaved surfaces as well as the interface between two different paving patterns. In either case, the individual units can be integrated with the edge or cut to follow the edge.

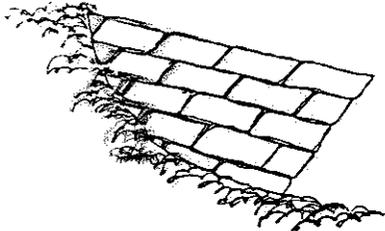
### PAVED TO NON-PAVED

#### INTEGRATED



An integrated paved edge against a non-paved area allows each unit to maintain its integrity. This type of edge uses only full or special units and the border is forced to follow the shape of the pavers. This edge condition can be either free, allowing the pavers to undulate within the curb or non-paved area, or controlled with the use of half or special pavers manufactured as part of the palette of units.

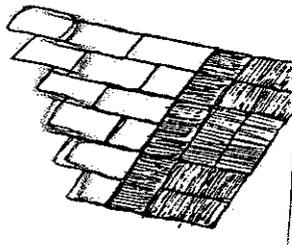
#### INTERUPTED



Interrupted paved to non-paved edges indicates a condition where the shape of the edge dominates the integrity of individual pavers. In this scenario, pavers are cut or interrupted to follow an edge condition.

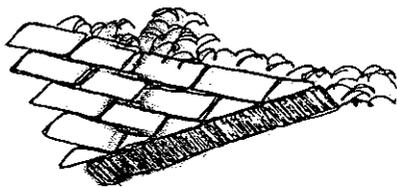
### PAVED TO PAVED

#### INTEGRATED



An integrated edge between two patterns maintains the integrity of each individual paver. The pattern undergoes a deformation without the cutting of a unit. This can be accomplished most successfully with the traditional shaped units.

#### INTERUPTED



When it is not possible to integrate two different patterns or when the design calls for the domination of one pattern edge over another, the individual units must be cut and the pattern interrupted. This technique will emphasize one pattern's edge over another.