kovex®

A DIVISION OF UKHOMEINTERIORS

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Where innovation meets elegance, and ordinary spaces become extraordinary works of art!

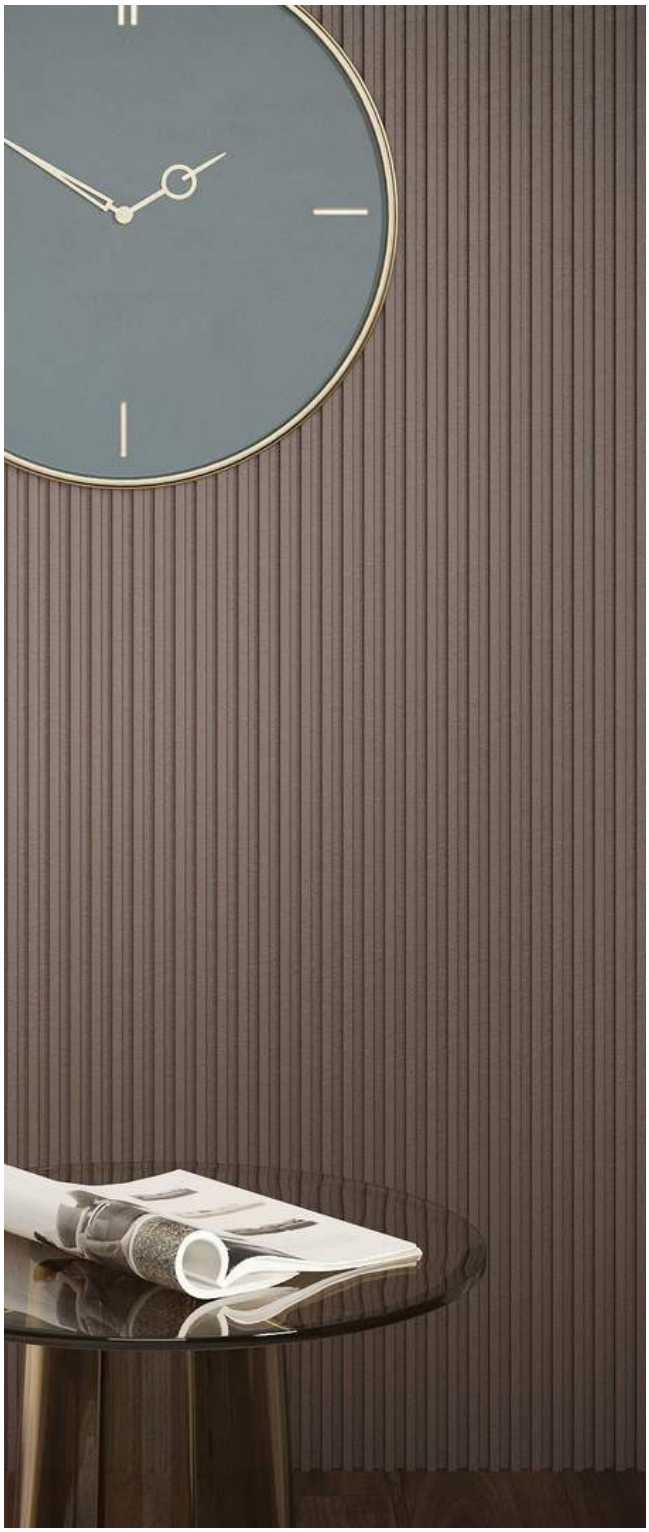
01823 774400
0203 146 4000
www.kovex.co.uk
sales@kovex.co.uk
www.ukhomeinteriors.co.uk
sales@ukhomeinteriors.co.uk

1.PC25 | 2.MM10 | 3.WT3 | 4.CS2

See page 18 for more information

"Learn to look not just with your eyes but with your heart. Find the things that connect with you. How else will you know how to design your home?" Kelly Hoppen

THE POWER OF WALL PANELLING



Welcome to Kovex

We understand that wall panelling possesses the transformative power to redefine and elevate the ambiance of any space. Beyond merely covering surfaces, it serves as a design element that can breathe new life into walls, offering a dynamic range of textures and patterns. Whether it's sleek and modern or rustic and timeless, wall panelling introduces a depth that goes beyond a simple coat of paint.

A canvas for your character

The strategic use of panelling can create visual interest, add warmth, and even enhance acoustics in a room. Moreover, it provides an opportunity for creative expression, allowing homeowners to tailor their living spaces to reflect their unique style.

Style it your way

From classic wall panelling that exudes sophistication to contemporary designs that evoke a sense of luxury, the versatility of wall panelling empowers individuals to craft environments that are not only aesthetically pleasing but also infused with a personalised touch, fundamentally altering the character of their walls.

That is why here at Kovex we are specialists in all things wall finishing.

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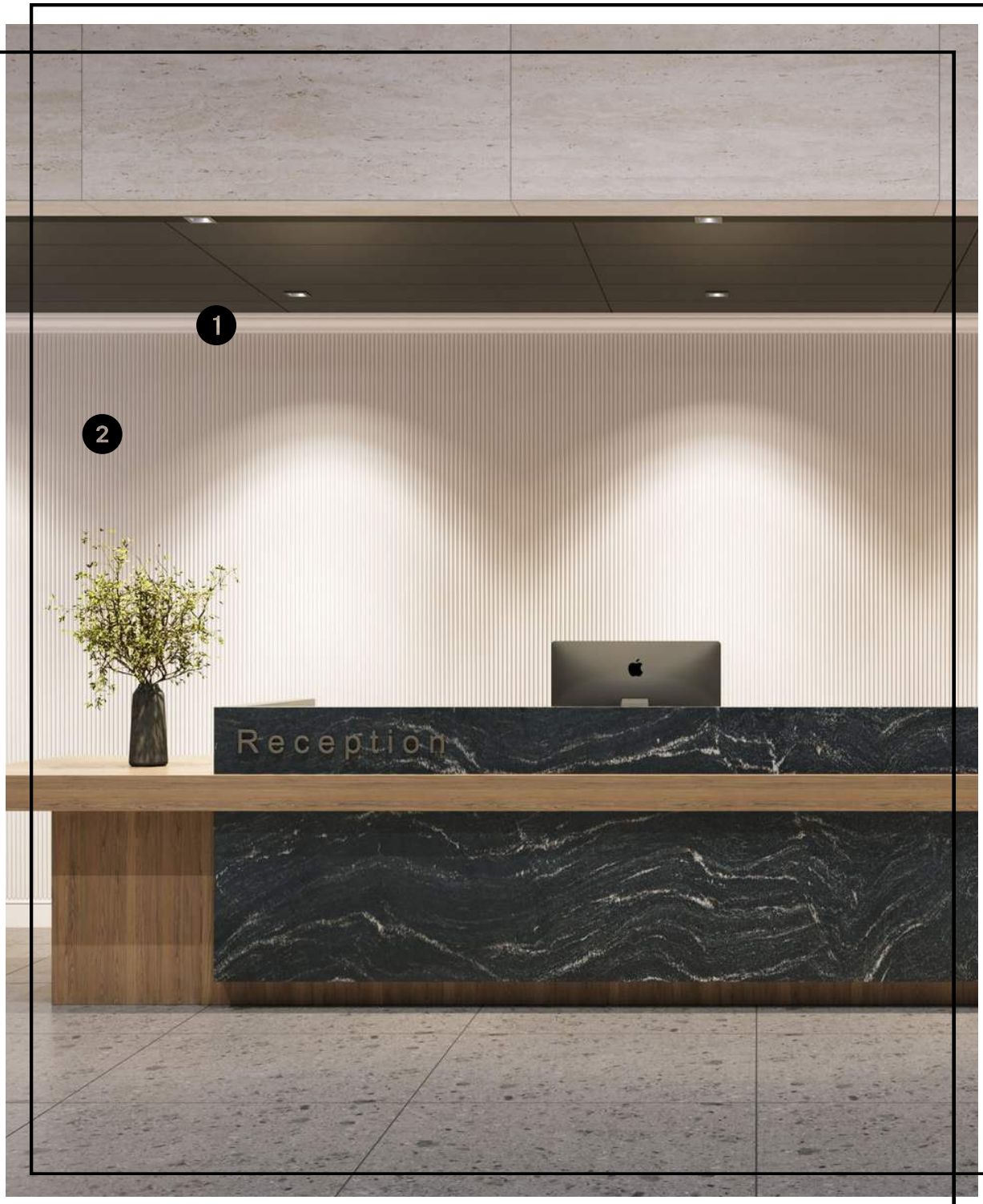
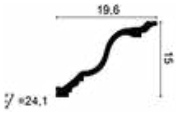
HOTELS

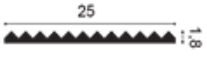


1.PC29 | 2.WT1

1.Premier Cornice 29



2.Wall Texture 1



"Luxury is when it seems flawless, when you reach the right balance between all elements. Understated theatricality – that is what my luxury is all about." Jean-Louis Deniot

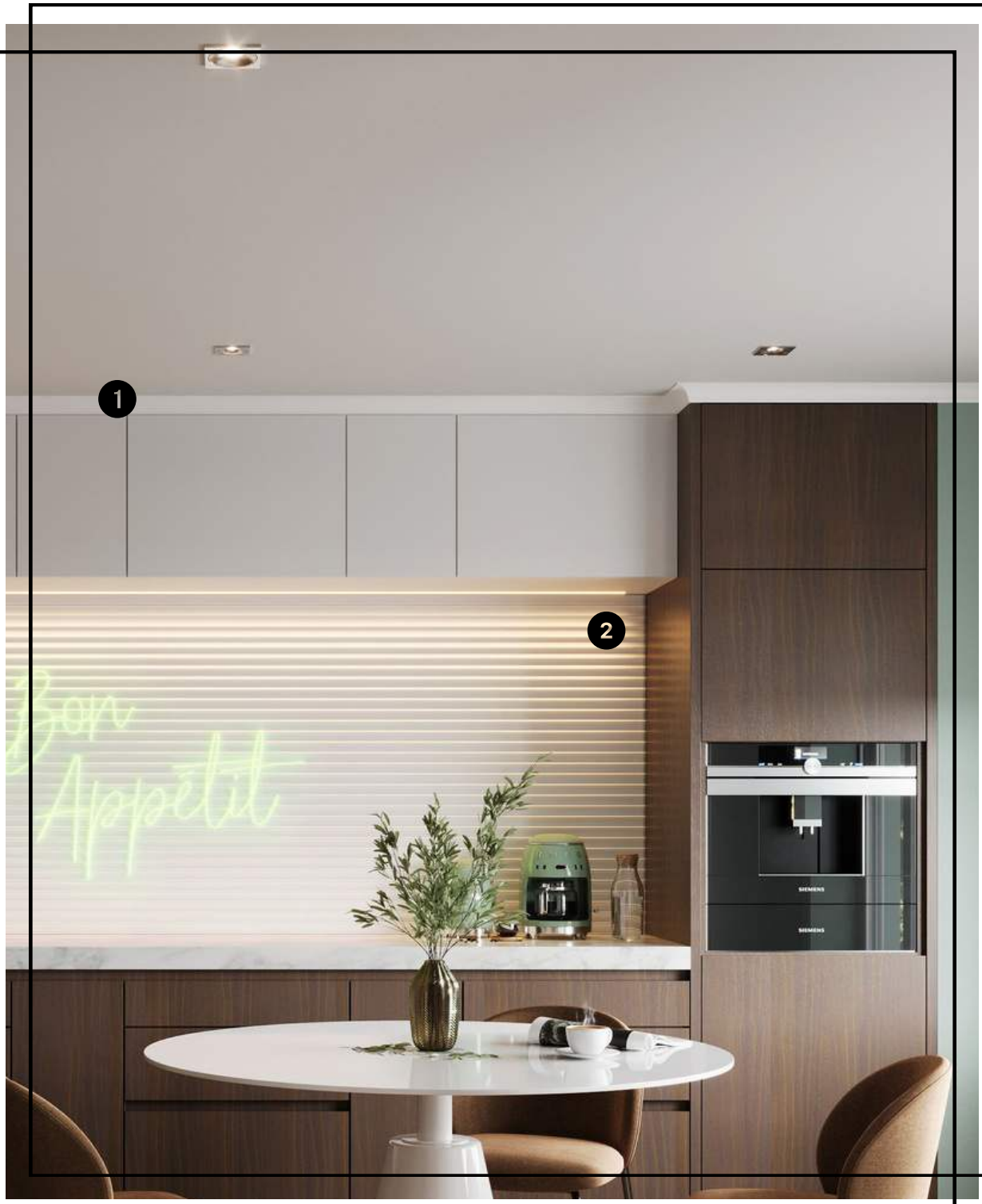
Create a stunning reception that captures your client's attention and expresses your brand

WT1 ↑

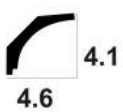
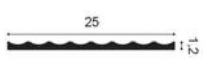
WT1 | PC29↑

WT1 | PC29↑

HOTELS



1.CC38 | 2.WT2

1.Classic Cornice 38	2.Wall Texture 2
	

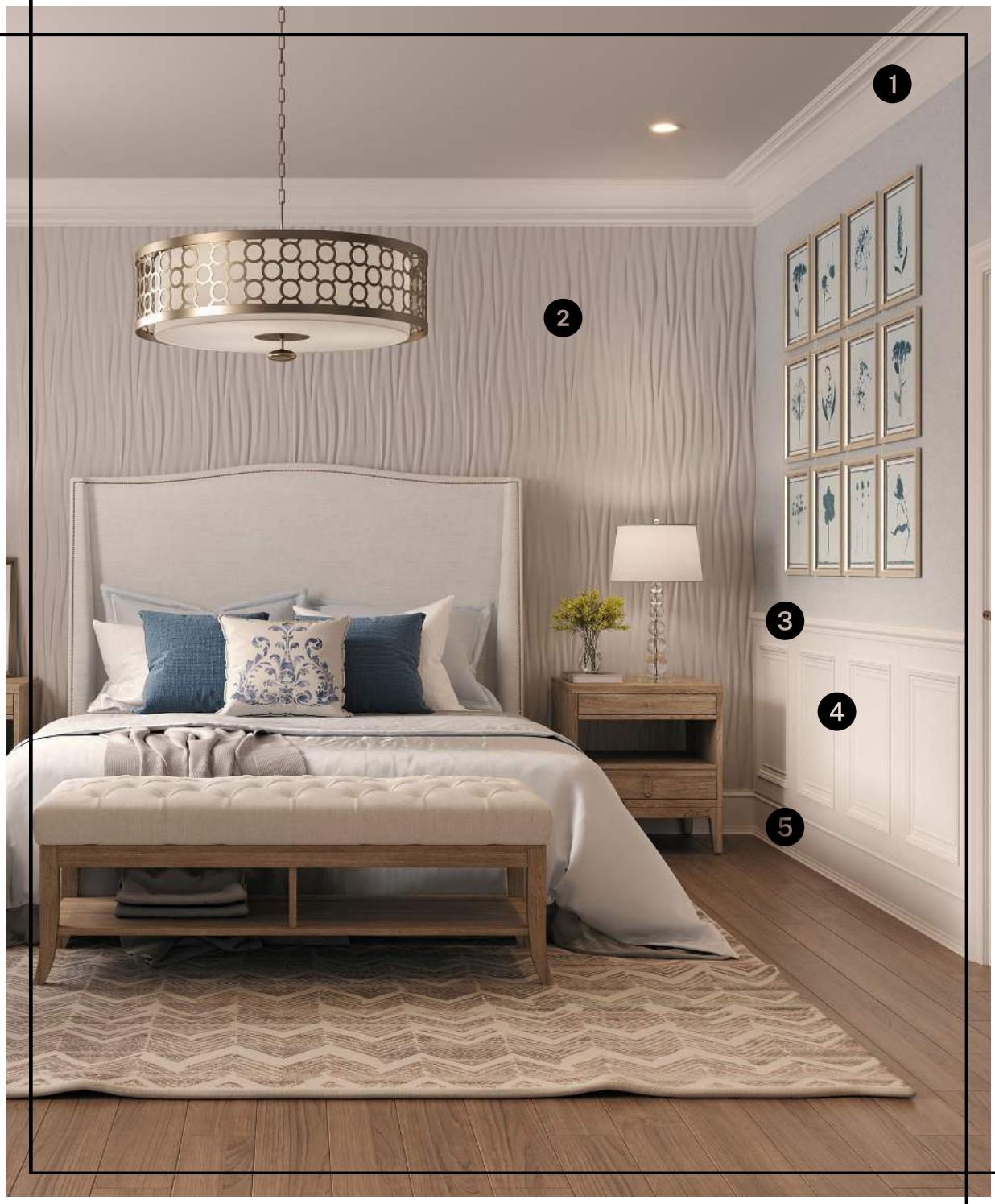
"Architecture is really about well-being. I think that people want to feel good in a space."
Zaha Hadid

Sometimes simple is beauty...

WT2↑

CC38↑

HOTELS



1.PC52| 2.DWP2 | 3.PR6 | 4.CR17 | 5.CS9

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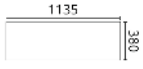
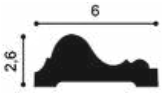
				

"Another word for minimalism is 'elegance.' Elegance is beautifully resolving an issue with minimal means."
Tom Kundig

PC52↑

DWP2 | PC6 |CC17↑

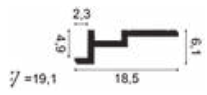
Capture the subtlety and simplicity with wall panels

PC52 | DWP2↑

HOTELS

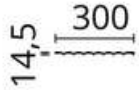
1.SC7| 2.MM4 | 3.DWP9 | 4.CS6

1.Steps Cornice 7

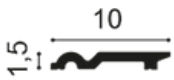


2.Multi Mould 4

3.Designer Wall Panel 9



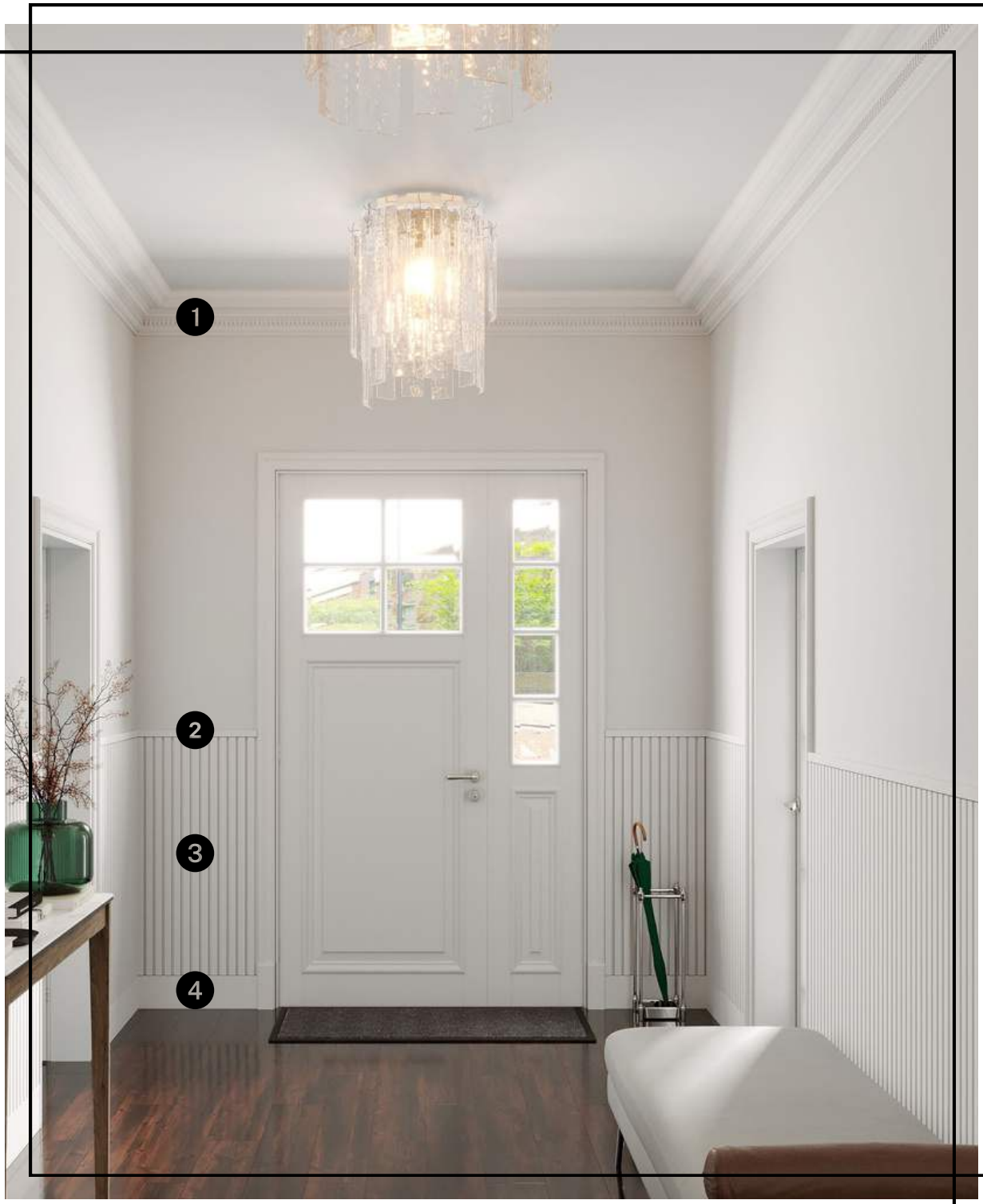
4.Classic Skirting 6



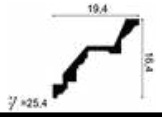
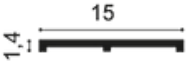
"Style is a way to say who you are without having to speak." Rachel Zoe

DWP9↑

RESIDENTIAL



1.PC9 | 2.MM1 | 3.WT5 | 4.MM5

1.Premier Cornice 9	2.Multi Mould 1	3.Wall Texture 5	4.Multi Mould 5
			

"There are three responses to a piece of design – yes, no, and WOW! Wow is the one to aim for."
Milton Glaser

PC9↑

WT5 | MM1 | MM5↑

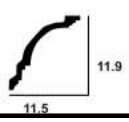
WT5 | MM1↑

Endless possibilities await on every wall...

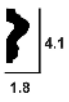
RESIDENTIAL

1.CC44 | 2.CR33

1.Classic Cornice 44

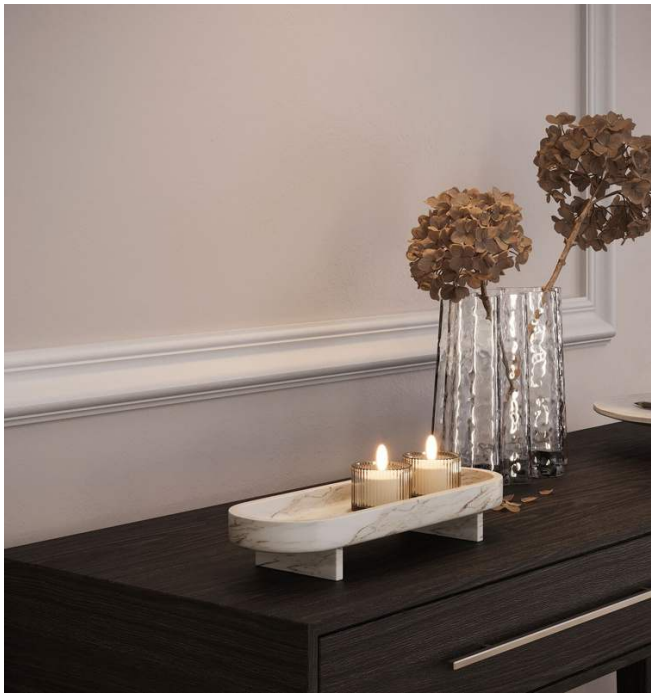


2.Classic Railing 33



"Good design is obvious. Great design is transparent." Joe Sparano

CC44 | CR33↑



CR33↑

CC44 | CR33↑

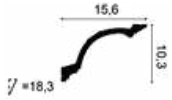
Even the clean, simple lines can take you on an adventure

RESIDENTIAL

1.CR30 | 2.PC25 | 3.WT3 | 4.CS2

1.Classic Railing 30

2.Premier Cornice 25



3.Wall Texture 3

4.Classic Skirting 2

"The essence of interior design will always be about people and how they live." Albert Hadley

CR30 | PC25↑

CS2 | WT3↑

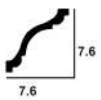
WT3↑

Every entrance hall is a canvas of potential, beckoning sophistication

RESIDENTIAL

1.CC41 | 2.CR31

1.Classic Cornice 41



2.Classic Railing 31

"Texture adds interest and depth to a room." Charlotte Moss

Let the texture infuse your kitchen with serenity

CR31↑

CC41 | CR31↑

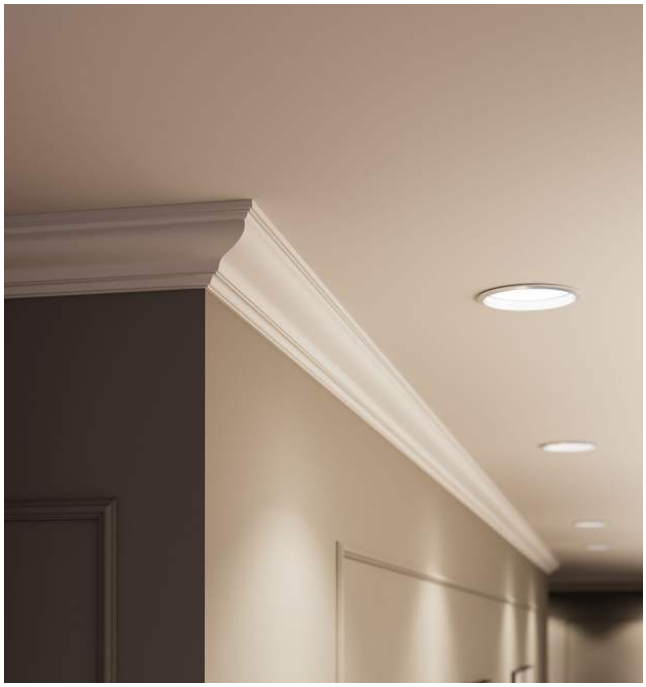
and upgrade your cabinets with refined detail

CARE

1.CC39 | 2.CR30 | 3.CS3

1.Classic Cornice	2.Classic Railing	3.Classic Skirting
39	30	3
		

"Design is a constant challenge to balance comfort with luxe, the practical with the desirable."
Donna Karan



CC39 | CR30↑

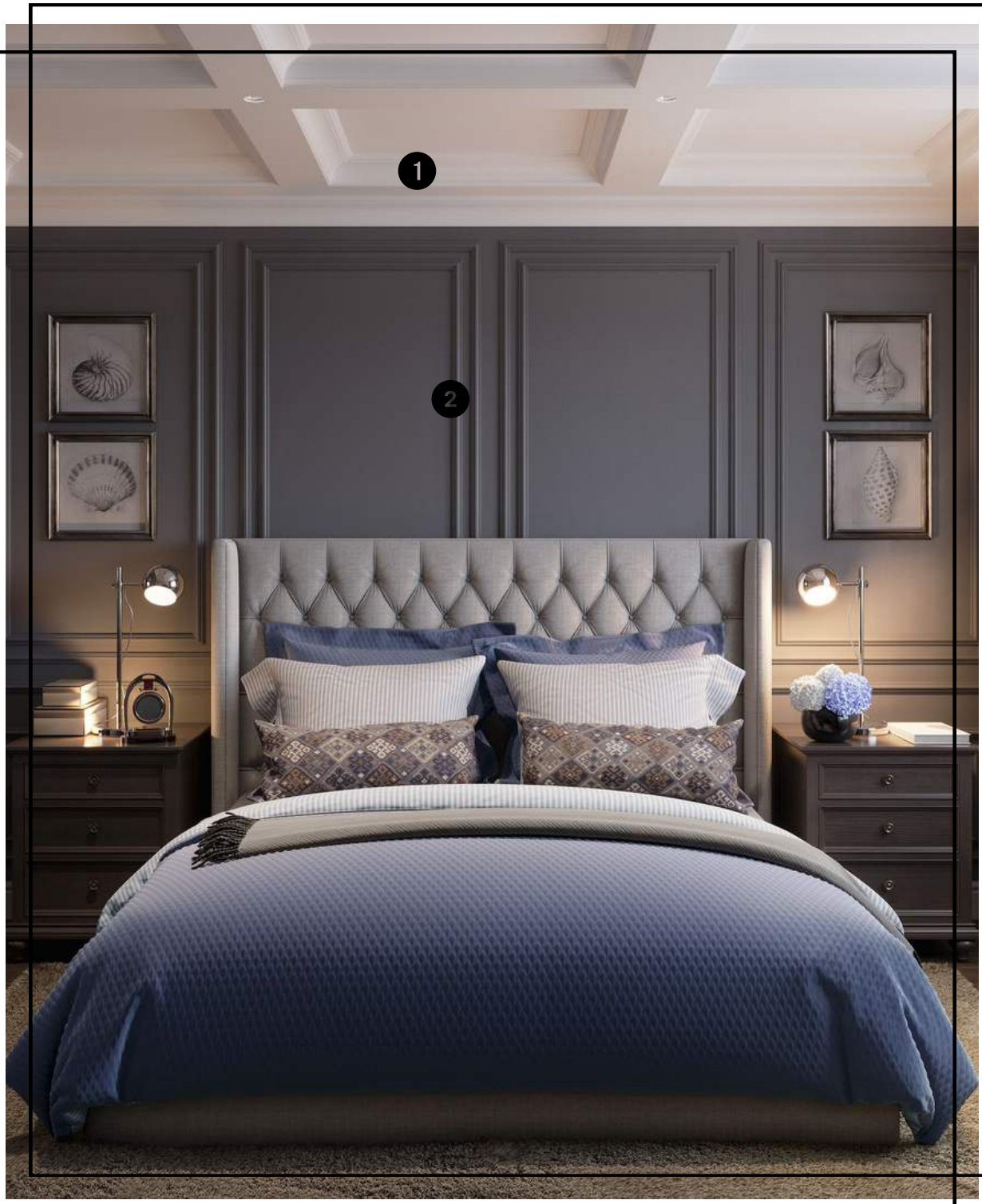
CR30↑

Finely frame the wall with elegant simplicity

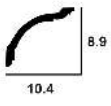
Create a subtle transition from walls to ceilings with refined minimalism in your cornice

CR30 | CS3↑

CARE



1.CC42 | 2.CR32

1.Classic Cornice 42	2.Classic Railing 32
	

"A designer has a duty to create timeless design. To be timeless you have to think really far into the future, not next year, not in two years but in 20 years minimum." Phillip Starck

Where tranquillity meets design in every corner and coffers grace the ceiling

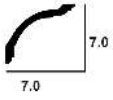
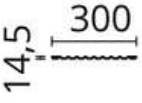
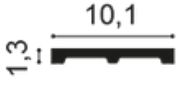
CC42 | CR32↑

CR32↑

CC42 | CR32↑

CARE

1.CC40 | 2.DWP11 | 3.MM4

1.Classic Cornice 40	2.Designer Wall Panel 11	3.Multi Mould 4
		

"For a house to be successful, the objects in it must communicate with one another, respond and balance one another." Andrée Putman

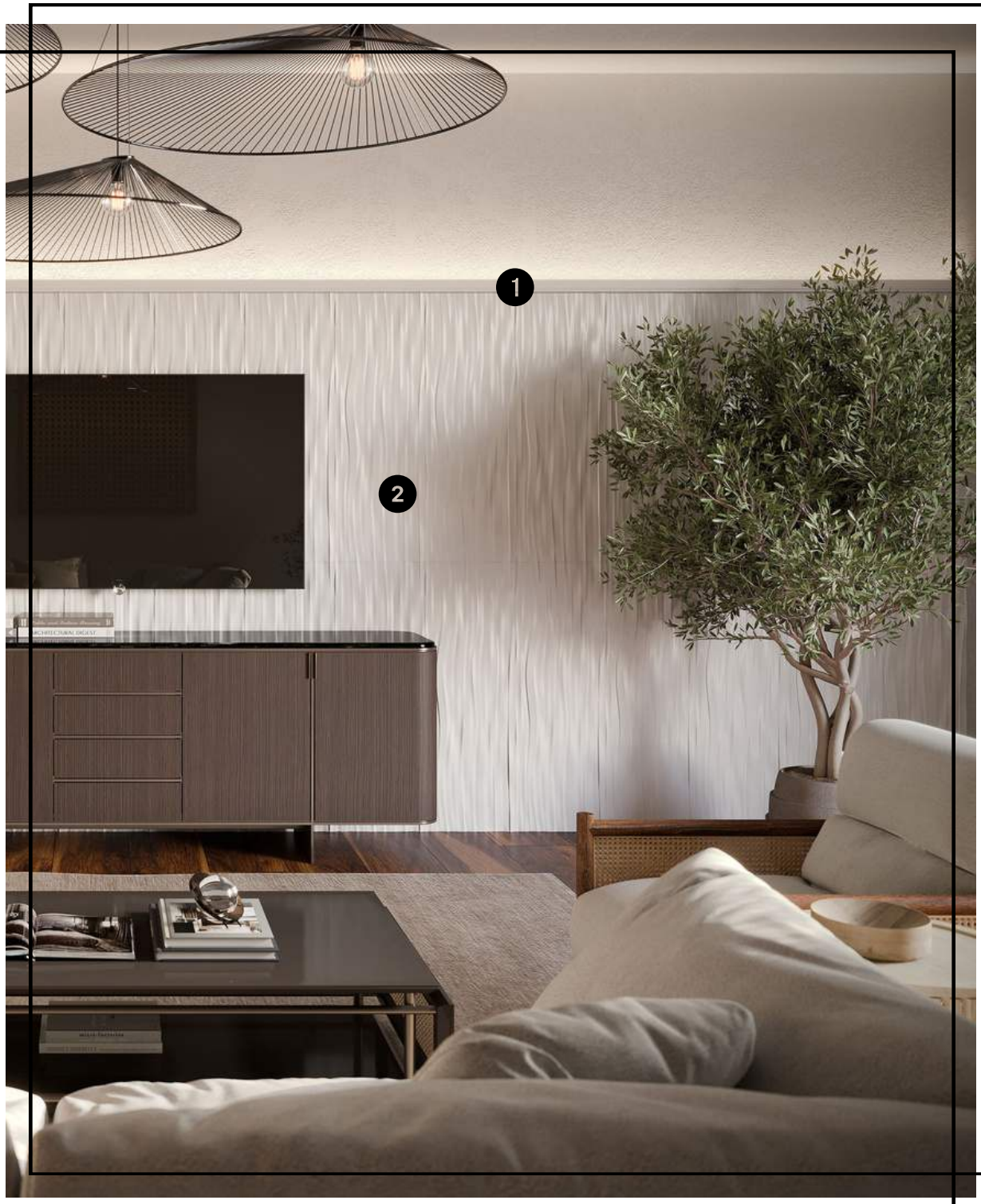
CC40↑

DWP11↑

Continue cornice around your curtain rails for uninterrupted style

CC40| DWP11 | MM4↑

CARE



1.LU1| 2.DWP1

1.LED Uplight 1	2.Designer Wall Panel 1
	

"Good buildings come from good people and all problems are solved by good design."
Stephen Gardiner

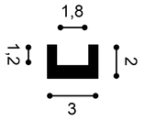
DWP1↑

LU1 | DWP1↑

COMMERCIAL

1.MM10 Flex| 2.WT2 Flex

1.Multi Mould 10



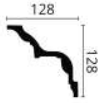
2.Wall Texture 2

"Another word for minimalism is 'elegance.' Elegance is beautifully resolving an issue with minimal means."
Tom Kundig

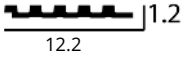
COMMERCIAL

1.PC50 | 2.SWP2

1.Premier Cornice 50



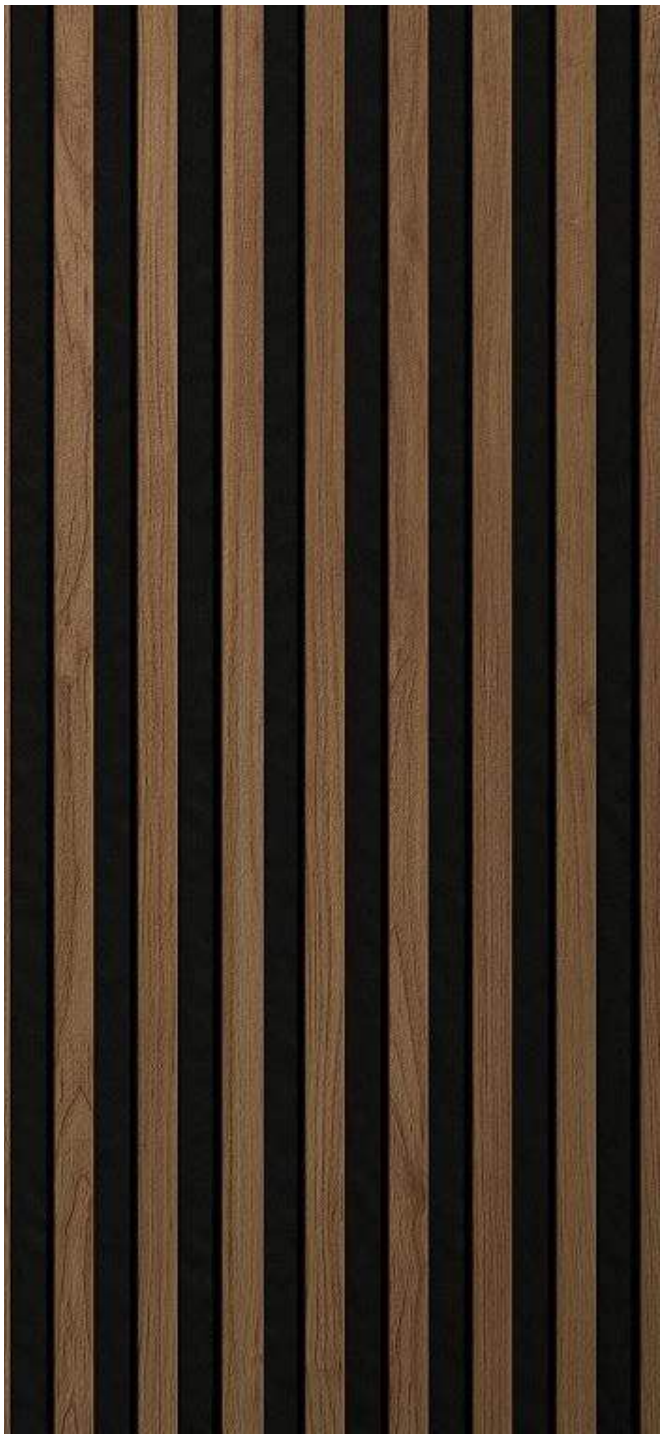
2.Slatted Wall Panel 2



"I've never seen elegance go out of style." Sonia Teclai

PC50 | SWP2 ↑

SWP2↑



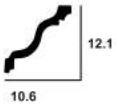
SWP2↑

Add a sense of luxury to your brand to impress your clients

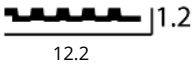
COMMERCIAL

1.CC43 | 2.SWP1

1.Classic Cornice 43



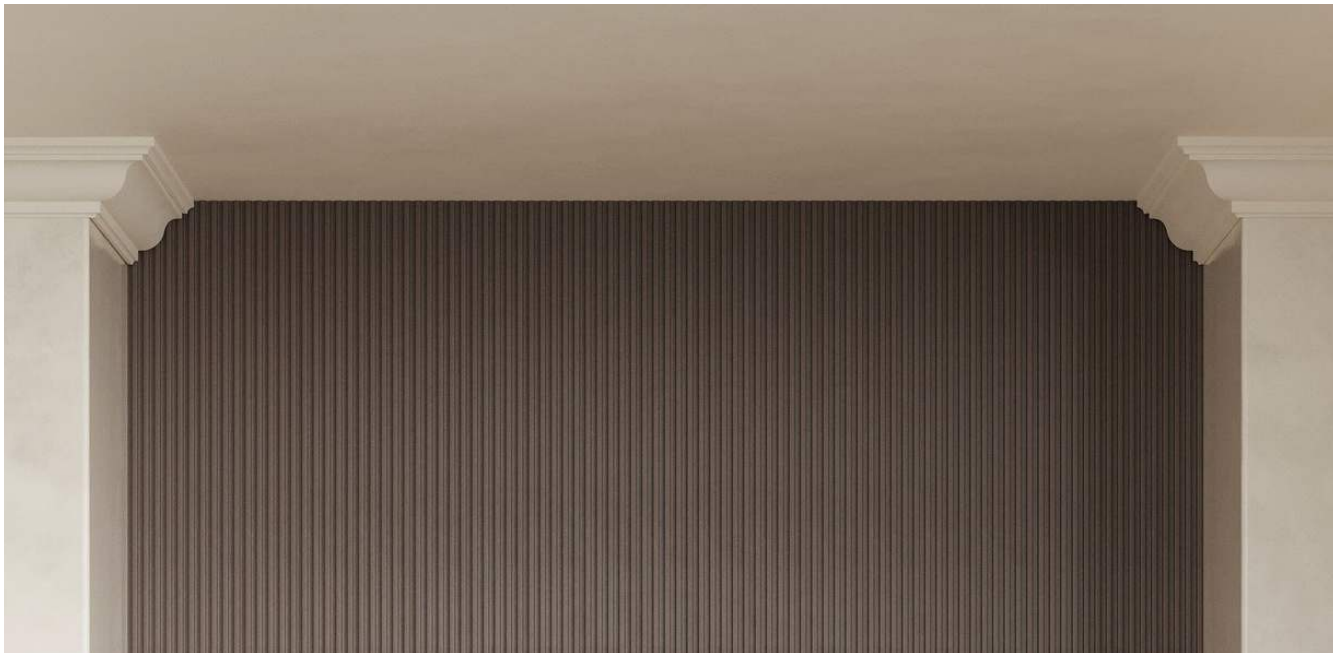
2.Slatted Wall Panel 1



"If you love something, it will work. That's the only real rule." Bunny Williams

CC43 | SWP1↑

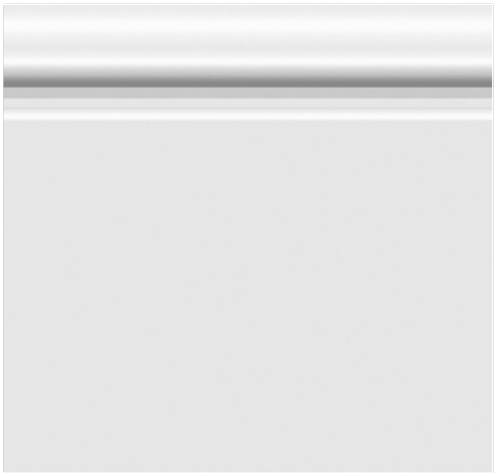
SWP1↑



CC43 | SWP1↑

CORNICE

WALL PANELS



SKIRTING

FLEXIBLE

ROSES

Product Overview

Cornice

Small

MM10
Multi Mould 10
Height: 2cm, Projection: 3cm

CC38
Classic Cornice 38
Height: 4.1cm, Projection: 4.6cm

CC39
Classic Cornice 39
Height: 8.2cm, Projection: 8.2cm

CC40
Classic Cornice 40
Height: 7cm, Projection: 7cm

Medium

CC41
Classic Cornice 41
Height: 7.6cm, Projection: 7.6cm

CC42
Classic Cornice 42
Height: 8.9cm, Projection: 10.4cm

CC43
Classic Cornice 43
Height: 12.1cm, Projection: 10.6cm

CC44
Classic Cornice 44
Height: 11.9cm, Projection: 11.5cm

Large

PC29
Premier Cornice 29
Height: 15cm, Projection: 19.6cm

PC50
Premier Cornice 50
Height: 12.5cm, Projection: 12.5cm

PC52
Premier Cornice 52
Height: 17.5cm, Projection: 17cm

SC7
Steps Cornice 7
Height: 18.5cm, Projection: 6cm

Wall Panels

Frames

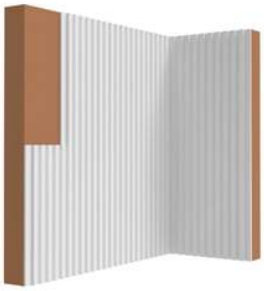
CR30
Classic Railing 30
Width: 2.5cm, Projection: 1.2cm

CR31
Classic Railing 31
Width: 3.5cm, Projection: 1.4cm

CR32
Classic Railing 32
Width: 4cm, Projection: 2.1cm

CR33
Classic Railing 33
Width: 4.1cm, Projection: 1.8cm

3D Wall Panels



SWP1
Slatted Wall Panel 1
Width: 12.2cm, Length: 260cm

SWP2
Slatted Wall Panel 2
Width: 12.2cm, Length: 260cm

DWP1
Designer Wall Panel 1
Width: 38cm, Length: 113.5cm

DWP2
Designer Wall Panel 2
Width: 38cm, Projection: 113.5cm

DWP9
Designer Wall Panel 9
Width: 30cm,Length: 200cm

DWP11
Designer Wall Panel 11
Width: 30cm, Length: 200cm

WT1
Wall Texture 1
Width: 25cm, Length: 200cm

WT5
Wall Texture 5
Width: 25cm, Length: 200cm

Skirting

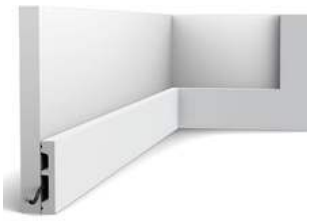
Small

CS5

Classic Skirting 5
Height: 6.9cm, Projection: 1.4cm

CS11

Classic Skirting 11
Height: 6.9cm, Projection: 11.1cm



MM3

Multi Mould 3
Height: 6.6cm, Projection: 1.3cm

MM8

Multi Mould 8
Height: 7.5cm, Projection: 1.3cm

Medium

CS3

Classic Skirting 3
Height: 13.8cm, Projection: 1.8cm

CS7

Classic Skirting 7
Height: 13.8cm, Projection: 1.5cm

CS8

Classic Skirting 8
Height: 10.8cm, Projection: 2.5cm

SS1

Steps Skirting 1
Height: 12cm, Projection: 1.6cm

Large

CS4

Classic Skirting 4
Height: 14.8cm, Projection: 1.7cm

CS9

Classic Skirting 9
Height: 20.2cm, Projection: 1.6cm

CS14

Classic Skirting 14
Height: 21cm, Projection: 2.1cm

CS15

Classic Skirting 15
Height: 25cm, Projection: 2.2cm

Flexible

Cornice

PC3F
Premier Cornice 3 Flex
Height: 12.2cm, Projection: 11.1cm

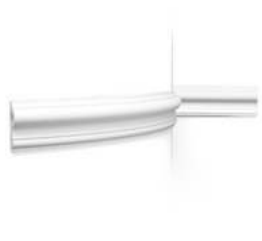
PC25F
Premier Cornice 25 Flex
Height: 15.6cm, Projection: 10.3cm

PC83F
Premier Cornice 83 Flex
Height: 8.8cm, Projection: 12.2cm

PC7F
Premier Cornice 7 Flex
Height: 14.8cm, Projection: 12.4cm

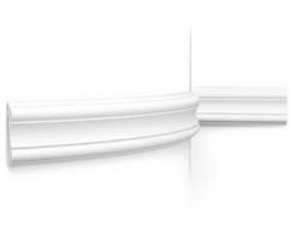
Rails

CR18F
Classic Railing 18 Flex
Width: 2.5cm, Projection: 0.8cm



CR19F
Classic Railing 19 Flex
Width: 7.5cm, Projection: 2cm

PR6F
Premier Railing 6 Flex
Width: 6cm, Projection: 2.6cm



PR10F
Premier Railing 10 Flex
Width: 10.1cm, Projection: 2.2cm

Skirting

CS3F
Classic Skirting 3 Flex
Height: 13.8cm, Projection: 1.8cm

MM8F
Multi Mould 8 Flex
Height: 7.5cm, Projection: 1.3cm

CS6F
Classic Skirting 6 Flex
Height: 9.9cm, Projection: 1.5cm

CS2F
Classic Skirting 2 Flex
Height: 11cm, Projection: 1.3cm

Roses

Small

Rose 4
Diameter: 38cm

Rose 8
Diameter: 46cm

Rose 25
Diameter: 28.5cm

Rose 3
Diameter: 33.5cm

Medium

Rose 9
Diameter: 48.5cm

Rose 10
Diameter: 49cm

Rose 12
Diameter: 62cm

Rose 74
Diameter: 51cm

Large

Rose 14
Diameter: 69.5cm

Rose 17
Diameter: 74.5cm

Rose 61
Diameter: 77cm

Rose 62
Diameter: 97cm

The Advancement of Architecture

In the vast tapestry of human history, architecture stands as a dynamic thread, weaving its way through epochs, civilizations, and technological revolutions. From humble beginnings rooted in basic shelter to the awe-inspiring structures of the modern era, the evolution of architecture reflects the progress of human civilization.

Ancient Architecture:

The roots of architecture can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where the primary focus was on practicality and functionality. The Egyptians, renowned for their pyramids, showcased a mastery of engineering and design. The Greeks, on the other hand, introduced the concept of aesthetic beauty with their classical orders, emphasizing proportion and symmetry in structures like the Parthenon.

Medieval and Gothic Period:

The medieval era saw the rise of cathedrals and castles, reflecting a fusion of religious and military needs. Gothic architecture emerged as a distinctive style characterized by pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and flying buttresses, exemplified by the Notre-Dame Cathedral. These structures aimed to convey a sense of divine transcendence, towering over their surroundings as symbols of faith and power.

Renaissance and the Age of Enlightenment:

The Renaissance marked a pivotal moment in architectural history, as a renewed interest in classical ideals led to a revival of ancient Roman and Greek styles. Architects like Andrea Palladio emphasised proportion, harmony, and the use of classical orders, influencing the grandeur of European palaces and public buildings. The subsequent Age of Enlightenment further encouraged rationalism, resulting in the emergence of neoclassical architecture that prioritised simplicity and order.

19th Century Industrial Revolution:

The 19th century brought about profound changes with the Industrial Revolution. Advances in materials, such as iron and steel, allowed for the construction of taller and more daring structures. The Eiffel Tower in Paris became an iconic symbol of this era, showcasing the capabilities of new engineering techniques. Additionally, the rise of urbanisation led to the development of innovative building types like skyscrapers, transforming city skylines.

Modernism and the 20th Century:

The 20th century witnessed a radical departure from traditional styles with the advent of Modernism. Architects like Le Corbusier and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe embraced the principles of simplicity, functionality, and the rejection of ornamentation. The Bauhaus movement played a pivotal role in promoting the marriage of art and technology, giving birth to a new design ethos that influenced everything from residential homes to public spaces.

Postmodernism and Contemporary Trends:

As the 20th century progressed, architects began to challenge the rigid principles of Modernism. Postmodernism emerged as a response, celebrating diversity, historic references, and a departure from the austere designs of the past. The Guggenheim Museum Bilbao by Frank Gehry exemplifies the bold and innovative forms that became characteristic of this period. In the 21st century, architecture continues to evolve with a focus on sustainability, technology integration, and a renewed appreciation for cultural diversity.

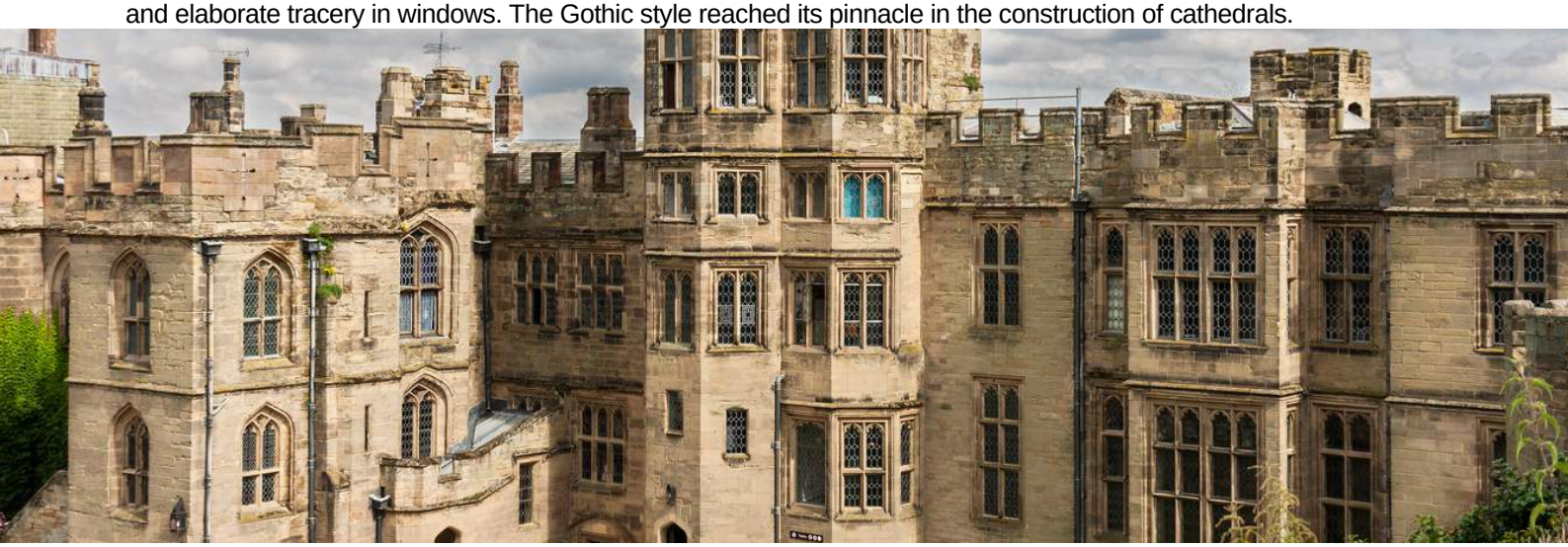
Architectural Odyssey Continues:

Our architectural odyssey is far from over. As we navigate smart cities and embrace sustainable design, it's crucial to recognise the living legacy that surrounds us. Architecture isn't static; it's a pulsating force that mirrors the values, dreams, and progress of humanity. Each era contributes to the ongoing narrative, and as we build for the future, we stand on the shoulders of the architects who shaped our past.

Medieval & Gothic (400's - 1400's)

Medieval and Gothic architectural styles, spanning from the 5th to the 15th century, represent a transformative era in European architecture. The term "Medieval architecture" encompasses diverse styles evolving over centuries, with early Romanesque characteristics, including rounded arches and fortress-like structures. The transition to the Gothic style marked a significant shift, emphasising verticality, light, and space.

Distinctive features of medieval architecture include rounded arches, barrel vaults, and small, narrow windows. Gothic characteristics, prevalent from the 12th to the 16th century, introduced pointed arches, ribbed vaults, flying buttresses, and elaborate tracery in windows. The Gothic style reached its pinnacle in the construction of cathedrals.



Gothic cathedrals, such as Chartres Cathedral in France, Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris, Westminster Abbey in London, and Cologne Cathedral in Germany, are architectural masterpieces. These structures showcase innovations like stained glass windows, intricate sculptures, flying buttresses, and towering spires, defining the essence of Gothic architecture.

The enduring legacy of medieval and Gothic styles extends beyond the medieval period, influencing subsequent architectural movements. Revivals emerged during the 19th and 20th centuries, reflecting a nostalgic admiration for the grandeur of medieval structures. Westminster Abbey, for instance, combines elements of both Gothic and medieval architecture.

Contemporary architects continue to draw inspiration from medieval and Gothic elements, incorporating pointed arches, ribbed vaults, and decorative tracery into modern designs. The enduring appeal lies in their ability to evoke mystery, spirituality, and timeless beauty. The influence of these architectural styles is a testament to the craftsmanship and artistry of medieval builders, leaving an indelible mark on the historical and cultural tapestry of Europe.

Tudor (1480's - 1600's)

The Tudor architectural style, emerging during the Tudor dynasty in England from the late 15th century to the early 17th century, is a distinctive and enduring expression of English domestic architecture. Characterised by its charming combination of medieval and Renaissance influences, Tudor-style buildings have left an indelible mark on the architectural landscape, conveying a sense of historical richness and timeless appeal.

One of the most recognizable features of Tudor architecture is the prominent use of half-timbering. Timber-framed structures with exposed wooden beams create a striking visual contrast against a backdrop of white plaster or brick infill. The intricate patterns formed by the timber framing, often resembling a herringbone or chevron pattern, contribute to the Tudor style's unique and picturesque appearance.

Tudor-style homes are frequently characterised by steeply pitched gabled roofs. These roofs, often adorned with decorative bargeboards, dormer windows, and tall chimneys, enhance the overall verticality of the structures. The use of thatch, slate, or tiles for roofing materials further adds to the eclectic and textured aesthetic of Tudor architecture.

Another hallmark of Tudor design is the use of casement windows with leaded glass. Diamond or rectangular patterns in the glass, known as mullions or muntins, contribute to the intricate detailing of Tudor-style windows. Bay windows and oriels, projecting outward from the façade, are common elements that enhance both the interior space and the exterior visual appeal.

Tudor architecture often features asymmetrical facades, with irregularly placed windows and doors. Entranceways are adorned with elaborate wooden doors, sometimes featuring ornate carvings or iron strapwork. Doorways may be framed by a Tudor arch, a flattened arch with a distinctive semi-circular or pointed profile.

Chimneys in Tudor-style buildings are substantial and often intricately designed, featuring multiple stacks and decorative brickwork. The prominence of chimneys reflects the importance of hearth and warmth in Tudor homes, as well as the practical need for multiple fireplaces in the various rooms.

While the Tudor style originated in England, it gained popularity in the United States during the early 20th century as part of the revivalist architectural movements. Tudor Revival homes in America often feature the distinctive half-timbering, steep roofs, and leaded glass windows inspired by their English predecessors.

The Tudor architectural style is not confined to residential structures; it has also left its mark on notable public buildings. Hampton Court Palace, a historic royal residence in England, is a prime example of Tudor architecture, showcasing the style's grandeur, timber detailing, and picturesque qualities.

Baroque (1580's - 1700's)

The Baroque architectural period, spanning from the late 16th century to the early 18th century, emerged as a flamboyant and theatrical response to the restraint of Renaissance classicism. Characterised by opulence, grandeur, and a dramatic use of space, Baroque architecture left an indelible mark on the European landscape, transforming the built environment into a stage for artistic expression.

At its core, Baroque architecture sought to evoke emotional responses and engage the senses. Originating in Italy, the Baroque style quickly spread across Europe, becoming the preferred aesthetic for the grand projects commissioned by the Catholic Church and various monarchies. One of the hallmarks of Baroque architecture was its departure from the linear precision of Renaissance design, opting instead for dynamic and visually complex compositions.

The façades of Baroque buildings were characterised by elaborate ornamentation, undulating forms, and a sense of movement. Architects embraced curved lines, dramatic curves, and the use of contrasting light and shadow to create a sense of depth and dynamism. This departure from the rational and symmetrical principles of the Renaissance marked a deliberate shift towards a more emotional and experiential architecture.

In the hands of masters like ***Gian Lorenzo Bernini*** and ***Francesco Borromini***, Baroque architecture reached its zenith in Italy. Bernini's *St. Peter's Square* in Vatican City is a prime example of Baroque grandiosity, with its expansive oval shape, intricate colonnades, and the towering obelisk at its centre. Borromini, on the other hand, infused a sense of whimsy and playfulness into his designs, exemplified by the dynamic façade of the *Church of Sant'Ivo alla Sapienza* in Rome.

As the Baroque style spread to other parts of Europe, it adapted to regional tastes and cultural contexts. In France, under the patronage of Louis XIV, the *Palace of Versailles* became the epitome of French Baroque architecture. Its expansive gardens, ornate interiors, and grandiose design conveyed a sense of royal power and magnificence. In Spain, the work of architects like ***José Benito de Churriguera*** featured exuberant ornamentation and intricate detailing, creating a Spanish Baroque style that echoed the country's artistic richness.

The use of illusion and trompe-l'oeil techniques became integral to Baroque architecture. Ceilings were adorned with elaborate frescoes that seemed to open up to the heavens, creating a celestial effect. Theatricality extended to the interiors, where architects employed monumental staircases, soaring domes, and elaborate chapels to heighten the sense of awe and spectacle.

While Baroque architecture faced criticism for its perceived excesses, it undeniably left an enduring legacy. The spirit of the Baroque can be seen in iconic structures such as the *Würzburg Residence* in Germany, and numerous churches, palaces, and public buildings across Europe and the Americas.

Georgian (1710's - 1850's)

The Georgian architectural style, flourishing from the early 18th century to the mid-19th century in England, is a refined and symmetrical expression of neoclassical design principles. Named after the reigns of the first four British monarchs of the House of Hanover, the Georgian style reflects an era of political stability and cultural enlightenment. Characterised by its graceful proportions and classical influences, Georgian architecture has left an indelible mark on architecture today.

One of the defining features of Georgian architecture is its commitment to symmetry and classical order. Buildings are often characterised by a central entrance flanked by evenly spaced windows on either side. The use of classical elements, such as columns, pilasters, and pediments, imparts a sense of order and balance to Georgian structures. The classical orders commonly employed include the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, echoing the design principles of ancient Greece and Rome.

Georgian homes typically boast a restrained colour palette, with white or light-coloured facades complemented by subtle accents. The use of brick or stone construction adds to the sense of durability and timelessness. The understated elegance of Georgian architecture lies in its simplicity, with ornamentation sparingly applied to achieve a sense of refined sophistication.

The rooflines of Georgian buildings are typically hipped or gabled, and dormer windows may punctuate the roof, adding both functional and aesthetic elements. The emphasis on regularity and proportion extends to the fenestration, with multi-pane sash windows arranged in symmetrical patterns. The Palladian window, a central arched window flanked by two narrower windows, is a distinctive feature that adds a touch of classical grandeur to many Georgian homes.

Entranceways are adorned with pediments and porticos, often supported by classical columns or pilasters. The front door, centrally positioned, serves as a focal point and is frequently embellished with decorative details such as fanlights and sidelights. Grand staircases and spacious entry halls characterise the interiors, creating a sense of openness and sophistication.

While the Georgian style declined in popularity with the advent of the Victorian era, its influence endured, and later revivalist movements drew inspiration from its timeless elegance. Georgian Revival architecture, characterized by its reinterpretation of Georgian principles, experienced a resurgence in the early 20th century.

Victorian (1850's - 1900's)

The Victorian architectural period, spanning from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century during the reign of Queen Victoria was a time of unprecedented social, economic, and industrial transformation. This era witnessed not only technological advancements but also a distinctive architectural style that reflected the values and aspirations of Victorian society.

Characterised by a departure from the austerity of the preceding Georgian era, Victorian architecture embraced a rich blend of eclectic styles, drawing inspiration from historical periods, cultures, and emerging design philosophies. The result was a diverse and often opulent tapestry of buildings that ranged from grand residences to public institutions.

One hallmark of Victorian architecture was the revival of historical styles, with architects looking to the past for inspiration. The Gothic Revival, inspired by medieval architecture, found expression in structures like the iconic Palace of Westminster, where the Big Ben clock tower stands as an enduring symbol of Victorian London. The use of pointed arches, intricate tracery, and ornate detailing conveyed a sense of romanticism and nostalgia.

Another prominent style was the Italianate, which drew inspiration from Renaissance Italy. Characterized by tall, narrow windows, overhanging eaves, and elaborate detailing, Italianate architecture graced many Victorian villas and public buildings. Notable examples include Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, Queen Victoria's private residence, showcasing a harmonious fusion of Italian elegance and British practicality.

The Queen Anne style, named after the monarch who reigned from 1702 to 1714, experienced a revival during the Victorian era. This style was characterized by asymmetrical facades, picturesque towers, and a profusion of decorative elements. Notable examples of Queen Anne architecture include the Royal Courts of Justice in London, exemplifying the vibrant nature of Victorian design.

The Industrial Revolution played a pivotal role in shaping Victorian architecture, providing architects with new materials and construction techniques. The advent of iron and later steel allowed for the construction of large-span structures and innovative designs. The Crystal Palace, designed by Joseph Paxton for the Great Exhibition of 1851, became an iconic representation of Victorian engineering and design prowess. Its expansive use of glass and metal exemplified the era's embrace of modern materials and a departure from traditional building forms.

Beyond individual styles, Victorian architecture reflected the values of the time, with an emphasis on ornamentation, intricate detailing, and a desire to showcase wealth and status. Elaborate facades, decorative mouldings, and the use of vibrant colours characterised many Victorian homes. The concept of the "painted lady," referring to colourful and adorned Victorian houses, became synonymous with the era's architectural exuberance.

Edwardian (1900's - 1910's)

The Edwardian architectural period, spanning the reign of King Edward VII from 1901 to 1910, marked a transitional phase in design aesthetics, bridging the gap between the ornate exuberance of the Victorian era and the sleek simplicity of the later 20th century. Edwardian architecture, characterised by a refined and elegant approach, reflected the changing socio-cultural landscape of the time.

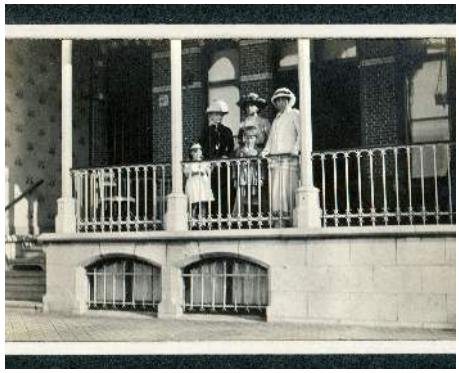
One of the defining features of Edwardian architecture was a departure from the elaborate ornamentation of the Victorian era. Architects embraced a more restrained aesthetic, favouring simplicity, symmetry, and classical influences. The Edwardian style drew inspiration from various sources, including the Arts and Crafts movement, Queen Anne Revival, and a growing interest in Georgian and Neoclassical design principles.

The Arts and Crafts movement, which advocated for craftsmanship and a return to traditional artisanal techniques, influenced the design ethos of the Edwardian period. This influence manifested in the use of high-quality materials, handcrafted details, and an emphasis on craftsmanship. Homes of this era often featured exposed timber beams, leaded glass windows, and intricate woodwork, reflecting a nostalgic nod to pre-industrial craftsmanship.

In contrast to the asymmetry and eclecticism of the Victorian era, the Edwardian period favoured a more balanced and harmonious approach. Facades were often symmetrical, with a central entrance and classical elements such as pilasters, columns, and pediments. The Neo-Georgian style, a revival of 18th-century Georgian architecture, became particularly popular during this time, emphasising proportion, order, and a sense of timeless elegance.

The Edwardian penchant for spacious living was reflected in the design of grand houses and villas. These homes featured large windows that allowed for an abundance of natural light, high ceilings, and open floor plans that facilitated a more fluid and interconnected living space. The use of bay windows and verandas further connected the indoors with the surrounding landscape, promoting a sense of openness and integration with nature.

The influence of the Arts and Crafts movement extended to the interior design of Edwardian homes, where an emphasis on craftsmanship and quality materials continued. Wooden panelling, decorative mouldings, and built-in cabinetry became common elements, showcasing a commitment to fine craftsmanship and attention to detail. The interiors often exuded a sense of warmth and comfort, in stark contrast to the more formal and ornate interiors of the Victorian era.



Art Deco (1920's - 1960's)

The Art Deco architectural style, flourishing in the early to mid-20th century, stands as a testament to the era's pursuit of modernity, glamour, and a departure from the ornate styles of the past. Originating in the 1920s, Art Deco found expression in architecture, design, and the decorative arts, encapsulating a bold and distinctive aesthetic that combined luxury with geometric precision.

Art Deco drew inspiration from various sources, including ancient cultures, the machine age, and the avant-garde artistic movements of the time. Characterised by bold geometric shapes, symmetrical designs, and lavish ornamentation, Art Deco buildings reflected the optimism and exuberance of the interwar period.

One of the defining features of Art Deco architecture is its emphasis on verticality. Skyscrapers and iconic buildings of the era, such as the Empire State Building in New York City, showcase setbacks and sleek lines that create a sense of upward momentum. The use of stepped forms, chevrons, and zigzags contributes to a dynamic and visually arresting skyline.

The decorative elements of Art Deco architecture are a celebration of luxury and glamour. Elaborate friezes, intricate reliefs, and stylised motifs, often depicting flora, fauna, and mythological themes, adorn facades. The use of materials such as chrome, glass, and highly polished stone accentuates the opulence of Art Deco design. Notable examples include the iconic entrance of the Paramount Building in New York City, adorned with intricate relief sculptures and a sense of theatrical grandeur.

The embrace of technological progress is evident in the incorporation of new materials and innovations. Streamlined shapes and the use of materials like concrete and glass reflect the influence of the machine age, emphasising a sleek and modern aesthetic. The iconic ocean liner SS Normandie, with its streamlined silhouette and bold exterior décor, exemplifies the fusion of technology and design in the Art Deco era.

In addition to commercial and public buildings, Art Deco left an indelible mark on residential architecture. The style's influence extended to interior design, furniture, and even household appliances. Homes embraced the streamlined, elegant look with curved furniture, lacquered finishes, and bold colour schemes, creating living spaces that exuded both sophistication and modernity.

Art Deco reached its zenith in the 1930s but gradually waned in popularity as World War II unfolded. However, its legacy endures, and many iconic buildings from the era remain cherished landmarks. The Chrysler Building in New York City, with its distinctive spire and intricate metalwork, is a quintessential example of Art Deco architecture that continues to captivate admirers.

Minimalist (1950's - Present)

The Minimalist architectural period, which emerged in the mid-20th century and continues to influence design today, represents a profound departure from the ornate excesses of preceding styles. Minimalist architecture seeks to distil design to its essential elements, emphasising simplicity, clean lines, and a focus on functionality. At its core, Minimalism is a reaction against the complexity and decorative nature of earlier architectural movements. Mies van der Rohe's famous dictum, "less is more," encapsulates the fundamental principle of Minimalist architecture, emphasising the elimination of superfluous ornamentation in favour of clean and uncluttered spaces.

Minimalist architecture often features a neutral colour palette, with an emphasis on whites, greys, and earth tones. The use of monochromatic colours contributes to a sense of tranquillity and timelessness, allowing form and structure to take centre stage. Simplicity extends to materials as well, with a preference for natural elements like glass, steel, and concrete, showcasing their inherent beauty without unnecessary embellishments.

Clean lines and geometric shapes are fundamental to Minimalist design. Straight lines, right angles, and simple geometric forms create a sense of order and balance. Open floor plans and unobstructed spaces contribute to a feeling of spaciousness and lightness, enhancing the overall aesthetic of simplicity and clarity.

The concept of "form follows function" is a guiding principle in Minimalist architecture. Every element serves a purpose, and each detail is carefully considered in relation to the overall design. This emphasis on functionality ensures that Minimalist structures are not only visually striking but also highly efficient and practical in their use of space.

Minimalist architecture often blurs the boundaries between indoor and outdoor spaces. Large windows and glass walls are common features, allowing natural light to flood the interiors and providing a seamless connection with the surrounding environment. The integration of nature into the design enhances the overall sense of harmony and simplicity.

The absence of excessive ornamentation places a heightened importance on the precision of construction, the quality of materials, and the meticulous execution of every element. Minimalist spaces are designed to be experienced, with an emphasis on creating environments that evoke a sense of calm and contemplation.

The enduring appeal of Minimalist architecture lies in its ability to create a visual and spatial purity that transcends time. From iconic residential designs to commercial spaces and art galleries, Minimalism continues to shape the contemporary architectural landscape. Its influence extends beyond physical structures, permeating interior design, furniture, and even lifestyle choices, embodying a philosophy that champions simplicity, functionality, and an appreciation for the essential.

Contemporary (1980's - Present)

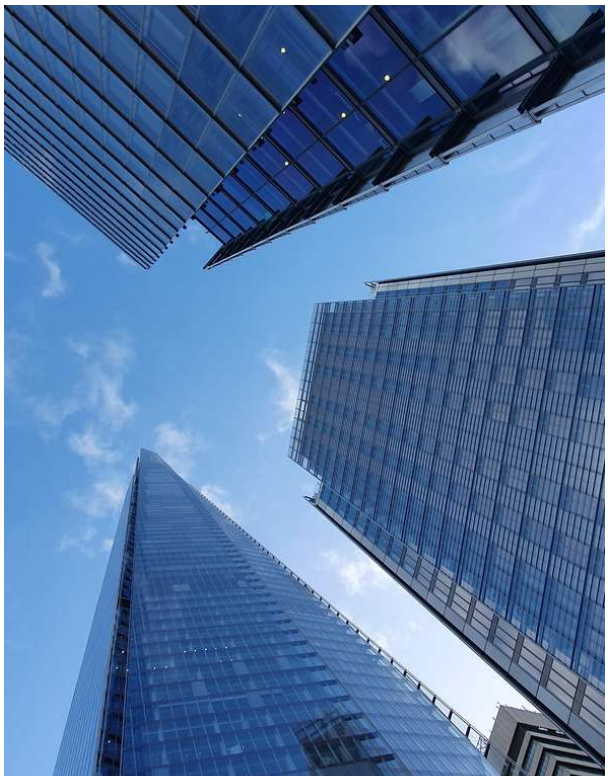
The contemporary architectural style, rooted in the late 20th century and thriving into the 21st century, is a dynamic and ever-evolving expression of the diverse influences, technologies, and cultural shifts that characterise our modern era. Unlike defined historical periods, contemporary architecture is not confined by a singular aesthetic; rather, it encompasses a wide range of approaches, styles, and ideologies, reflecting the fluidity and complexity of our globalised world.

One of the defining features of contemporary architecture is its rejection of rigid stylistic boundaries. Architects today draw inspiration from a multitude of sources, seamlessly blending elements from various historical periods, cultural traditions, and cutting-edge technologies. This eclectic approach results in a rich tapestry of designs that defy easy categorisation, offering a refreshing departure from the conventions of previous architectural movements.

In the realm of materials, contemporary architecture embraces both tradition and innovation. While traditional materials like concrete, steel, and glass remain prevalent, architects are increasingly incorporating sustainable and eco-friendly materials into their designs. The emphasis on environmental consciousness has led to the integration of energy-efficient systems, green roofs, and recycled materials, reflecting a commitment to both aesthetics and sustainability.

Contemporary architecture often prioritises functionality and adaptability. Spaces are designed to be flexible, responding to the diverse needs of modern living. Open floor plans, modular designs, and multi-functional spaces characterise contemporary homes and commercial buildings, allowing for a seamless transition between work, leisure, and social activities.

The influence of technology is palpable in contemporary architecture, shaping both the design process and the final built environment. Advanced computer-aided design (CAD) software and parametric modelling tools enable architects to explore complex geometries and innovative forms. The integration of smart technologies, such as home automation and energy-efficient systems, further enhances the efficiency and connectivity of contemporary structures.



Contemporary architecture also places a strong emphasis on the relationship between buildings and their surroundings. Landscape architecture and sustainable urban planning play pivotal roles, fostering a sense of harmony between the built environment and nature. Green spaces, pedestrian-friendly designs, and an awareness of the ecological impact of construction are key considerations in contemporary urban development.

In terms of aesthetics, contemporary architecture exhibits a broad spectrum of styles. Some architects embrace a minimalist approach, favouring clean lines, monochromatic palettes, and a focus on spatial simplicity. Others draw inspiration from regional vernacular architecture or incorporate bold, sculptural forms that challenge traditional notions of space and form. The juxtaposition of old and new, traditional and cutting-edge, is a recurring theme, creating a dialogue between the past and the present.

Helpful Guides

Jargon Dictionary

Acanthus: An architectural ornament, often found in the Corinthian capital, resembling the leaves of the acanthus plant.

Architrave: The lowest part of the entablature. The term is also commonly used to describe a moulded surround to a door or window opening.

Astragal: A moulding, semi-circular in cross section.

Bevelled: A surface that is sloping or angled, can be decorative.

Bolection: A moulding which projects beyond the face of a panel or frame. Usually found in panelling, doors and fireplaces, especially when the meeting surfaces are at different levels.

Bullnose: A rounded or obtuse exterior angle, as the corner made by two walls.

Capital: The crowning feature or head of a column or pilaster.

Chamfer: Narrow face created when the edge of a corner is cut at an angle, usually 45 degrees, but sometimes concave or convex. Where two corners have been cut away, a double chamfer is created.

Chair Rail: A moulding that runs along the lower section of the wall often to stop chair backs from hitting the wall. (Sometimes referred to as a Dado Rail).

Cill or Sill: The horizontal feature at the bottom of a window or door which throws water away from the face of a building.

Column: An upright vertical member which usually stands clear of the main body of a building. Usually circular in cross-section and is a common motif of Classic architecture.

Corbel: A projecting block which supports a parapet or sill. Often carved, particularly in Gothic Architecture, where heads and foliage are common.

Cornice: The top course of a wall or architectural member (such as a doorcase) which is sometimes moulded and/or projects from the wall. (Can also be referred to as coving).

Dado Rail: A moulding that runs around the middle to lower section of a wall (sometimes referred to as a chair rail).

Dentil course: Rectangular projecting blocks (dentils) tightly spaced, usually below cornices (Latin: Denticulus, a tooth).

D Mould: A moulding that is flat on one side and semi-circular on the other side.

Doric: The largest of the three 'orders' of Ancient Greek Classic architecture, later used by the Romans and in British Classicism. Often highlighted by it's tall, simple columns.

Egg and Dart: A design consisting of a closely set, alternating series of oval and pointed forms.

Floral: A pattern consisting of flowers.

Fluting/Fluted: A series of shallow concave vertical grooves typically along the shaft of a column.

Ionic: One of the three 'orders' of Ancient Greek architecture and one of the five Roman 'orders' with slight variations between the two.

Keystone/keyed: The large block at the centre of the arch, often larger and decorated.

Lambs Tongue: A deep symmetrical profile ending in a narrow edge.

Medallion: A small, oval or circular panel used to decorate a wall or ceiling.

Modillion: A small bracket, usually scrolled, set at regular intervals under a cornice. Similar to a dentil but more elaborate.

Moulding: The shaped profile given to any feature which projects from the face of a wall.

Ogee: A double curve shape composed of two curves in opposite directions ('S' shaped) without a break; used on classical mouldings.

Panel: A sunken section of wall or door. Can have moulded edges.

Pediment: Triangular space at the top of a wall or doorway that looks like a gable or used as a straight decoration above openings.

Pilaster: The flat version of a column, consisting of a slim rectangle projecting from a wall.

Quadrant: A convex moulding that has a cross section in the form of a quarter circle. Can be used to cover gaps or uneven edges between skirting and flooring.

Quoin: The stone blocks on the outside corner of a building which are usually differentiated from the adjoining walls by material, texture, colour, size or projection. Often have chamfered edges.

Reeded: A series of convex grooves running parallel.

Rococo: A style of architecture and decoration, originating in France about 1720, evolved from Baroque types and distinguished by its ornament of shellwork, foliage, etc.

Scotia: A deep, simple concave moulding, the opposite to Quadrant. Also used to cover gaps between skirting and flooring.

Shaft: A shaft is a mullion which is treated as a colonette or another member and is decorated in line with the overall style of the building.

Sill: see cill.

Soffit: The underside or lining to an overhanging roof.

String or Stringer Course: A shallow moulding continued across a whole façade which may be defined by its position.

Torus: A large convex moulding, more or less semi-circular in profile, commonly forming the lowest moulding of the base of a column, directly above the plinth, sometimes featured at the top of skirting.

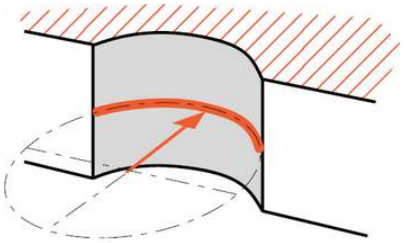
Calculating a Minimum Radius

The radius is half the diameter of a circle. It is important that you do not try to bend our flexible mouldings tighter than their minimum radius as this may damage the product, and pull it out of shape. You will therefore need to know your wall's radius. The following formulas show you how to calculate your walls radius if you do not know it.

A CONCAVE WALL (Bay Window)

You will need a tape measure and a calculator. This formula assumes that you have a consistent curve.

1. Measure the distance in a straight line between the two end points of your curve, and note the measurement. This is your 'length'.
2. From the midpoint of this straight line, at 90 degrees, measure the distance to the wall, and note it. This is your 'depth'.
3. Calculate as follows:



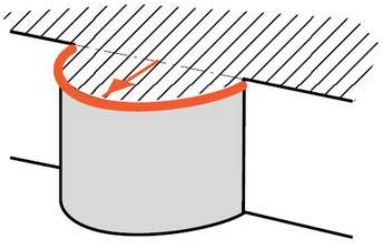
Step 1: Divide the depth by 2.
Step 2: Square your length.
Step 3: Multiply the depth by 8.
Step 4: Divide the result from step 2 by the result from step 3.
Step 5: Add the number from step 1 to the number from step 4. This is your radius.

So, for example, if you have a length of 10m and a depth of 4m:
Step 1: 4 ÷ 2 = 2
Step 2: 10 x 10 = 100
Step 3: 4 x 8 = 32
Step 4: 100 ÷ 32 = 3.125
Step 5: 2 + 3.125 = 5.125 Radius = 5.125m

A CONVEX WALL

You will need a tape measure and a calculator. This formula assumes that you have a consistent curve.

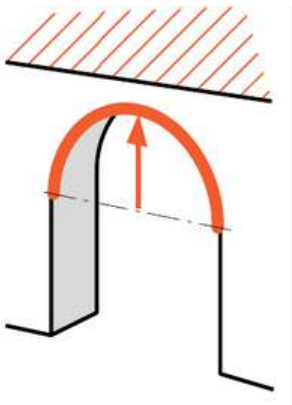
1. Measure the distance in a straight line between the two end points of your curve, and note the measurement. This is your 'length'. With a convex wall, to do this you will need to extend out at 90 degrees from each end of the curve until you can measure in a straight line between each point with the central point just touching the centre of the curve.
2. Measure the distance back to your wall from both ends (it should be the same at both ends). This is your 'depth'.
3. Then calculate using the formula from point 3 above.



AN ARCHWAY

You will need a tape measure and a calculator. This formula assumes that you have a consistent curve.

1. Measure the distance in a straight line between the two end points of your curve, and note the measurement. This is your 'length'.
2. From the midpoint of this straight line, at 90 degrees measure the distance to the top of the arch, and note it. This is your 'depth'.
3. Calculate as follows:



Step 1: Divide the depth by 2.
Step 2: Square your length.
Step 3: Multiply the depth by 8.
Step 4: Divide the result from step 2 by the result from step 3.
Step 5: Add the number from step 1 to the number from step 4. This is your radius.

So, for example, if you have a length of 10m and a depth of 4m:
Step 1: 4 ÷ 2 = 2
Step 2: 10 x 10 = 100
Step 3: 4 x 8 = 32
Step 4: 100 ÷ 32 = 3.125
Step 5: 2 + 3.125 = 5.125 Radius = 5.125m

Measuring Guide

Installing cornice, skirting, or wall panels can significantly enhance the aesthetic appeal of a room, providing a finishing touch that adds character and sophistication. Accurate measurements are crucial for achieving a seamless and professional-looking installation. This comprehensive guide outlines step-by-step instructions on how to measure up for installing cornice, skirting, or wall panels.

Materials Needed:

1. Tape measure
2. Pencil
3. Spirit level
4. Notepad for recording measurements

Step 1: Assess the Room

Begin by assessing the room where you intend to install the cornice, skirting, or wall panels. Take note of any architectural features, such as corners, door frames, and windows, as these will affect your measurements and the installation process.

Step 2: Measure the Perimeter

Start measuring the perimeter of the room where the installation will take place. For cornice or wall panels, measure the length of each wall, including any breaks or angles. For skirting, measure the length of each wall at floor level.

Step 3: Record Measurements

Record the measurements for each wall on your notepad. Label each measurement clearly, indicating which wall it corresponds to. Accuracy is key, so double-check your measurements before moving on to the next step.

Step 4: Account for Corners and Angles

If the room has corners or angles, measure the angles accurately using a spirit level. For corners, measure from the corner to the point where the wall ends. For angled walls, measure along the angled surface.

Step 5: Calculate Allowances

When installing cornice or wall panels, consider any gaps you want between panels. Calculate allowances based on your design preferences and the type of installation required. For skirting, factor in any external corners or return cuts.

Step 6: Measure Heights

For cornice or wall panels, measure the height from the floor to the desired installation point. For skirting, measure the height from the floor to the top of the skirting board. Record these measurements on your notepad.

Step 7: Check for Level and Plumb

Use a spirit level to check that the walls are level and plumb. Uneven surfaces can affect the installation, so take note of any discrepancies.

Step 8: Calculate Quantities

Based on your measurements, calculate the quantities of cornice, skirting, or wall panels needed for the installation. Take into account any waste factors, such as cutting and joining. Add in an extra 5-10% to your meterage to allow for wastage and round up to the nearest length.

Step 9: Consult Installation Guidelines

Refer to the specific installation guidelines provided by the manufacturer of the cornice, skirting, or wall panels. Different products may have unique installation requirements, and following the guidelines ensures a successful installation.

Step 10: Purchase Materials

With your comprehensive measurements and calculations, purchase the required amount of cornice, skirting, or wall panels, including any additional materials needed for installation, such as adhesive, filler or a mitre box.
By following these steps, you'll be well-prepared to measure up accurately for the installation of cornice, skirting, or wall panels, ensuring a professional and visually appealing finish to your room.

Cornice Sizing Guide

Selecting the correct size cornice is crucial for achieving a harmonious and aesthetically pleasing look in a room. The size of the cornice should complement the room's dimensions and ceiling height. This guide provides a step-by-step approach to help you choose the appropriate size cornice for your space.

Step 1: Consider the Style and Design
Different styles of cornice can have varying visual impacts. Some are more intricate and ornate, while others feature clean and simple lines. Consider the overall design aesthetic you want to achieve in the room and how the cornice will contribute to that style.

Step 2: Scale to Room Size
Ensure that the size of the cornice is in proportion to the size of the room. In smaller rooms, overly large cornices may dominate the space, while in larger rooms, small cornices may appear insignificant. Use the room dimensions to guide your choice.

Step 3: Assess the Ceiling Height
Measure the height of the ceiling from the floor to the ceiling line. Note whether the room has standard ceiling height or if it features any architectural variations, such as vaulted or double-height ceilings.

Step 4: Match Cornice Size to Ceiling Height
The height of the ceiling is a critical factor in choosing the right size cornice. Taller cornices can visually enhance rooms with higher ceilings, while smaller cornices are suitable for standard or lower ceilings. Consider the following general guidelines:
·Standard Ceiling Height (approx. 2.3m): opt for cornices with a moderate projection and detailing. A range of 6 to 10cm in projection works well for standard ceiling heights.
·High Ceiling Height (greater than 2.3m): Consider larger cornices with more intricate detailing. A projection of 15 to 20cm or more can add visual interest without overwhelming the space.

Step 5: Create Visual Balance
Ensure that the chosen cornice size creates a balanced and cohesive look within the room. Avoid extremes – too small may go unnoticed, and too large may appear overpowering. Cornices should complement the overall design without overshadowing other elements.

Step 6: Test Samples and Mock-ups
If possible, obtain samples or create mock-ups of different cornice sizes before making a final decision. Place the samples in the room to visualize how they interact with the space, furniture, and other architectural elements.

Step 7: Seek Professional Advice
Consult with our team of experts for personalised advice. As professionals, we can provide insights into design principles, balance, and the visual impact of different cornice sizes based on the specific characteristics of your project.

Step 8: Consider Cornice Styles
Cornices come in various styles, including cove, ogee, and dentil, each with its own visual impact. Consider the profile in conjunction with the size to achieve the desired architectural effect.

Step 9: Consider Creating a Coffered Ceiling
Ceilings in a large room can look a little lost, so consider creating a coffer to add a little more depth and detail to your ceiling.

Step 10: Personal Preference and Style
Ultimately, your personal preference and the desired style for the room play a significant role. Choose a cornice that resonates with your aesthetic preferences while harmonising with the room's overall design.

By following these steps, you can confidently choose the correct size cornice that complements both the dimensions of the room and the height of the ceiling, resulting in a visually appealing and well-proportioned architectural feature.

Design Tips & Tricks

1.Understand the Room's Function: Before starting any interior decorating project, identify the primary function of the room. Whether it's a living room, bedroom, or kitchen, the purpose will guide your design choices.

2.Establish a Colour Scheme: Choose a cohesive colour palette for the room. Consider the mood you want to create and how colours will interact. Utilize a mix of neutral tones, accent colours, and complementary shades for balance.

3.Lighting is Key: Pay attention to lighting fixtures and natural light sources. Adequate lighting can transform a space. Experiment with different lighting types to achieve the desired ambiance. Consider the use of uplighting cornice to create subtle mood lighting.

4.Create a Focal Point: Every room benefits from a focal point. Whether it's a statement piece of furniture, artwork, or decorative mouldings, a focal point anchors the room and draws attention. Consider using one wall as a feature wall.

5.Embrace Symmetry and Balance: Arrange furniture and décor symmetrically to create a sense of balance. This applies to both large pieces like sofas and smaller elements like decorative mouldings.

6.Select Appropriate Furniture Sizes: Ensure that furniture is proportionate to the room size. Oversized furniture can
make a space feel cramped, while undersized pieces may make it appear empty.

7.Decorate with Intention: Avoid overcrowding by selecting decorations with purpose. Each décor item should contribute to the overall aesthetic and serve a functional or visual role.

8.Utilise Decorative Mouldings: Incorporate decorative mouldings, such as wall panelling, cornice and coving, chair rails and dado rails, skirting and architraves to add architectural interest. Mouldings can define spaces, draw the eye upward, and provide an elegant finish.

9.Mix Textures: Combine different textures in fabrics, furniture, and décor. The interplay of textures adds depth and visual interest to the room. Consider elements like plush rugs, smooth surfaces, and textured fabrics.

10.Personalise with Art and Accessories: Showcase your personality through carefully curated artwork and accessories. These personal touches make a space feel unique and inviting.

11.Optimise Vertical Space: Use vertical space for storage and decoration. Tall bookshelves, wall-mounted cabinets, or tall wall panels draw the eye upward, making the room feel more spacious.

12.Mirror Magic: Integrate mirrors strategically to amplify natural light and create the illusion of more space. Mirrored furniture or a statement mirror on the wall can enhance the room's aesthetics.

13.Define Zones in Open Spaces: In open-concept spaces, use furniture and decorative elements to define distinct zones. Consider area rugs, different lighting, or changes in wall colour to delineate separate functional areas.

14.Play with Patterns and Layouts: Get creative with the layout and arrangement of wall panelling and 3D wall textures to achieve unique and visually striking patterns. Experiment with geometric designs, diagonal layouts, or asymmetric configurations to add personality and character to your space.

15.Use Wall Panelling to Define Spaces: Wall panelling can be strategically used to define different areas within a room, such as creating a feature wall behind a sofa or bed, delineating a dining area, or adding architectural interest to a hallway. Experiment with panelling heights, widths, and finishes to achieve the desired effect.

16.Enhance Doorways and Windows with Casing Moulding: Casing moulding frames doorways and windows, adding architectural interest and defining the transitions between rooms. Select casing moulding that complements the style of your home, whether it's simple and streamlined for a contemporary look or ornate and detailed for a more traditional feel.

Polymer v Plaster

Quality and sustainability always come first and foremost. All our products are primed and ready for your final coat of paint. We source a high-quality, mid to high-density polymers to create a fine definition finish on all our products. So, why should I chose polymers over plaster is a question people often ask. Below we have broken down key advantages our products have over traditional plaster mouldings.

	Polymers	Plaster
	Lightweight	Heavy
	Durable	Fragile
	Quick and easy to install - only requires adhesives	Time consuming to install - a lot of mess created
	Comes pre-primed - only needs one or two coats of paint	Very absorbent material so requires a lot more coats of paint
	Can be used in wet or humid environments	Cannot be used in wet or humid environments
	No movement once installed with recommended adhesives	Can move or crack over time on the joins
	Flexible options available on curved walls	Not available in flexible, very fiddly to create curves
	Less likely to damage in transit	High risk of damage in transit, costly dedicated transport vehicle
	High definition, sharp detail	Low definition, lacks sharp edges

We take pride in using traditional products, made from modern materials, to create the perfect balance between past and present. Once our polymer products are installed and painted, they can look indistinguishable from plaster mouldings.

Fitting

Here at Kovex, we pride ourselves on not just providing top-quality products but also ensuring that they are expertly installed to perfection. Our fitting service is designed to alleviate the stress and hassle of installation, whilst ensuring your peace of mind knowing that your project is in capable hands. Whether it is for residential or commercial spaces, our team of experienced professionals are dedicated to delivering superior results, and tailoring the project to meet the unique requirements of each client.

1. We will start with a fitting survey. This can either be done via a questionnaire on email or by one of our team visiting your project to understand your and your client's needs. This is a crucial stage where we ensure the project is understood and any special requirements are conveyed.
2. We then provide a tailored no obligation proposal for you. Each proposal is created specifically per project, to ensure you get what you want.
3. Once we get the approval from you, your project then passes onto our booking in team to select a convenient date for installation and to go over any last minute questions you may have.
4. On the day of fitting, our approved installer will aim to have your project completed as quickly as possible and with minimal disruption to you.
5. Once the job is complete, the fitter will take you through everything to ensure you and your client are happy with the work.

In addition to our fitting service, we also offer comprehensive support and guidance throughout the installation process. From initial consultation to your final inspection with the fitter, our team is committed to ensuring a smooth and seamless experience for our clients every step of the way. We understand that investing in decorative mouldings is a significant decision, and we are here to provide the support and expertise needed to make that decision with confidence.

In summary, when you choose Kovex for your installation needs, you're not just getting a fitting service – you're getting a partner who is dedicated to delivering exceptional results and exceeding your expectations. We invite you to experience the difference for yourself. Contact us today to learn more about our fitting service and discover how we can help transform your space into something extraordinary.

Contact Us

We offer bespoke trade quotations for large projects, please contact us with your enquiry.

Kovex Headquarters:
Unit 1 Showground Road
Bridgwater, Somerset
TA6 6AJ
+44 0203 146 4000
www.ukhomeinteriors.co.uk
www.kovex.co.uk

Kovex is a registered brand of UK Home Interiors.

Dimensions of our products are subject to a production tolerance of +/- 6mm in Thickness, Height and Projection, and a tolerance of +/- 5% in Volume and +/- 2% in Length.

A full copy of our terms and conditions can be found here on our website:

www.ukhomeinteriors.co.uk/knowledge/terms-conditions/

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