

Di Lucas, LUCAS ASSOCIATES

Colours for Structures in the Aotearoa New Zealand Landscape

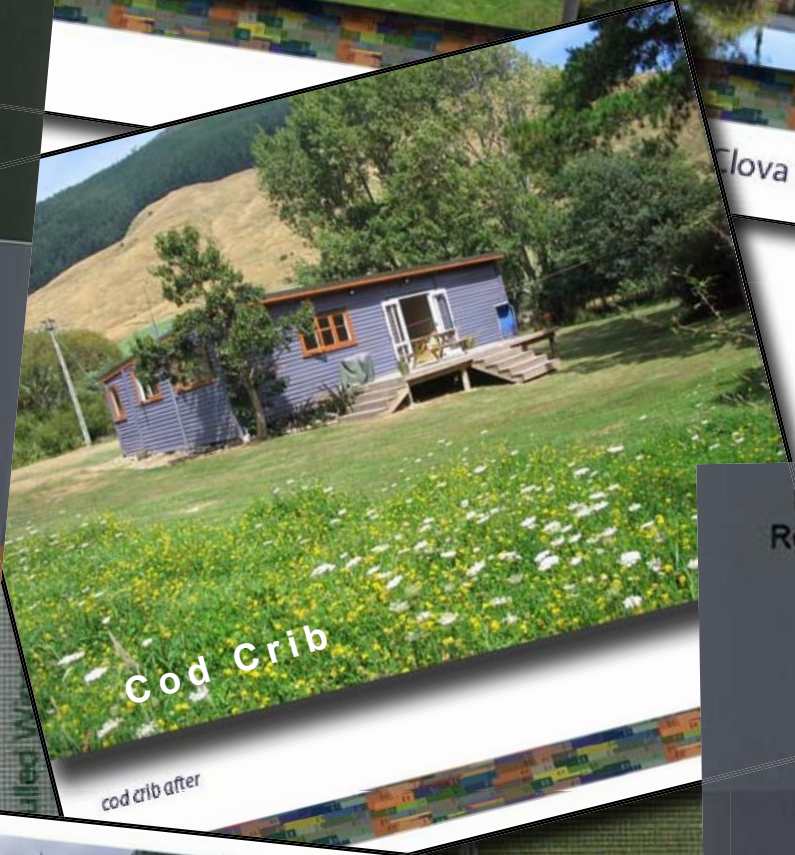
Rope Resene 00 A 17



Rangoon Green
Resene 12 B 29

Clova Bay Revival
Lucin Associates

Mulled Wine
Resene 22 B 25



Cod Crib

Mulled Wine
Resene 22 B 25

Cod Crib

Bull Shot
Resene 1Y060

cod crib after

Martinique
Resene 22 B 27



before



Bronzetone
Resene 4-050



Leaf Crib

Hot Chile
Resene 04 D 45

Leaf Crib

Ship Grey
Resene 00 A 11

Madras
Resene 10 C 39



before



rock crib after



Rangoon Green
Resene 12 B 29

Bull Shot
Resene 1Y060

Hairy Heath
Resene 1R020

Cinnamon
Resene 3-044

Tobago
Resene 08 B 27

Rock Crib

Charade
Resene 18 B 07

Martinique
Resene 22

Clova Bay Revival - rock crib



55 2660

Colour Palette for Cottages

Siam
Resene 12 B 23

Cape Cod
Resene 16 A 11

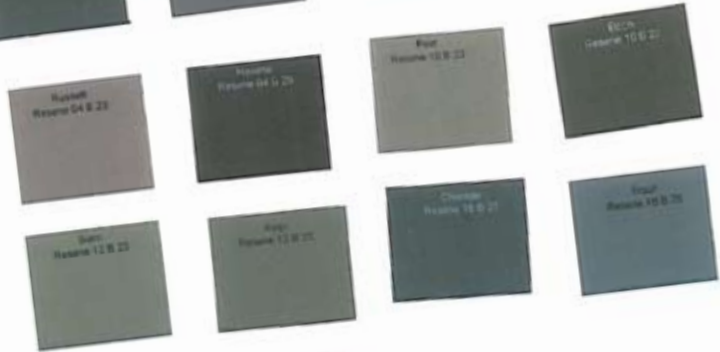


Resene BS 5252 Colour Range

Group A



Group B



Group C



typical monopitch bach/house

taller plant species provide some shelter, separation & privacy for each dwelling

Hurunui District Plan
 Rule B1.2.11 Claverley Comprehensive Development Zone

(d) Exterior Cladding

The exterior surface of any building or structure shall be comprised of any of the following materials:

- Natural timber;
- Greywacke stone;
- Raw concrete; or
- Metal.



Any colour applied to any exterior surface of a building or structure, including the roof, walls or any trim, shall be no lighter than 37% reflectivity, and of the BSS 5252 Colour Range A Group, B Group or the 06, 08 and 10 C Group hues.

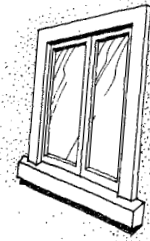
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ROTORUA DISTRICT COUNCIL
LAKES A ZONE
DESIGN GUIDE
for BUILDINGS
 September 2002

Lucas Associates



Textural interest can be introduced by providing substantial sills to windows and possibly raised mouldings to doors and / or windows.



External additions, such as satellite dishes, should be screened from view or sited so that they have minimum visual impact. Plan and cable early to enable this. External burglar alarms should be carefully located.

COLOUR AND REFLECTIVITY

Sympathetic exterior colours can be very effective at integrating built development into the landscape. The lightness or darkness of the colour is the most important consideration when trying to nestle a building in.

Generally landscapes, especially those which retain a high proportion of indigenous vegetation, are mid to dark in tone, that is, they have a low reflectivity. By ensuring that an element that is being introduced into the landscape has a similar level of reflectivity to it's background, you will assist in making that element less visually obtrusive. An assessment has been carried out of the reflectivity of the landscape in the Lakes A Zone. In response to this assessment, a reflectivity limit of 37% has been set as a maximum permitted for buildings in the Lakes A Zone area.

This reflectivity limit is not intended to make development invisible in the landscape, but to limit the degree of contrast between development and it's landscape setting. Use of these mid to darker colours is required for all external surfaces of



District Plan Rules
Section 20 - Lakes A Zone

21.1 PERMITTED ACTIVITIES
 A21.1.1 Any building where the exterior surfaces are finished, including the roof, in reflectivity values of between 0 and 37%.

22.2 to 22.5 OTHER ACTIVITIES
 A212 Controlled Activities

A22.2.1 Except for marae buildings, any building that can be seen from a viewpoint, where the maximum height exceeds 6 metres but does not exceed 7.5 metres and/or where the 5 metre exterior wall height is exceeded. Council shall reserve its control and may impose conditions on the following matters:

- Height of buildings to reduce their visual effects on viewpoints in the Okareka and Tarawera catchments.
- * Reflectivity values — the level of reflectivity:
- The area of glass.
- Surface treatment — the materials and finish used for the exterior.
- The width of any eave.
- The height of exterior walls.
- Design features to break up wall or roof surface areas.
- Finish on guttering.







Table 17.1: Residential Zone Characteristics – Residential 5 and 6/6A

- Residential 5**
- Predominant activity is living;
 - mixture of dwelling densities, both low and medium density opportunities exist;
 - residential environment focused on water features of the site;
 - reticulated urban services;
 - limited kerb, channelling and street lighting;
 - high amenity values;
 - limited number of allotments;
 - strict controls on building design;
 - innovative use of water bodies;
 - enhancement of water bodies and surrounds;
 - extensive landscaping;
 - private accessways;
 - development controlled by concept plan; and
 - water-based activities strictly limited to protect habitat, wildlife and amenity values

Residential 6/6A

Waimakariri Distict Plan, Residential 5, The Lakes.

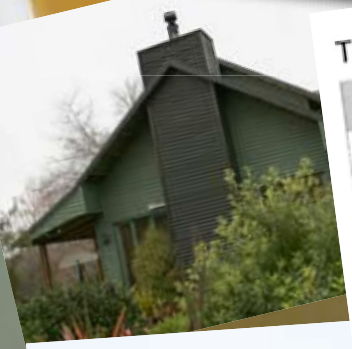
The Residential 5 Zone provides for a special quality residential environment focused around man-made water bodies. It is a zone that has restrictive controls in place in recognition of the qualities of the environment including habitat and wildlife values of those water bodies. It is a location where extensive landscaping and amenity plantings are required. The Residential 5 Zone is a unique zone within the District. A particular character and level of amenity will be created within this zone.

For Res 5, there are "strict controls on building design"

Development Covenants:

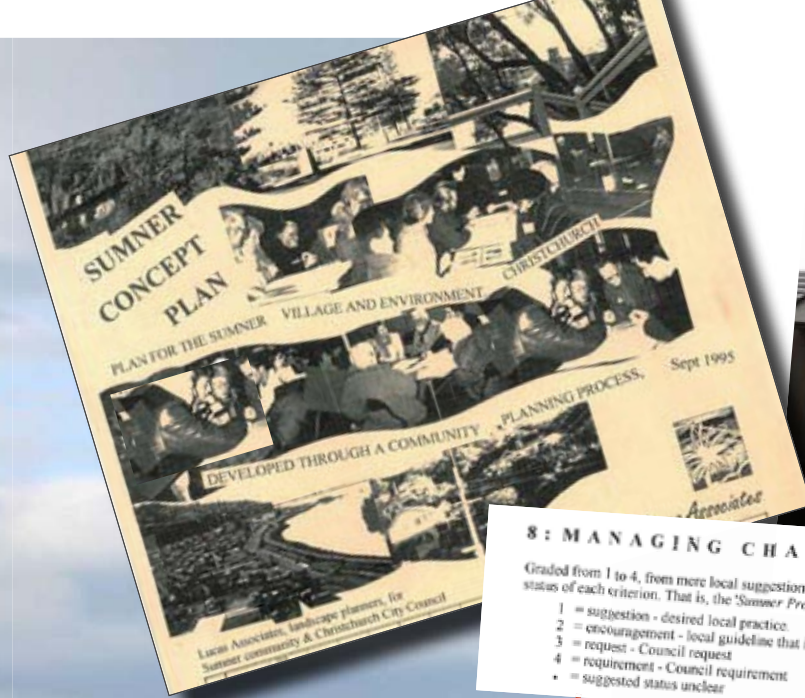
(f) Use as any wall cladding, gable-end, dormer or trim of any material other than timber, concrete block, local stone or rough textured plaster or any combination of these materials which shall be finished in their natural colours or coloured earthy mid tones of between 12% and 40% reflectivity.

(g) Use any materials for a roof including trim, which shall not be painted or finished in their natural colours and coloured dark tones of between 5% and 12% reflectivity.





DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAKES AS A RURAL HAMLET, SINCE 1997



8: MANAGING CHANGE

Graded from 1 to 4, from mere local suggestion to Council requirement, groups of participants rated the status of each criterion. That is, the *Sumner Protocol* seeks that:

- 1 = suggestion - desired local practice
- 2 = encouragement - local guideline that invites community support.
- 3 = request - Council request
- 4 = requirement - Council requirement
- = suggested status unclear

MATERIALS:

- 1,2 natural materials wherever possible
- 3 All paved tracks to be surfaced with naturally sourced local materials - not grey asphalt that are more visually and environmentally pleasing.
- 1 Fences sympathetic to overall streetscape.
- 1 Accessory structures, including fences, to be of materials as on or sympathetic to the house.
- 3 No reflective surfaces.
- 4 No large, reflective metal surfaces.
- 4 No smooth white, very light or bright surfaces.



SUMNER CONCEPT PLAN 1995



BUILT PROPOSALS

THE VALUED SUMNER HILLS BUILT STYLE IS:

- Houses nestled into hills.
- Traditional scale. Horizontal form.
- Gabled or hipped roofs.
- Short roof spans.
- Shingled gable ends.
- Small scale, natural materials (e.g. stone, timber)
- Rock buttresses. Rock facings.
- Weatherboard cladding.
- Tactile, friendly buildings.
- Penetrated surfaces, relief from varied sun and shade.
- Window hoods.
- Outdoor living - verandahs and decks.
- Informal character (with eccentricity).
- Arts & crafts style influence. Also, cottage styles.
- Short roof runs.
- Locations pedestrian related - walkways, meandering tracks, passways, steps, shortcuts.
- Roof forms to echo contours of hills.
- Colours to fit the landscape.
- Views out, and views of integrated hills.



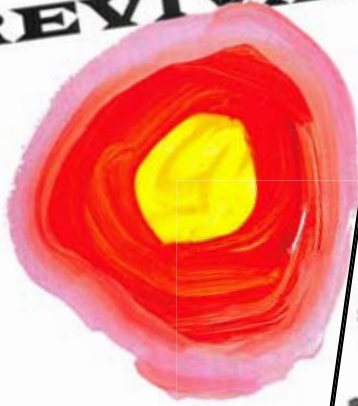
A colour range is provided resulting from the desired design style identified by the community. Excepting for appropriate natural materials (e.g. local stone and weathered timber), this colour range is suggested for the exterior surfaces of all structures in Sumner - for buildings as well as fences, seats, bins, etc. The more reflective, lighter or brighter tones (particularly the blues, golds and off-whites) are for very limited use only, and where predominantly in shadow. The darkest tones are for roofs and small areas of trim. White and primary colours are not recommended for Sumner.

Colours from BS 2660, BS 5252, Total Colour System ranges (Resene)

- "volcanic" colours in ranges:** 1-017 to 1-018 and 1-024, 2-027 to 2-029 and 2-032. 1 RO 10 to 3 RO 10. 2 RO 20 to 3 RO 20, 1 RO 30 to 2 RO 30 and 1 RO 50, 02 C 37 to 02 C 39, 04 C 37 to 04 C 40, 06 C 33 to 06 C 40, 08 C 33 to 08 C 39.
- browns in the ranges:** 2 BO 20 to 6 BO 20, 04 B 21 to 04 B 27, 08 B 17 to 08 B 27, 1 BO 10 to 5 BO 10, 1 BO 60 to 4 BO 60, 2 BO 30 to 7 BO 30, 2 BO 40 to 5 BO 40, 2 BO 50 to 4 BO 50, 06 D 43 to 06 D 45, 08 D 43 to 08 D 45.
- grey-greens in the ranges:** 3-035 to 3-038, 4-047 to 4-050, 5-058 to 5-060, 1 GO 10 to 6 GO 10, 2 GO 20 and 6 GO 20, 3 GO 50 to 7 GO 50, 10 B 17 to 10 B 27, 12 B 23, to 12B 27.
- yellow-greens in the ranges:** 1 YO 10 to 3 YO 10 and 6 YO 10, 1 YO 20 to 3 YO 20, 1 YO 30 to 3YO 30, 10 C 39, 10 D 44 to 10 D 45, 12 D 45.
- grey-blues in the ranges:** 3 B 60 to 4 B 60, 1 V 60 to 2 V 60, 7-076 to 7-078, 8-087 to 8-089, 16 C 35, 18 C 33 to 18 C 37.
- greys in the ranges:** 9-093 to 9-097, 9-099 to 9-101, 1 GR 10 to 6 GR 10, 1 GR 20 to 6 GR 20, 2 GR 30 to 4 GR 30, 2 GR 30 to 6 GR 40, 2 GR 50 to 5 GR 50, 2 GR 60 to 5 GR 60, 10 A 05 to 10 A 09. 18 B 17 to 18 B 25.



REEFTON REVIVAL



Our plan for the Re...
Initiated by the com...
developed through...
planning process. F...



Photo - Stewart Nimmo

Reefton - The coast's bright spot

ENVIRONMENTAL designbook

Landscape aspects of building design & placement

Designing the Structure

Essential to good design the site's 'sense of place' needs to be realised. A site's sense of place is the very essence that makes that site a unique place - more than just a space. Thorough realisation of the site's character will lead to a design that magnifies the site's strengths and diminishes its weaknesses. The building design should emerge from the site and the surrounding landscape, while meeting human needs and functional demands. The design should root the structure to its location through the careful combination of the appropriate scale, roof angle, form, texture and colour.

Too often buildings are designed to satisfy ego, economics, function or latest fashion. These tend to end up being regarded as tacky, dated, ostentatious or just plain ugly.

Points to remember when Designing a Building According to the Landscape:



Be aware of the shape and scale of the building - does it hug the ground or extend skyward?



Relate the roof angle to the lie of the land



The house above does not appear to relate to its site, its neighbours, nor to the landscape beyond.

The building complex on the right appears to relate well to the landscape.

Have the same roof type and building proportions for all buildings in one area - avoid mixes of roof angles and building styles.



Keep the interior floor space closely related to the outside spaces. This anchors the building to the ground and allows easy inside-outside transition.

Materials

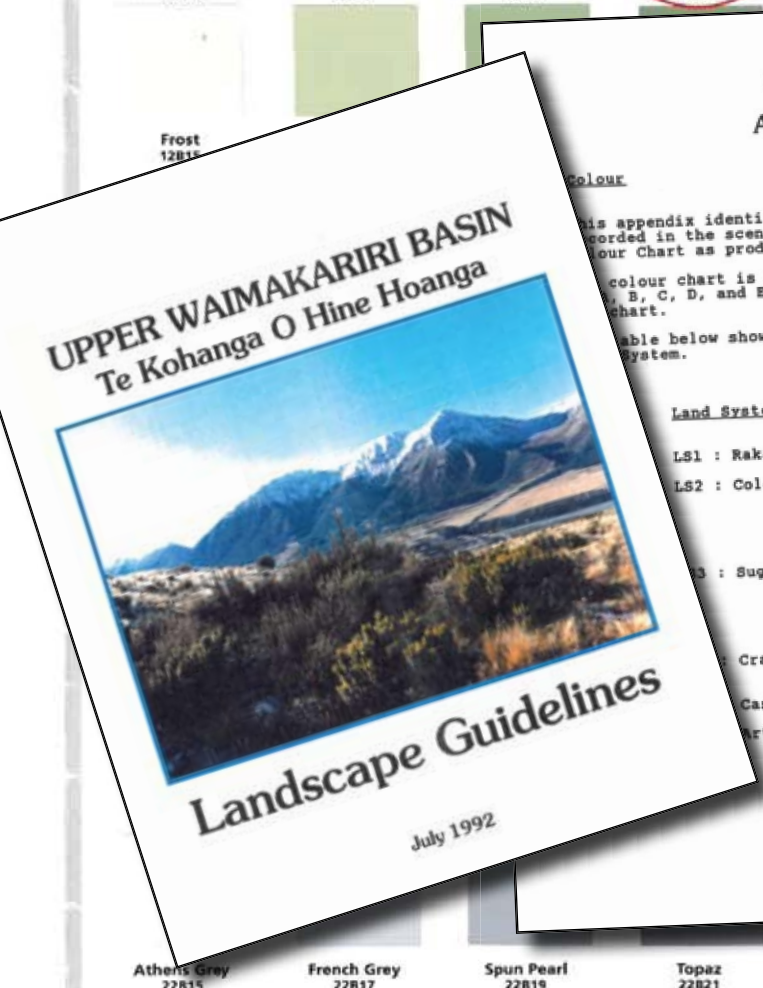
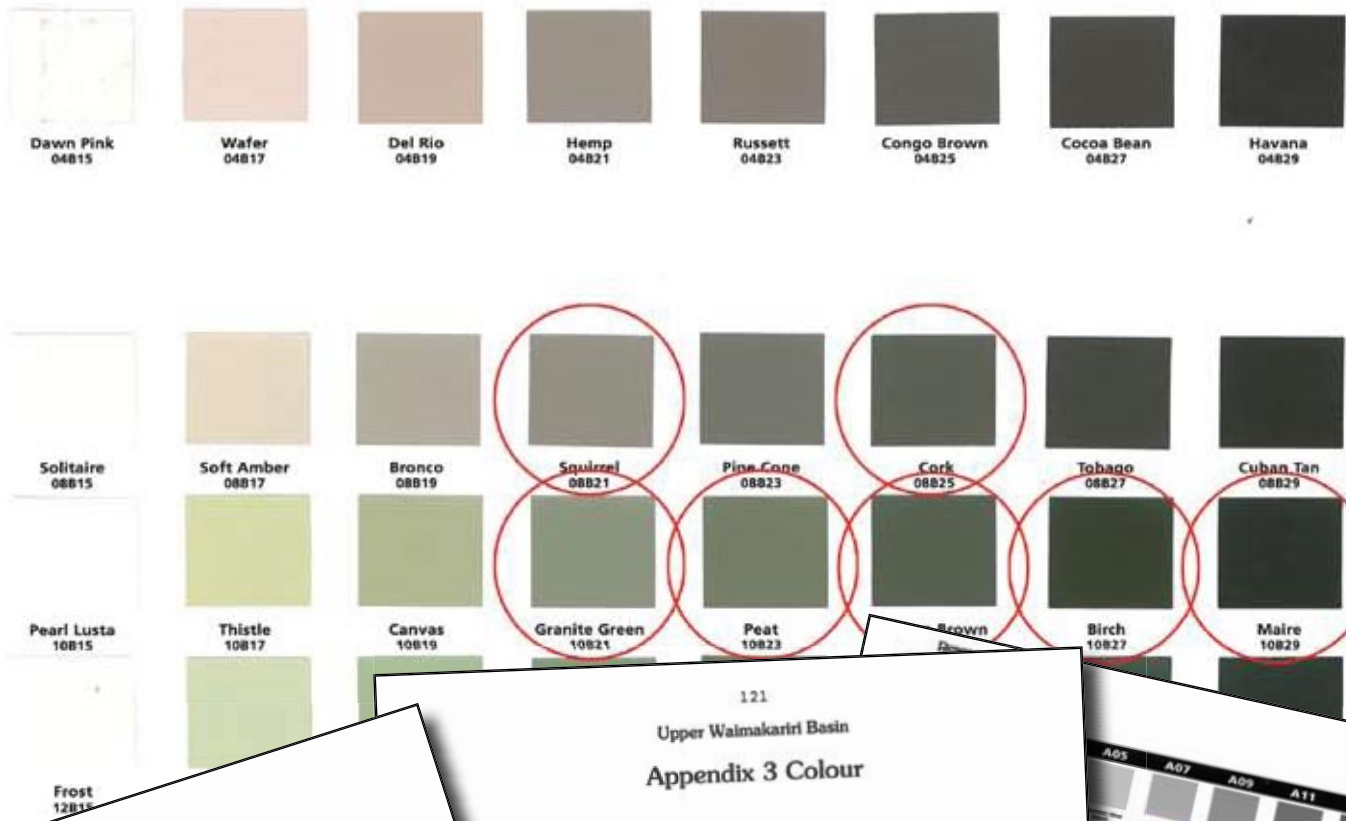
Use materials and colours that link the structure to its setting. Preferably use local materials such as stone and timber if readily available. Avoid using fake materials that replicate another type e.g. concrete coloured and patterned to look like brick paving or stone.

Keep the number of different materials to a minimum in a structure or in an assemblage. In a group of buildings

unity can be achieved by using one or two materials throughout the whole complex and the associated hard landscape works.

Think about the visual effects materials will have. For example, timber beams or corrugated iron may provide horizontal or vertical direction. Is the effect you have created fitting with the landscape?

B15 B17 B19 B21 B23 B25 B27 B29



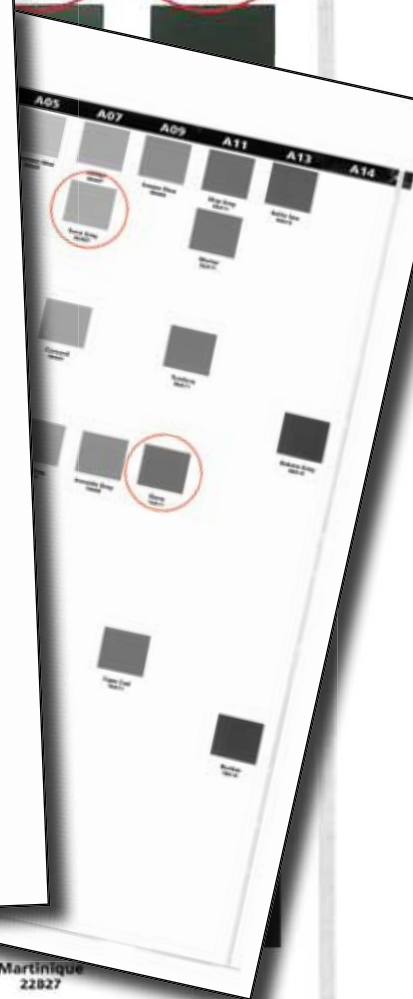
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Upper Waimakariri Basin
Appendix 3 Colour

This appendix identifies the dominant colours which were recorded in the scenic corridor on a copy of the BS5252(1976) Colour Chart as produced by Resene Paints Limited.

This colour chart is broken into pages by the greyness groups A, B, C, D, and E. The dominant colours are circled on the chart.

The table below shows the dominant colours recorded in each system.

Land System	Dominant Colours
LS1 : Rakais	02 A 07
LS2 : Coleridge	10 B 27
	10 B 29
	10 C 35
	10 C 37
	12 C 35
	12 C 35
LS3 : Sugarloaf	10 A 11
	08 B 25
	10 B 23
	10 B 29
Craigieburn	08 B 21
	10 B 21
Castle Hill	10 B 21
Arthur's Pass	10 B 29

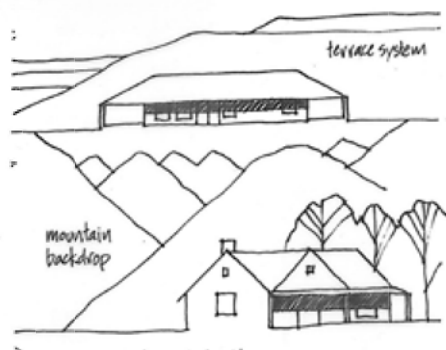


Athena's Grey 22B15 French Grey 22B17 Spun Pearl 22B19 Topaz 22B21 Dolphin 22B23 Mulled Wine 22B25 Martinique 22B27

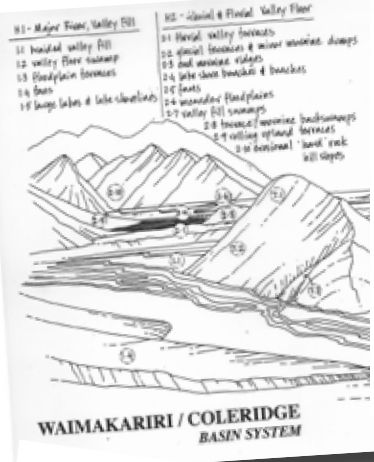
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIRECTION & METHODS for the basin systems

GENERAL LANDSCAPE

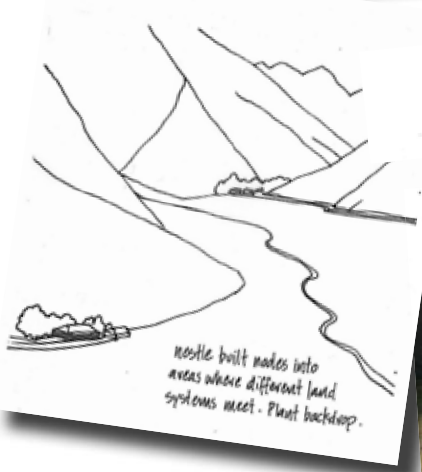
1. Allow for change - do not seek to "freeze" the landscape in time.
2. Provide general landscape guidance for all rural land, to maintain values whilst achieving sustainable or maintainable landscapes.
3. Recognise that, whether for production, conservation, protection or context, all lands require management.
4. In certain selected landform units and locations, concentrate and limit development to allow responsible resource management and retention of naturalistic character of associated less-developed lands.
5. Recognise the visual landscape value of extensive, open, un-built, uncluttered flats and gentle slopes of the grand basin landscapes. Provide methods to retain this open and naturalistic character e.g. retain free of subdivision.
6. Recognise that these landscapes can visually absorb greater change in the niches and folds in the land, and at base of slopes (the concavities).
7. Upper slopes and crests (the convexities) and open flats are particularly visually vulnerable to change.
8. Retain the inter-relationship of higher production and non- or low-production lands, through not permitting subdivision off of intensive management units except where for conservation interests.
9. Provide performance standards / criteria / guidelines to locate and guide development nodes.
10. Provide performance standards to address fire risk and pest proneness (plant and animal pests).
11. Seek to only have rules that are clear and certain.
12. Manage visual development and change in basin lands that would reduce the natural character of high country-basin landscapes.



relate built form to landform.



WAIMAKARIRI / COLERIDGE BASIN SYSTEM



5. All permitted buildings limited to "nested" locations, limited in scale, roof pitch and surface reflectivity.
6. Innovative voluntary guidelines developed to assist in the location of structures re. landform/site prominence, views, shelter, scale, colours, vegetation, etc.



LANDSCAPE CONCEPT URBAN M ZONE GRASMERE STATION

To be read in conjunction with Landscape Development Plan

The intent of the urban zone is for a cluster of similar houses, that appear tucked into the landscape and set down onto the ground as part of the Grasmere Station node. They are not to appear as a series of individual private sections with houses. The planting concept shall re-inforce the indigenous vegetation of the Cass River catchment and reduce the visual impact of the development. The Urban M Zone is divided into two sub-zones, the Upper Slopes (shown with the hatched line on the Comprehensive Development Plan) and the Lower Slopes. The Upper Slopes are situated to the south of the pine grove, with the Lower Slopes toward the more gentle river terrace terrain on the north side of the pine grove.

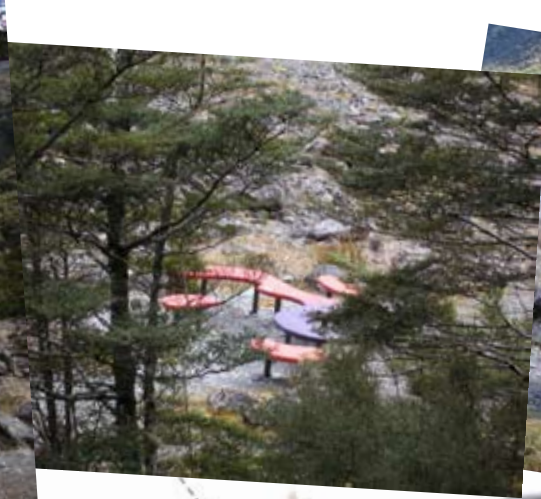
BUILDING MATERIALS

- Corrugated profile for rooves. Surface finish to be in dark earthy colours (dull grey-greens, greys, browns, avoid red-browns).
- Walls, gable ends to be: timber, rough plaster finish, corrugated profile and/or greywacke stone.
- Foundations to be kept solid - avoid visible piles or poles. Wall materials can continue down to ground level.
- Window / door architraves, sashes to be timber - painted or unpainted. Sashes can be coloured aluminium or steel as alternative. Same colour range as per rooves.
- Spouting etc, surface finish to match roof colour.
- No light or bright finishes to any exterior surface or detail.
- Maximum reflectivity to be 37%.





Related nearby, smaller ones would be removed.



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view to Mount Rolleston

preliminary
concept for seat
for Arthurs Pass near Punchbowl track
for Graham and Claudia Scott NTS September 9, 2005

Memorial Seat, Authurs Pass



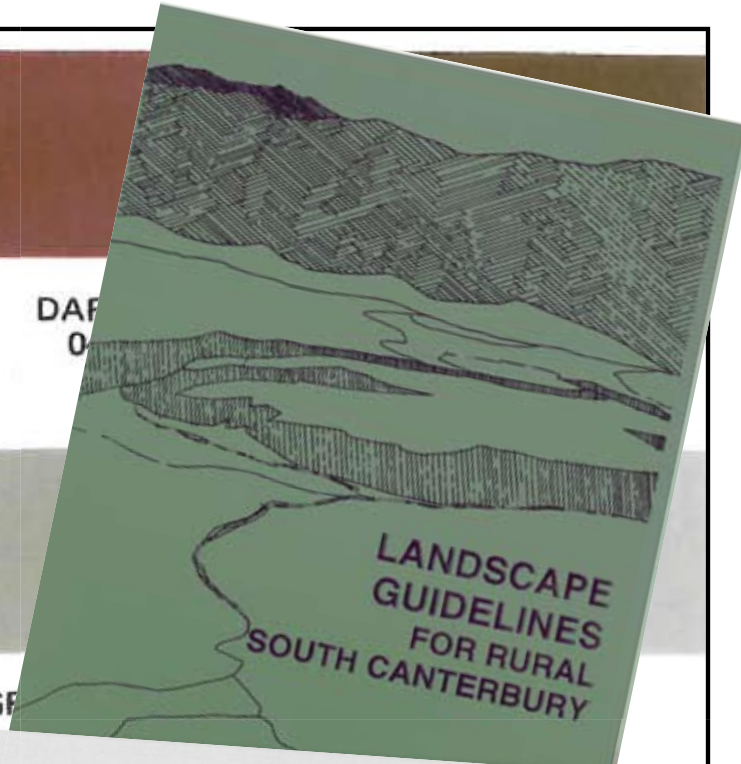
SUGGESTED COLOURS FOR STRUCTURES IN RURAL SOUTH CANTERBURY

Tussock, rough pasture, stony, dry, coastal and limestone country.

LIGHT-TONE LANDSCAPES				
For roofs and trim -				
LIMBICK BROWN 10 B 25	BRONZE 13 C 20	DARK TAN 16 C 28	BROWN BRAMBLE 16 C 28	DUKE 10 A 11
For walls, small structures, tanks -				
SQUIRREL 08 B 21	CAVAYE 15 B 18	GRANITE GREEN 15 B 31	DELTA 10 A 35	TEAK 13 A 43
MID-TONE LANDSCAPES				
For roofs, trim and large silos -				
BIRCH 10 B 27	TOBAGO 06 B 27	BURGUNDY 14 C 24	MILK BLUE 16 C 28	CHARADE 18 B 27
For walls, small structures, tanks, small silos -				
PEAT 10 B 23	COFFEE 13 B 17	FEAR GREY 15 A 37	PINE COKE 08 B 23	HOT CURRY 04 C 31
DARK-TONE LANDSCAPES				
For roofs and trim -				
RANGOOD GREEN 13 B 26	MAPLE 10 B 26	GLAZED TAN 08 B 26	NAVANA 04 B 26	CINDER 15 B 28
For walls, small structures, tanks -				
CORK 08 B 26	PEAT 10 B 23	ANTIQUE BRASS 08 C 45	IRONSTONE GREY 10 A 35	DARK TAN 04 C 28

Colours from Resene B.S. 5252 colour range. Those marked * from Resene B.S. 2660 range.
 Colour chart printed by Resene Paints Limited.
 Designed by Diane J. Lucas for 'Landscape Guidelines for Rural South Canterbury'.
 Colour ranges available from Resene Paints Branches at -

Timaru 52 Wootcombe St. phone 84-723
 Christchurch 29 Sandylford St. phone 67-441
 Dunedin 304 Moray Place. phone 776-566



Basic Landscape is the Design Base

The natural landscape should form the basis of design for all farm development. The patterns, shapes, colours and textures of the landscape should form a basis for the:-

1. Siting and design of buildings. The size, shape, materials and colours of any and every structure (houses, sheds, silos, tanks etc.) should all relate to the landscape and each other.
2. Siting of any planting. The shapes, colours and textures of all plant masses (forestry, shelter, tree crop, amenity, river control etc.) should be part of a total network of cover. No plant individual or isolated.
3. Siting of roading. Tracks, drives, lanes should all relate to natural boundaries and fit into the form of the land in flowing curves to look as logical and insignificant as possible.
4. Siting and design of fences and walls. Where possible lines flowing with the land; materials that occur there naturally or blend in; simple designs (not urban styles).

All these elements should be part of a landscape framework. They should look like they belong and contribute to creating a more pleasant place to live, work and visit.



COLOURS

Subtle colour use can do much to make buildings a greater asset to the rural landscape. Even mismatched groups and badly proportioned structures can be better related to one another and to the landscape through the use of suitable colour.

Remember the colours of nature are mostly very muted, they are soft and neutral. Bright colours are confined to small, well defined areas set against the muted background. Aim for similar colour use on buildings. Study the background, the landform and vegetation. Consider the relationship of buildings, and different parts of a building, to the background elements. Develop colour schemes to blend and contrast subtly with the background.

Natural materials have their own characteristic colour. It is best not to change this unless essential. Colourless preservatives can be used where necessary.

Concrete tanks usually look best left unpainted.

If a building is lighter than the general colour of the landscape, or has shiny surfaces, it draws attention to itself, and looks bigger and somewhat shapeless. Usually it is best if rural buildings are not focal points in this way.

Aim to co-ordinate the colours of various buildings in an area, even on neighbouring properties, to make them look as though they all really do belong to that particular landscape.

Within each property be sure to co-ordinate the colours of all buildings and structures - house, garage, sheds, silos, etc.

Some notes on colour use which may be useful when deciding on a colour scheme.

As roofs reflect more light than walls, they appear lighter if the whole building is painted the one colour. Roofs usually need to look darker than the walls to visually anchor the building down to the ground. Thus the roof must be painted quite a lot darker than the walls to compensate for the higher reflectivity, and eventual greater fading.

Merely painting the roofs of sheds darker can help a lot to reduce their impact.

Silos grouped with buildings, particularly tall ones up to or above roof height, should be painted the same dark colour as adjacent roofs. Smaller ones may be better matching the walls. Where tall and short are mixed, paint all dark. For very tall silos, seek specific advice.

Most houses look better if they are not light or bright focal points. Often merely painting the trim darker improves the look of a house considerably, particularly if the roof and walls were already darker.

With thanks for comments by David McBride, Barrie Bracefield McBride Limited, Design Consultants, Timaru.

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Buildings of different shapes and sizes that can be seen in the same view can be better related if the same roof and wall colours are used on each one.

To define the shape of buildings, the junction between the roof and walls can be accented. But this darker than the walls, probably the same colour as the roof, or darker. Do not pick out this line in a light colour.

Paint the whole of small buildings in one colour (tanks, small sheds, etc.). Any colour changes and accents will just make them look even smaller and fussier. Use one colour that relates to the landscape - the same as the walls of any adjacent buildings. Do not use a very dark colour unless sited against dark vegetation.

Accenting large doors with the darker colour will help to break up large shed walls. Small or poorly proportioned features should not be accented - just paint all the same colour as the walls (window frames, trim, etc).

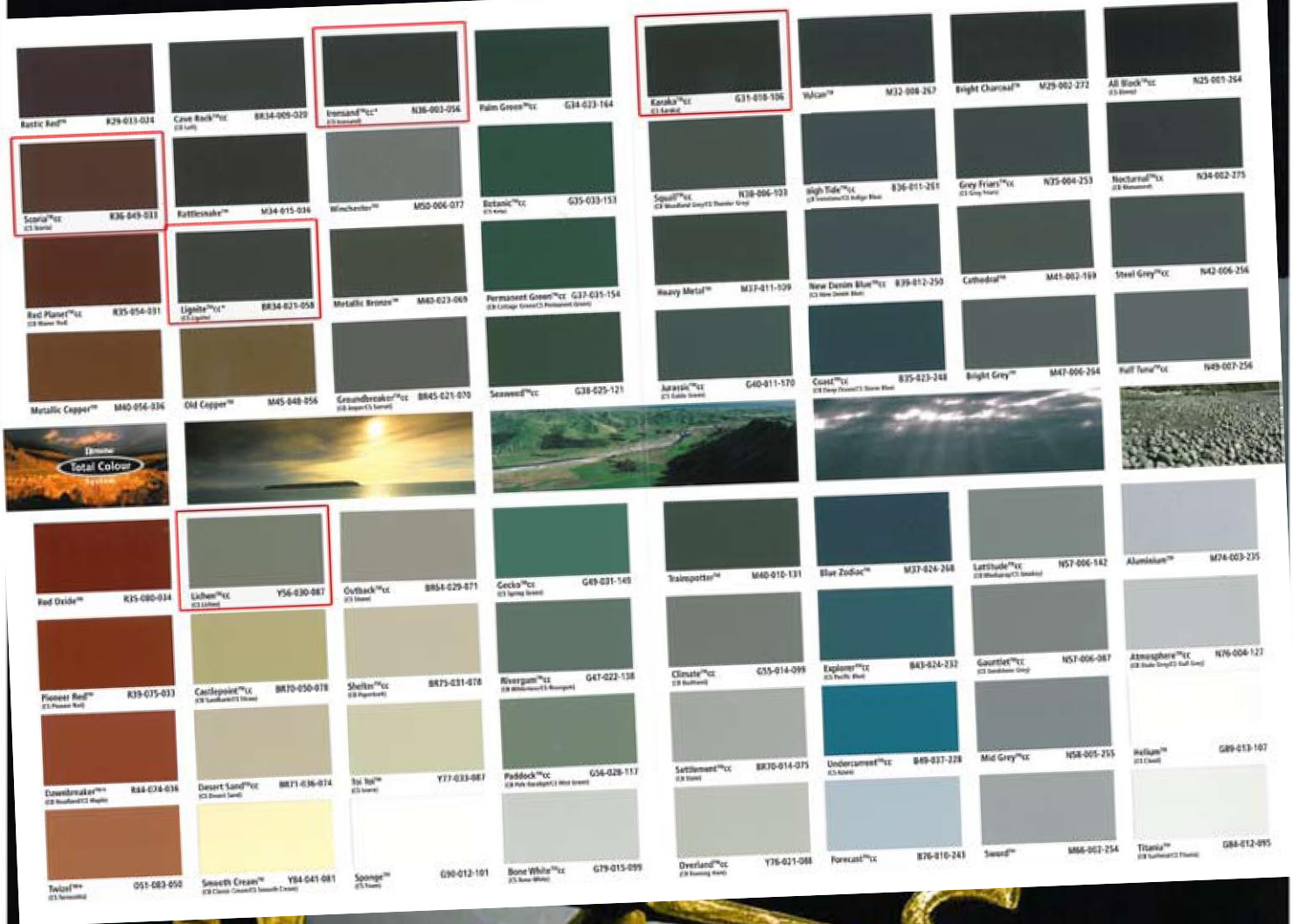
A simple method to choose colours to nestle a building into a particular landscape:-

1. Assess the colours of that landscape from the middle distance. Photograph at different times to see the changes.
2. With colour samples choose a colour that blends with that backdrop throughout the different seasons. Camouflage is not the aim, so the colour should not be a perfect match. The backdrop colour will vary with the seasons, with different lighting, etc. so that a match is impossible. Greens should not be chosen as a near-miss can appear as a clash. It is important to choose a colour of about the same depth as the background, not lighter nor much darker.

Use this colour for the walls of buildings.

3. Now select a much darker colour compatible with this wall colour, and with the landscape, for the roofs, gutters and barge boards.
4. For more precise selection methods refer to the booklet 'Colour for Structures in the Landscape' Tim Heath, Lincoln College, 1978. \$7.50.

Resene Roof colour systems





Kawarau Bridge