Figure 5.4.29 : Viewpoint REC 7 - Marybank , Colour Strategy 2: Camouflage

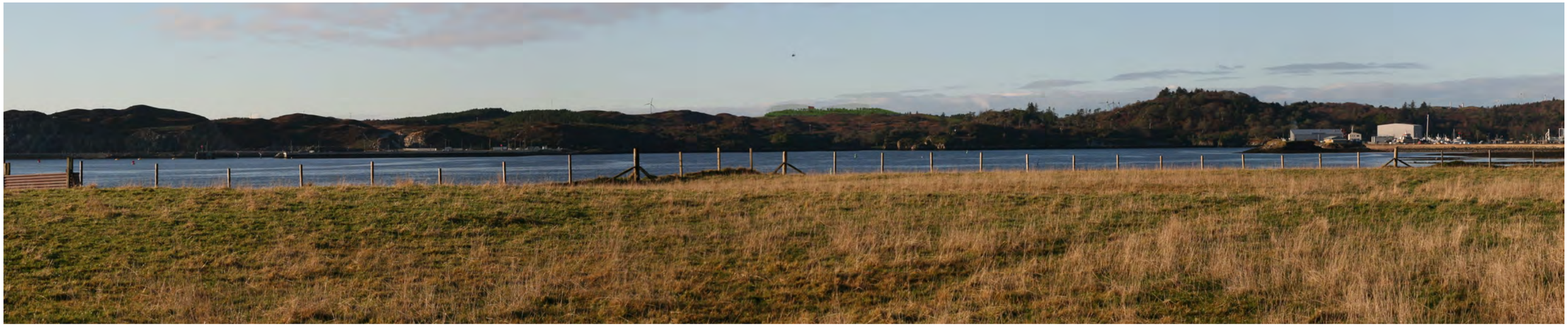
In winter, this strategy is effective in reducing the visual prominence of the building complex through the application of a selection of closely related colours which relate well to the colours in the surrounding landscape. Subtle colour changes between elevations and gables assist in breaking down the overall scale of the building complex.

Panorama - Summer

In summer, this colour strategy appears too dark in colour against the surrounding landscape and therefore tends to emphasise both the location and scale of the proposed development. Additionally, there is not enough differentiation in the colour treatment of different components of the proposed development to reduce the apparent scale of the building complex.

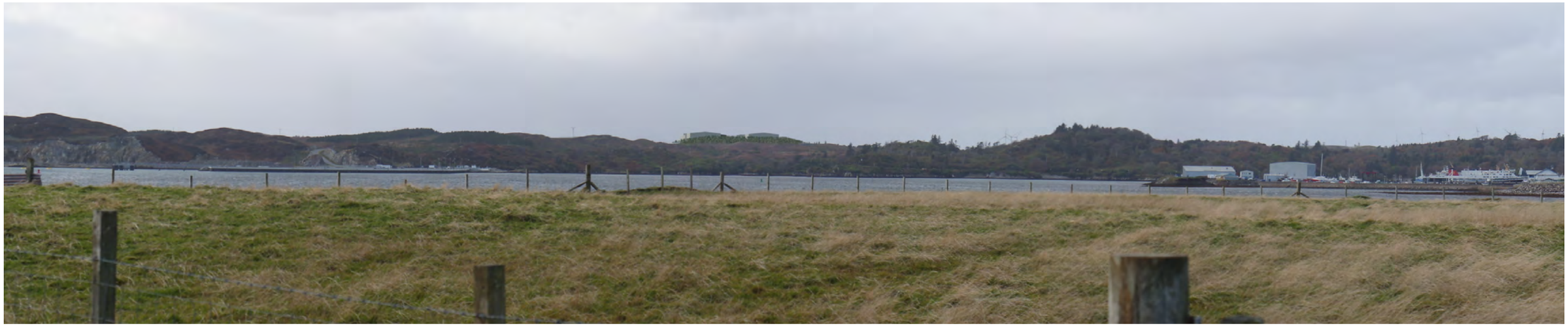
Figure 5.4.30: Viewpoint B 3 - Lower Sandwick, Colour Strategy 3: Contrast / Highlight

Panorama - Winter



In winter, the single area of highlight colour which would be visible as a new skyline feature tends to draw the eye to the overall development. This reduces the general effectiveness of the associated colour strategy in minimising the extent of perceptibility of the proposed buildings against the backdrop of sky.

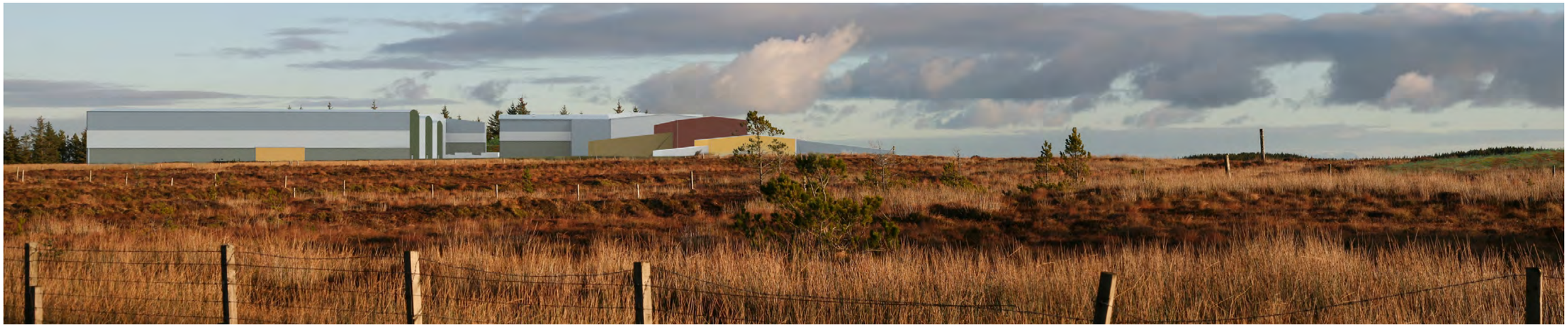
Panorama - Summer



In summer, the introduction of highlight colours has not been effective as the sections of the proposed development which they are applied to would be screened by the proposed mitigation mounding and planting. Only one small section of highlight colour would be visible and it is not effective in reducing the impression of the overall scale of development which would be visible.

Figure 5.4.31: Viewpoint B 6 - A859 Near Arena, Colour Strategy 3: Contrast / Highlight

Panorama - Winter



In winter, the highlight colours appear too closely related together to be entirely effective in drawing the eye away from the scale of the overall development and a more dispersed positioning of the highlight colours or a reduced number might have been a more effective solution. The horizontal colour banding adopted for the transformer building appears too rigid and regimented and needs to adopt a much more random and varied layout to the colours to reduce the strong horizontal emphasis of the main elevational treatment of the transformer building. It also needs to provide a stronger transition of colour between the darker ground and the lighter sky.

Panorama - Summer

In summer, the highlight colours appear too closely related together to be entirely effective in drawing the eye away from the scale of the overall development and a more dispersed positioning of the highlight colours or a reduced number might have been a more effective solution. The horizontal colour banding adopted for the transformer building appears too rigid and regimented and needs to adopt a much more random and varied layout to the colours to reduce the strong horizontal emphasis of the main elevational treatment of the transformer building.

Figure 5.4.32: Viewpoint REC 4 - Footbath Below Cnoc na Croic, Colour Strategy 3: Contrast / Highlight

Panorama - Winter

In winter, this strategy is effective in merging the large-scale gable ends of the built development into their backdrop of sky. Localised areas of contrasting highlight colours assist in breaking down the overall scale of the built development and providing colour linkages with the surrounding landscape.

Panorama - Summer

In summer, the colour strategy is effective in breaking down the overall scale of the proposed development through the application of different colours to specific parts of the proposed development. The use of localised areas of contrasting colours reduces the overall scale of the built development which is perceptible, through drawing the eye to these colours, whilst creating colour connections with the surrounding landscape. The introduction of lighter colours to the elevations and roofs of the peripheral buildings on the right of the development would benefit merging these more effectively into their backdrop of sky.

Figure 5.4.33: Viewpoint REC 7 - Marybank, Colour Strategy 3: Contrast / Highlight

Panorama - Winter

In winter, this strategy in overall terms appears slightly light in appearance, with a noticeable visual contrast between the lighter coloured proposed buildings and their darker landscape surroundings. The highlighted elements of the buildings do not provide enough visual contrast to draw attention away from the overall scale of built development. Most of the elevations and gables appear too light in tone compared to their surroundings and consequently draw attention to the overall building assemblage within the view.

Panorama - Summer

In summer, the highlight components of this colour strategy are not effective in drawing the eye away from the overall scale of the development, and do not provide enough visual contrast against both the building colour palette and the colours in the surrounding landscape to achieve the degree of visual prominence anticipated.

5.6 Review of Colour Strategies

5.6.1 The application of the different colour strategies to the Proposed Development at each of the selected viewpoints and their associated review indicates that no single colour strategy is entirely appropriate for all of the viewpoints considered, or for summer or winter conditions.

5.6.2 It should be recognised that the photographs used in this study were taken at specific times of day and therefore the associated visualisations of the proposed buildings reflect the light orientation apparent at that time. Consequently, some elevations and gables are seen in shadow in the visualisations which can increase their 'darkness' of colour and visual prominence in relation to other parts of the proposed buildings and to the colours of the surrounding landscape. At other times of day, these same building surfaces may be highlighted by sunlight and consequently appear lighter than shown in the visualisations. Changing light conditions and direction during the day can therefore influence the appearance of different colour strategies and their visual effectiveness.

5.6.3 Generally, at the Lower Sandwick and Marybank picnic benches viewpoints, either colour strategies 1 and 2 are considered the most effective in reducing the perceptibility of the Proposed Development, whist at Cnoc na Croic, each of the three colour strategies are considered to meet their visual objectives. None of the colour strategies are considered to be fully effective for the viewpoint on the A859, although it is noted that proposed mitigation walling and planting will screen views of the Proposed Development from this viewpoint.

5.6.4 The reviews of each of the different colour strategies in both winter and summer conditions for each selected viewpoint have also identified additional measures which would improve the overall effectiveness of the colour strategy through modification of some of the colours proposed.

Viewpoint B3 - Lower Sandwick

5.6.5 There is little difference in the effectiveness of colour strategies 1 and 2 at this viewpoint – both are very effective in winter light conditions at reducing the perceptibility of the Proposed Development against its backdrop of sky. On balance, **colour strategy 2** should be adopted.

Viewpoint Ro2 - A859

5.6.6 **None of the three colour strategies** are considered to be entirely effective at this viewpoint, with the visual mass of the transformer buildings remaining a dominant feature in the view. Further detailed design consideration will be required to the treatment of the transformer building elevations, developing the principle of the horizontal colour banding to create a more varied, nuanced arrangement of colour tones in a more random geometric pattern.

Viewpoint REC4 - Cnoc na Croic

5.6.7 Each of the different colour strategies is effective at this viewpoint. On balance, **colour strategy 3** should be adopted, as this will introduce a small element of highlight colour into the view. Some minor colour modifications to the colours of the buildings seen on the right of the development should be incorporated, changing from Yellow Grey and Telegrey 4 to Papyrus White and Silver Grey.

Viewpoint REC 7 – Marybank picnic benches

5.6.8 There is little difference in the effectiveness between colour strategies 1 and 2 at this viewpoint although their relative success varies between winter and summer conditions. In winter conditions, some elements of the building complex appear too dark in relation to the general colour selection whilst in summer conditions, different elements also appear too dark. On balance, it is considered that the **colour strategies 1 and 2** are generally appropriate in the range of different lighting conditions and directions which will be experienced at this viewpoint.

5.6.9 Within the selected viewpoints, the boundary fencing and areas of hard surfaces around the proposed buildings do not form prominent features within these views, and therefore these have not been allocated colours as part of the different colour strategies. In closer views towards the Proposed Development, the boundary fencing is likely to be predominantly seen against the backcloth of the buildings themselves and therefore should take its cue from the building colours. It is suggested that muted grey colours such as Telegrey 4 or Silver Grey would be the most appropriate colours to be

considered. Areas of hardstanding will be directly influenced by the inherent colour range of locally available aggregates – muted to dark grey colours are most likely to be the most suitable selection and during detailed design stage samples of available materials should be considered in relation to the building colour palette to establish the most appropriate selection.

Colour Strategies Summary

5.6.10 In overall terms, the colour strategies are predominantly effective in reducing the general perceptibility of the Proposed Development in the selected views from different directions and in different landscape contexts. The strategies create the impression of a collective group of individual buildings which are related through the application of a range of related muted colours evident in the local landscape whilst breaking down the overall visual scale and extent of the proposed development into its different individual components and reducing their overall appearance as a monolithic mass of built development. In this respect, they are considered successful in blending the overall development into its varying landscape contexts.

5.6.11 It is noted that the different colour strategies apply slightly different colours to specific elevations and gables of the proposed development relative to the selected viewpoints, and therefore some minor modifications to how certain colours are applied to these elevations will be required to develop a coordinated colour approach to the overall development at detailed design stage.

5.6.12 As noted previously, where horizontal colour banding is applied to certain elevations, further design investigation and generation of options of how this approach might be developed to create a more varied and nuanced pattern and interaction of colours related to cladding profile modules will be required to create a more dispersed combination of colours, following the design principles adopted at the Inch Cape Substation and SSEN Transmission Warehouse projects identified previously as relevant precedents. Also, at a more detailed level, large-scale areas of single colours could be composed of a series of smaller scale panels which reveal another level of articulation of the building facades whilst maintaining the overall colour design approach for the proposed development, following the precedent project at Norboard Mill, Dalcross.

5.7 Relationship of Proposed Colour Palette to Commercially Available Colours.

(Figures 5.4.34– 5.4.35)

5.7.1 It is recognised that for practical purposes, the colour palette proposed for the Proposed Development should, where possible, utilise colours from a manufacturers standard colour range to avoid the requirement to produce special non-standard coloured materials. Figure 5.4.34 identifies the standard colour ranges available from Kingspan, a major metal cladding supplier, for their Spectrum, XL Forte and XL 200 material ranges to indicate the range of colours commercially available. For the purpose of this study, Kingspan has been used purely as an example supplier and during detailed design development, consideration of other manufacturers colour ranges would be required to establish the most appropriate colour matches to the proposed colour palette used in the different colour strategies.

5.7.2 The Kingspan colour ranges available have then been compared against the proposed colour palette identified for the Proposed Development to establish the closest colour match between the standard range of manufacturers colours and the proposed colour palette. This comparison – Figure 5.4.35 - identifies that, with only a single exception where no direct colour equivalent is available, the large majority of the colours included in the proposed colour palette have a direct or acceptably close match with one or several of the Kingspan standard colours. This indicates that commercially available colour ranges can be used to meet the requirements of the proposed colour palette without the need to simplify or reduce the colour range proposed nor manufacture non-standard coloured materials.

Figure 5.4.34: Kingspan Standard Colour Ranges

White
RAL 9003
BS00E55

Grey White
RAL 9002

Sunflower Yellow
BS10E55

Saffron Yellow
BS08E53

Cream
RAL 1015
BS10C31

Mushroom
RAL 080 70 10
BS10B19

Camouflage
RAL 110 50 10

Willow Green
RAL 100 80 20
BS12B17

Khaki Green
RAL 100 60 20
BS12B21

Leaf Green
RAL 6002

Bottle Green
RAL 6007

Olive Green
RAL 100 30 20
BS12B27

Holly Bush
BS14C39

Juniper Green
RAL 160 20 10
BS12B29

Gull Grey
RAL 240 80 05
BS18B17

Goosewing Grey
RAL 080 70 05
BS10A05

Merlin Grey
RAL 180 40 05
BS18B25

Pure Grey
RAL 000 55 00

Anthracite
RAL 7016

Umber Grey
RAL 7022

Powder Blue
RAL 210 80 10

Denim
RAL 5014

Wedgewood Blue
RAL 220 50 15
BS18C37

Cornflower Blue
BS18E53

Azure Blue
RAL 220 30 25
BS18C39

Saphire Blue
RAL 5003

Midnight
RAL 5008

Slate Blue
BS18B29

Flame Red
BS04E53

Russet Red
RAL 3013
BS04D44

Copper Beech
RAL 040 40 40
BS04C39

Red Brown
RAL 8012

Van Dyke Brown
RAL 8014
BS08B29

Black
RAL 9005
BS00E53

Kingspan XL Forte

Pearl
RAL 9010

Citrine
RAL 1015

Hamlet
RAL 9022

Beige Grey
RAL 7006

Moonstone
RAL 7035

Goosewing Grey
RAL 080 70 05
BS10A05

Pure Grey
RAL 000 55 00

Adventura
RAL 700

Merlin Grey
RAL 180 40 05
BS18B25

Basalt
RAL 7012

Umber Grey
RAL 7022

Charcoal
RAL 7024

Slate Grey
RAL 7015

Onyx
RAL 7016

Zircon
RAL 5014

Light Blue
RAL 5012

Kyanite
RAL 5010

Lazuli
RAL 5002

Iolite
RAL 5011

Greenrock
RAL 6003

Citreon Red
RAL 3000

Traffic Red
RAL 3020

Red Orange
RAL 2001

Goldstone
RAL 2013

Carnelia
RAL 3009

Black Grey
RAL 7021

Jet
RAL 9005

Kingspan Spectrum

White
BS00E55

Grey White
RAL 9002

Gull Grey
BS18B17

Wedgewood Blue
BS18C37

Cornflower Blue
BS18E53

Merlin Grey
BS18B25

Azure Blue
BS18C39

Slate Blue
BS18B29

Sapphire Blue
RAL 5003

Juniper Green
BS12B29

Leaf Green
RAL 6002

Olive Green
BS12B27

Jade
BS14C37

Khaki Green
BS12B21

Quartz Grey
BS10B23

Mushroom
BS10B19

Willow Green
BS12B17

Goosewing Grey
BS10A05

Cream
BS10C31

Cinnamon
BS08C35

Saffron Yellow
BS08E53

Orange
BS06E53

Flame Red
BS04E53

Russet Red
BS04E53

Shizaz
RAL 3004

Copper Beech
BS04C39

Van Dyke Brown
BS08B29

Black
BS00E53

Kingspan XL200

Figure 5.4.35: Proposed Colour Palette Comparisons

Proposed Colour Palette

RAL K5 Classic 1001 Beige NCS 2050 S 2020-Y20R	RAL K5 Classic 1002 Sand Yellow NCS 2050 S 2030-Y20R	RAL K5 Classic 1015 Light Ivory NCS 2050 S 1010-Y20R	RAL K5 Classic 1017 Saffron Yellow NCS 2050 S1050-Y30R	RAL K5 Classic 1019 Grey Beige NCS 2050 S 4010-Y30R	RAL K5 Classic 1034 Pastel Yellow NCS 2050 S 2050-Y30R	RAL K5 Classic 1035 Pearl Beige No equivalent	RAL K5 Classic 3009 Oxide Red NCS 2050 S 6030-Y80R	RAL K5 Classic 6003 Olive Green NCS 2050 S 7010-G70Y	RAL K5 Classic 6008 Brown Green NCS 2050 S 8502-Y

Equivalent Kingspan Colour Comparison

XL200 Cinnamon BS08C35	XL200 Cinnamon BS08C35	XL Forte / XL200 Cream RAL 1015 / BS10C31	XL Forte / XL200 Saffron Yellow BS08E53	Spectrum Beige Grey RAL 7006	XL200 Orange BS06E53	Spectrum Beige Grey RAL 7006	XL Forte Red Brown RAL 8012	Spectrum Greenock RAL 6003	XL Forte Juniper Green RAL 160 20 10 / BS12B29

Proposed Colour Palette

RAL K5 Classic 6011 Reseda Green NCS 2050 S 5020-G30Y	RAL K5 Classic 6014 Yellow Olive NCS 2050 S 8005-Y20R	RAL K5 Classic 7001 Silver Grey NCS 2050 S 4005-R80B	RAL K5 Classic 7002 Olive Grey NCS 2050 S 5010-G90Y	RAL K5 Classic 7003 Moss Grey NCS 2050 6005-G80Y	RAL K5 Classic 7034 Yellow Grey NCS 2050 S 5010-G90Y	RAL K5 Classic 7047 Telegrey 4 NCS 2050 S 2000-N	RAL K5 Classic 8000 Green Brown NCS 2050 S 5030-Y10R	RAL K5 Classic 8002 Signal Brown NCS 2050 S 6020-Y70R	RAL K5 Classic 9018 Papyrus White NCS 2050 S 2002-G50Y

Equivilant Kingspan Colour Comparison

XL Forte Camouflage RAL 110 50 10	XL200 Van Dyke Brown RAL 8014 /BS08B29	Spectrum Adventura RAL 7000	Spectrum Beige Grey RAL 7006	XL200 Quartz Grey BS10B23	Spectrum Beige Grey RAL 7006	Spectrum Moonstone RAL 7035	No equivalent	XL200 Copper Beech BS04C39	XL Forte Goosewing Grey RAL 080 70 05 BS10A05