HOBSONVILLE POINT CHROMATIC REFERENCE PLAN







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SYNTHESIS COLOUR PALETTE, of the land, the light, the sea, the sky and the vegetation of Hobsonville Point, a colour palette demarking "a sense of place": see references in A3.1 and A3.2

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AUTHORS' NOTE

As colour changes with the calibration of each computer screen and each printer, five original prints (reproduced here in section 3) have been provided on archival matt cotton paper to present faithful colour reproductions. Use the original prints in conjunction with this document. Print out on A3 paper.

Colour choices should be made with original colour material samples from each of the suppliers in the light of Hobsonville Point, observing the changes from morning to night. Natural Colour System (NCS) colour references have been specifed for Hobsonville Point: refer to sections: 2.1, A2, A3. All RGB references are standard ie. s_RGB. For other colour system notations such as CYMK, LAB and further explanation of the NCS system refer to the website: ncscolour.com

The Hobsonville Point Chromatic Reference Plan has been created through a collaboration between Melanie Yonge and France Lavergne-Cler for the Hobsonville Land Company with further support provided by the Isthmus Group. The Hobsonville Land Company recognises Melanie Yonge and France Lavergne-Cler as authors of the Hobsonville Point Chromatic Reference Plan.

ERRATA _UPDATED_10_06_2015







1.1 AUDIENCE AND PURPOSE

The Chromatic Reference Plan supports the Architecture and Landscape Design Guides prepared for all Hobsonville Point Precincts including Buckley, Sunderland and Catalina.

It is a reference document that encourages use of colour derived from Hobsonville Point, in harmonious combinations to reinforce sense of place. The intent is to inspire variety and richness in colour and material choices, and guide their application to building components along a streetscape. A strong colour identity will give the architecture of Hobsonville Point a memorable and unique character, enriching the existing distinctive architectural styles and landscaping.

By using the Chromatic Reference Plan, Builder Partners, their Design Consultants and Suppliers will be able to confidently compose colour palettes for houses and streetscapes, that will reinforce the urban framework of Hobsonville Point:

- The High Street (or the 'spine': Hobsonville Point Road)
- The Historic Corridor (or the 'heritage core', comprising a number of existing historically significant buildings)
- The Coastal Edge

The Design Review Panelists will refer to the Chromatic Reference Plan when assessing and reviewing colour and material selections provided by Builder Partners and their designers. The step by step guide, rules of thumb and colour chart documents will help to streamline the review process, and ensure closer alignment with actual built outcomes.

1.2 HOBSONVILLE POINT DESIGN GUIDE

The Chromatic Reference Plan does not signal a departure from the Design Guide, but rather supports and strengthens the following existing requirement:

ARCHITECTURE_Architectural Values

Lightness is expressed in structure and material, physically and visually. Generally, an appearance of lightness rather than massiveness is favoured. This does not exclude the possilbility of a structure which appears to float over a solid base, or other cases in which lightness is intensified by contrast with solidity.

Variety is expressed in form, colour and material, individual buildings require the considered and coherent use of material and colour, but with a higher degree of variety than most housing developments. Generally, crisp contrasts in colour will help achieve the required sense of lightness and openness, and will more successfully evoke seafront associations than somber colours of similar hue.

















2.1 HOBSONVILLE POINT CHROMATIC ORIENTATION

An Urban Chromatic Orientation study was undertaken of Hobsonville Point during the spring of 2014, and provides the background analysis and rationale for the Urban Space Palettes created in the Chromatic Reference Plan. The Urban Chromatic Orientation is based on the following principles:

- Light, material and colour have been captured on the Point to establish a sense of place and a connection to place.
- A Synthesis Colour Palette was created from the analysis of mineral, vegetal, aquatic environments at Hobsonville Point.
- The existing urban environment were analysed to capture the character of the built fabric.
- Watercolour and photographic studies as well as colour chart documents capture the mood of Hobsonville Point.
- Hobsonville Point is surrounded by unique coastal vegetation and the sparkling waters of the Waitamata. The use of colour and building materials should be inspired by the immediate environment to become part of it. The architecture should resound with the beauty of Hobsonville Point.

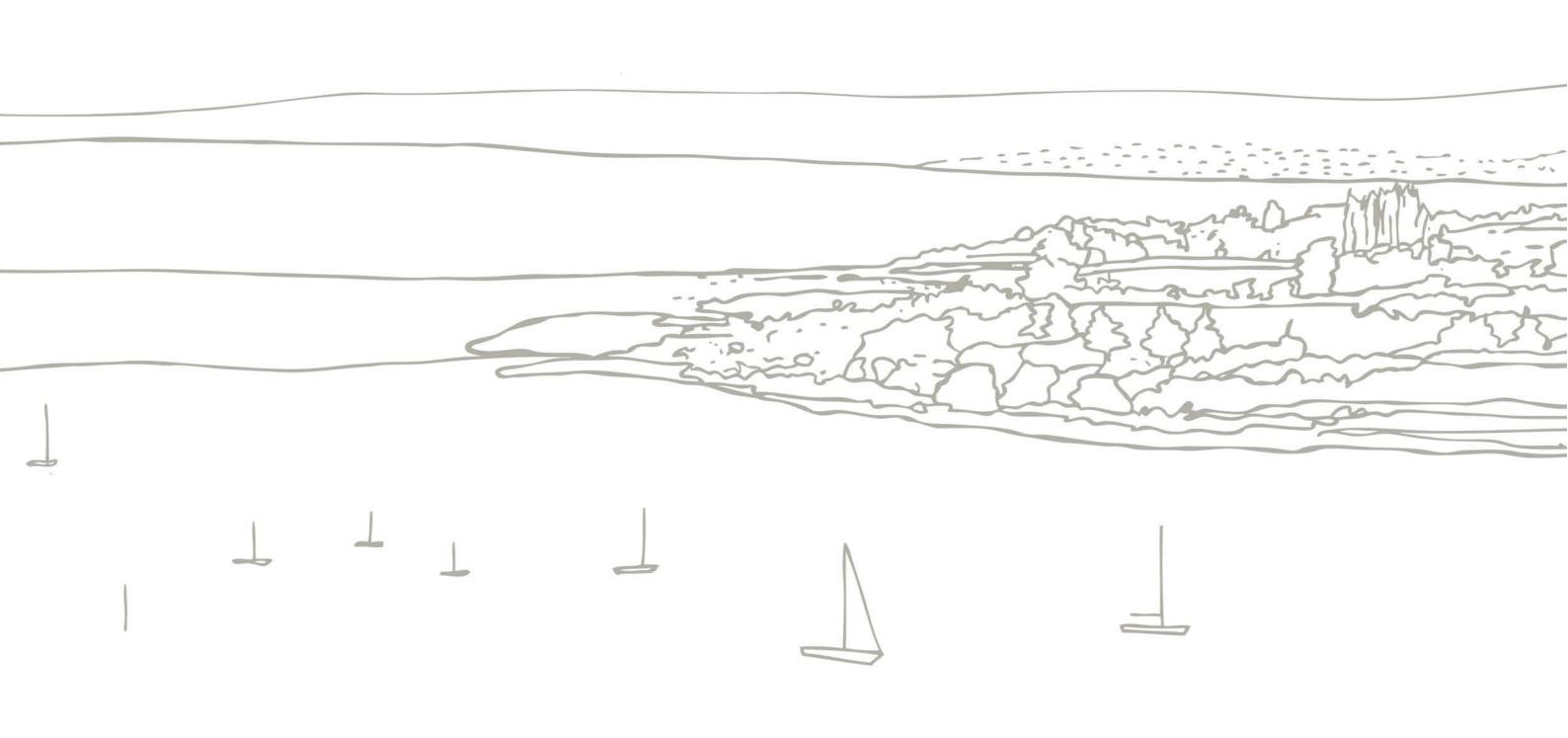
To facilite memorisation, as well as visual and colour-code transfer, the colour charts are referenced using the Natural Colour System (NCS). NCS, a colour model published by the Scandinavian Colour Institute to describe the organisation of colour sensations as perceived at the upper brain level, and thus is much better fitted than RGB or CYMK to deal with how the human brain experiences and perceives colour sensations. NCS is based on the six elementary colour percepts of human vision or the "pyschological primaries" as defined by colour opponency (white-black, green-red, yellow-blue). NCS references are neutral so as not to be associated to any one particular paint, concrete, wood, mineral or metal coating, tile, carpet etc.

2.2 URBAN SPACE PALETTES

A colour palette is provided for each of the three distinct character areas within Hobsonville Point:

- The High Street has been composed with an emphasis on warm and neutral earth tones both light and deep in intensity. The use of strong chromatic colour will animate and strengthen the character of the activity along Hobsonville Point Road, and focus on the importance of colour at the scale of the pedestrian. The High Street intersects with the Heritage Corridor and the Coastal Edge giving an opportunity to interlace the palettes.
- The Historic Corridor responds to the colours of existing historic architecture, enriched by earth and charcoal tones typically used to paint early meeting houses. Historically the architecture of New Zealand was coloured with warm earth tones and decorated with vibrant polychromatic details. The palette for this urban space reflects this history made up of light, mid and dark tones which are highly polychromatic in nature.
- The Coastal Edge responds to the sea and the light of Hobsonville Point. Houses facing the coastal edge are open to the coast while the parallel streets are interior to the coast. This could be reflected by use of colour in the streetscapes: stronger and more polychromatic colours in the interior streets

Using these palettes will allow parallel developments to overlap and work harmoniously together, while enhancing different colour identities between different zones. The palettes are accompanied by architectural materials sourced from the current building suppliers of the development.









Hobsonville Point is surrounded by the unique vegetation of New Zealand, boardering the inlets of the sparkling Waitemata harbour. Visitors to the Point will sense they are in a world apart from Auckland, a place to reflect on the constantly changing colours of the light on the water and native forests. The dense darkness of the vegetation seen from afar is complex in detail, shifting in colour due to degrees of transparency and angles of light. The mangroves form a line along clay stratifications, built up of tones of white to grey, ochre, purple and striking midnight blue. Hobsonville Point is a space of light, offering a wide panoramic vision with a strong presence of the sea and the sky.

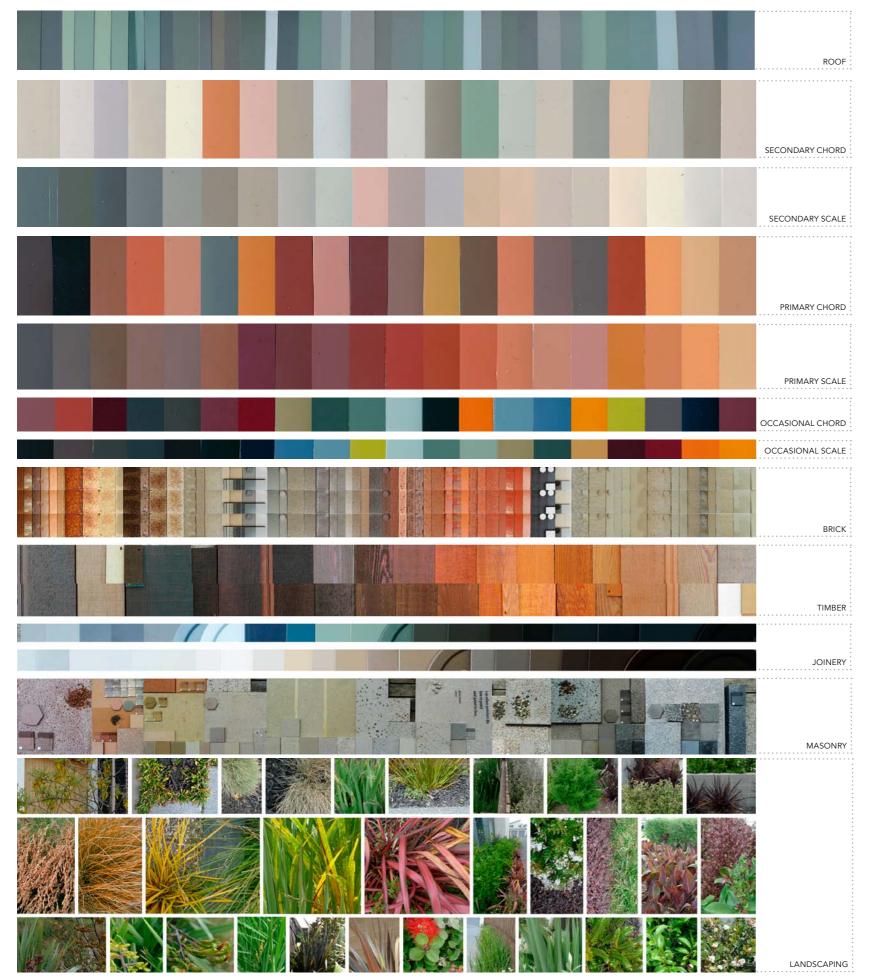
Hobsonville Point emanates a certain presence, a specific resonance revealing different collective memories and visible layers of urban space development. To discover and rediscover the Point is to intrepret its characteristics, and feel a "sense of place", while implying an analysis of the potential of the natural world and its evolution, shaped by transformations of time and human intervention.

Light, material and colour in urban space as well as in aquatic, mineral and vegetal environments on Hobsonville Point have been analysed over the night-day-night-day rythmn creating alternating and active variations of sucessive and progressive combinations of colour appearance. The aspect of colour

appearance is never inert but actively transforming, fleeting moments appearing and disappearing. The impermanence of the weather transforms the game of appearances, creating dynamic light and reflective shade, sculpting the depth of sites and enlivening the perception of the quality of mood.

Watercolours and colour chart documents capture the urban chromatic mood of Hobsonville Point and provide the basis to enrich the choice of material references compatible with this unique environment, while remaining aligned to the planning scheme. The Urban Chromatic Orientation has generated the material support for the recomposition of moods for each of the urban spaces developed for Hobsonville Point: the High Street, the Historic Corridor and the Coastal Edge.







The key characteristic of the High Street is the importance of colour at the scale of the pedestrian. The use of strong chromatic colour will animate and strengthen the character of the activity in this street. The palette has been composed with an emphasis of warm and neutral earth tones both light and deep in intensity. The High Street intersects with the Heritage



HOBSONVILLEPOINT CHROMATIC REFERENCE PLAN

Moments away, a world apart.

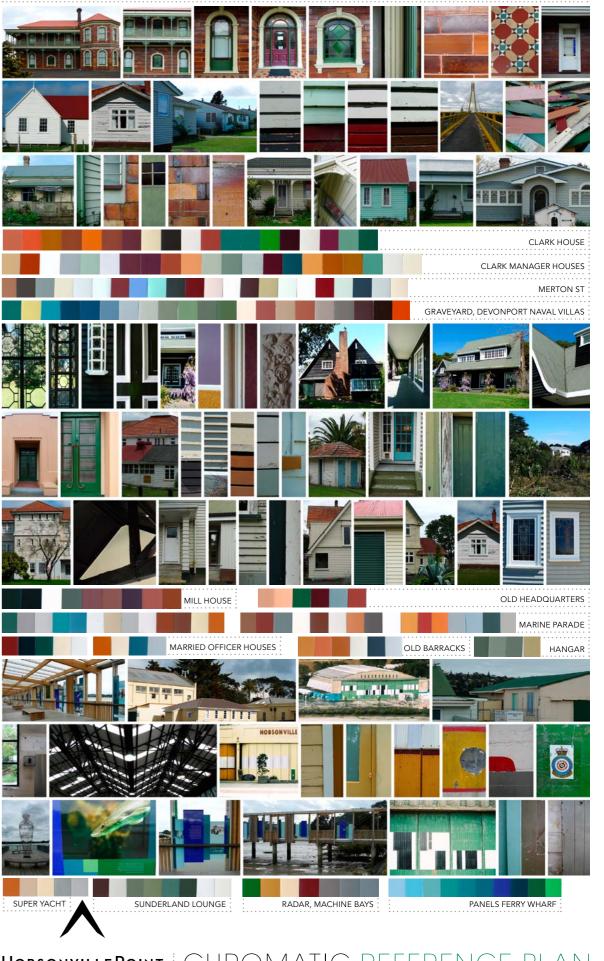
a collaboration between Melanie Yonge (isis colour) and France Lavergne-Cler (Atelier France and Michel Cler), colour consultants for architecture and urban environments, based in Paris, for the Hobsonville Land Company.

ROOF COLOURS FOUND IN THE EXISITING URBAN FABRIC

HOBSONVILLE POINT CHROMATIC REFERENCE PLAN SHOWING THE HERITAGE CORRIDOR URBAN SPACE

The Heritage Corridor responds to the colours of the exisitng urban fabric enriched by earth and charcoal tones typically used to paint early meeting houses. Historically the architecture of New Zealand was coloured with warm earth tones and decorated with vibrant polychromatic details. The palette for this urban space reflects this history made up of light, mid and dark tones which are highly polychromatic in nature.





The urban landscape of Hobsonville Point is based on a system of relationships between the sea and the coastal edge of the landform of the Point: on a framework of avenues, streets, walkways and squares which set up points of view, activities and coherent architectural entities. The different phases of the development of Hobsonville Point have allowed diverse architectural contributions helping to define and strengthen the character of the major urban spaces which have been localised on the Urban Chromatic Reference Plan: the Coastal Edge, the Historic Corridor and the High Street.

Each urban space palette is made up of primary, secondary and occasional colours accompanied by the building blocks of brick, timber, masonry and joinery. The construction of a streetscape is a play of colour, material and texture harmonies. Rythmns of light and dark, matt, shiny and textured, encompassing subtle variations to create vibrations carrying the pedestrian along the vista of each street. The chords present the colours in harmonies suggesting the use of colour in a streetscape while the scales present the colour in tonal and spectral order. Moving the eye vertically over the chords, assocations may be identified for a single dwelling made up of a primary and secondary colour block as well as occasional colours for doors. A detail as fine as window and door joinery, changing from house to house, moving from light to mid to dark tones, varying between matt and shiny and metallic will play a part in the overall vibrations of a streetscape.





The Coastal Edge responds to the permanant movement of coloured light amplified by the sea and travelling through the bushscape. Within this area there will be two quite physical characters: one open to the exterior and the other with a sense of interiority. These phenomena have been transcribed into a palette of colours light in intensity, both neutral and cool puncutated with flashes of colour found in the flora.



HISTORIC ROOF SCALE







ROOF SCALE



HAND DRAWN AND COLOURED PERSPECTIVES ILLUSTRATING THE ROOFSCAPE CONCEPT BASED ON THE STUDIO PACIFIC ARCHITECTURE PROJECT FOR SUNDERLAND

THE HIGH STREET HERITAGE CORRIDOR

CHROMATIC REFERENCE PLAN SHOWING THE URBAN SPACES

COASTAL EDGE

The first vision of Hobsonville Point, whether by boat or following the paths down the gentle rolling hills of Hobsonville, is structured by the colours and shapes of the roofs. The landscape of roofs creating Hobsonville Point could create a continuity of the landscape while at the same time allow us to figure out the major dominants of the structure of the building and the materiality of its spaces. The fifth facade, the roof, could be a reflection of what is happening inside the building, or like the cloak or canopy of the natural vegetation which is predominantly dark in tone with flashes of striking bright colours. The change of profile and texture, from matt to shiny will change the play of light and shadow on the roofscape.



INHERENT ROOF CHORD

THE HOBSONVILLE POINT ROOFSCAPE AS A CONTINUITY OF THE COASTAL LANDSCAPE:

HOBSONVILLEPOINT

4.0 COMPOSITION PRINCIPLES, METHOD AND APPLICATION









Identify which area is primary, secondary or occassional in function of the design intent of each building typology and its position on the land. Identify the materiality. Identify the forms and planes which are advancing or receeding. Use the building blocks in conjunction with the scales and chords to create a streetscape har



4.1 SCALES, CHORDS AND BUILDING BLOCKS

Each Urban Space Palette has a distinct character to engender a different colour mood in each precinct. The palette is presented as three scales which are related to the major forms of a building typology and is to be used in conjuction with the Building Blocks:

- Primary scale: Greatest proportion of colour material texture in a house typology within a block or streetscape.
- Secondary scale: Secondary proportion of colour material texture in a house typology within a block or streetscape.
- Occasional scale: Used as punctuation, mainly for doors, entrance way soffits, the underside of concrete balconies, shop fronts and other architectural details which lend themselves to highly chromatic or dense colour.
- Building Blocks are broken up into roofing materials, brick, timber, joinery and masonry.

Each Urban Space Palette is visually presented in two formats, "scales" and "chords":

- Scales lay out the colours from light to dark in chromatic order for ease of identification and selection.
- Chords are a source of suggestions of ways to manipulate the colour scales. Each designer will interpret the scales differently. Chords are sources of inspiration for applied colour (ie painted surfaces), while they may also be seen as suggestions of tones for brick or masonry or timber etc.
- Scales and Chords present the palette for an urban space, such as the High Street, in two different ways to inspire you to see colour possibilities in working with the Building Blocks.
- Chords are read vertically for a house and horizontally for a streetscape.
- A vertical colour chord is a suggestion of three colours for an individual dwelling which is created to support the forms, proportions, and the materiality of each architectural typology.
- As most typologies are made up of two major forms each characterised with a different material texture and complemented with a smaller zone lending itself to a third colour, chords have been created out of three colours. This is not to say that a building may require two major colours or four.
- Chords for one individual building structure should create a balance between light and dark, warm and cool. The same principle should be achieved across a streetscape.
- Scales allow for a multiplicity of combinations which is why there are interesting anomolies or exceptions between the colours found in primary scales and primary chords. For instance the ochre* found in primary scale has been used in the secondary chord and the blue** found in the secondary scale has been used in the primary chord.
- The Chromatic Reference Plan original prints (reproduced in the previous section 3.0) visually mixes the scales, chords and building blocks, presenting a matrix of colour possibilites for the diversity of architectural typology.
- When all the colours for all the material textures for a building are grouped together, on average there are between eight to twelve colours. The colours represented in the chords refer to the major colours for the major forms of a building.

4.2 COMPOSING COLOUR CHORDS

The vision for Hobsonville Point is to capture the organic variety of suburbs such as Ponsonby and Freemans Bay, which can be achieved with a subtle interweaving of colour to distinguish individual homes and define streetscapes.

When composing colour chords:

- Create harmonies which are organic, interwoven, subtle, rich and complex. Avoid rigid and repetitive colour unless the building or block is a landmark or marker building where a colour design intends distinctive repetition.
- Create a balance with warm and cool, light and dark, matt and textured, metallic and smooth for all building materials. As we find in nature; warm colours are found next to cool, light colours next to dark.
- Consider how small details enhance the urban fabric. Fine details such as aluminium joinery changing from light to dark, shiny to metallic, will create vibrations on a street level. The same applies for the choice of mortar in relation to the brick colour, whether there is a contrast or not, graphic lines framing the bricks or not.
- Imagine the roofscape as a landscape or a forest canopy, where all roofs at Hobsonville Point contribute to a distinctive sense of place. The interweaving of light and dark, neutral and more chromatic colours will lift the roofscape beyond the ordinary. The roofscape should be made up of different profiles to encourage shadow lines, use smooth and stone textures for a matt effect. The accumulated glare of long run surfaces needs to be punctuated with matt surfaces.

4.3 STREETSCAPE HARMONIES

The following principles apply to the composition of colour chords over a streetscape:

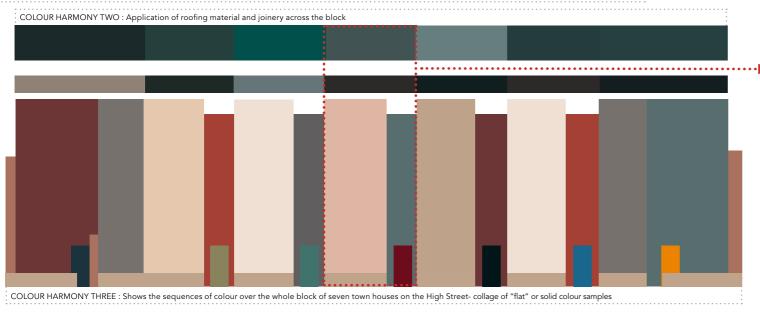
- Create colour harmonies that are made up of light, mid, and dark tones as well as a combination of warm and cool and neutral
- Identify the palette of each building to understand the various proportions of colour and material
- Understand the intent of the designer:
 - What is the relationship of the colour to the material substrate.
 - Whether forms are receding or advancing.
 - Whether colour could be used to quieten or envigorate, highlight or camouflage.
- Identify the palettes of colour unfolding to be part of a streetscape. Colour is always seen in association within its environment.
- Create connections between one place and the next. The vista of a street may lead the eye to an avenue, a park or a school.
- Within a single dwelling, as well as across a streetscape, use combinations of matt, textured and shiny surfaces.
- Include punctuations and moments of organic randomness rather than rigid repetition.
- Identify landmark and marker buildings where colour compositions may be used more assertively to punctuate a corner, or park edge, and assist with legibility and orientation.







HOBSONVILLE POINT HIGH STREET SCALES



4.4 SEEING COLOUR

It is really important to gather together samples of all the real materials and take them out to site to see them in the light at Hobsonville Point both in the morning and the evening.

- What is the actual colour of the material?
- What will it look like from a distance? 2.
- How will it fit into the urban fabric of Hobsonville Point?
- How will it fit into the existing natural environment and the landscaping planned for the street and the block?

As an example: What is the relationship between the 'yellows' or 'reds' of a timber stain sitting next to the 'orange-red' of a brick? Does the 'orange red' of the brick sit comfortably next to the 'pink' brick of the development on the opposite side of the street? What is the relationship of the 'orange-red' of a brick with the flowering trees or shrubs in the street, perhaps a Pohutukawa, Damask or Huia? What is the relationship of the 'orange-red' of a brick with the autumn leaves in the street, perhaps the Liquidambar?

4.5 REPRESENTING COLOUR

To allow the Design Review Panel to "see" and understand the use of colour and material in the development, make sure there are no discrepancies between the coloured renders, the colour schedules and the architectural drawings.

The Design Review Panel should be presented the actual samples of the colour and materials in conjunction with the colour schedules and architectural drawings.

4.6 PRESENTING COLOUR HARMONIES

The following steps for presenting colour harmonies should be used in conjunction with the Case Studies and colour chart documents in the Appendices. This will provide a consistent format that allows the Design Review Panel to "see" and understand the use of colour for individual dwellings as well as its place in a streetscape linked to the Urban Space in which it is located.

- 1. Choose colours and materials from the appropriate Urban Space Palette. If your superlot is in the High Street Urban Space, for example, use these building blocks and palettes for the superlot. This will give a strong sense of identity to this urban space, differentiating it from the Coastal Edge and Historic Corridor. Refer to the colour chart documents in the appendices for the relevant NCS and RGB colour references. Create a colour harmony of all the materials in the block or streetscape creating a collage of "flat" or "solid" colour samples (see COLOUR HARMONY ONE in the section 4.7)
- 2. Compose colour harmonies for the streetscape as elevations (see COLOUR HARMONY THREE), creating a collage of "flat" or "solid" colour samples. This will help anyone who is designing or reviewing to "see" and understand the inherent colour. Not all the coloured elevations and perspectives seen to date for the development are representing the actual colours of the materials. Understandably a perspective deals with the perceived colours - ie the colours seen in the distance.
- 3. Compose the colour harmonies of window joinery and roofing material (see COLOUR HARMONY TWO) in conjuction with the harmonies that you established for the streetscape.
- 4. Present the colour harmonies for each of the individual dwellings (see COLOUR HARMONY FOUR).
- 5. Create a MATERIAL BOARD showing the real samples so that the Design Review Panel can see the actual sheen levels and textures together.



MATERIAL BOARD : real samples of the materials: timber, masonry, roofing profiles

REFERENCES FOR COLOUR HARMONY FOUR

- 1. front fence : jagas "haddenstone" 2. timber : dryden "teak wood oil" 4. masonry : firth "biscotti"

- 13. vertical weatherboards: NCS-5002G

14. joinery : "ignite" 20. roof & fascia & bargeboard :"basalt

24. door and garage door : NCS-5040-R 34. soffits : NCS-1005-Y50R

35. spouting & downpipes painted to match substrate



BRICK & MASONRY WITH CORRESPONDING MORTAR

TIMBER



PAINTED VERTICAL WEATHERBOARD



MATERIAL BOARD: real samples of the materials: joinery, masonry, timber, roofscape finshes and profiles

17.

JOINERY

18.

ROOF

4.7 EXAMPLE FOR PRESENTING COLOUR HARMONIES

The presentation of colour harmonies presented here is a useful way to help the Design Review Panel "see" colour. The case study presented here refers to a block of fifteen townhouses with masonry as the primary form and painted timber as the secondary form. The colour design uses building blocks from the Firth coloured concrete range, timber stained with drydan wood oil, joinery colours using Dulux metallic & matt powders and roofing materials from NZ Steel, PPC and Metrotile. All materials have been colour matched in the same light so that they can be presented with "flat" or "solid" colour samples seen in COLOUR HARMONY ONE to FOUR. A material board presenting the real material textures and colours is also absolutely nescessary for the Design Review Panel to see the colour texture. The material board is represented above as a photograph taken in the light of Hobsonville at the end of the day showing the warmer nature of the noble materials and the effect of the strong New Zealand light on the matt and shiny surfaces of various roofing profiles as well as the other materials in the palette. The Primary Scale and Primary Chord were used to source the colours for the painted weatherboard panels. The Occasional Scale and the Occasional Chord were used to source the colours for the doors. The Building Blocks were used in conjuction with Scales and Chords to create shifting rhythms of colour for the streetscape of fifteen townhouses; a play between warm and cool, light and dark. If retail spaces were integrated into the ground floor areas, it would be worthwhile framing the ground floor openings in minimalistic planes and shapes to animate the pedestrian experience of discovering the activites of the commercial spaces. This scenario is not treated here as the framing for the windows has been presented as a ribbon separate from the primary building forms. Each colour design will warrant a slightly different presentation. The key is to create the elements necessary for the Design Review Panel to understand how the colours and textures are used in relationship to the architecture.

- COLOUR HARMONY ONE: Shows all the colours together for a whole block of a streetscape. Including all the details for all the building materials: timber, masonry and brick with the corresponding mortar, weatherboards, joinery, door and garage colours, spouting, fascias, bargeboards, and soffits.
- COLOUR HARMONY TWO: Shows the application of joinery material colours and roof material colours. 2.
- COLOUR HARMONY THREE: Presents a vision of the sequences of colour over the whole block or streetscape, showing the impression of the major colour blocks related to the forms of the architecture. This colour harmony represents the typology of the building using the inherent colours.
- COLOUR HARMONY FOUR: Presents the harmony for an individual house or townhouse. If there are 15 townhouses, there will be 15 harmonies.
- MATERIAL BOARDS: Presents the profiles, sheens and textures of all the material colours.

4.8 RULES OF THUMB FOR COMPOSING STREETSCAPE HARMONIES

The following rules of thumb should be applied to the composition of chords over a streetscape of, for example, 15 townhouses:

- Use a palette of five roof colours with different profiles and use matt surfaces to break up the gloss surfaces.
- If fascias and spouting create an interesting graphic detail, use another tone from the roof palette to create depth.
- Roof soffits should be detailed with full bodied and coloured whites which relate to the other building materials as white often creates an uncomforable graphic break and greys with dust over time. Using colour on the soffits will influence the colour of the light as it enters the building and create an interesting transition, particularly for a ground floor entry. A practical way to cut the glare of the strong light in New Zealand.
- Use a palette of five masonry and brick material colours.
- Use the primary and secondary chords to find colour harmonies to make masonry/brick materials "sing".
- Use a palette of five colours to paint the weatherboards.
- Entranceway soffits and doors are transitional moments which merit the use of highly chromatic or "crisp" harmonies. Look at the occasional palettes to create harmonies along the streetscape. The eye is drawn to highly chromatic colour and is important at the pedestrian scale of colour. It is these polychromatic details which punctuate the character of the urban space and they are important moments.
- Compose harmonies that take into consideration the immediate and surrounding built and natural environment. Identify the colour identity of the neighbouring developments as well as trees and shrubs that will be flowering or changing colour in autumn.
- Compose harmonies that caputure the mood of the urban space palette and respond to the natural environment.

REFERENCES FOR THE COLOUR HARMONIES

1. jagas "haddenstone" front fence

2. dryden "teak wood oil" 3. cleveland brick end walls

3a. drikon mortar light brown 4. firth "biscotti"

4a. drikon mortar "buff 5. firth "expresso" 5a. drikon mortar "charcoal 6. firth "tranquility" 6a. drikon mortar "cream

7. firth "latte" 7a. drikon mortar "buff" 8. firth "serentity" 8a. drikon mortar "cream"

9. vertical weatherboards NCS-6020-Y90R

10. vertical weatherboards NCS-4040-Y80R 11. vertical weatherboards NCS-5010-Y70R

12. vertical weatherboards NCS-6005-Y80R 13. vertical weatherboards NCS-5002G 14. joinery "ignite"

16. joinery "porpoise" 17. joinery "bronze" 18. joinery "ironsand"

15. joinery "stone"

19. roof & fascia & bargeboard "thunder

20. roof & fascia & bargeboard"basalt 21. roof & fascia & bargeboard"ironsand"

22, roof & fascia & bargeboard "smokey"

23. roof & fascia & bargeboard"fernfrond" 24. door and garage door NCS-7502-B

25. door and garage door NCS-4020-G90Y 26. door and garage door NCS-5040-R

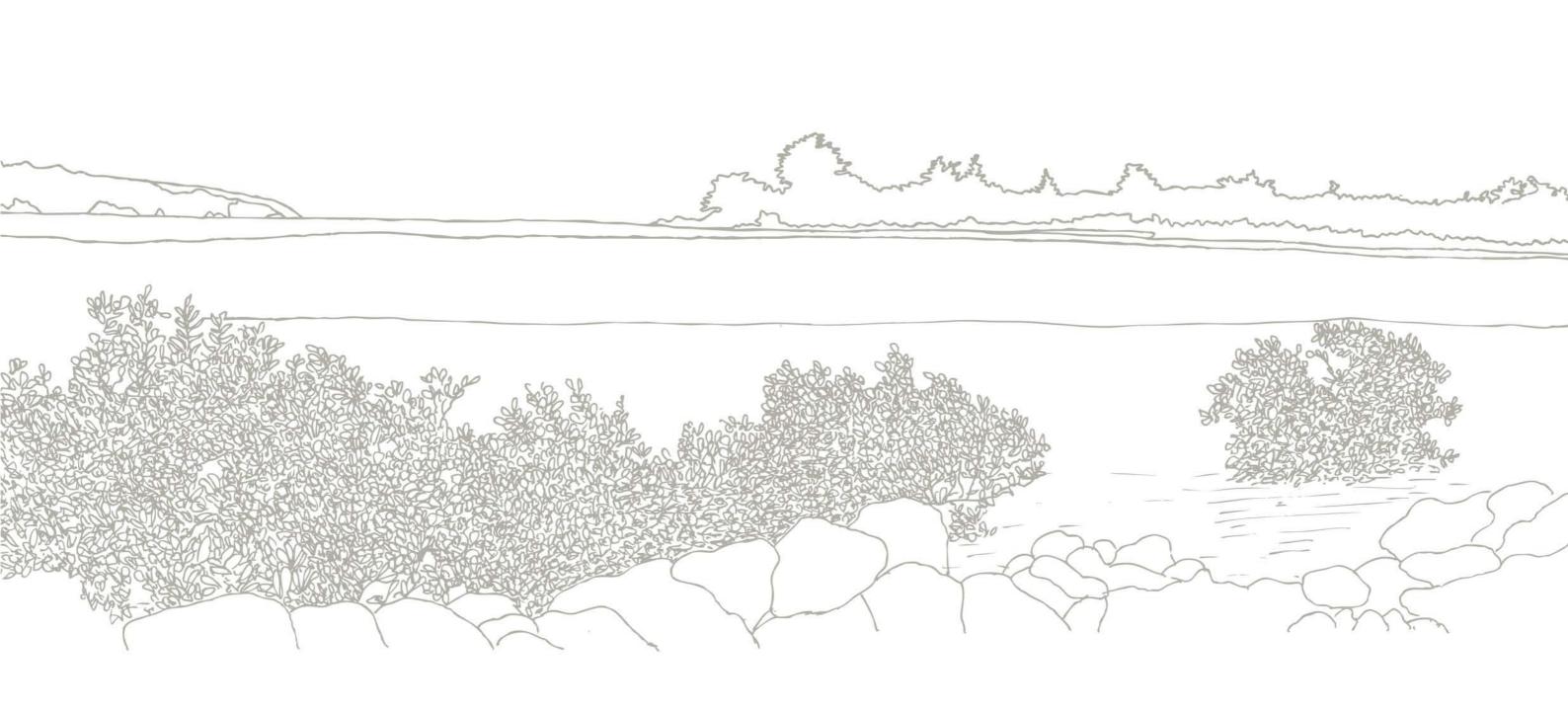
27. door and garage door NCS-5010-G10Y

30. door and garage door NCS-2060-Y30R 31. door and garage door NCS-3020-B 32. door and garage door NCS-4040-Y80R

28. door and garage door NCS-8000-N 34. soffits NCS-1005-Y50R 29. door and garage door NCS-4030-R90B 35. spouting & downpipes to match substrate





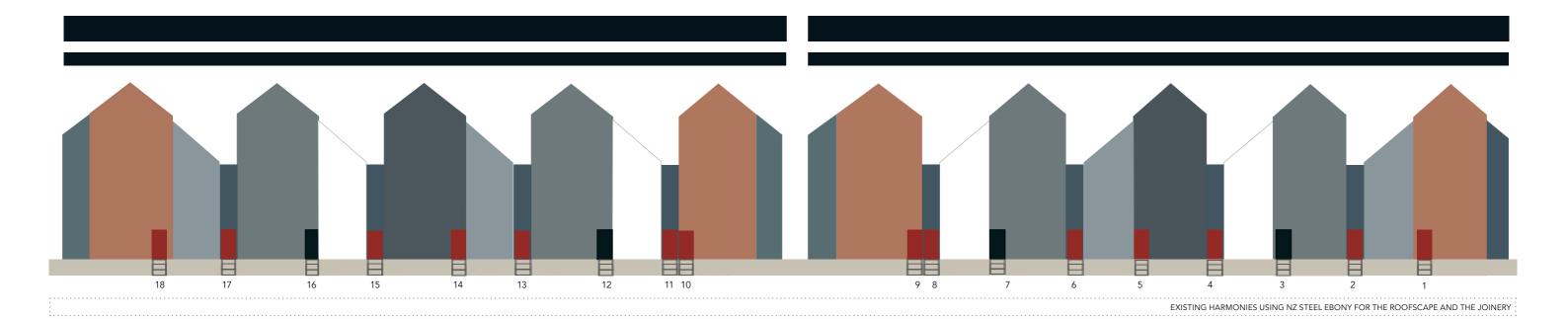


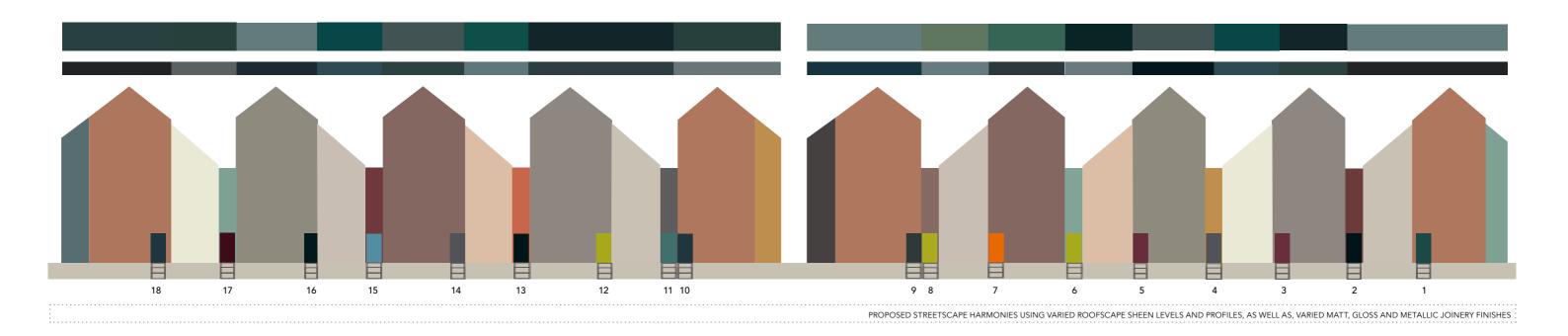










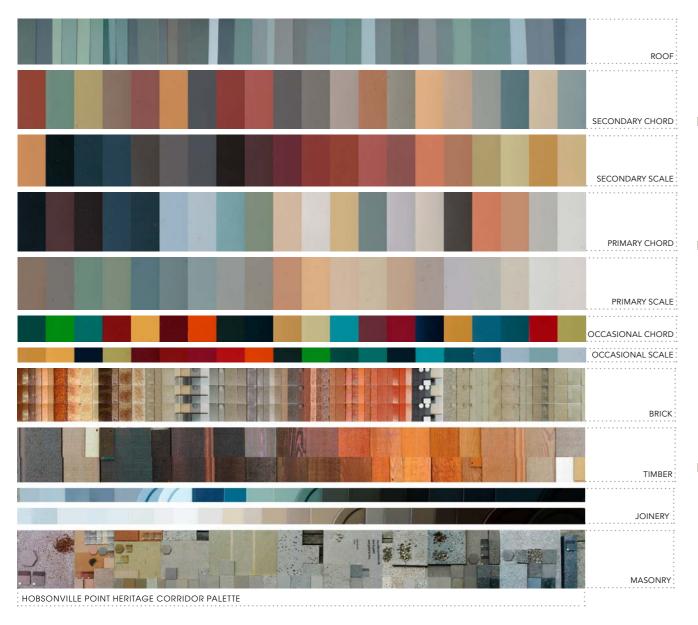




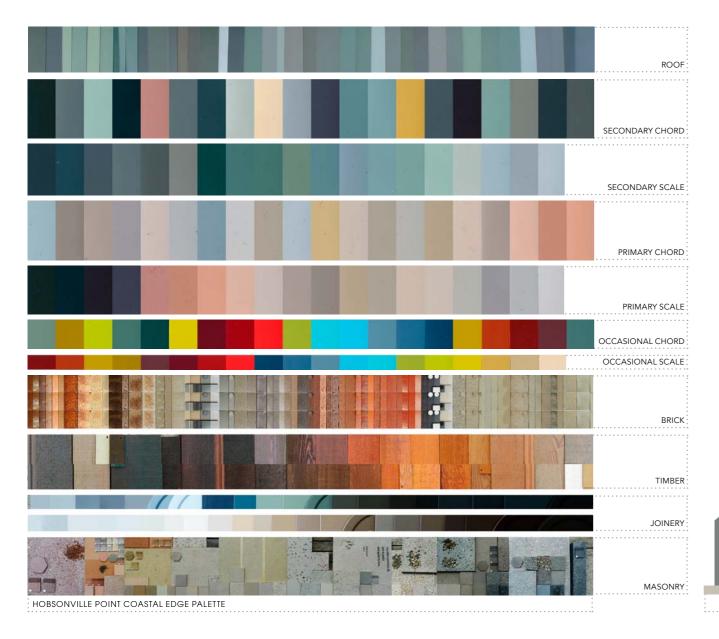


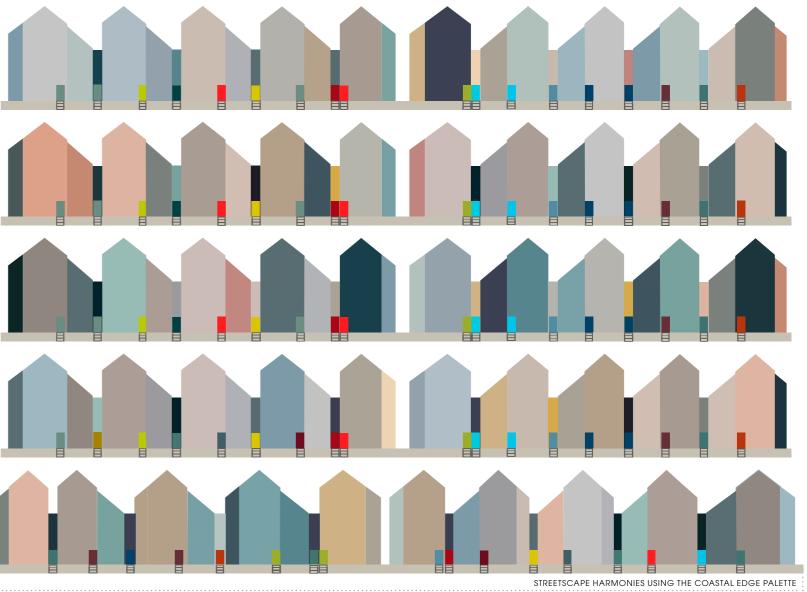






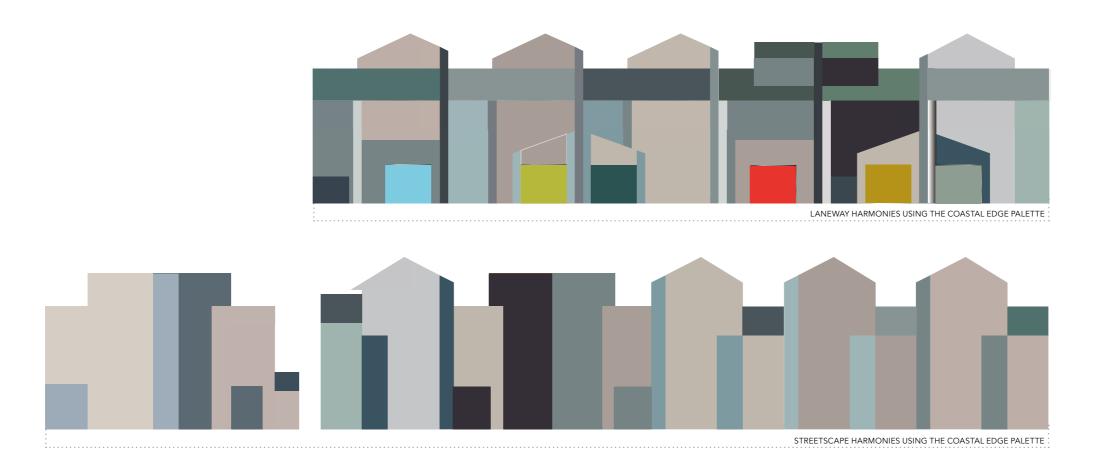






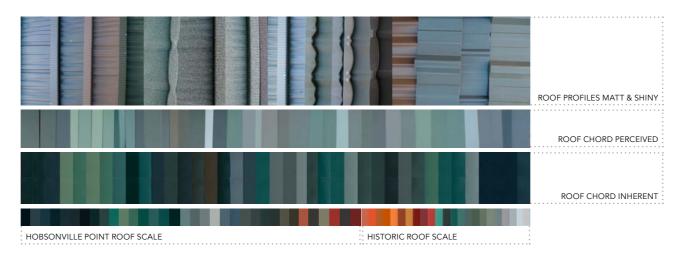


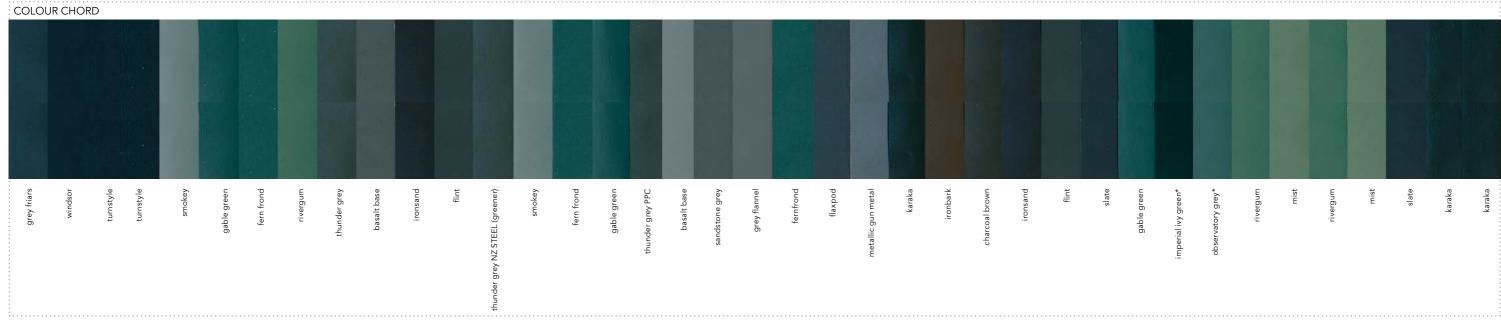


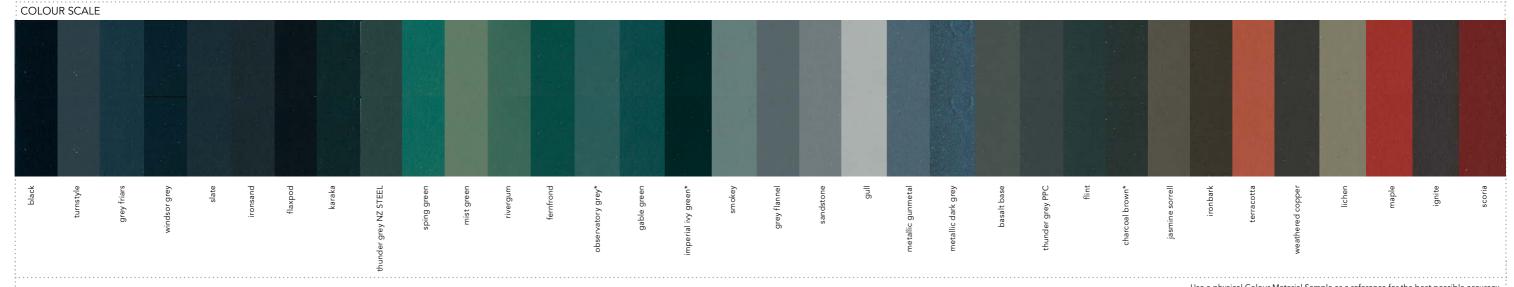








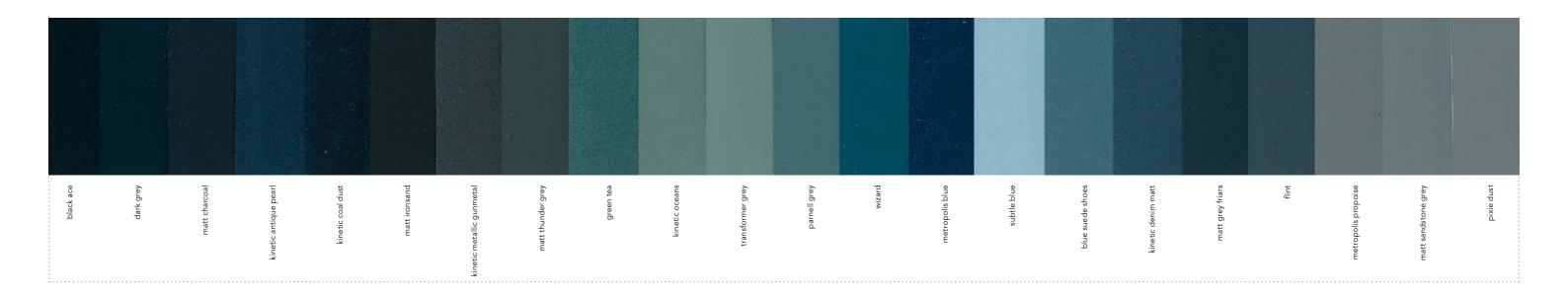




Use a physical Colour Material Sample as a reference for the best possible accuracy.
*denotes colours from the 2014 PPC palette, therefore would need a minimum order to be produced.

N.B. Gable Green exists in NZ STEEL MAX.

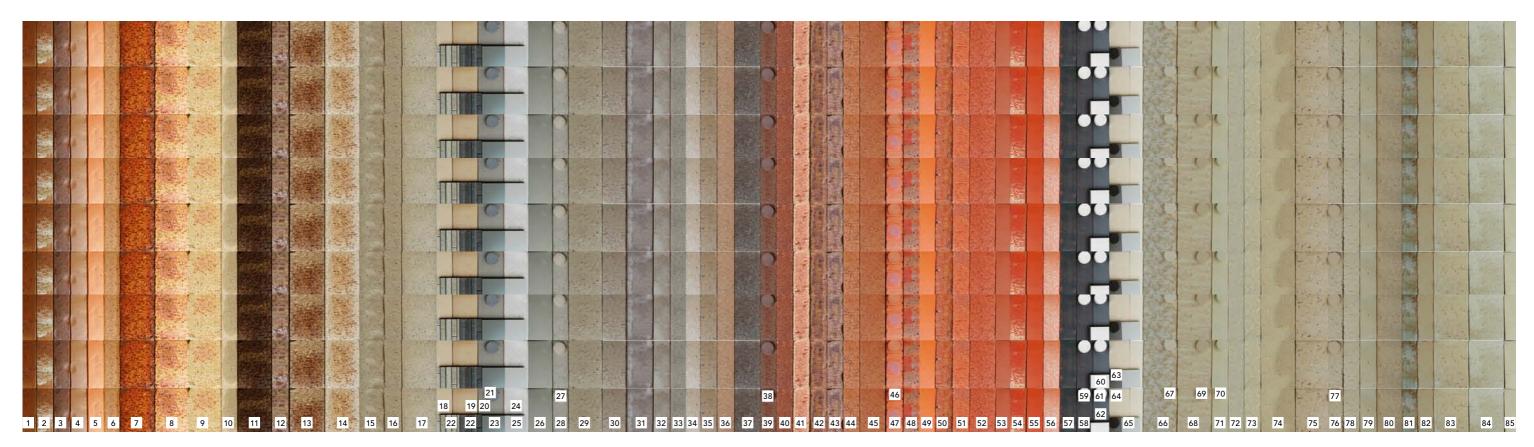












REFERENCES FOR BRICKS AND MORTAR

- 1. monier "vintage grey"
- 2. monier "vintage grey"
- 3. monier "heatherstone" 4. monier "heatherstone"
- 5. monier "heatherstone" 6. monier "settlers grey"
- 7. midlands huntley "aztec copper" 8. midlands huntley "aztec gold"
- 9. midlands huntley "aztec lyte" 10. monier "macadamia"
- 11. midlands huntley "aztec bronze" 12. midlands "elan leighton"
- 13. midlands huntley "aztec rustic stone"
- 14. midlands huntley "aztec silver" 15. monier "oyster" 16. monier "nickel" 17. monier "cavilli grey"

- 18. monier "steel" 19. monier "malco"
- 20. monier "bentley" 21. dricon mortar "charcoal

- 24. monier "silver" 25. monier "mocha"
- 26. monier "aston"
- 22. monier "sandstone and ebony" 23. monier "frappe"
- 35. midlands "elan grey nuance" 36. monier "edl limestone"
- 38. dricon mortar "dark brown

- 27. dricon mortar "buff"
- 28. monier "nougat"
- 29. midlands "manor silver birch" 30. midlands "estate fossil"
- 31. monier "pepper" 32. monier "grange"
- 33. monier "grecian gold" 34. midlands "silver pearl"

- 37. midlands "estate blackwell" & "pearl black"
- 39. monier "freedom"

- 40. monier "unwind"
- 41. midlands "classic banksia"
- 42. monier "coachouse" 43. monier "coachouse"
- 44. midlands "cleveland" 45. monier "muscat tan"
- 46. dricon mortar "light brown 47. monier "saint andrews"
- 48. monier "vintage red" 49. monier "smooth red"
- 50. monier "autumn blend" 51. midlands "classic terracotta"
- 52. midlands "cleveland"

- 53. monier "smooth red blend"
- 54. monier "vintage red"
- 55. midlands "restoration" 56. midlands "restoration"
- 57. midlands "restoration" 58. monier "vintage grey"
- 59. dricon mortar"pumice
- 61. dricon mortar "natural" 62. monier "phantom"

- 60. monier "cream"
- 63. dricon mortar "black" 64. monier "pearl"
- 65. monier "grey"

- 66. monier "fed limestone" 67. dricon mortar "cream"
- 68. monier "geo limestone" 69. dricon mortar "matakana cream"
- 70. dricon mortar "atique cream" 71. monier "cloud"
- 72. monier "omana" 73. monier "bianco"
- 74. midlands "augusta florentine limestone" 75. midlands "manor florentine limestone"
- 76. midlands "aspire"
- 77. dricon mortar "serenity"
- 78. midlands "aspire milano

Use a physical Colour Material Sample as a reference for the best possible accuracy.

83. monier "albany cream" 84. monier "matakana"

85, monier "harvest cream

79. midlands "pearl ivory" 80. midlands "estate palm springs'

81. monier "limestone" 82. midlands "classic riveria cream"







REFERENCES FOR TIMBER STAINS

1. dryden "stone"

2. dryden "stone"
2. dryden "slate"
3. wattyl "weathered cedar"
4. wattyl "mangrove"
5. dryden "storm"

6. dryden "dark" 7. dryden "black teak" 8. dryden "dark"

9. dryden "midnight" 10. dryden "stone"

11. dryden "dark"

11. dryden "dark" 12. dryden "midnight" 13. dryden "dark" 14. dryden "midnight" 15. dryden "teak"

16. dryden "redwood" 17. dryden "walnut" 18. dryden "cedar" 19. dryden "copper" 20. dryden "autumn"

21. wattyl "blonde"

22. dryden "birch" 23. dryden "elm" 24. dryden "clear base"

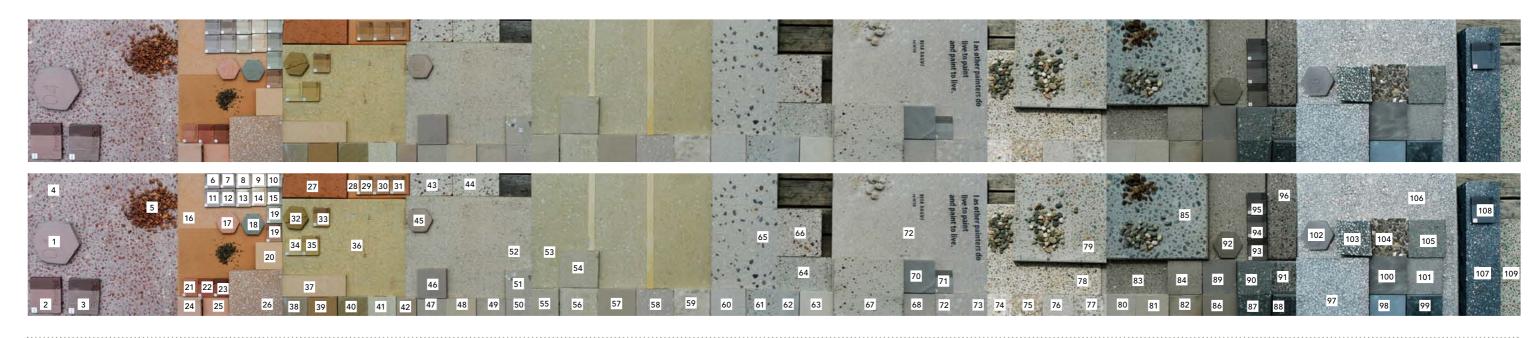
25. dryden "beech"

26. wattyl "kwila" 27. dryden "driftwood" 28. dryden "rusticated" 29. dryden "silver grey" 30. dryden "platinum"

31. dryden "slate" 32. wattyl "blonde" 33. wattyl "blonde k"

Use a physical Colour Material Sample as a reference for the best possible accuracy.





REFERENCES FOR MASONRY

1. firth elements "04-monsoon

11. firth elements "04-monsoon"
2. peter fell 438
3. peter fell 468
4. firth "HP dark brown with macullumns"
5. macullumns chip

6. peter fell 431

7. peter fell 825 8. peter fell 162 9. peter fell 182

10. peter fell 155 11. peter fell 845

12. peter fell 469 13. peter fell 182

14. peter fell 835 15. peter fell 855 16. horizon ETVV

20. horizon "inglstone" 21. peter fell 390 22. peter fell 322

23. peter fell 861

24. jagas "sandblasted caramel" 25. jagas "sunset haze"

26. horizon "massey" 27. horizon "clay paver"

28. horizon "clay paver" 29. peter fell 305 30. peter fell 334 31, peter fell 330 32. firth elements "05 indian summer

33. peter fell 323 17. firth elements "03-heatwave"

18. firth elements "01-sea breeze" 19. peter fell 184 & peter fell 410

34. peter fell 226 35. peter fell 202

36. horizon "yellow sandstone" 37. midland "ivory pearl"

38. jagas "wenderholm" 39. jagas "victoria street" 40. jagas "castle street"

41. jagas "campagne" 42. jagas "cream sand" 43. horizon "MB 1250-BVN yellow"

44. horizon "hood st" 45. firth elements "02 sand storm

46. jagas "haddenstone 47. jagas "desert dusk" 48. jagas "queens wharf"

49. jagas "sandstone no.7" 50. jagas "milled copo" 51. jagas "milled copo" 52. horizon "sandstone" 53. horizon "sarbbia"

54. horizon "natural" 55. jagas "sandblasted vanilla" 56. horizon "sarbbia" 57. jagas "cathedral cove"

58. jagas "silver pearl" 59. jagas "milled limestone" 60. horizon "white" 61. horizon "hamilton white"

62. jagas "natural stone" 63. jagas "moonstone" 64. horizon "granita"

65. horizon "river run"

66. horizon "BVN white" 67. horizon "river run standard blast

68. jagas "natural grey"
69. jagas "polished grey"
70. jagas "natural grey"
71. peter fell 609

71. peter leli 007 72. jagas "mocha" 73. jagas "mocha"

73. jagas "honed maturi" 74. jagas "honed maturi" 75. jagas "honed martongi"

76. jagas "honed hantong 76. jagas "honed pewter" 77. jagas "river stone" 78. jagas "mortar stone" 79. firth "HP-1 river stone" 80. jagas "mortar stone"

81. jagas "mondo sandblasted"

82. jagas "ns anti-s sealed" 83. horizon "ler derderg"

84. jagas "nnatural grey" 85. firth "HP-2 river stone

86. jagas "pelorus sound" 87. firth "polished masonry stone" 88. firth "masonry stone"

89. jagas "chateau" 90. firth "masonry stone" 91. firth "natural honed masonry stone"

92. firth elements "07 cloud burst" 93. peter fell 520 94. peter fell 678 95. peter fell 621

96. firth "masonry stone"

97. horizon "dea site taupo" 98. jagas "clutha"

99. jagas "g/r sealed" 100. jagas "chateau" 101. horizon "charcoal"

102. firth elements "08 thunder cloud"

103. jagas "misty honed" 104. jagas "river stone" 105. jagas "coal stone honed" 106. firth "masonry stone" 107. firth "masonry stone"

108. peter fell 698 109. horizon "glass"

Use a physical Colour Material Sample as a reference for the best possible accuracy.





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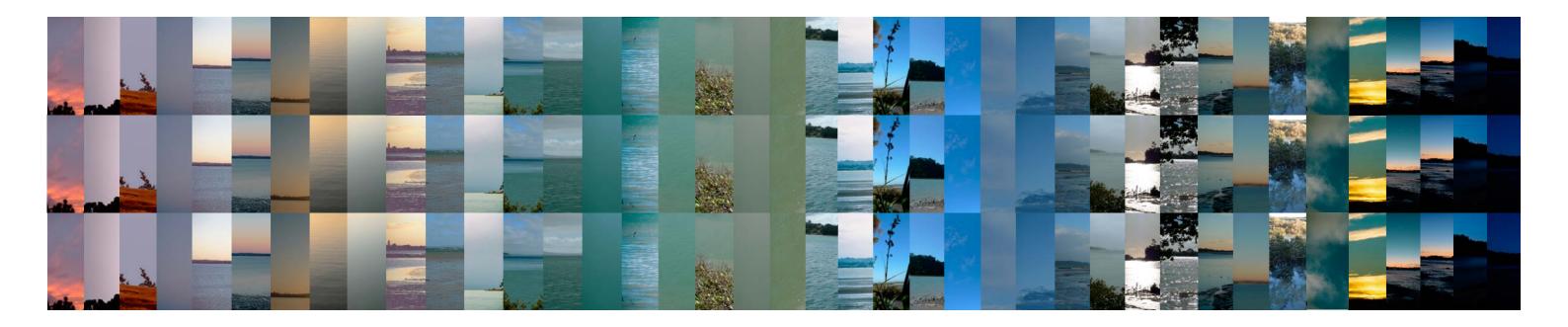








A3 REFERENCES FOR THE SYNTHESIS COLOUR PALETTE AND THE EXISTING URBAN FABRIC







B: 215	B: 224	B: 148	B: 206	B: 106	B: 181	B: 159	B: 153	B: 170	B: 217	B: 188	B: 167	B: 191	B: 222	B: 199	B: 184	B: 196	B: 221	B: 223	B: 224	B: 220	B: 176	
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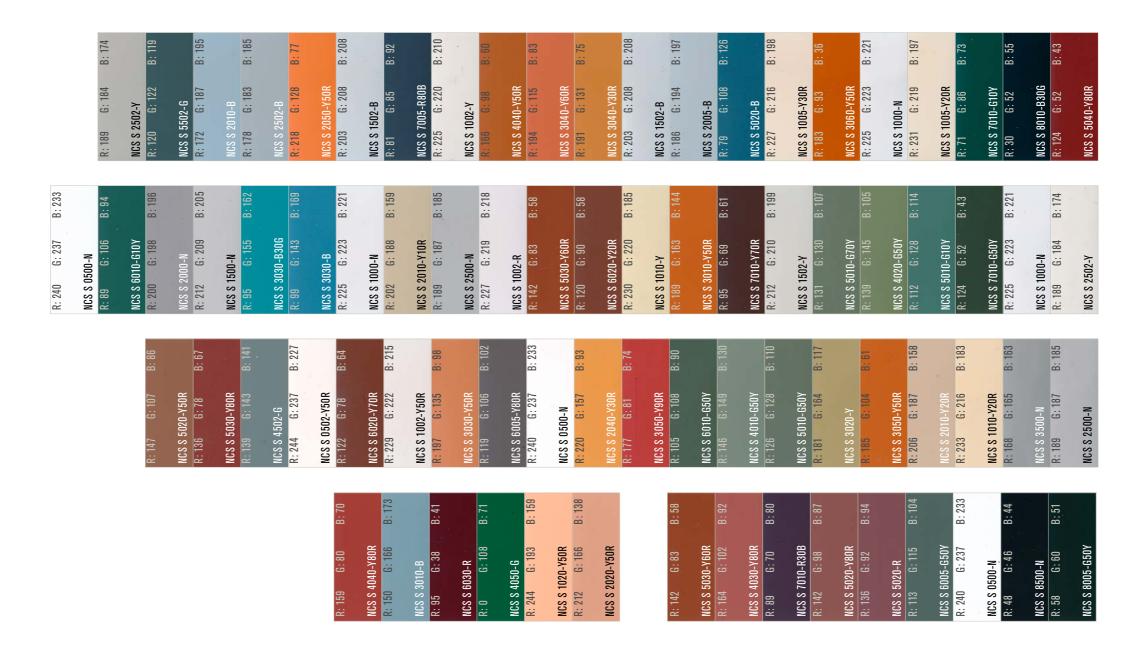
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