Connah's Quay Low Carbon Power

Environmental Statement Volume IV
Appendix 15-F: Colour Analysis

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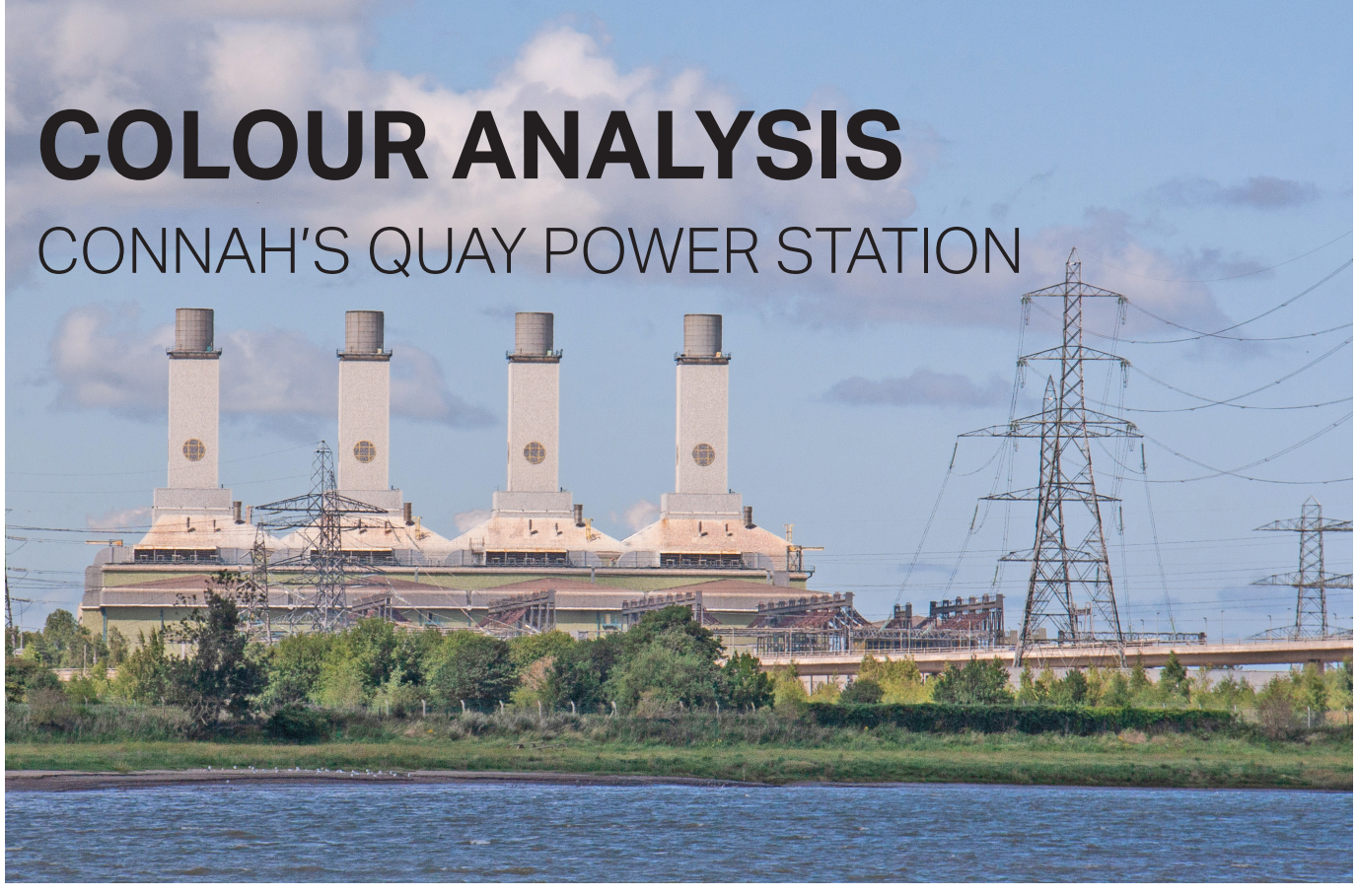
Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Regulation 5(2)(a)
Revision 00

August 2025

COLOUR ANALYSIS

CONNAH'S QUAY POWER STATION



AECOM

CONNAH'S QUAY

Connah's Quay Power Station, a modern 1,420 MW gas-fired power plant, is located near Connah's Quay in Flintshire, North Wales. Nestled on the south bank of the River Dee, this facility represents the evolution of energy generation in the area, replacing an older coal-fired power station that ceased operations in 1984 and was demolished in 1992. Construction of the new gas-fired station began in July 1993. The station is currently Uniper's UK's largest CCGT power station.

Environmental Colour Assessment

The Landscape Insitutes Environmental Colour Assessment (ECA) Technical Information Note 04/2018 has been followed for guidance in the production of this ECA. This ECA will evaluate the visual and aesthetic impact of a proposed development or structure within its surrounding environment, focusing on how colours interact with the landscape, context, and viewer perception.

SUMMER

Example Color Segments for Integration

Sky and Water

Vegetation

Existing Infrastructure

Notes :

Incorporating a colour analysis inspired by the landscape—drawing from the hues of the water, sky, and surrounding environment—could bring significant benefits to the new Connah's Quay Power Station. Such an approach could enhance the station's aesthetic integration with its natural surroundings including the relationship with its riverside setting.

The soft blues of the sky and water during summer months, combined with natural greens and earthier tones found in the nearby vegetation, can offer a useful reference point for consideration. These landscape-inspired cues could help shape a more integrated exterior colour palette that aligns with the visual character of the area.

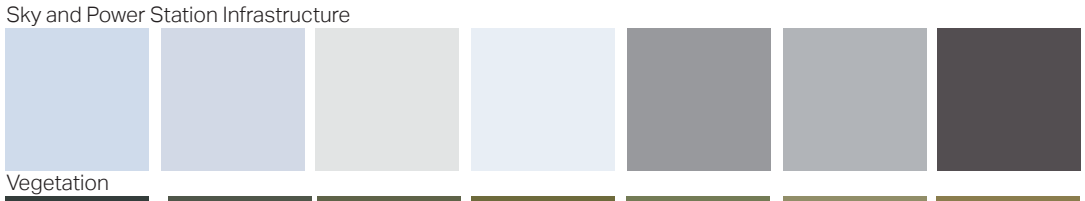
The principle of drawing from natural elements provides a framework for reducing visual impact and creating a more cohesive design within the local context.

Notes :

The white stacks at the existing Connah's Quay Power Station currently contrast against the sky, particularly on clear days. For the proposed stacks, the use of graduated tones inspired by the sky—potentially transitioning from lighter hues at higher levels to slightly deeper tones lower down, could help reduce the contrast between the stacks and their backdrop, allowing them to sit more comfortably within the skyline.

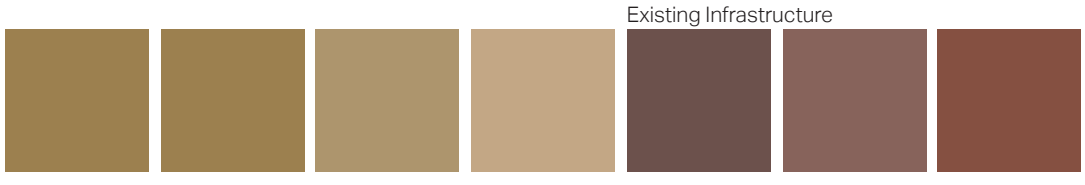
Example Color Segments for Integration

Sky and Power Station Infrastructure



Vegetation

Existing Infrastructure



CONNAH'S QUAY - POWER STATION

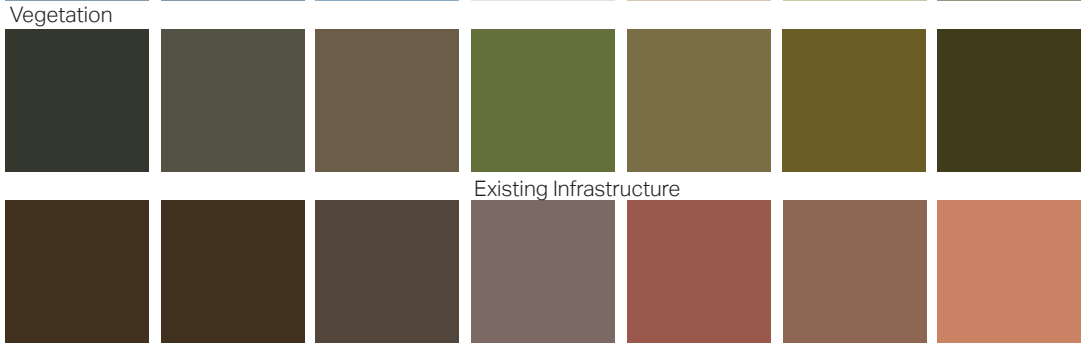
AECOM

WINTER

Example Color Segments for Integration

Sky and Power Station Infrastructure

Vegetation



Existing Infrastructure

Example Color Segments for Integration

Sky and Power Station Infrastructure

Vegetation

Vegetation

Notes :

The current pale green tone on the power station's main building appears to reference nearby vegetation; however, the uniform green tone offers limited response to the complex and seasonally shifting colours of the surrounding landscape. Consideration could be given to a broader range of tones that acknowledge these changes throughout the year—such as the more subdued greys and browns of winter, and the richer, varied greens of summer. This could support a more responsive and contextually appropriate integration.

By taking seasonal changes into account and referencing a broader spectrum of natural hues, the building's colour treatment could be developed in a way that enables it to sit more comfortably within its setting throughout the year. This kind of responsive approach could also help shape how the power station is perceived—supporting wider environmental values and underlining a design intent that considers both function and context.

The purpose of this study is to inform future decision-making by highlighting areas where visual integration might be improved.

A review of the building and stack colours during the detailed design stage could offer an opportunity to reduce the structures' visual dominance and enhance their relationship with the surrounding landscape.

Selected colours based on the most frequent in appearance over the four images analysed

C50 M38 Y20 K0	C34 M23 Y11 K0	C17 M9 Y2 K0	C10 M7 Y7 K0	C10 M7 Y11 K0	C20 M16 Y25 K0	C24 M14 Y38 K0	C44 M35 Y66 K7	C31 M30 Y47 K0	C51 M47 Y55 K16	C61 M49 Y73 K35	C54 M63 Y70 K53	C42 M59 Y57 K19

Colour matched to British Standard (BS) 361C, 4800 and Extended 4800 Colours

20-C-37 Larkspur Blue / Viking	20 D 41 ** Powder blue	20-C-33 Porcelain blue / Pompadour	22-B-17 Pale lavender / Haze / Dove	00-A-01 Ash grey / Oyster grey / Portland	BS381 627 Light aircraft grey	BS381 210 Sky	10-B-21 Lizard grey	BS381 389 Camouflage beige	08B-25 Beaver brown / Beaver	BS381 224 Deep bronze green	06 C 40 **Brown	BS381 435 *Camouflage red

Notes :

BRITISH STANDARD (BS) 381C Colours -use in the refurbishment of buildings – especially at the Local Authority level or for major works, such as office blocks, airports, schools and hospitals.

BRITISH STANDARD (BS) 4800 Colours - use specified colours of paint for building and construction works – and the extended range is mostly brighter to reflect the latest trends for public buildings and spaces.