

Historic Color Palette Research:

Burien

CHAPTER 19.49 OLD BURIEN DESIGN STANDARDS REVISED 2/25

19.49.100 Building Details and Materials

- J. A storefront's palette should be no more than three colors; one base color, one trim color, and one accent color. Encourage trim and accent colors that contrast with the base color. Specifically, darker base colors with white trim work particularly well (see Figure 24). However, lighter base colors can effectively be combined with dark trim colors (see Figure 25).



Figure 24. The use of dark base colors with white trim is encouraged on storefronts.



Figure 25. Lighter base colors with dark trim can also be attractive.

- K. Respect existing architecture and materials such as tile and brick. These materials may not be appropriate for paint application and should be treated as the background base color theme.

Carnation

CHAPTER 15.96 DESIGN STANDARDS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

15.96.440 Exterior building materials and color.

- I. All buildings: Muted and dark saturated colors, earth tone, neutral colors, or grays shall be utilized for the primary background of buildings. See Figure 15.96.440.B for details.
- J. All buildings: Bright building colors shall be limited to trim and accents, generally no more than 10 percent of the façade. Awnings may not use the bright colors. See Figure 15.96.440.B for details.
- K. All buildings: Contrasting colors should be utilized for trim. For example, where a dark background color is used for the shell of the building, white trim works particularly well. Dark trim colors can be effective where light colors are used for the basic building shell. Consideration should be given to contrasting the colors of new or remodeled buildings with the colors of the existing buildings in its vicinity.



Gig Harbor

CHAPTER 17.99 ARTICLE IV. ARCHITECTURE

17.99.570 Colors – Historic district.

The following color regulations apply to all structures in the historic districts. The planning staff and/or the design review board can provide guidance on selecting colors that will conform to the following criteria:

- A. Keep field colors subdued. Field or base colors (the main color of exterior walls) are limited to the more subtle earthtone colors. White, soft sands, grays, light pastels and deep, rich clay colors are appropriate field colors.
- B. Avoid bold or bright trim colors. Trim colors (fascia, cornice, window and door trim, kick panels, etc.) may contrast to complement the field color but shall not be bright or bold. A lighter or darker shade of the field color is always an appropriate trim color, as is white. When using a contrasting trim color, bright or primary colors are prohibited.
- C. Limit bright colors to finer architectural details. Accent colors can generally be brighter than field or trim colors. Accent colors should be used with restraint. Appropriate areas for accent colors are those details that might otherwise go unnoticed such as moldings or molding indentations, medallions, and shadow lines of windows and door frames. Doors are also an appropriate location for accent colors.
- D. Avoid painting factory colors of stone and brick. Stone and brick provide naturally durable colors and finishes that would be lost or damaged if painted. Painting or staining of stone and brick is prohibited.

Kirkland

DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR PEDESTRIAN-ORIENTED BUSINESS DISTRICTS

Color

Issue

Color bolsters a sense of place and community identity (e.g., white New England villages, adobe-colored New Mexico towns, limestone Cotswold villages). Kirkland should consider emphasizing the existing color scheme and developing a unified design identity.

Discussion

A variety of colors should be used in Kirkland. By no means should design be limited by overly-restrictive guidelines dictating color use. Based on Kirkland's existing color scheme, the following general guidelines can prevent garish, incongruous colors from being inappropriately applied or juxtaposed to more subdued earth tones and colors.

- Where appropriate, use the natural colors of materials such as brick, stone, tile, and stained wood (painted wood is acceptable).
- Use only high-quality coatings for concrete.
- Emphasize earth tones or subdued colors such as barn red and blue-gray for building walls and large surfaces.
- Reserve bright colors for trim or accents.
- Emphasize dark, saturated colors for awnings, and avoid garish and light colors that show dirt.
- Avoid highly-tinted or mirrored glass (except stained-glass windows).
- Consider the color of neighboring buildings when selecting colors for new buildings.

Guideline

Color schemes should adhere to the guidelines enumerated above. The use of a range of colors compatible within a coordinated color scheme should be encouraged.


Orting

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN REVIEW GUIDELINES

- Use colors that are harmonious with adjacent buildings and characteristics of colors used in the early 1900s.
- Reproduction of colors on this page is approximate. Refer to approved City of Orting color palette.


Building Design

Use colors that are harmonious with adjacent buildings and characteristics of colors used in the early 1900s.



Sherwin Williams, Exterior Color Preservation Palette

Reproduction of colors on this page is approximate. Refer to approved City of Orting color palette.



Kelly-Moore, Historical Color



Walla Walla

CHAPTER 20.178 DESIGN STANDARDS FOR DOWNTOWN WALLA WALLA

20.178.040 Building material and colors.

Primary facade materials shall be stone, terra cotta, or brick consistent with materials historically used in the downtown area. Wood and glass doors are allowed and wood trim is permitted in moderation. Wood is also allowed in Victorian facade treatments. Molded concrete trim consistent with historic use is also allowed. Metal siding, corrugated fiberglass, aluminum siding, mirror or metallized reflective glass, plywood, pressboard, chip board siding, exterior insulated finish system (EIFS), vinyl, cinder block, and split-faced block, and all types of plastics and imitation materials are prohibited. Finishes that reflect light and glare are prohibited. A wide variety of colors is apparent throughout downtown, but traditional light or muted colors with a pastel or earth-tone hue are generally acceptable. All finished natural wood tones are permitted. Bright, heavily saturated and/or reflective shades of red, blue, green, orange, yellow, or black are considered out of character for the downtown area and are prohibited as full facade treatments, except that bright or heavily saturated shades of red, blue, green, orange, or yellow may be used as trim colors. Fluorescent or day-glow colors of any shade are prohibited.