

APPENDIX A: ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GALLERY

SECTION A: OVERVIEW

Architectural Design standards are intended to protect and preserve the quality and character of a built environment. More specifically, this section is intended to highlight and direct the look and feel of Downtown Henderson by:

- A. Encouraging high-quality development as a strategy for investing in the City's future;
- B. Emphasizing Downtown's unique community character;
- C. Maintain and enhance the quality of life for the City's citizens;
- D. Shape the City's appearance, aesthetic quality, and spatial form;
- E. Reinforce the civic pride of citizens through appropriate development;
- F. Protect and enhance property values;
- G. Minimize negative impacts on the natural environment and support sustainable development patterns;
- H. Provide property owners, developers, architects, builders, business owners, and others with a clear and equitable set of parameters for developing land;
- I. Encourage a pedestrian- and bicyclist-friendly environment; and
- J. Ensure greater public safety, convenience, and accessibility through the physical design and location of land-use activities.

In respecting to the community's heritage, Henderson desires to continue its homage to its past by keeping the architectural forms, designs and details of the early 1900's. In expanding upon its first generation of downtown redevelopment enforcing the Moderne theme, the community now desires to broaden its design palate to include a greater architectural variety from the early 1900's and Mid-Century architectural expressions; which may also be expressed in a more contemporary manner. This architectural design gallery may include the following architectural styles:

1. AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN

The Arts and Crafts style may incorporate locally handcrafted wood, glass, and metal work creating objects that are both simple and elegant. In architecture, the American Craftsman style incorporates a visible sturdy structure, of clean lines and natural materials. Craftsman style is heavily influenced by American antecedents such as Shaker furniture, the Mission Revival Style, and the Anglo-Japanese style. The American Craftsman style led to the later design concepts of the 1930s Art Deco movement. This style is primarily found within residential developments.



2. PRAIRIE STYLE

Taking and building from the Craftsman style, Prairie School architecture was a late 19th- and early 20th-century architectural style, most common to the Midwestern United States. The style is usually marked by horizontal lines, flat or hipped roofs with broad overhanging eaves, windows grouped in horizontal bands, integration with the landscape, solid construction, craftsmanship, and discipline in the use of ornament. Horizontal lines were thought to evoke and relate to the native prairie landscape.



3. MODERNISM

Modern architecture is generally characterized by undecorated rectilinear forms and the use of glass, steel, and reinforced concrete. In a broader sense, early modern architecture began at the turn of the 20th century with efforts to reconcile the principles underlying architectural design with rapid technological advancement and the modernization of society.



4. MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

Mediterranean Revival is a design style which draws from Spanish Renaissance, Spanish Colonial, Beaux-Arts, Italian Renaissance, and Venetian Gothic architecture. Peaking in popularity during the 1920s and 1930s, the movement drew heavily on the style of palaces and seaside villas. Structures are typically based on a rectangular floor plan, and feature massive, symmetrical primary façades. Ornamentation may be simple or dramatic. The style was most commonly applied to hotels, apartment buildings, commercial structures, and residences.



5. ART DECO

Art Deco is an influential visual arts design style which first appeared in France, flourishing internationally in the 1930s and 1940s. It is an eclectic style that combines traditional craft motifs with Machine Age imagery and materials. The style is often characterized by rich colors, bold geometric shapes, and lavish ornamentation. Art Deco may represent luxury, glamour, exuberance, and faith in social and technological progress.



6. STREAMLINED MODERN

Streamline Moderne, or Art Moderne, was a late type of the Art Deco architecture and design that emerged in the 1930s. Its architectural style emphasized curving forms, long horizontal lines, and sometimes nautical elements. Streamlined Modern is a stripped down version of Art Deco. A structure is stripped of its ornament in favor of the aerodynamic pure-line concept of motion and speed developed from scientific thinking. Cylindrical forms and long horizontal windowing also may be influenced by constructivism.



7. USONIAN

The Usonian structure is typically small, single-story dwellings without a garage or much storage. Often L-shaped to fit around a garden terrace on unusual and inexpensive sites. Constructed with native materials, flat roofs and large cantilevered overhangs for passive solar heating and natural cooling, natural lighting with clerestory windows, and radiant-floor heating. A strong visual connection between the interior and exterior spaces is an important characteristic of all Usonian homes.



8. AMERICAN CRAFTSMAN

Architectural Elements:

- Low-pitched roof lines, gabled or hipped roof
- Deeply overhanging eaves,
- Exposed rafters or decorative brackets under eaves
- Front porch beneath extension of main roof
- Tapered, square columns supporting roof
- 4-over-1 or 6-over-1 double-hung windows
- Hand-crafted stone or woodwork
- Mixed materials throughout structure

Gallery:





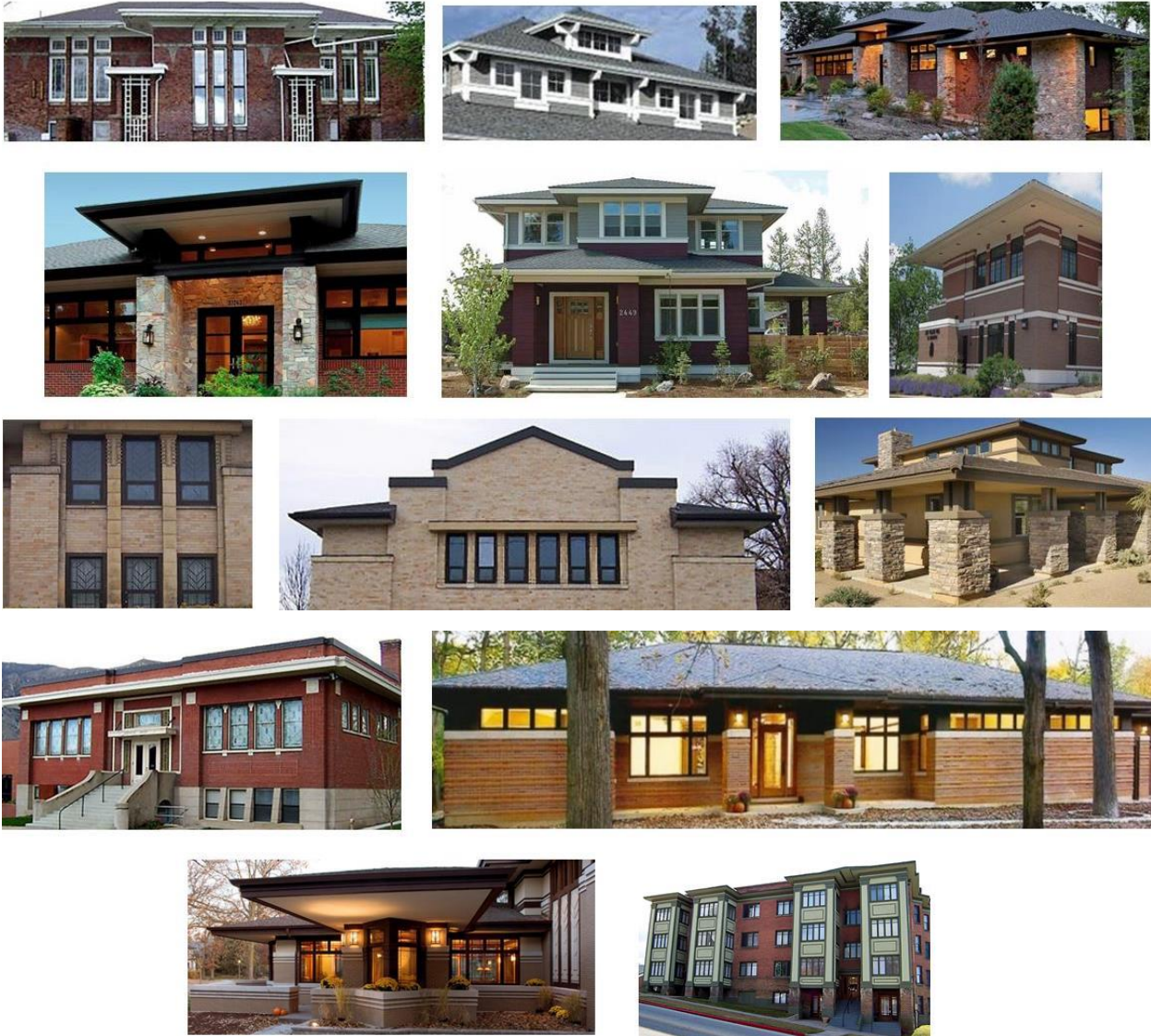
9. PRAIRIE STYLE

Architectural Elements:

- Horizontal lines
- Flat Hipped roofs
- Overhanging eaves
- Windows grouped in horizontal bands
- Integration with the landscape
- Solid construction
- Craftsmanship
- Discipline in the use of ornament

Gallery:





10. MODERNISM

Architectural Elements:

- Lack of ornament
- Emphasis of rectangular forms and horizontal and vertical lines:
- Low, horizontal massing, flat roofs, emphasis on horizontal planes and broad roof overhangs:
- Use of modern materials and systems
- Use of traditional materials in new ways
- Emphasis on honesty of materials
- Relationship between interior spaces and sites:
- Emphasis on open, flowing interior spaces
- Generous use of glass and natural light
- Use of sun and shading to enhance human comfort

Gallery:



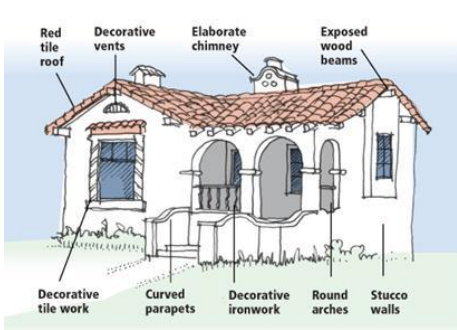


11. MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

Architectural Elements:

- Rectangular floor plans
- Symmetrical primary façades
- Smooth finish stuccoed walls
- Red tile roofs which are Low-pitched hipped roofs; occasionally flat
- Windows in the shape of arches or circles, first-story windows are often tall or full-height
- One or two stories,
- Wood or wrought iron balconies with window grilles
- Articulated door surrounds are characteristic
- Ornamentation may be simple or dramatic
- Classical columns or pilasters
- Low, cast stone balustrades
- Recessed entry porches or elaborate porticos are common
- Decorative brackets under eaves

Gallery:





12. ART DECO

Architectural Elements:

- Smooth wall surface
- Sharp edged linear appearance
- Stylized decorative elements using geometrical forms, zigzags, chevrons
- Low relief decorative panels
- Stepped or set back front façade
- Strips of windows with decorative spandrels
- Reeding and fluting around doors and windows

Gallery:

