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APPENDIX D  
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

## A STYLE DESCRIBED

This style of architecture displays a classical appearance, but with materials, decorative flourishes and characteristics adapted for a tropical climate. Often considered an eclectic style, it originated in the British-settled isles of the Caribbean and was influenced by Portuguese, Dutch, French, and Spanish colonizations.

West Indies style homes tend to be symmetrical and balanced. Even when brightly painted and embellished, there's a sense of proportion and that every element works together.



Figure 32 29 Lagarza Court , Alys Beach, FL. Architect: Mike Piazza Image:BHH Affiliates LLC

A STYLE DEFINED

1 ROOFS	2 FINISHES & FEATURES	3 DOORS & WINDOWS	4 PORCHES & STOOPS	5 OVERHANGS	6 FOUNDATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roof is high-pitched to shed tropical rains</li> <li>Roofing materials consist of standing seam or “V” crimp metal, wood or asphalt shingles, or slate.</li> <li>Roof overhangs are quite deep with narrow eaves and exposed rafter tails. Brackets are often used to support the overhang.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Indie plans are generally symmetrical.</li> <li>The exterior finish is predominantly smooth stucco. Colors tend to be subtle with an emphasis on natural materials and earth tones.</li> <li>Detailing and ornamentation is very simple and tectonic in its usage</li> <li>Floor plans feature outdoor living areas, covered porches and abundance of windows and sliding glass doors to connect to the outdoors.</li> <li>Exterior shutters are another staple West Indies feature. Bahama shutters are hinged at the top of the window and filter sunlight.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windows and doors are vertically proportioned. Openings for doors and windows are recessed, casting deep shadows and revealing the thickness and solidity of the structure.</li> <li>Doors surrounds are more prominent and sculptural in design.</li> <li>Window surrounds are minimal; when they exist, surrounds are made of stucco or stone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Columns, posts, railings, brackets, louvered openings, and shutters are all elements definitive of the style</li> <li>Second story balconies and two-story porches are distinguishing features of the West Indie style.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhangs are deep and help shade higher windows and walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slab on grade foundations are common.</li> </ul>



## APPROPRIATE WEST INDIES DOORS

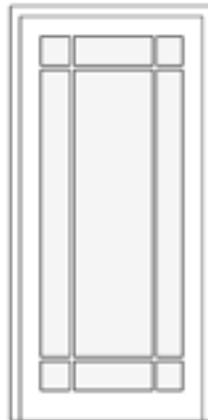
- Doors are of vertical proportions.
- “French Doors” are often a feature of the West Indies Style.
- Doors are mostly wood paneled or with fixed glass insets.
- Fixed glass insets and transoms are often used to enhance the vertical proportions, and invite natural light.
- Louvered wooden doors.



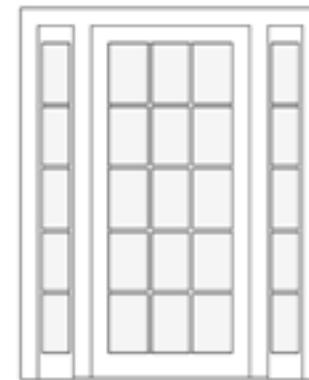
WOODEN PANEL DOOR



ARCHED WOODEN PANELED DOOR



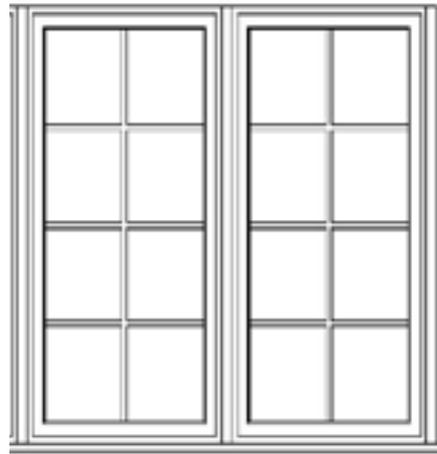
WOODEN DOOR WITH FIXED WINDOW PANES



“FRENCH” DOOR

APPROPRIATE WEST INDIES WINDOWS

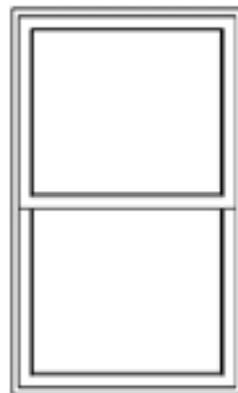
- Windows are of vertical and/or square proportions.
- Openings for doors and windows are deep and cast deep shadows as well as give the impression of thickness and solidity.
- Windows can have divided lights, single lights, and may borrow light configuration from the Florida Bungalow or Craftsman languages.
- Windows are most commonly double-hung or casement.
- Window and door surrounds, when they exist, are made of stucco, stone, or wood.
- Operable wooden shutters and also “Bahama Shutters” compose the elevation



VARIATION OF WOODEN CASEMENT



DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS WITH TRANSOM LIGHTS



ONE OVER ONE DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS



DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS WITH TRANSOM LIGHTS

## APPROPRIATE WEST INDIES ROOFS & EXTERIOR SURFACES

- West Indies buildings always feature a smooth stucco exterior finish.
- There is often lower level stucco, but upper level siding can also be applied.
- Roofs high-pitched with a slope of 35-50 degrees with clay or concrete tile, slate tile, standing seam metal, or wood shingles and shakes.
- Exposed rafter tails. Brackets are often used to support the overhang.



STUCCO TREATMENTS ARE TYPICALLY SMOOTH IN TEXTURE



EXPOSED RAFTER TAILS AND BRACKETS WITH DECORATIVE WOODEN RAILINGS AND CARVED WOOD DETAILS



SCULPTED CONCRETE PARAPET WALLS ARE A CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENT



CLAY TILE IS USED MOST FREQUENTLY FOR ROOFING MATERIAL

GALLERY OF EXAMPLES



Figure 33 Naples, Florida, Kukk Architecture & Design



Figure 35 Alys Beach, FL, William T. Baker Architect



Figure 34 Purdum Residence, Tampa, FL, Cooper Johnson Smith Peterson Architects & Town Planners



Figure 36 Fort Myers, FL, MHK Architecture & Planning

### A STYLE DESCRIBED

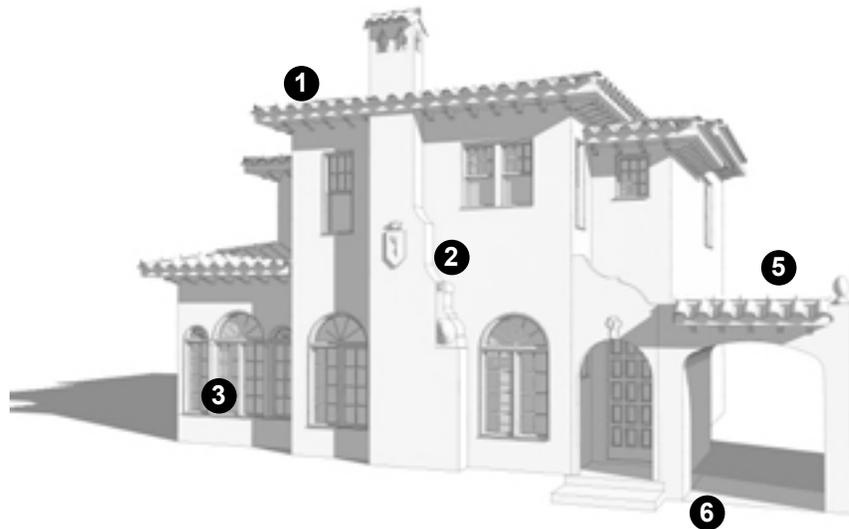
Mediterranean Revival is a design style introduced primarily in Florida and California at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The style references the architecture of the Mediterranean, especially that of the Beaux-Arts, the Venetian Gothic, and the Spanish and Italian Renaissance. The principal mass of a Mediterranean structure is typically rectangular in plan, with elements such as towers, loggias, porches, balconies, chimneys, and garden walls added for compositional effect. The language of classical architecture is referenced by the use of the Classical Orders (columns, profiles, and details) but Mediterranean Revival does not follow the stricter rules of symmetry and superimposition of the Classical style.



Figure 37 150 Worth Avenue, Palm Beach, FL

### A STYLE DEFINED

1 ROOFS	2 FINISHES & FEATURES	3 DOORS & WINDOWS	4 PORCHES & STOOPS	5 OVERHANGS	6 FOUNDATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roofs of the primary structure are hipped, gabled, or a combination of both. Roof slopes are shallow and are sloped between 3:12 and 6:12.</li> <li>• Roofing materials consist of barrel tile, Spanish “S” tile, or flat concrete tile.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exterior finishes are almost exclusively stucco. Buildings are colored with soft earth tones and contrasting colors frequently highlight recessed areas such as loggias and porches.</li> <li>• It is common to have multiple building volumes and varied interior and exterior spaces. Building massing is irregular, with a variety of shapes and heights.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windows and doors are of vertical and/or square proportions with the occasional round, oval or ornamental window used as a facade accent.</li> <li>• Windows have divided lights and are commonly double-hung, single-hung, or casement. Window and door surrounds are minimal and are made of stucco or stone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roof overhangs vary from deep to having no overhang at all. When deep overhangs exist, they are supported by sizable wooden brackets. Roofs without overhangs are finished with a molded cornice.</li> <li>• Defining characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival architecture include attached porches, balconies, courtyards, towers, loggias, and arched openings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A “bris-soleil” was introduced, it is a screen over a building that allows breezes to come through but shades the windows from the blistering Florida sun.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masonry built with either a stone, brick, or stucco finish.</li> </ul>



#### BALCONIES/TERRACES:

- Use of wrought iron for window and balcony grills, wrought iron sconces
- Both functional and ornamental balconies are common. Often flat roofs serve as terraces.

#### CHIMNEY:

- Masonry built with either a stone, brick, or stucco finish.
- Flues are commonly roofed or have decorative chimney caps.

## II. MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

### APPROPRIATE MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL DOORS

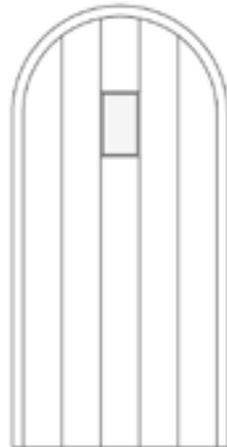
- Mediterranean Revival doors are mainly wooden and frequently have a rusticated treatment.
- They often have multiple fixed glass panes and can be arched.
- They are often plank doors and sometimes have small glass inserts.
- The doors can be large with applied wooden decorative motifs.



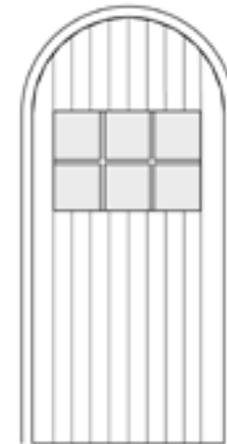
WOODEN PANEL DOOR



ARCHED WOODEN PANELED DOOR



ARCHED WOODEN DOOR WITH FIXED  
WINDOW PANES

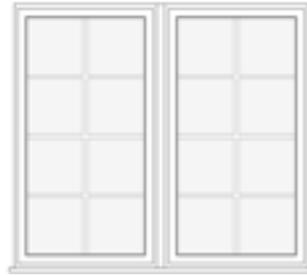


ARCHED WOODEN DOOR WITH FIXED  
WINDOW PANES

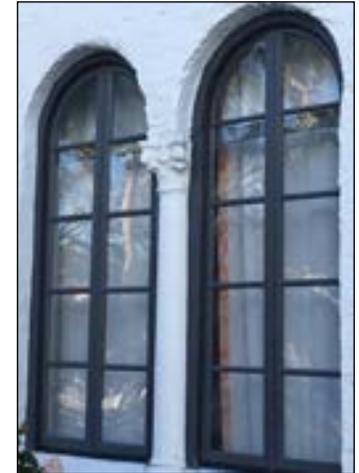
## II. MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

### APPROPRIATE MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL WINDOWS

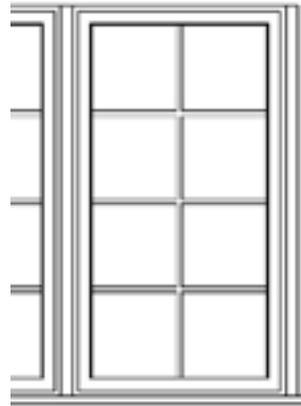
- Mediterranean Revival windows are primarily double-hung, single-hung, or casement type windows.
- Traditionally Mediterranean Revival windows are made of wood.
- Mediterranean Revival windows can be square or vertically proportioned and often might be arched or a decorative shape.
- These windows are inset deep into the exterior wall creating deep sill and shadow lines.
- These windows may or may not be operable (typically windows of an ornamental shape might be fixed).



MULTI-LIGHT WOODEN CASEMENT  
WINDOWS



ARCHED WOODEN CASEMENT WINDOWS



CASEMENT WINDOWS WITH VARIATION OF  
TRANSOM LIGHTS ABOVE



ONE OVER ONE, AS SINGLE HUNG OR  
DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS

## II. MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

### APPROPRIATE MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL ROOFS & EXTERIOR SURFACES

- Mediterranean Revival buildings almost always have a medium to heavily textured stucco exterior finish.
- There are often masonry or stucco treatments around windows and doors.
- Mediterranean Revival roofs are almost always clay barrel tile with occasional flat roof sections that might be accessible from an interior room.



STUCCO TREATMENTS ARE TYPICALLY  
MEDIUM TO ROUGH IN TEXTURE



DECORATIVE STUCCO DETAILS AROUND  
WINDOWS & DOORS



CLAY BARREL TILE IS ONE OF THE MOST  
CHARACTER DEFINING ELEMENTS



BARREL TILE IS USED ON THE MAIN ROOF,  
PORCHES, & BRACKETED OVERHANGS

## II. MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

### GALLERY OF EXAMPLES



Figure 38 *Via Mizner, Palm Beach, FL Architect: Addison Mizner.*



Figure 40 *Everglades Club, Palm Beach, FL Architect: Addison Mizner.*



Figure 39 *Old Police Station, Honolulu, Hi.*



Figure 41 *AM Trust Bank, Coral Gables, FL.*

#### A STYLE DESCRIBED

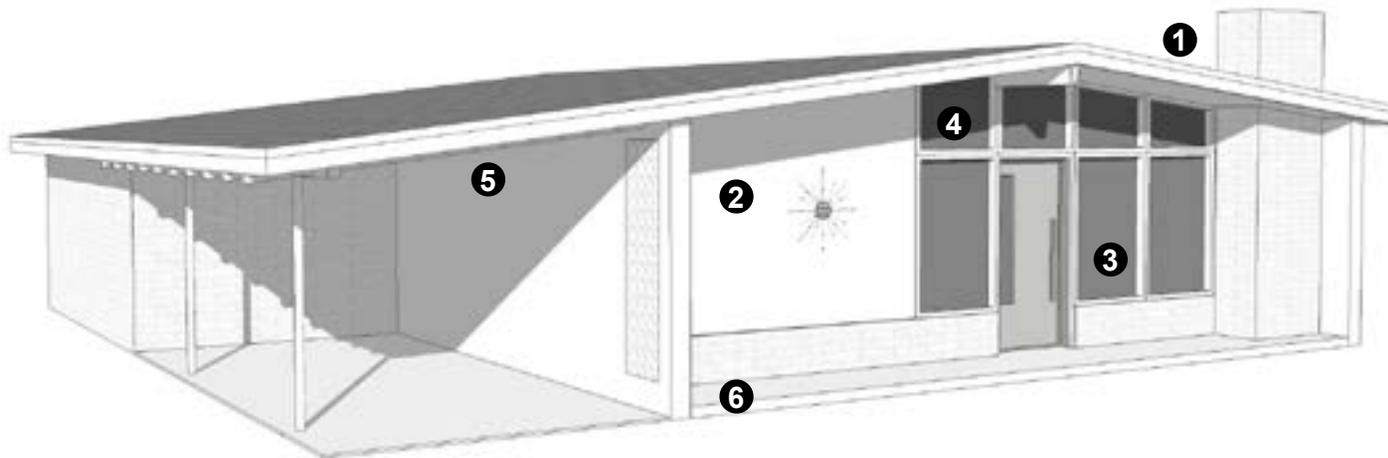
Mid-century Modern as a building style was popular on many levels: for major tourist resorts and hotels, multi-family condominiums, commercial structures, garden-style apartment buildings, and single-family homes. The overriding characteristic of mid-century buildings is that of experimentation; both with construction materials and applied architectural features. Designs very much reflected a move away from the stuffy and traditional, with elements such as angled rooflines and pylons, geometric shapes in railings, curved eaves, parabolic arches, and glass curtain walls all making reference to space-age technologies and the new advancements in transportation design. There was a heavy use of glass and poured concrete, and facades (a side of a building) typically featured more than one material, such as stucco, stone, brick, masonry sculptural elements, mosaic tiles and metal. The intent was to utilize the various materials and projecting elements in order to break up what would have otherwise been a largely uniform (and boring) building façade.



Figure 42 Haydon Burns Library, Jacksonville, FL, Architect: Taylor Hardiwick

## A STYLE DEFINED

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roof lines became very asymmetrical, with one slope of a gable roof being longer than another, or imitating the wings of an airplane (sometimes called a butterfly or “v” roof).</li> <li>• Otherwise, most roofs for mid-century buildings were flat or shed roofs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decorative elements typical in a mid-century building include planter and landscape walls, usually of brick facing, rounded eaves, large pylons or prosceniums at the entrances, and the use of lally columns (or beanpoles) instead of traditional columns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windows were typically metal casement, awning, or jalousie. Architects found new ways to wrap the windows around corners, to emphasize the fact that corner supports were no longer needed with the new building technology.</li> <li>• A new feature called window boxes were introduced - a projected concrete element around one or several windows in a row (ribbon windows) that served to create more visual interest on the building.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A key feature of the mid-century garden-style apartment building was the drastic change to a central courtyard or pool area, with all the apartment front doors opening up onto that courtyard, connected by open air corridors or catwalks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A “bris-soleil” was introduced, it is a screen over a building that allows breezes to come through but shades the windows from the blistering Florida sun.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid Century homes had block, stone, brick and concrete foundations.</li> </ul>



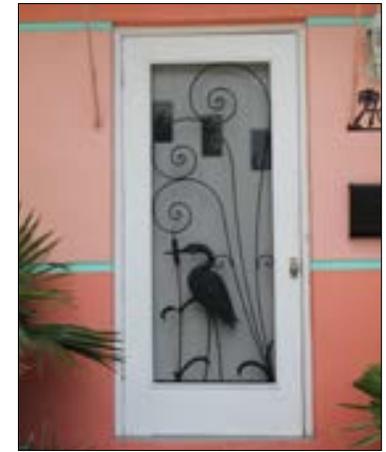
### III. MID-CENTURY MODERN

#### APPROPRIATE MID-CENTURY MODERN DOORS

- Typical Mid-Century Modern doors include wood multi-paneled, full light jalousie, French door with five lights, flush door with applied trim, flush door with lights in an asymmetrical pattern, and decorative screen doors.
- Often front doors may be surrounded by geometrically interesting fixed plate glass windows.



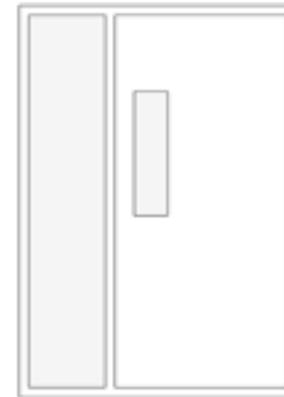
THREE PANEL WOOD DOOR



THREE-LIGHT DOOR WITH DECORATIVE SCREEN DOOR



FIVE HORIZONTAL LIGHT DOOR



FLUSH DOOR WITH ASYMMETRICAL LIGHT AND SIDELIGHTS

### III. MID-CENTURY MODERN

#### APPROPRIATE MID-CENTURY MODERN WINDOWS

- Mid-Century Modern windows are typically steel casement, fixed-pane, aluminum awning and periodically jalousie type windows.
- Mid-Century windows are almost always metal with square or horizontal lights (panes).
- The Mid-Century Modern windows can be vertical, square, or horizontal in their proportion. Window openings and details often emphasize the horizontality of this style.
- Mid-Century Modern structures can also include clerestory windows.



AWNING WINDOWS



GEOMETRIC FIXED-PANE GLASS



FIXED-PANE GLASS WITH SINGLE PANE CASEMENT



GROUPED FIXED-PANE WINDOWS WRAPPING A CORNER WITH A PIPE COLUMN

### III. MID-CENTURY MODERN

#### APPROPRIATE MID-CENTURY MODERN ROOFS & EXTERIOR SURFACES

- Mid-Century Modern roofs are typically very long, low-pitched gable roofs or asymmetrical and clerestory-type roofs. They may also be flat or a butterfly type roof that has inverted slopes.
- Mid-Century Modern roofs are usually finished with shingles or concrete tiles, rolled roofing, pitch and gravel, or other flat roof materials.



USE OF MULTIPLE MATERIALS INCLUDING STUCCO, BRICK, GLASS, & METALLIC PANELS

ASYMMETRICAL SHED ROOF AND STAIRWELL WITH TUBE RAILINGS & A BREEZE BLOCK WALL



GEOMETRIC FIXED-PANE GLASS SURROUND A PANELED FRONT DOOR WITH A SINGLE SIDE LIGHT & CARPORT



CLERESTORY WINDOW

#### GALLERY OF EXAMPLES



Figure 43 Seacoast Bank, Stuart, FL



Figure 45 Cocoon House, Sarasota, FL, Paul Rudolph



Figure 44 Sarasota High School, Sarasota, FL, Paul Rudolph



Figure 46 Coral Gables, FL, photographed by Phillip Pessar

## A STYLE DESCRIBED

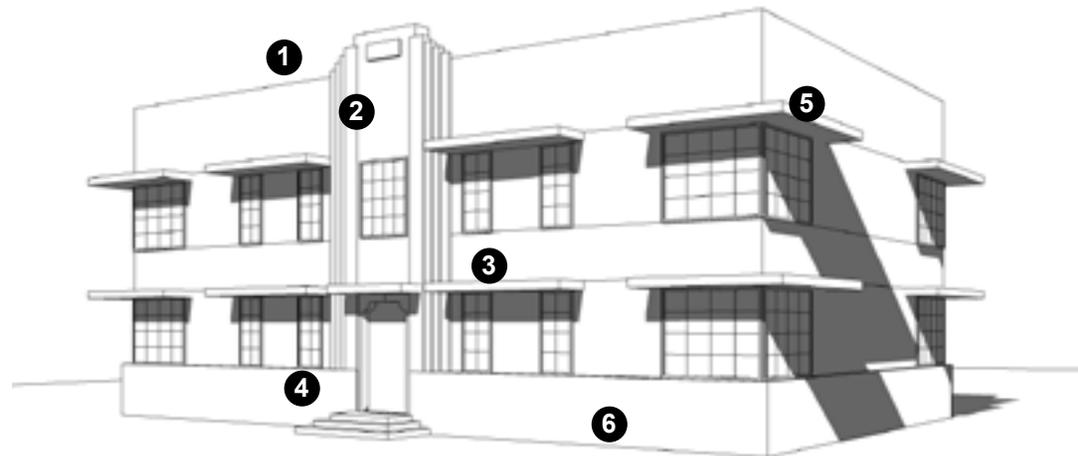
Art Deco is an influential modern design style that first appeared in France post WWI. It is an eclectic style, borrowing traditional craft details and incorporating influences from the streamlined machine age. The popularity of the Art Deco waned post WWII, although it is often referenced in modern architectural design. While stone typically was used in northern examples of the Art Deco, masonry and stucco with vivid color highlights are common in Florida.



Figure 47 *The Colony Hotel, Miami Beach, FL, Henry Hohouser*

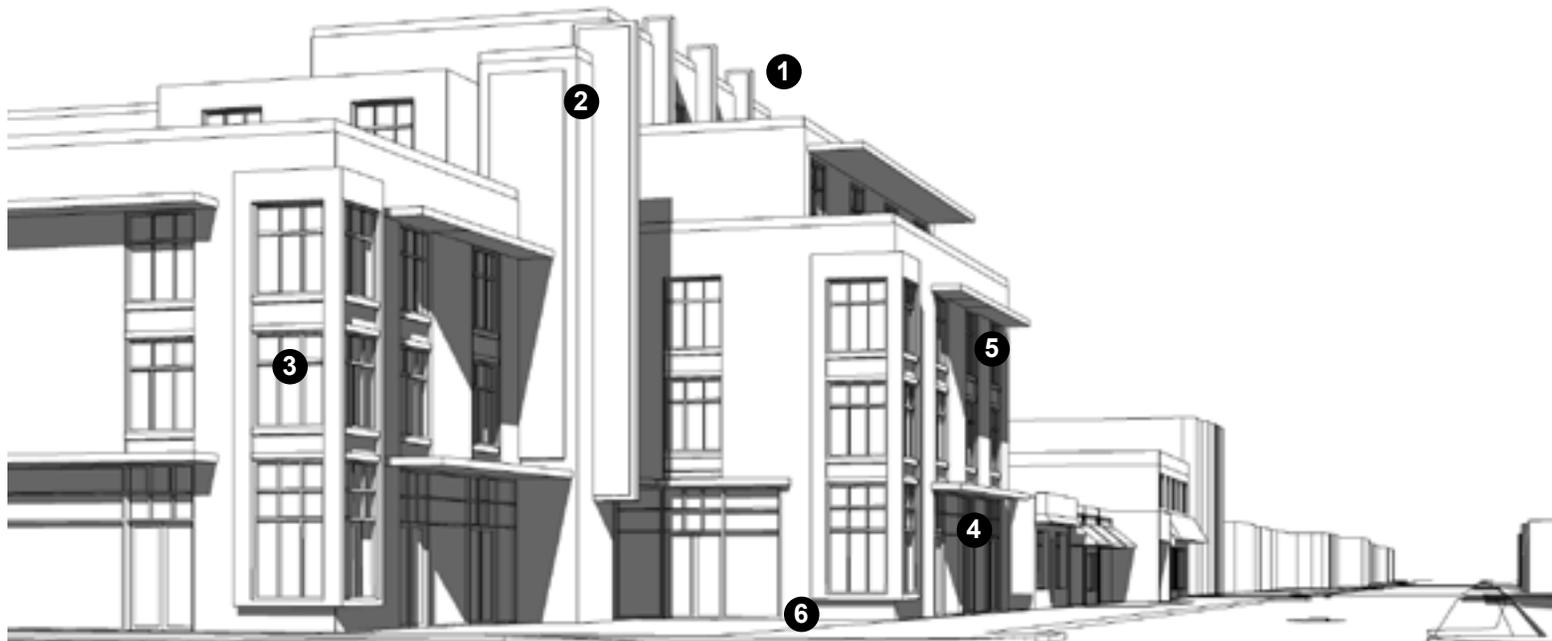
A STYLE DEFINED

1 ROOFS	2 FINISHES & FEATURES	3 DOORS & WINDOWS	4 PORCHES & STOOPS	5 OVERHANGS	6 FOUNDATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roofs of the primary structure are flat with concealing parapets.</li> <li>• Parapets are embellished with ornamentation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abstract figures and geometries often adorn the exterior of an Art Deco building. In Florida, the flora and fauna native to the region are often represented in panels between windows, or in the signage, parapet, and base of the building.</li> <li>• Corners are often rounded and horizontal lines are expressed. Individual elements such as towers and signage are vertically oriented.</li> <li>• Exterior finishes in the Florida Art Deco style are almost exclusively stucco and colored with light, neutral, or pastel colors. Ornamentation is often highlighted to provide a contrast to building mass.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Openings for doors and windows are recessed, casting deep shadows revealing the thickness and solidity of the structure.</li> <li>• Windows are commonly located at corners, emphasizing the horizontal composition of the building facade and expressing modern building structural advancement.</li> <li>• Garage doors were wood recessed panel, vertical plank, or horizontal flush or ribbed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly masonry with stucco finishes, metal is occasionally used.</li> <li>• Ground or upper floor terraces are typical and use masonry walls or horizontal tube railings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deep “eyebrow” overhangs placed over the windows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Art Deco house sits on a masonry base.</li> </ul>



## COMMERCIAL USE

- In Florida, Art Deco was most often used on apartment buildings, hotels, and commercial buildings, but the use of this style on residential homes was far less frequent. Local architects would put their own spin on the style and would often pay tribute to the local tropical setting: designs featured pelicans, palm trees, flamingos and ocean motifs.
- Art Deco buildings have smooth walls, usually finished in stucco, and typically have flat roofs, sometimes surrounded by a parapet. There is a dizzying array of motifs (or patterns) used to decorate the facades. Zig zags, sunbursts, chevrons, botanical designs, and all kinds of geometric patterns were typically found around doorways, on the surfaces of projecting pylons and towers, pediments, and at the top of the buildings or on the parapet.

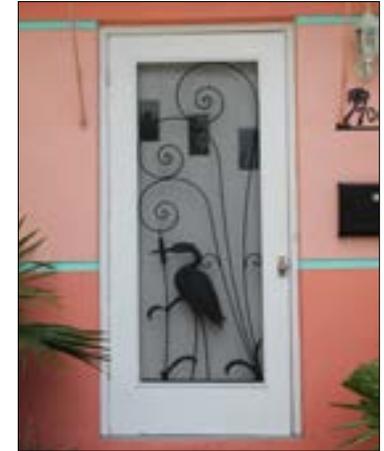
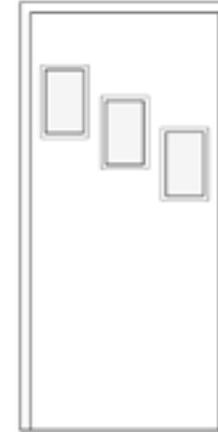


## APPROPRIATE ART DECO DOORS

- Art Deco doors are typically flush or plank wooden doors with porthole windows.
- Art Deco doors are often French with 5 horizontal windows.
- These doors may also be flush with applied trim and often include decorative screen doors.



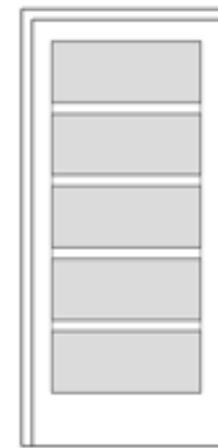
VARIATION ON THE PANEL DOOR WITH FIXED WINDOWS



THREE-LIGHT DOOR WITH DECORATIVE SCREEN DOOR



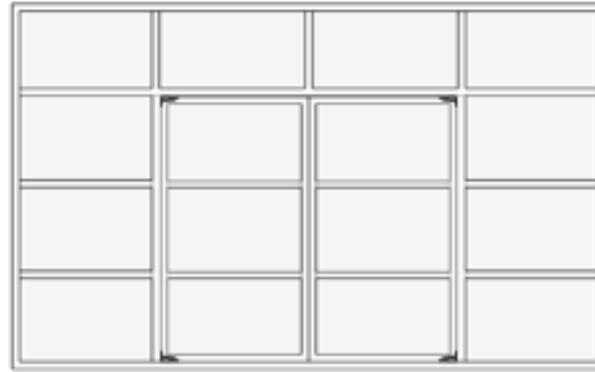
WOOD PLANK DOOR WITH PORTHOLE WINDOW



FRENCH DOOR WITH FIVE HORIZONTAL LIGHTS

## APPROPRIATE ART DECO WINDOWS

- Art Deco windows are typically casement, fixed, and awning type windows. Jalousie type windows were occasionally used. Glass block and round porthole windows were also frequently used as accent windows.
- Art Deco windows are almost always metal with square or horizontal lights (panes).
- The windows can be vertical, square, or horizontal in their proportion.
- Art Deco buildings do not typically have applied operable shutters so storm protection is not a permanent fixture.
- A unique and prominent feature is corner windows which are typically formed with casement or awning window types.
- Often eyebrow overhangs were provided over the windows.



FIXED AND CASEMENT WINDOWS



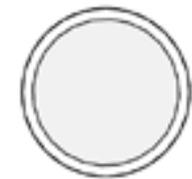
AWNING WINDOWS



GROUPED CASEMENT WINDOWS WRAPPING A CORNER WITH A PIPE COLUMN AT THE EDGE



ROUNDED HORIZONTAL PANE, FIXED GLASS.



PORCHOLE WINDOW

## APPROPRIATE ART DECO ROOFS & EXTERIOR SURFACES

- Art Deco structures are almost exclusively smooth stucco with vertical banding and stucco fluting details.
- There are often cantilevered masonry “eyebrows” that protrude over windows and doors.
- Art Deco typically emphasizes verticality while Streamline Moderne places emphasis on the building’s horizontality.
- A Unique feature in Art Deco architecture are round porthole windows.
- Glass block flanking either side of the entry is a common element in Art Deco architecture.
- Flat roofs are typical.



LARGE PORTHOLE WINDOW & CANTILEVERED EYEBROWS OVER THE WINDOWS AND ENTRY



CANTILEVERED “EYEBROWS” OVER THE WINDOWS AND DOORS



PORTHOLE OPENINGS IN DECORATIVE WING WALLS



SMOOTH STUCCO WITH STUCCO BANDING AND FLUTING



GALLERY OF EXAMPLES



Figure 48 Office Building, Miami, FL



Figure 50 Albion Hotel, Miami Beach, FL



Figure 49 The Carlyle, Miami Beach, FL



Figure 51 The BreakWater, Miami Beach, FL

## A STYLE DESCRIBED

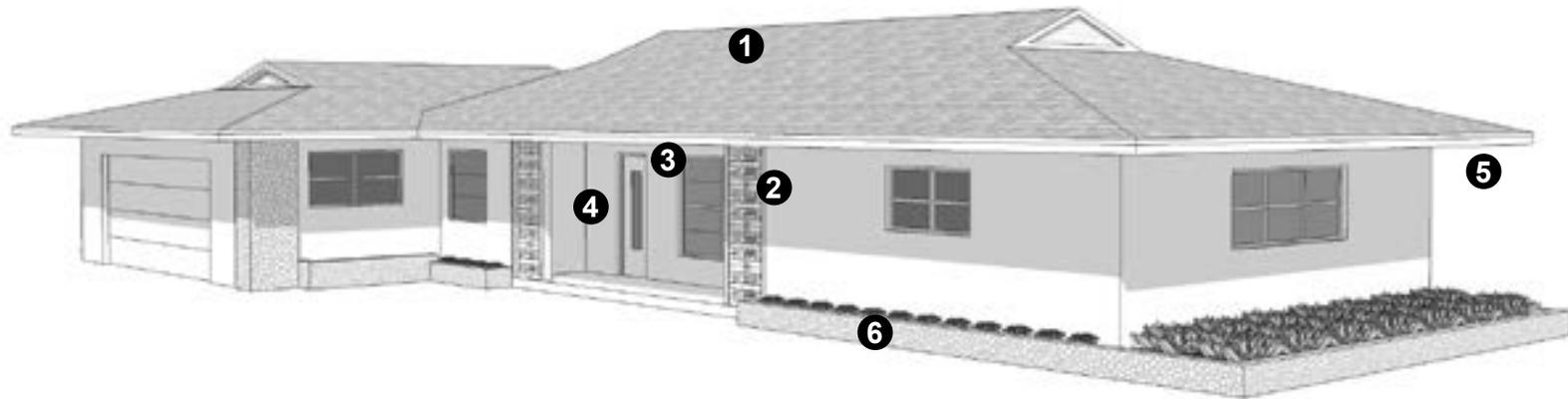
Since the ranch home's main emphasis was to connect indoor living with the outdoors, they are very shallow, sometimes only one room deep, but spread out horizontally. Many are L or U-shaped in plan, with a courtyard in the center. This is the first style to actively utilize the sliding glass door as a key component of the architecture. Ranch houses are generally one story, and most include an attached garage or carport. One end of the home, or sometimes both ends, protrudes out from the front of the house. The roof is low-pitched (meaning it is not steep) and features deep eaves. To convey its historic setting of being on an open plain or in the vast western wilderness, many of the materials used are rustic in nature and were left unpainted. Wall materials can vary from clapboard, stucco, or brick. Those ranch homes that were not completely made of brick sometimes had a brick veneer feature on the front of the house, or brick planters.



Figure 52 Lake Worth Beach, FL

## A STYLE DEFINED

1 ROOFS	2 FINISHES & FEATURES	3 DOORS & WINDOWS	4 PORCHES & STOOPS	5 OVERHANGS	6 FOUNDATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The roof is low-pitched (meaning it is not steep) and features deep eaves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan of a ranch house is rambling, long and linear, and lays out more horizontally.</li> <li>Plan is generally asymmetrical.</li> <li>Predominantly one-story.</li> <li>Minimal decoration.</li> <li>Often features a U-shaped or L-shaped house plan around an outdoor patio or courtyard.</li> <li>Contrasting brick veneer or other rustic materials on facade.</li> <li>Ranch houses often use more open plans to arrange interior rooms and space.</li> <li>Floor to ceiling heights are lower than other styles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doors are typically wood multi-panel, full light jalousie window, or flush with asymmetrical fixed lights.</li> <li>Windows are typically aluminum awning, jalousie, or fixed pane picture windows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May have geometric porch posts or wrought iron supports.</li> <li>Courtyards or internal patios are often featured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhangs are deep and help shade higher windows and walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slab on grade foundations are common.</li> </ul>



APPROPRIATE  
RANCH DOORS

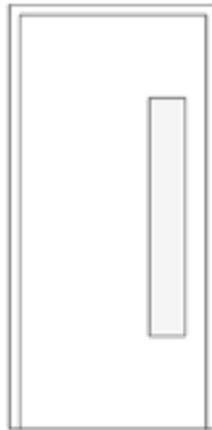
- Ranch doors are typically wood multi-panel, full light jalousie, and French door with five horizontal lights. It is also common for Ranch structures to have flush wooden doors with applied trim or with lights in an asymmetrical pattern.
- There are also examples where Ranch homes will have oversized and double doors at the entry.



THREE PANEL WOOD DOOR



THREE-LIGHT DOOR WITH DECORATIVE  
SCREEN DOOR



FLUSH WOOD DOOR WITH SINGLE  
ASYMMETRICAL LIGHT



FRENCH DOOR WITH FIVE HORIZONTAL  
LIGHTS

APPROPRIATE RANCH WINDOWS

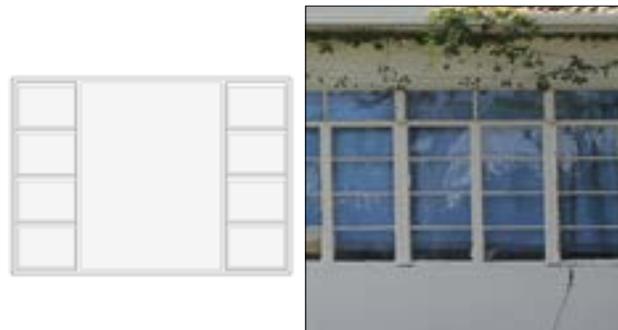
- Ranch windows are primarily aluminum awning, jalousie, steel casement, or fixed-pane picture window.
- While the actual window units in the Ranch style may be square or vertical in their proportion, typically the windows are grouped in a manner to accentuate the horizontal composition of the structure.
- Ranch windows may have minimal sill and header detailing, typically masonry or brick.
- Ranch windows may have shutters but typically they are not sized to the window openings and are mostly decorative features.



ALUMINUM AWNING WINDOW



JALOUSIE WINDOW



FIXED-PANE & STEEL CASEMENT WINDOWS



FIXED-PANE PICTURE WINDOW

APPROPRIATE  
RANCH ROOFS &  
EXTERIOR SURFACES

- Ranch roofs are often long, low-sloping gable type, flat, or asymmetrical sloping shed.
- Ranch roofs are typically flat white concrete tiles, asphalt shingle, or pitch and gravel type treatments.
- The base building of the Ranch style is typically finished in smooth stucco however many accent materials are common.
- A variety of materials are typically used as architectural accents including brick, board and batten, slumped brick, and bas-relief panels.



SMOOTH STUCCO WITH BRICK ACCENTS



FLAT WHITE CONCRETE TILES



THIS RANCH HOME HAS ASPHALT SHINGLES & A DEEP PORTE-COCHERE



SMOOTH STUCCO WITH A CONTINUOUS BRICK BASE

GALLERY OF EXAMPLES

