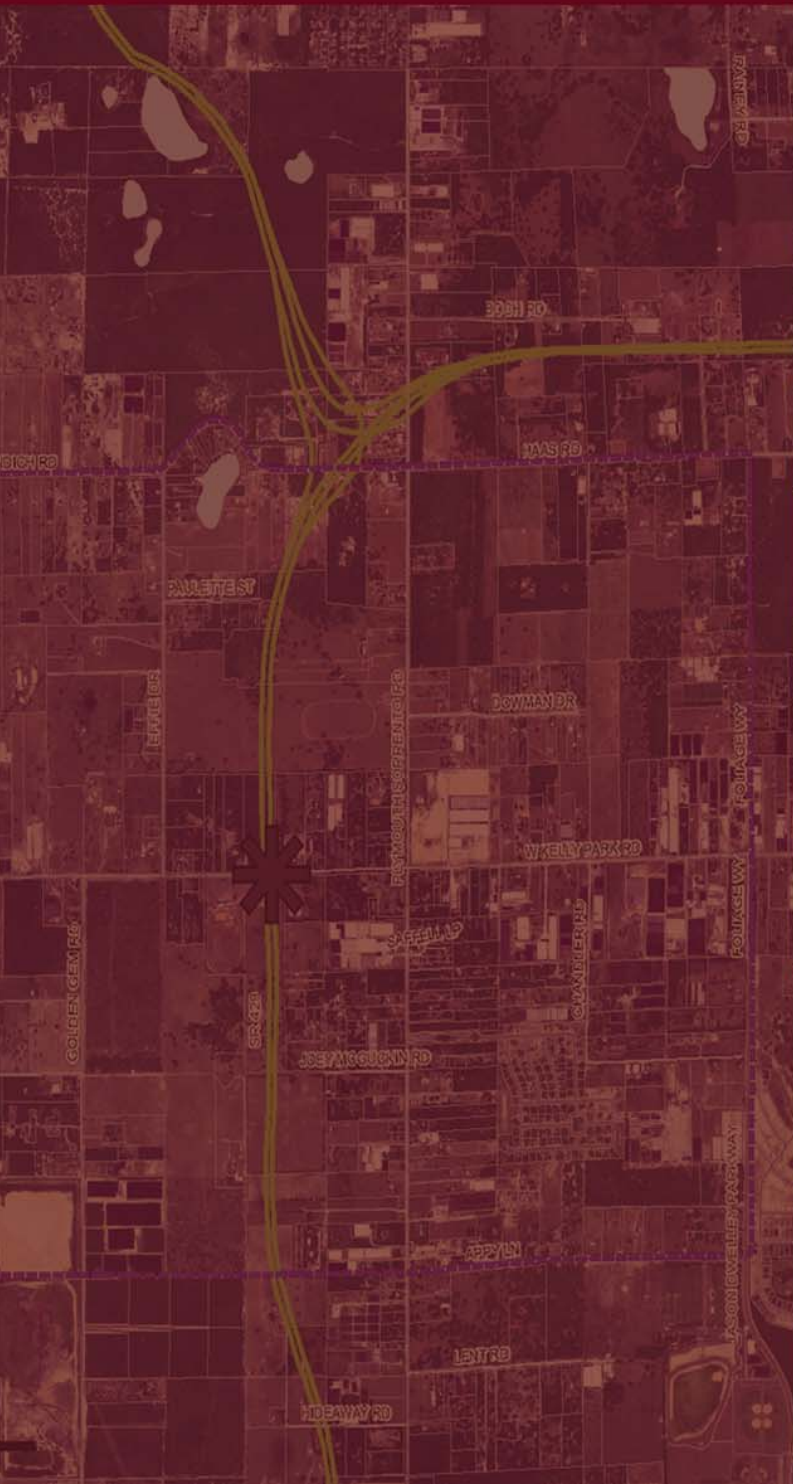


CITY OF APOPKA

Wekiva Parkway Interchange Area Form-Based Code Specifications Manual



DRAFT: July 2011

Prepared By:



LITTLEJOHN ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES

1770 FENNELL STREET STE 200, MAITLAND, FLORIDA 32751

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table of Contents

I.	AREA SPECIFICATIONS.....	2
A.	Sample Architectural Styles	2
B.	Streetscape Furniture Vendors.....	4

DRAFT

I. AREA SPECIFICATIONS

A. Sample Architectural Styles

1. Frame Vernacular

Frame vernacular architecture refers to a regional or “folk” architecture, built with local materials and local labor, without formal plans, and for the most economical price at the time. Vernacular, while considered a style, is defined by its not belonging to any particular formal architectural style.



2. Craftsman/Bungalow

The Craftsman Style was the popular style for smaller houses built throughout the country between 1905 and the 1920s. The style originated in California, but quickly spread throughout the country via pattern books and popular magazines. The style fell out of use after the mid-1920s, and few were built in the 1930s.



Craftsman

3. Mission

Although not as common as the classical styles, scattered examples were built throughout the country in the early 20th century. The Mission style was normally associated with a wide variety of buildings including churches, train stations, government buildings, and some private residences.



Mission



4. Mediterranean

This style was common in California, Florida, and Texas in the 1920s. Using the Mission style as a base, this style emphasizes the richness of Spanish precedents. Although this style has also been referred to as Spanish Colonial Revival and Spanish Eclectic, the Department of State’s Division of Historical Resources prefers the term Mediterranean Revival. The characteristic features of the style include a low-pitched, red-tiled roof, usually with little or no overhang, arches, stucco, and asymmetrical façades.

Mediterranean



5. Italianate Revival

This style, not typical of Florida but made popular in the 21st century for commercial development, is based on the Italianate style popular in the 1800s. Typical features include square or rectangular floor plans, low pitched or flat roofs, towers or cupolas, formal window crowns, paired or grouped sashed windows, double doors, and cornice moldings. They are always of masonry (typically ashlar or stucco) and typically have horizontal belt courses and corner quoins.

Italianate Revival



6. Neo-Classical



This style, popular again in the 21st century for commercial development, is based on the Greek and Roman architectural orders. It is distinguished by symmetrically arranged buildings finished with a smooth or polished stone surface. Pediment porticos may highlight the façade, sometimes flanked by columns. Parapets are common.


Neo-Classical



B. Streetscape Furniture Vendors

Furnishing	Vendor: Model	Illustration	Website
<p>Waste Receptacles</p>	<p>Victor Stanley: SD-42 36 gallons Black</p>		<p>www.victorstanley.com</p>
<p>Plant Containers</p>	<p>Longshadow: Glencoe LS 9180 and LS 9085 Natural finish</p>		<p>www.longshadow.com</p>
<p>Bike Racks</p>	<p>Secure Site Design: Cycle Century Series BRCS-103 Black</p>		<p>www.securesitedesign.com</p>
<p>Benches</p>	<p>Victor Stanley: CR-18 Black</p>		<p>www.victorstanley.com</p>

Furnishing	Vendor: Model	Illustration	Website
Pedestrian Lighting	<p>Sternberg: OMEGA/R- 1527R/ 5200 Barrington/ ARM - OH Black</p>		<p>www.sternberglighting.com</p>
Streetlights	<p>Sternberg: OMEGA/R -1527R/ 5200 Barrington/ ARM - CAS Black</p>		<p>www.sternberglighting.com</p>

Furnishing	Vendor: Model	Illustration	Website
<p>Crosswalk Pavers</p>	<p>Crosswalk: Red-Tan-Charcoal color, 2 3/8" (60mm), running bond pattern.</p>		<p>www.flagstonepavers.com</p>