

Tuhama Coast

Architectural Design Guidelines



Application Handbook - Residential Villas





Tuhama Coast Architectural Character Area



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Application Handbook - Residential Villas

Tuhama Coast - Architectural Design Guidelines



Tuhama Coast Landscape



Traditional architecture in Tuhama Coast

I Introduction

The purpose of this document is to guide designers and builders of single-family residential villa buildings in applying the architectural character of Tuhama Coast to their projects.

Tuhama Coast character area is located along the Red Sea coastal plains, stretching from the Aseer region to the Jazan region, in the southwestern part of the kingdom. Due to the shared context, heritage and historical pilgrimage and trade routes, the architectural character in both regions within the Tuhama Coast exhibit similarities.

The coastal areas are experienced as a vast, open and horizontal landscapes. Productive landscapes and cultural landscapes surrounding the built settlement are flat field farming and wadi farming. The main shoreline features a matrix of alluvial fans, Sabkha (mud flats), sporadic lava fields, sand dunes and wadis. Vegetation is typically of a lower coverage and sparse. Deep green mangrove habitats are interspersed with heavily disturbed habitats, adjacent to urban areas.

The vernacular architecture in the Tuhama Coast

responds to the context, climatic needs and the availability of materials and resources. There are three main types of vernacular architecture; the Reed mud houses (Al Ushah) featuring straw roofs, the quadrangular mud huts (Al Arisha), and the stone arch houses specifically designed to bring in the breeze, hence, the large arch shaped openings on the facades. Higher concentrations of settlements can be found along wadi corridors and adjacent to coastal edges. Materials used are mostly local stone and mud from the wadi plains.

This handbook is a supplement to the Tuhama Coast Architectural Design Guidelines. Designers are recommended to read the full version of the Architectural Design Guidelines to gain a comprehensive understanding of all aspects of the character. Please also consult regulating plans that may describe which styles are applicable to your project area. To access these resources please use the links below.



Link to Full Guidelines



Link to Regulating Plans



Example of elevation of single-family residential villa in traditional style in Tuhama Coast

II Residential Villas

Residential villas are a widespread and important building type found across the Kingdom. Their design strongly influences people's experience and the character of a place.

Serving the needs of families, residential villas are a common building type found everywhere. Addressing their design is an important part of the implementation of the architectural design guidelines.

This building type emerges predominantly from contemporary development patterns: rectangular plots of land accessed by car from a street on one edge, and interfacing with neighboring properties on the other boundaries. Villas generally sit in their development plots with setbacks on all sides as detached units. In denser locations with smaller plots, villas may also be found with zero or minimal setbacks on one or two sides, creating townhouse conditions. The buildings tend to have rectilinear form and a clear orientation to the street, with distinct sides and backs. They are typically surrounded by boundary walls.

These conditions make villas different from the historical building types that are the source of architectural identities. The primary challenge to be addressed by this handbook is the application of the architectural character to these villa conditions.

Single-Family Residential Villas

Designers should apply the architectural character and adapt its compositional principles to the unique challenges of the villa building type. Because architectural character is created at a neighborhood level, designers of villas need to contribute a coherent and attractive streetscape. The treatment of primary facades and boundary walls, and their contributions to the public realm will be crucial. The repetition of identical villas can lead to monotony and anonymity. Though consistency is good, organic variation between neighboring buildings is good for a sense of distinction and ownership. By addressing these primary challenges, single-family residential villas will strengthen the architectural character of Tuhama Coast.

This handbook implements the Tuhama Coast Architectural Design Guidelines in residential villas by harmonizing their needs with the requirements of the guidelines.

III How to Use the Guidelines

Follow these instructions to create a building that supports the architectural character of Tuhama Coast.

- 1 Consult the regulating plan to determine which architectural style options (Traditional, Transitional, or Contemporary) are permitted at your project location.
- 2 Select from the permitted architectural styles, and review the list of general guidelines on the style start pages (Section 1).
- 3 Assess your design according to each of the 5 guideline categories:

- **Composition:** do your building massing and facade design follow compositional principles? (Section 2)
- **Elements:** do the individual parts of your building properly interpret the architectural character for your style? (Section 3)
- **Materials and Colors:** does your building use acceptable materials and colors in the proportions defined? (Section 4)
- **Patterns:** do any elements show inspiration from local craftsmanship and culture? (Section 5)
- **Public Realm:** does your building contribute to the quality and character of the street and the neighborhood? (Section 6)
- **Dos and Don'ts:** have you avoided common mistakes that lower the quality and character of buildings? (Section 7)
- **Worked examples:** these are illustrations showing one possibility of how the guidelines can be applied, provided for inspiration. (Sections 8 - 10)

- 4 Throughout the document, **general guidelines** for each character style will be marked with the following symbols. Where a guideline is mandatory for all styles, all three symbols will be present:

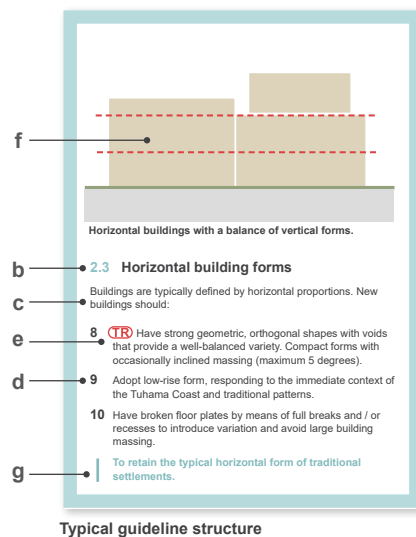
TR Mandatory for traditional style

TN Mandatory for transitional style

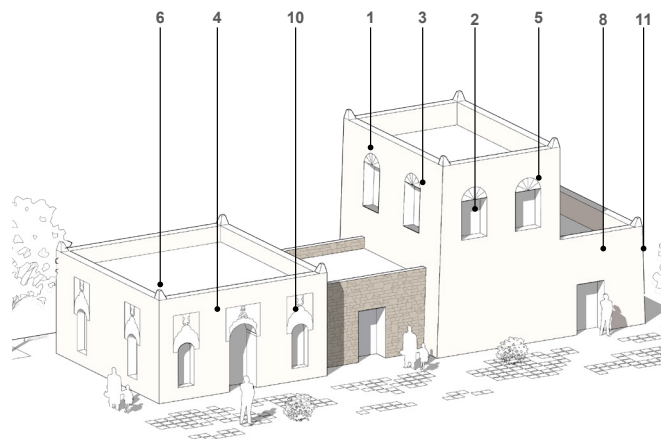
C Mandatory for contemporary style

- 5 Guidelines are organized according to the following parts:

- a. Section heading:** identifies the general guideline category.
- b. Header:** identifies the guideline topic.
- c. Description:** expands upon the topic.
- d. Instructions:** provides rules and design principles to observe.
- e. Mandatory symbol:** indicates high priority guidelines that must be complied with.
- f. Illustration:** non-regulatory diagrams that help visually explain guidelines.
- g. Rationale:** objective of the guideline, to allow for alternative approaches to fulfillment.



This general character reference model is from the Tuhama Coast Architectural Design Guideline, summarizing the key features of the the architectural character.



Example of vernacular Tuhama Coast architectural elements, for illustrative purposes only

Key features:

- 1 A general low development of one to two stories high with facade breaks promoting horizontal volumes.
- 2 High positioned large openings oriented towards west, bringing in the breeze from the Red Sea.
- 3 Arched windows are prevalent in this type of architecture.
- 4 Simple facades with general symmetrical arrangements of openings with variation brought through vertical volumes and articulation.
- 5 Openings do not cover more than 30% - 50% of the overall facade.
- 6 Flat roofs with parapets articulated with pointed corners.
- 7 Generally divided into two parts with a uniform facade character.
- 8 Typical colors are mainly shades of beige, brown, orange and white derived from locally available natural stone.
- 9 Local art is used for decorating internal walls and doors.
- 10 Occasional carving features and articulation above openings.
- 11 Gently tapered walls with an inclination angle of max. 5 degrees.



Traditional **TR**

The most conservative and faithful effort at interpreting traditional architectural form.

START AT PAGE 5



Transitional **TN**

A style suitable to help create gradual transitions between areas of different character style.

START AT PAGE 6



Contemporary **C**

This style keeps the essence of the architectural character that makes it distinct from contemporary architecture of other places.

START AT PAGE 7

1.0 Traditional Style

Start here to review the general guidelines of the traditional style for single-family residential villas.

Traditional style buildings should observe as many architectural design guidelines as strictly and as faithfully as possible. The traditional style is suitable for projects near heritage assets and parts of town closer to historic cores.

Note - guideline numbers below correspond to sections 2 through 5 of this Handbook and are not sequential: only the key features relevant to the application of the traditional style single-family residential villa are shown on this page.

COMPOSITIONAL RULES

2.3 Horizontal building forms

Building massing should adopt horizontal form with a balance of verticals. Building form should be compact with strong geometric shapes and should occasionally feature gently tapered walls with a maximum inclination of 5 degrees. Tapered walls should be a special feature or highlight element only, and should not exceed 50% of the building form.

Facade should introduce vertical breaks approximately every 5m or less. Facade breaks should be in the form of changes in height and massing.

2.4 Flat roofs

Building massing should be designed to have flat roofs. Varied roofline may be created with stepped conjoined units and varying heights.

2.5 Facades with localized symmetries

Facades should exhibit an asymmetrical composition. Localized symmetries should be maintained in the placement, size, rhythm and patterns of openings, interpreting the general asymmetry of buildings derived from vernacular architecture.

2.6 Simple openings

Openings should consist of medium sized windows of simple geometry. Large windows in balanced proportions may be used on upper floors. A maximum of 30% of the facade's surfaces should be openings. This ratio should respond to the needs of the accommodation and consider solar and wind exposure.

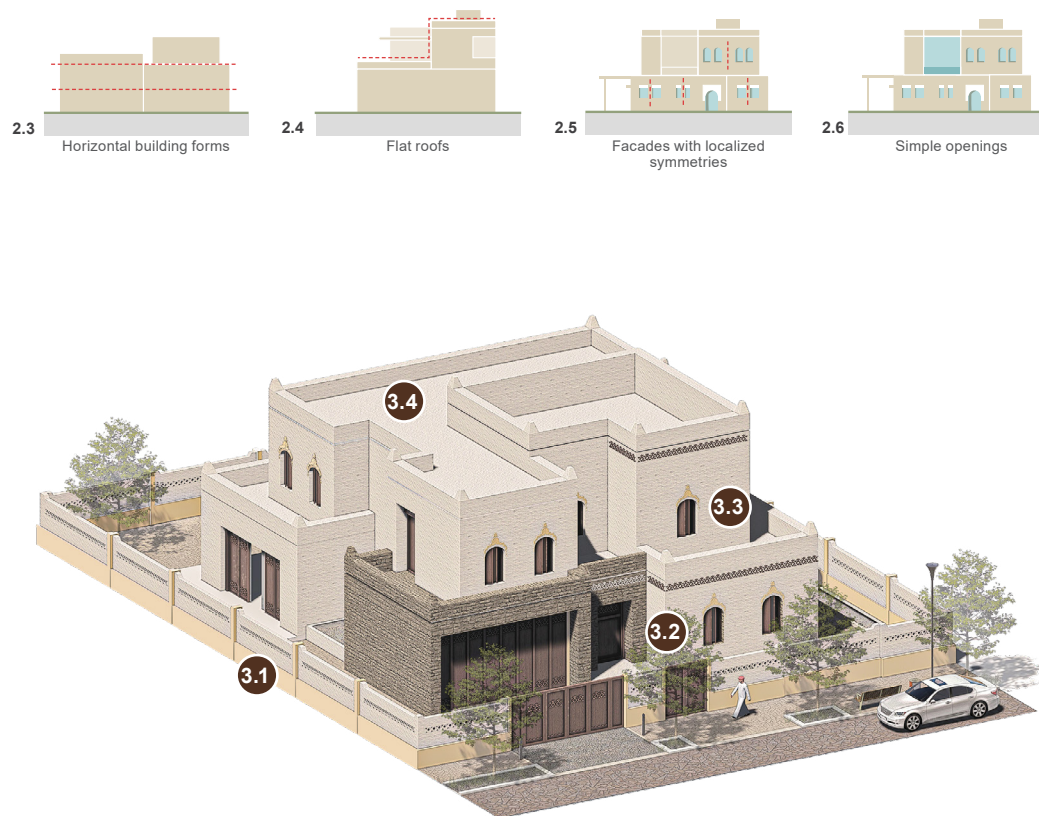
Arch shaped openings should be used in balanced proportions to reflect the character of the zone.

2.7 Grounded facades

Building should express external solid walls that are grounded to the street level. Ground floor facade treatment should provide a solid grounded base and foster a high-quality interface between the building and the street. Facade materials should be hard-wearing and robust.

2.8 Variation in openings

Building should have floor wise varying rhythm, grouping, alignment and geometry of openings while maintaining localized symmetries. Ground floor openings may feature niches and arch shaped openings should be reserved for upper floors.

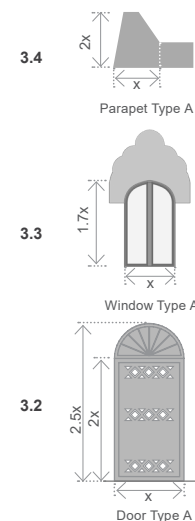


Axonometric view showcasing an example of the application of compositional rules for traditional style residential building



Elevation view showcasing an example of the application of compositional rules for traditional style residential building

Key traditional architectural features



TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS

3.1 General details and considerations

Perimeter wall and fence should have low to medium levels of transparency. Main entrance within the perimeter wall should be highlighted. Perimeter walls should be articulated with niches and / or patterns.

Terraces should be encouraged to activate the facade. They should be located on the main facade overlooking the public realm.

3.2 Doors and entrances

Doors and entrances should consist of rectangular geometries and a variety of arch shapes with a width-to-height proportions ranging from 1:2 - 1:3. Doors and entrances should be highlighted using traditional patterns and niches.

Arched entrances should display proportions of 1:2.3 - 1:2.6.

Wide arches should be limited to special typologies of buildings or entrances.

3.3 Windows and openings

Buildings should have medium sized openings with proportions of 1:1.25 - 1:2. Window openings should be articulated with niches, screens or recessed over panels. Window openings should feature traditional patterned carving.

Arched openings should be included in the facade and should have proportions of 1:1.5 - 1:2.5.

3.4 Rooftop elements

The roofscape should feature articulated parapets and / or articulated roof elements.

Parapets should be either flat, conical or should be articulated with pointed corners.

COLORS, MATERIALS AND PATTERNS

4.1 Colors

The general palette should be beige, brown, orange and white.

90% of the building's color palette should be composed of primary colors and 10% should be composed of accent colors.

Between 60% to 70% of the facade should be composed of one consistent primary color.

Accent colors should be reserved for highlighting key elements, such as entries, openings, shutters and shading structures.

4.2 Materials

Generally, subject to availability, the use of locally available traditional materials, or their equivalent, should be encouraged.

Between 70% to 80% of the facade should be composed of one consistent material.

Wood, or its equivalent, should be used for elements in openings such as window frames, shutters and shading structures. Stone, or other material that closely resemble the local stone in terms of the texture, color, and appearance, should be used to highlight the base.

5.0 Patterns

Typical colors and patterns should be used for decoration and highlights. Patterns should be no more than 10% of the facade area. Patterns should replicate traditional art patterns. Patterns of a more curvilinear nature should be a feature.

1.0 Transitional Style

Start here to review the general guidelines of the transitional style for single-family residential villas.

Transitional style buildings help integrate traditional architecture with the larger urban context and steer design towards new interpretations of traditional form.

Note - guideline numbers below correspond to sections 2 through 5 of this Handbook and are not sequential: only the key features relevant to the application of the transitional style single-family residential villa are shown on this page.

COMPOSITIONAL RULES

2.3 Horizontal building forms

Building massing should adopt horizontal form with balance of verticals. Building form should be compact with strong geometric shapes and should occasionally feature gently tapered walls with a maximum inclination of 5 degrees. Tapered walls should be a special feature or highlight element only, and should not exceed 30% of the building form.

Facade should introduce vertical breaks approximately every 7m or less. Facade breaks should be around a minimum of 1.5m in depth and 3m in width, for at least 70% of the facade vertically.

2.4 Flat roofs

Building massing should be designed to have flat roofs. Varied roofline may be created with stepped conjoined units and varying heights.

2.5 Facades with localized symmetries

Facades should exhibit an asymmetrical composition. Localized symmetries should be maintained in the placement, size, rhythm and patterns of openings, interpreting the general asymmetry of buildings derived from vernacular architecture.

2.6 Simple openings

Openings should consist of medium sized windows of simple geometry. Large windows in balanced proportions may be used on upper floors. A maximum of 40% of the facade's surfaces should be openings. This ratio should respond to the needs of the accommodation and consider solar and wind exposure.

Arch shaped openings should be used in balanced proportions to reflect the character of the zone.

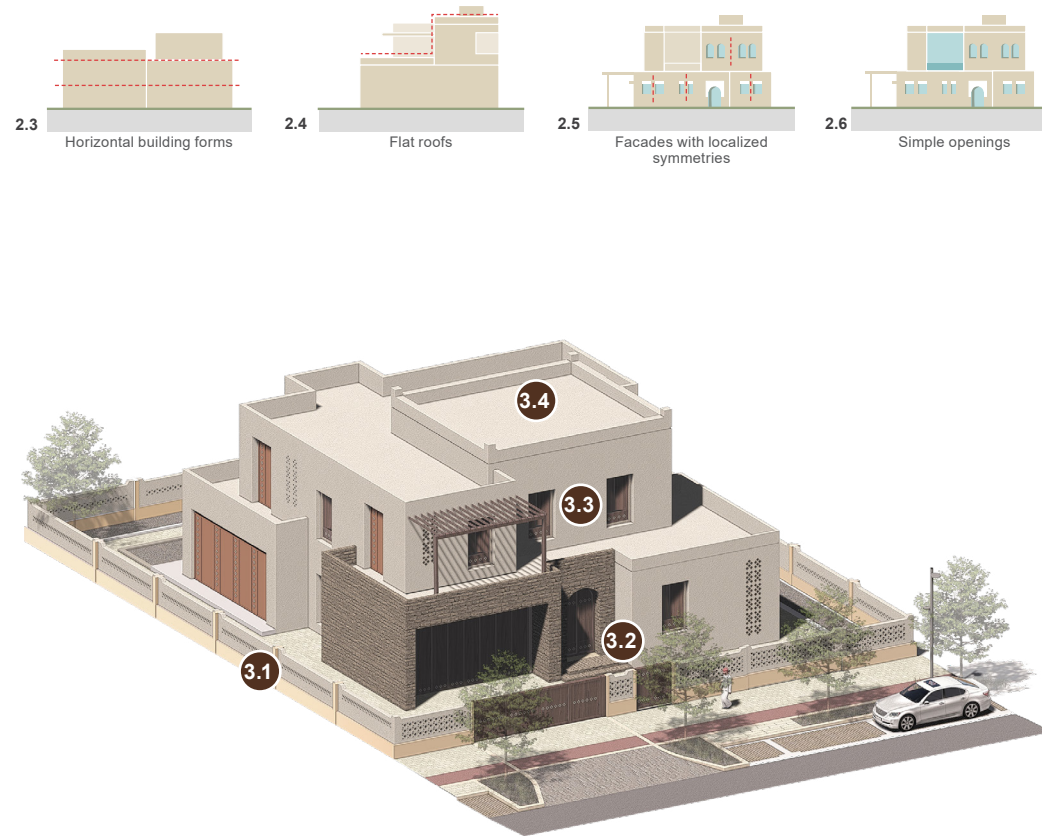
Loggias may be incorporated in frontages and should be preferred over abutting balconies

2.7 Grounded facades

Building should express external solid walls that are grounded to the street level. Ground floor facade treatment should provide a solid grounded base. Facade materials should be hard-wearing and robust.

2.8 Variation in openings

Building should have interpretations of arched openings with niches on top, horizontal volumes and use of new materials.

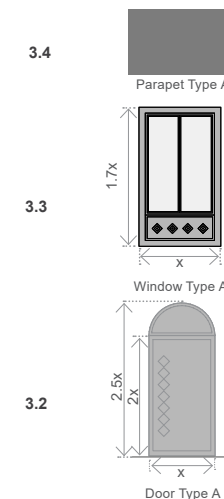


Axonometric view showcasing an example of the application of compositional rules for transitional style residential building



Elevation view showcasing an example of the application of compositional rules for transitional style residential building

Key transitional architectural features



TRANSITIONAL ELEMENTS

3.1 General details and considerations

Perimeter wall and fence on the main frontage could have medium to high levels of transparency to provide a permeable connection to the public domain and add to the overall quality of the public realm. Side / back boundary wall may have low, medium or high levels of transparency.

Loggias and terraces should be encouraged to activate the facade. They should be located on the main facade overlooking the public realm.

3.2 Doors and entrances

Doors and entrances should consist of rectangular geometries and a variety of arch shapes with a width-to-height proportions ranging from 1:2 to 1:3. Doors and entrances should be highlighted and should include interpretations of traditional patterns and niches.

Arched entrances should display proportions of 1:2.3 - 1:2.6. Wide arches should be limited to special typologies of buildings or entrances.

3.3 Windows and openings

Buildings should have medium sized openings with proportions of 1:1.25 - 1:3. Window openings should be articulated with niches, screens or recessed over panels. Window openings should feature traditional patterned carving.

Arched openings should be included in the facade and should have proportions of 1:1.5 - 1:2.5.

3.4 Rooftop elements

Generally, parapets should be simple and integrated within the overall design of the facade. Parapet articulations may include flat, conical and pointed corners.

COLORS, MATERIALS AND PATTERNS

4.1 Colors

The general palette should be beige, brown, orange and white.

80% of the building's color palette should be composed of primary colors and 20% should be composed of accent colors.

Between 70% to 80% of the facade should be composed of one consistent primary color.

Accent colors should be reserved for highlighting key elements, such as entries, openings, shutters and shading structures and / or facade elements.

4.2 Materials

Between 70% to 80% of the facade should be composed of one consistent material.

Wood, or its equivalent, should be used for elements in openings such as window frames, shutters and shading structures. At least 20% of the facade should use stone or other material that closely resemble the local stone in terms of the texture, color, and appearance either to highlight the base, or on the main frontage, or as an accent feature on doors and entrances.

5.0 Patterns

Typical colors and patterns should be used for decoration and highlights. Patterns should be no less than 10% and no more than 15% of the facade area.

Transitional buildings should utilize interpretations of traditional art patterns.

1.0 Contemporary Style

Start here to review the general guidelines of the contemporary style for single-family residential villas.

Buildings of this style should aim to retain the essence of the architectural character by skillful and knowledgeable interpretation of traditional forms into contemporary expression.

Note - guideline numbers below correspond to sections 2 through 5 of this Handbook and are not sequential: only the key features relevant to the application of the contemporary style single-family residential villa are shown on this page.

COMPOSITIONAL RULES

2.3 Horizontal building forms

Building massing should adopt horizontal form with balance of verticals. Building form should be compact with strong geometric shapes and should occasionally feature gently tapered walls with a maximum inclination of 5 degrees. Tapered walls should be a special feature or highlight element only, and should not exceed 20% of the building form.

Facade should introduce vertical breaks approximately every 10m or less. Facade breaks should be around a minimum of 1.5m in depth and 3m in width, for at least 70% of the facade vertically.

2.4 Flat roofs

Building massing should be designed to have flat roofs. Varied roofline may be created with stepped conjoined units and varying heights.

2.5 Facades with localized symmetries

Facades should exhibit an asymmetrical composition. Localized symmetries should be maintained in the placement, size, rhythm and patterns of openings, interpreting the general asymmetry of buildings derived from vernacular architecture.

2.6 Simple openings

Openings should consist of medium sized windows of simple geometry. Large windows in balanced proportions may be used on upper floors. A maximum of 50% of the facade's surfaces should be openings. This ratio should respond to the needs of the accommodation and consider solar and wind exposure.

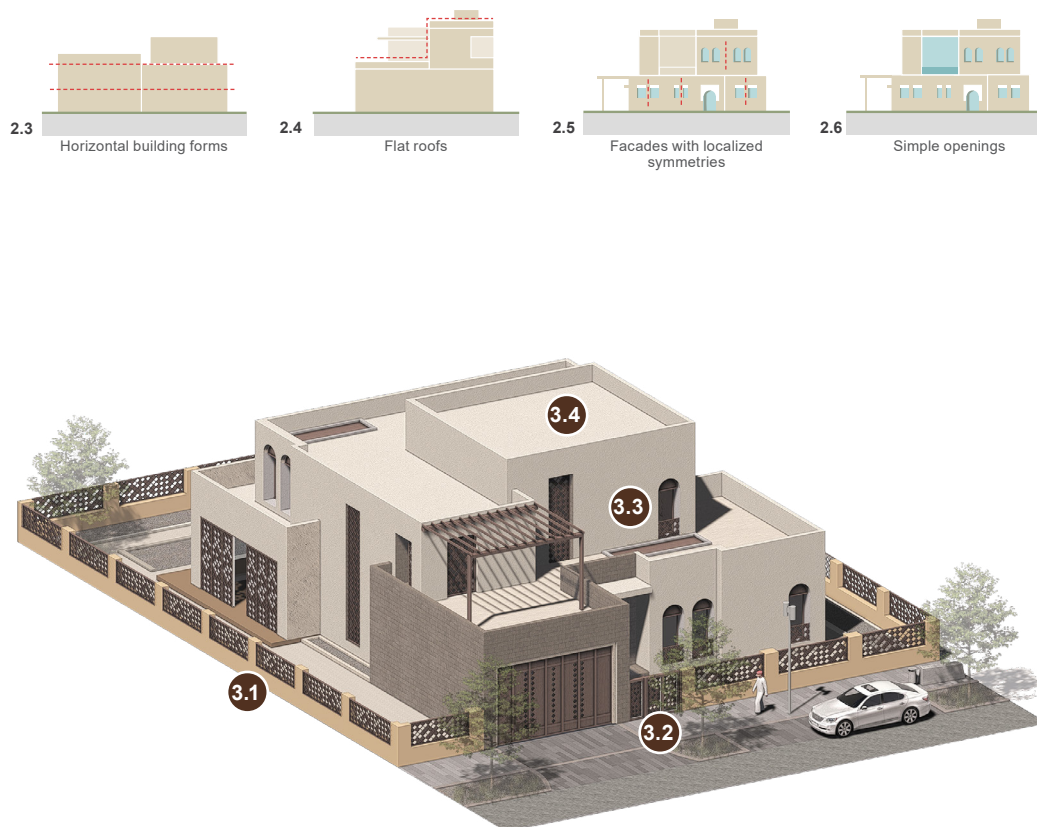
Arch shaped openings should be used in balanced proportions to reflect the character of the zone. Loggias may be incorporated in frontages and should be preferred over abutting balconies

2.7 Grounded facades

Building should express external solid walls that are grounded to the street level. Ground floor facade treatment should provide a solid grounded base. Facade materials should be hard-wearing and robust.

2.8 Variation in openings

Building should have interpretations of arched openings with niches on top, horizontal volumes and use of new materials.

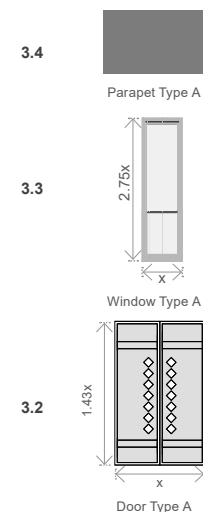


Axonometric view showcasing an example of the application of compositional rules for contemporary style residential building



Elevation view showcasing an example of the application of compositional rules for contemporary style residential building

Key contemporary architectural features



CONTEMPORARY ELEMENTS

3.1 General details and considerations

Perimeter wall and fence on the main frontage should have medium to high levels of transparency to provide a permeable connection to the public domain and add to the overall quality of the public realm. Side / back boundary wall may have low, medium or high levels of transparency.

Loggias and terraces should be encouraged to activate the facade. They should be located on the main facade overlooking the public realm.

3.2 Doors and entrances

Doors and entrances should consist of rectangular geometries and a variety of arch shapes with a width-to-height proportions ranging from 1:2 - 1:3. Doors and entrances should be highlighted using simple geometries and may include abstract interpretations of traditional decorative motifs.

Arched entrances should display proportions of 1:2.3 - 1:2.6. Wide arches should be limited to special typologies of buildings or entrances.

3.3 Windows and openings

Buildings should have medium sized openings with proportions of 1:1.25 - 1:3. Openings may include floor to ceiling windows. Large windows (1:4) and double height windows should feature elements to divide the height to avoid disproportionate scaling.

Window openings should be highlighted using simple orthogonal geometries and may include abstract interpretations of traditional decorative motifs. Arched openings should be included in the facade.

3.4 Rooftop elements

Generally, parapets should be simple and integrated within the overall design of the facade. Articulated parapets should display abstract interpretations of vernacular elements.

COLORS, MATERIALS AND PATTERNS

4.1 Colors

The general palette should be beige, brown, orange and white.

70% of the building's color palette should be composed of primary colors and 30% should be composed of accent colors. Between 50% to 60% of the facade should be composed of one consistent primary color.

Accent colors should be reserved for highlighting key elements, such as entries, openings, shutters and shading structures and / or facade elements.

4.2 Materials

Between 50% to 60% of the facade should be composed of one consistent material. Wood, or its equivalent, should be used for elements in openings such as window frames, shutters and shading structures. Stone, or other material that closely resemble the local stone in terms of the texture, color, and appearance, may be used to highlight the facade.

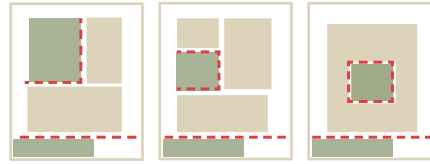
5.0 Patterns

Typical colors and patterns should be used for decoration and highlights. Patterns should be no less than 10% and no more than 20% of the facade area. Contemporary buildings should utilize abstractions of traditional art patterns.

2.0 Compositional Rules

The following guidelines provide compositional rules for building design with the Tuhama Coast architectural character, specially adapted for single-family villa types.

The rules apply generally to all three styles (traditional, transitional, and contemporary), with mandatory requirements for specific styles identified by the relevant symbol.



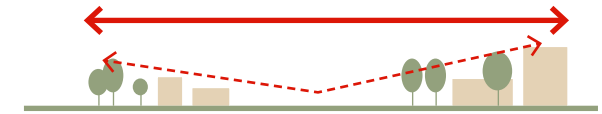
Spatially enclosed spaces and open space hierarchy

2.1 Townscape groupings

Layout of Tuhama Coast's residential buildings respects the natural terrain and are organized with hierarchy of open spaces. New buildings should:

- 1 Exhibit layout with spatially enclosed outdoor spaces, courtyards, patios providing climatic comfort while allowing privacy to the inhabitants.
- 2 Feature planting strip along the front setback should mitigate continuous treatment with neighboring plot and ensure continuous landscaped street frontage.
- 3 Minimize grading and alterations of natural land form. Terracing should be used to adapt to sloping sites.

| To provide privacy and climate comfort.

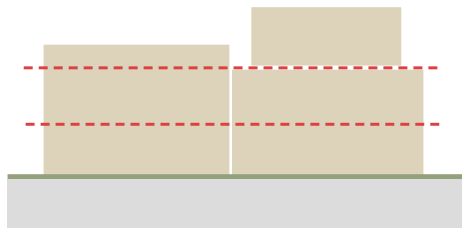


Respecting the natural vastness of plains and open views to the landscape

2.2 Relationship to landscape

- 1 Prioritize the conservation and enhancement of environmental and cultural resources on site.
- 2 Respect the natural terrain and avoid impact the flat, open and vast visual character of the coastal plains.
- 3 Provide open spaces within the plot oriented towards the public frontage.

| To respect and respond to the natural landscape context, climate and environment.



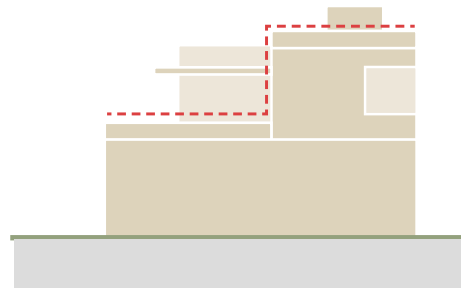
Horizontal building forms with balance of vertical forms

2.3 Horizontal building forms

Buildings are typically defined by horizontal proportions. New buildings should:

- 1 **TR** Have strong geometric, orthogonal shapes with voids that provide a well-balanced variety. Compact forms with occasionally inclined massing (maximum 5 degrees).
- 2 Adopt low-rise form, responding to the immediate context of the Tuhama Coast and traditional patterns.
- 3 Have broken floor plates by means of full breaks and / or recesses to introduce variation and avoid large building massing.

| To retain the typical horizontal form of traditional settlements.



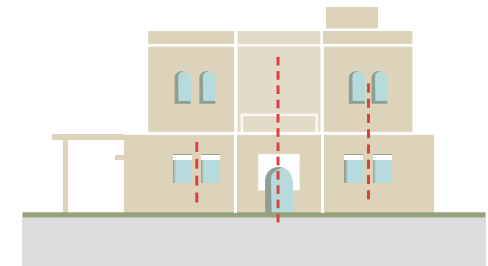
Flat roofs, width-to-height ratio and facade breaks promoting horizontality

2.4 Flat roofs

Roof and parapets form a distinctive component. The design of new buildings should:

- 1 Have flat roofs with varied rooflines created with stepped conjoined units and varying heights.
- 2 Always screen MEP equipment, utilities, delivery, refuse containers, and other types of utilities by parapets or by locating them underground / internalized.

| To maintain the traditional flat roof forms.



Localized symmetry in opening placement

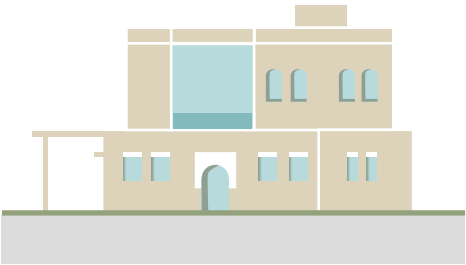
2.5 Facades with localized symmetries

Facades have an overall asymmetrical composition. New buildings should:

- 1 **TR TN C** Maintain localized symmetries in the placement, rhythm and patterns of the openings.

- 1 Ensure consistent spacing between openings, mirroring their positions across the facade's central line.
- 2 Ensure vertical and horizontal alignment of openings.
- 3 Apply the same level of design quality to all public facing facades or frontages for consistency.

| To preserve localized symmetries in the arrangement of openings, characteristic of the traditional architecture.



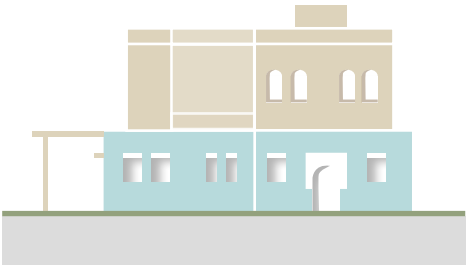
Openings with simple geometries

2.6 Simple openings

Buildings are typically defined by simple articulations of fenestrations and openings. New buildings should:

- 1 Provide arch shaped openings in balanced proportion to reflect the character of the zone.
- 2 Incorporate medium sized windows of simple geometry. Large windows in balanced proportion may be used on upper floors.
- 3 Allocate a maximum share of 30% to 50% of the overall facade surface for openings.
- 4 Include loggias instead of balconies to activate the facade.

| To observe the rich, diverse and distinct aesthetic character of the islands.



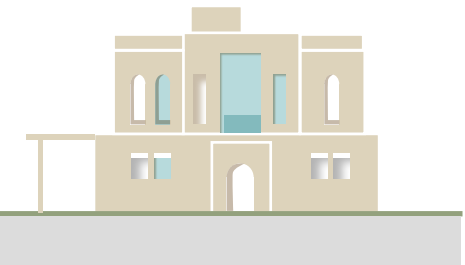
Grounded facades with active ground floors

2.7 Grounded facades

A grounded base is a dominant feature which characterizes vernacular design. New buildings should:

- 1 Provide a solid grounded base as a ground floor facade treatment.
- 2 Include hard-wearing and robust materials for the facade.
- 3 Have a ground floor facade treatment that fosters a high-quality interface between the building and the street.

| To design active and ground floors that express the architectural intent and character of the place.



Variation in openings achieving the bipartite treatment with distinct ground floor and upper floors

2.8 Variation in openings

Buildings are typically defined by the variations in openings. New buildings should:

- 1 Provide variations in openings while maintaining localized symmetries. For example, only ground floor openings may feature niches or arch shaped openings reserved for upper floors.
- 2 Have floors with varying rhythm, groupings, alignment and geometry of openings while maintaining localized symmetries.

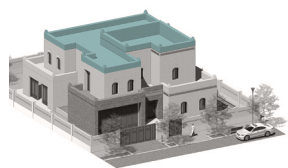
| To support the bipartite nature of the traditional architecture creating recognizable upper and lower zones.

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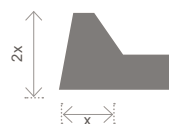
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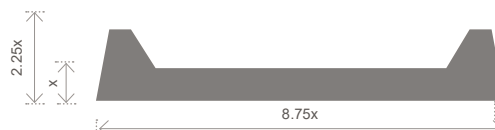
3.0 Traditional Elements



Top



Parapet Type A



Parapet Type B



The elements illustrated are examples and should not limit other possible design solutions that follow guideline principles and historic precedents. Element measurements are illustrative and provided to indicate general proportions only

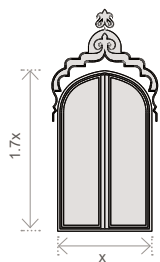
3.4 Rooftop elements

- 1 Have flat roofs and maintain a varied roofline with stepped conjoined units and varying heights.
- 2 Feature horizontal parapets, typically low in height, and materially continuous with the wall below.
- 3 Have parapets articulated with pointed corners.
- 4 Rooftop elements should be screened and set back from the parapet / building facade. Utilities on the roof should be minimized to allow for other uses. Exceptions may be allowed where the parapet is higher and can conceal 'rooftop elements' from view.

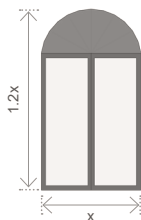
To create roofscapes which embrace the typical characteristics of the local area.



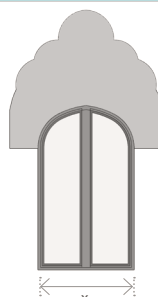
Middle



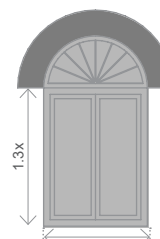
Window Type A



Window Type B



Window Type C



Window Type D



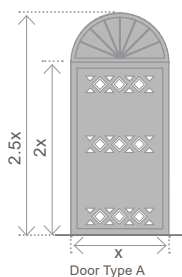
3.3 Windows and openings

- 1 Use articulated openings with niches or screens, recessed over-panels. Window openings should feature carved traditional decorative motifs.
- 2 Include arch shaped openings in the facade with proportions ranging between 1:1.5 and 1:2.5.
- 3 Arrange openings to have alignments and local symmetries.
- 4 Use window proportions of 1:1.25 - 1:2. Informal groupings; alignments related to interior room layouts rather than external facade composition.

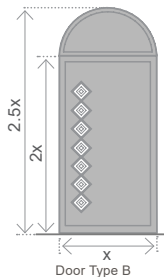
To observe localized symmetries in the arrangement of openings, characteristic of the traditional architecture.



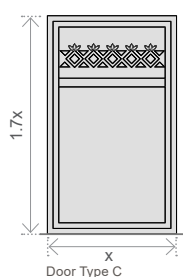
Base



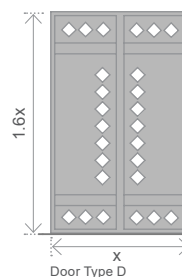
Door Type A



Door Type B



Door Type C



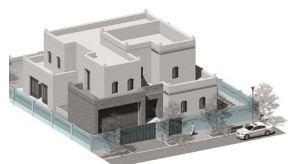
Door Type D



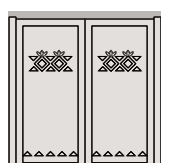
3.2 Doors and entrances

- 1 Use geometries ranging from rectangular geometry to variety of arch shapes such as pointed arch and regular arch for doors, entrances and gateways. Highlight doors and entrances using traditional patterns and niches.
- 2 Use doors with width-to-height proportions of 1:2 - 1:3. Arched entrances with proportions of 1:2.3 - 1:2.6. Wide arches are limited to special typologies of buildings or entrances.
- 3 Canopies and awnings may be included to highlight entrances and provide shade.

To create suitable thresholds within the base which are part of a well-ordered, coherent street scene.



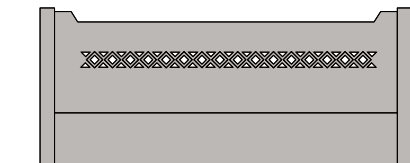
Other elements



Pedestrian Gate Type A



Parking Gate Type A



Perimeter Wall Type A



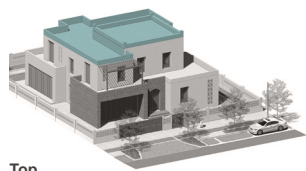
3.1 General details and considerations

- 1 Materials should match the local character, reference the local heritage and be consistent in nature.
- 2 Local art and patterns should be replicated in the design composition to highlight important features.
- 3 Perimeter walls and fences, gates and portals should be designed to complement the overall villa design.
- 4 Perimeter wall and fence on the main frontage should have low to medium levels of transparency. Side / back boundary wall may have low, medium or high levels of transparency.

To embed other elements which are frequently part of the plot.

3.0 Transitional Elements

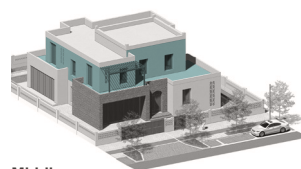
The elements illustrated are examples and should not limit other possible design solutions that follow guideline principles and historic precedents. Element measurements are illustrative and provided to indicate general proportions only



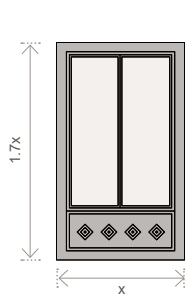
Top



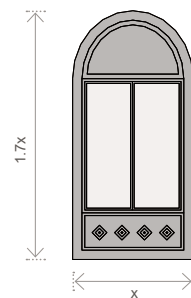
Parapet Type A



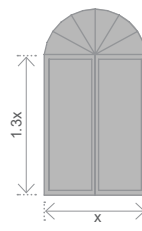
Middle



Window Type A



Window Type B



Window Type C



3.4 Rooftop elements

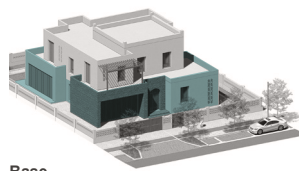
- 1 Maintain a varied roofline with stepped conjoined units and varying heights.
- 2 Feature horizontal parapets, typically low in height, and materially continuous with the wall below.
- 3 Rooftop elements should be screened and set back from the parapet / building facade. Utilities on the roof should be minimized to allow for other uses. Exceptions may be allowed where the parapet is higher and can conceal 'rooftop elements' from view.

To create roofscapes which embrace the typical characteristics of the local area.

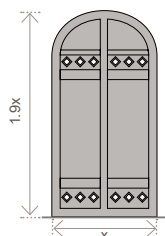
3.3 Windows and openings

- 1 Use openings with simple geometries. Window openings should be articulated with niches, screens, recessed over panels and should feature carved interpretations of traditional decorative motifs.
- 2 Include arch shaped openings in the facade.
- 3 Arrange openings to have alignments and local symmetries.
- 4 Use occasional balconies, preferably on main facades.
- 5 Use window proportions of 1:1.25 - 1:3. Informal groupings; alignments related to interior room layouts rather than external facade composition.

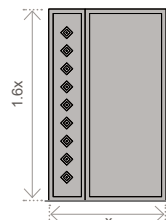
To observe localized symmetries in the arrangement of openings, characteristic of the traditional architecture.



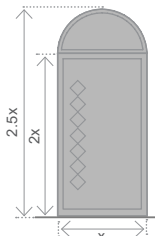
Base



Door Type A



Door Type B



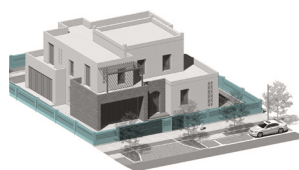
Door Type C



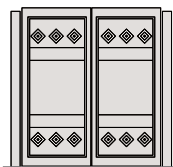
3.2 Doors and entrances

- 1 Use geometries ranging from rectangular geometry to variety of arch shapes such as pointed arch and regular arch for doors, entrances and gateways. Highlight doors and entrances and include decorative motifs.
- 2 Use doors with width-to-height proportions of 1:2 - 1:3. Arched entrances range from 1:2.3 - 1:2.6. Wide arches are limited to special typologies of buildings or entrances.
- 3 Canopies and awnings may be included to highlight entrances and provide shade.

To create suitable thresholds within the base which are part of a well-ordered, coherent street scene.



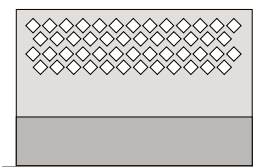
Other elements



Pedestrian gate Type B



Parking gate Type B



Perimeter Wall Type A



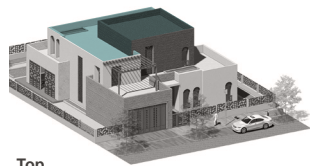
3.1 General details and considerations

- 1 Materials should match the local character, reference the local heritage and be consistent in nature.
- 2 Local art and patterns should be integrated in the design composition, as interpretations of vernacular patterns.
- 3 Perimeter walls and fences, gates and portals should be designed to complement the overall villa design.
- 4 Perimeter wall and fence on the main frontage could have medium to high levels of transparency. Side / back boundary wall may have low, medium or high levels of transparency.

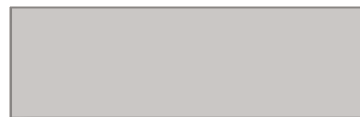
To embed other elements which are frequently part of the plot.

3.0 Contemporary Elements

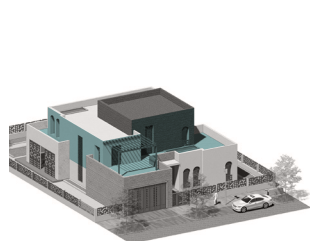
The elements illustrated are examples and should not limit other possible design solutions that follow guideline principles and historic precedents. Element measurements are illustrative and provided to indicate general proportions only



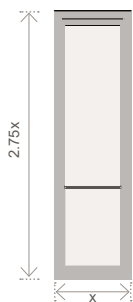
Top



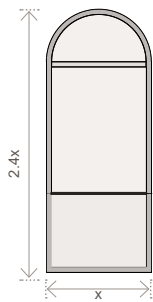
Parapet Type A



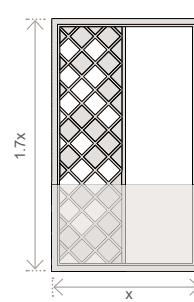
Middle



Window Type A



Window Type B



Window Type C



3.4 Rooftop elements

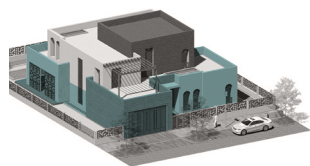
- 1 Maintain a varied roofline with stepped conjoined units and varying heights.
- 2 Feature horizontal parapets, typically low in height, and materially continuous with the wall below.
- 3 Rooftop elements should be screened and set back from the parapet / building facade. Utilities on the roof should be minimized to allow for other uses. Exceptions may be allowed where the parapet is higher and can conceal 'rooftop elements' from view.

To create roofscapes which embrace the typical characteristics of the local area.

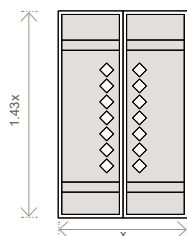
3.3 Windows and openings

- 1 Provide openings with simple geometries. Window openings should be articulated with niches, screens, recessed over panels and should feature carved interpretations of traditional decorative motifs.
- 2 Include arch shaped openings in the facade.
- 3 Arrange openings to have alignments and local symmetries.
- 4 Use occasional balconies, preferably on main facades.
- 5 Use window proportions of 1:1.25 - 1:3. Informal groupings; alignments related to interior room layouts rather than external facade composition.

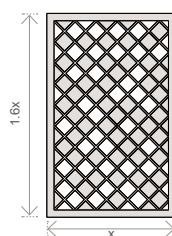
To observe localized symmetries in the arrangement of openings, characteristic of the traditional architecture.



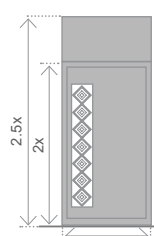
Base



Door Type A



Door Type B



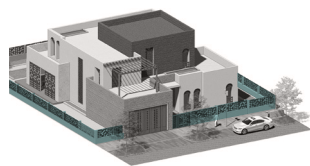
Door Type C



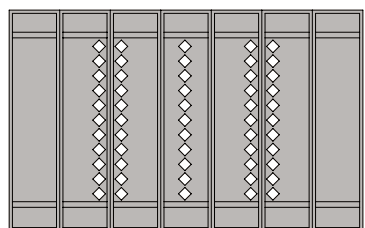
3.2 Doors and entrances

- 1 Use geometries ranging from rectangular geometry to variety of arch shapes such as pointed arch and regular arch for doors, entrances and gateways. Highlight doors and entrances and include decorative motifs.
- 2 Have doors with width-to-height proportions of 1:2 - 1:3. Arched entrances range from 1:2.3 - 1:2.6. Wide arches are limited to special typologies of buildings or entrances.
- 3 Canopies and awnings may be included to highlight entrances and provide shade.

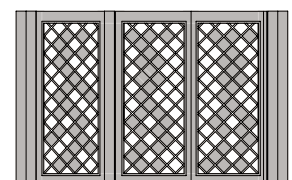
To create suitable thresholds within the base which are part of a well-ordered, coherent street scene.



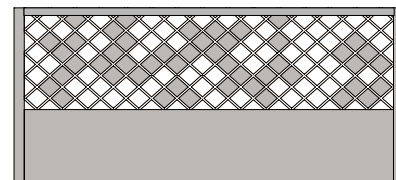
Other elements



Parking gate Type A



Pedestrian gate Type A



Perimeter Wall Type A



3.1 General details and considerations

- 1 Materials should match the local character, reference the local heritage and be consistent in nature.
- 2 Local art and patterns should be integrated in the design composition, as abstract interpretations of vernacular patterns.
- 3 Perimeter walls and fences, gates and portals should be designed to complement the overall villa design.
- 4 Perimeter wall and fence on the main frontage could have medium to high levels of transparency. Side / back boundary wall may have low, medium or high levels of transparency.

To embed other elements which are frequently part of the plot.

4.0 Colors and Materials

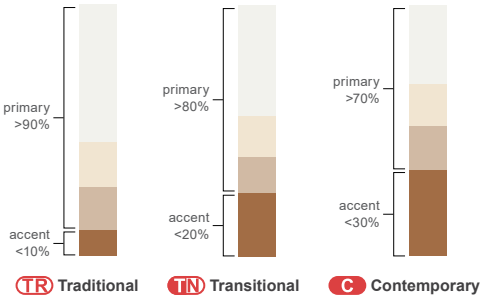
4.1 Colors

The color palette of the Tuhama Coast is closely linked to traditional building materials such as adobe plaster and stone. The surrounding landscape is also an important influence, particularly the sand and beige colors form the Red Sea coast.

- 1  The building should predominantly feature lighter-toned materials, with a balanced use of darker tones that complement the beige, brown and orange colors commonly found in the region.
- 2 Generally, use natural colors and finishes for the main body of the building with occasional use of brighter colors for accents on specific elements.
- 3 A maximum percentage of accent color, measured as a percentage of the total facade area, is allowed for each style:
 -  <10%
 -  <20%
 -  <30%
- 4 Avoid using brightly colored, mirror-like reflective glass for windows that does not harmonize with the local environment and character.

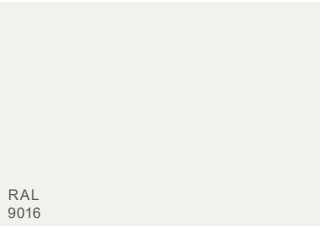
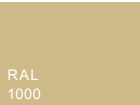
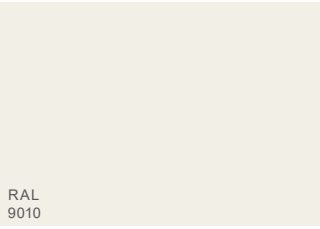
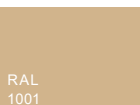
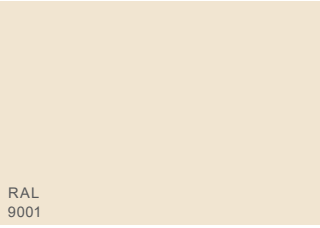
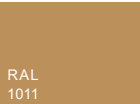
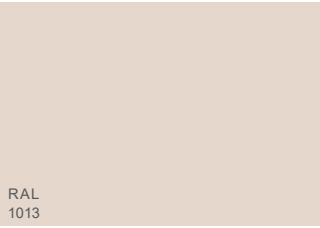
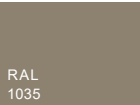
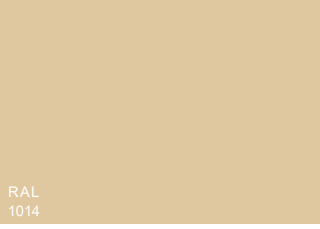
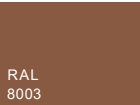
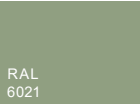
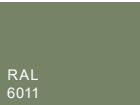
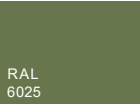
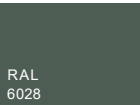
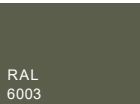
To create a townscape in harmony with the surrounding landscape and architectural character.

Approximate color proportions



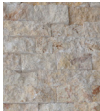
RAL Color Codes

RAL codes are part of a universal color-matching system used to provide consistency in architectural finishes. It is recommended that teams verify colors with a physical fan deck. For more information visit www.ral-farben.de/en/

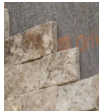
	
	
	
	
	
	
Primary colors	
	
	
	
	
	
	Accents colors



Local stone



Coral stone cladding



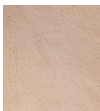
Stone cladding



Stone cladding



Adobe plaster



Coarse-grained clay plaster



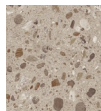
Diorite



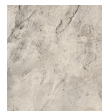
Compressed bricks



Clay plaster



Terrazzo finish



Concrete finish



Lime washed plaster



Plaster



Stucco



Plaster



Mud ornamentation



Wood doors



Palm wood



Timber panels



Aluminum frame with wood finish



Wooden window frames



Wood



Wood finish powder coating



PVC

4.2 Materials

This palette summarizes the prevalent materials found in the architecture of the Tuhama Coast.

- 1  The six large images reflect materials used in traditional architecture; new traditional style buildings should employ these materials as faithfully as possible. At least 80% of the facade should be composed of one consistent material.
- 2 Precious or no-longer available materials may entail the need for substitutions. The smaller images reflect a range of feasible substitutions for the primary images above them, acceptable for use in transitional or contemporary styles, and in a more cautious manner in traditional style.

- 3 When designers can't utilize original materials, they might utilize materials that closely resemble the original materials present in the area while taking into account material quality in terms of sustainability and durability aspects as much as possible. Poor interpretations or applications of the materials should be avoided
- 4 Local and sustainable sourced materials should be preferred.

To create buildings in harmony with the surrounding landscape and architectural character.

To enhance architectural character through the support of local craftsmanship.

To create buildings with tactile and visual richness.

To respond to the landscape and architectural character.
- V1.0
- 13

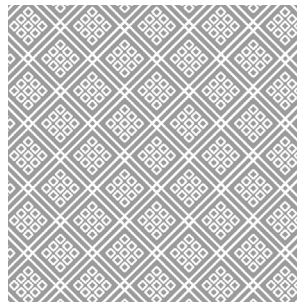
5.0 Patterns

This section provides advice on the interpretation and use of traditional patterns in new projects.

5.1 Patterns

New buildings should:

- 1 Create patterns through the use of local materials and craftsmanship.
- 2 Where multiple decorative patterns are applied across a single facade, these should be complementary.
 - **TR** Focus the use of surface patterns to doors, window screens and shutter doors.
 - **TR** Refer directly to historic precedents and be limited to geometric patterns. Decorative patterns should not exceed 10% of the total facade area.
 - **TN** The transitional use of patterns should be inspired from historic precedents while preserving the balance, rhythm and movement of traditional patterns. Decorative patterns should be between 10% to 15% of the total facade area.
 - **C** The contemporary use of patterns should interpret and abstract from historic precedents while maintaining a degree of balance. Decorative patterns should be between 10% to 20% of the total facade area.
- 3 The use of patterns should involve interpretation and abstraction: a selective emphasis of characteristics to create meaning and beauty in its new context. Designers can selectively use formal characteristics such as:
 - Color (hue, tonality, tint)
 - Shape (figure, outline, 2-D geometry)
 - Form (volume, 3-D geometry)
 - Texture (physical surface quality)
 - Line (verticals, horizontals, diagonals, zigzags, curves, dashes, etc.)
 - Value (lightness to darkness)
- 4 Patterns can be further transformed in the way they relate to one another. Designers can play with compositional rules such as:
 - Balance (equality or harmony of parts)
 - Contrast (difference of parts)
 - Emphasis (strengthening of parts)
 - Movement (change, directionality)
 - Pattern (repetition, symmetry)
 - Rhythm (even and uneven spacing)
 - Unity / variety (degrees of variation)



Patterns

To express the spirit and essence of the original architecture in new yet familiar ways.

To encourage contextually sensitive contemporary design.



Decoration on the dome of Ushah huts



Decoration on door and window frames



Detail of carved plaster walls



Decoration on door frames



Decoration on window frames



Decoration on the dome of Ushah huts



Opening pattern distribution



Painted timber beams

Traditional patterns present in the Tuhama Coast.

6.0 Public Realm

This section focuses on the contributions of single-family residential villas to the surrounding streetscape and public spaces, creating strong character and high-quality spaces. The guidelines apply both to 'semi-public' spaces (public space built by private owners) and 'semi-private' spaces (private space that is generally accessible to the public).

Note: The application of these guidelines should be tailored to the specific project type, scale, and needs. It's essential to ensure that any modifications or additions to publicly-owned spaces are thoroughly coordinated and approved by relevant authorities.

To enhance the character and quality of publicly used spaces in between buildings.



6.1 Paving materials

- 1 Select robust materials for longevity, easy cleaning, repair, and sourcing.
- 2 Materials should provide varying textures within a simple color palette to compliment the area's architectural character.

The materials palette has been designed to be simple and sensitive to the existing character area.



6.2 Vehicular access

- 1 Sidewalk must be accessible from the entrance without projecting stairs or ramps into the public space.
- 2 Safe interaction between pedestrian and vehicular areas including legibility and clear zoning of paving materials.

Primary routes allow for full vehicular access, while Barahas / Sahas have restricted access, and Zuqaqs have no access.



6.3 Parking

For parking area within the private property ownership:

- 1 Legible, universally accessible, and safe link between parking and destinations should be planned.
- 2 Planting should respond to shading and screening where necessary.
- 3 The design of parking bays should be integrated with the landscape design, with coordinated surface materials.

Trees



Shrubs



6.4 Planting

- 1 Planting should be limited to xeriscape solutions within urban areas, mainly in gathering spaces (Saha / Baraha) with a varied mix of indigenous and naturalized species.
- 2 Planting should be used to improve the privacy of buildings.



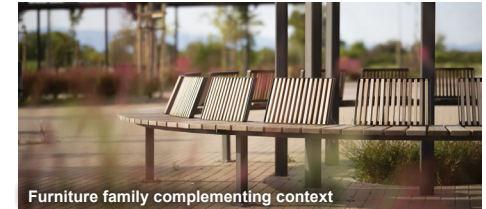
6.5 Signage

- 1 Signage must be well-integrated and coordinated within the overall architectural composition (form, proportion, scale, color, material, surface, size of sign and lettering).
- 2 Signage should always be placed on the main frontage, near the main entrance.
- 3 Signage should be easily legible from the street, and unobstructed.



6.6 Lighting

- 1 Architectural lighting should target color temperatures in the 2200K-2700K range for comfort and good color rendering.
- 2 Utilize lighting temperature to differentiate routes and define in between characters.
- 3 Utilize modern lighting that is low energy, low heat, and dust resistant.
- 4 Lighting design should be consistent and comply with the general theme and character of the area.



6.7 Street furniture

- 1 Carefully selected to provide continuity, coordination and limiting clutter.
- 2 Consider consistency of design (furniture family).
- 3 Be integrated into the public realm, flexible and movable where required.
- 4 Be easily maintained and repaired with easily available / replaceable components.

7.0 Dos and Don'ts

This section focuses on easy wins for the improvement of architectural quality and character. Drawing upon best design practice, these guidelines help avoid common mistakes create visual pollution and hostile environments.

To raise the overall quality and character of buildings by avoiding common design mistakes.



7.1 Inappropriate materials

- 1 Use durable and quality materials that give the building authenticity, texture and mass while adhering to recommended material palette.
- 2 Do not use building materials alien to the tradition such as metal cladding and high reflectivity and colored glass.
- 3 Do not use low-quality building materials that appear fake or poorly imitate the original materials.



7.2 Non-contextual colors

- 1 Do not use non-contextual bright and artificial colors that detract from the natural landscape and local architecture of the Tuhama Coast.
- 2 Have limited colors to generate a harmonious appearance of the building.
- 3 Use a spectrum of earth tone colors adhering to the recommended color palette that perfectly harmonize with each other.



7.3 Screens and closures

- 1 Have all exterior walls and perimeter walls designed to be fully integrated with the overall architectural composition.
- 2 Do not use substandard / low-quality materials such as exposed precast concrete, plastic or metal sheets.
- 3 Do not use exterior surface-mounted rolling shutters.
- 4 Do not have bulky and unarticulated fences.



7.4 Superficial traditional elements

- 1 Do not use neo-traditional elements that don't reflect the genuine local architectural character such as non-contextual architectural shapes, elements and styles, mere replicas with wrong proportions and decorations.
- 2 Reflect and interpret traditional elements sensitively. Have a selective emphasis of characteristics to create meaning and beauty in its new context.



7.5 Projecting and shading elements

- 1 Avoid having buildings generally lacking shading and projecting elements.
- 2 Avoid shading elements that are not integral to the building and public realm.
- 3 Incorporate light shading structures used as character-defining features to reflect the architectural style or theme consistent with other facade elements. Have shading elements such as screens and awnings be of solid but light (perforated) appearance.



7.6 Exposed service elements

- 1 Avoid uncoordinated and exposed conduits, machinery, ducts, water tanks, pipes, wires, satellite dishes and other utilities.
- 2 All site building services, utilities and mechanical equipment visible from the main road should be hidden / screened from view with the help of landscaping / enclosures.
- 3 Any rooftop equipment should be setback from the edge of the building and properly screened behind the parapet or enclosure.



7.7 Topography

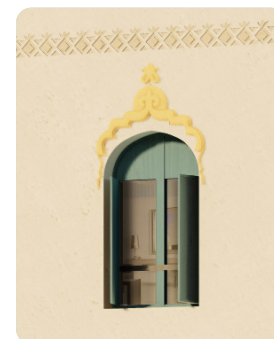
- 1 Respect the natural terrain, flattening of slopes should be avoided.
- 2 General slopes should be stabilized with rip-rap or terracing method.
- 3 Generally, large retaining walls should be avoided or treated in an appropriate way that does not cause a visual pollution.



1 Articulated parapet with pointed corners



2 Arched openings with articulated over panels and turquoise wooden shutters



3 Special elements such as outdoor terraces



4 Perimeter walls and gates complementing the overall building design in terms of colors, materials and patterns



8.0 Traditional Small Residential Villa Worked Example

The massing and design of elements adopt traditional forms and patterns, traditional architectural elements and decorations, and traditional materials and colors in a sensible way.

Building massing is characterized by rectangular forms, gently tapered walls, simple orthogonal and arched openings and articulated parapets.

The overall building massing adopts horizontal forms with a balance of verticals.

Facades exhibit an asymmetrical composition, with evenly spaced window openings and localized symmetries.

Openings have both orthogonal and arch shapes, a unique feature of the Tuhama Coast. Arched openings have carved over-panels with traditional decorative motifs.

Roof parapets display articulations in the form of pointed corners, or carved friezes. The upper floor is offset to create outdoor terraces.

Stone (or equivalent material) and plastered walls are used as primary materials with turquoise accents and patterns from traditional architecture to highlight facade elements.

Perimeter walls and gates are integral to the overall design of the building and are articulated using traditional patterns and landscape.

Garage is incorporated within the overall building massing.



1 Articulated parapet with pointed corners



2 Arch shaped openings with articulated over panels



3 Special elements such as carving patterns, particular to the local architecture



4 Articulated perimeter wall design interpreted from the traditional compound walls



8.0 Traditional Large Residential Villa Worked Example

The massing and design of elements adopt traditional forms and patterns, traditional architectural elements and decorations, and traditional materials and colors in a sensible way.

Building massing features rectangular geometry, simple orthogonal and arch shaped openings, articulated parapets. Roof parapets display articulations in the form of pointed corners, or carved friezes. Upper floor massing features offset, providing terraces.

Building volumes have primarily horizontal organization. Facades have strong localized symmetries, generally with large central opening.

Window openings are set equally apart with timber shutters. Facades have both orthogonal and arch shaped openings, a distinct feature of the Tuhama Coast. Arch shaped openings have carved overhead panels.

Materials used for buildings feature both stone, or its equivalent, and plastered walls. Patterns from

traditional architecture and materials are used to highlight facade elements.

Perimeter walls and gates are integral to the overall design of the building and are articulated using traditional patterns and landscape.

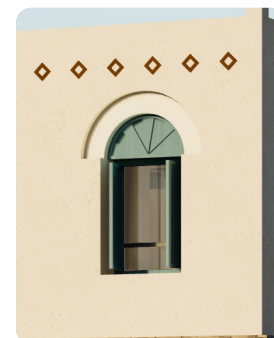
Garage door and gates are integral to the perimeter wall design and are articulated using traditional patterns.



1 Simple parapets with articulated corners



2 Arched openings with articulated over panels and niches, and turquoise wooden shutters



3 Special elements such as outdoor terraces



4 Perimeter walls and gates complementing the overall building design in terms of colors, materials and patterns



8.0 Transitional Small Residential Villa Worked Example

The transitional model is a progression of the traditional form, which allows simplified and less 'crafted' detail. Many of the traditional features remain present, but some variations signal an evolution and reinvention of specific elements.

The massing features rectangular geometry with occasional inclined walls, orthogonal and arched openings, and simple parapets.

The overall building massing adopts horizontal forms with a balance of verticals.

Facades exhibit an asymmetrical composition, with evenly spaced window openings and localized symmetries.

Openings are mainly arch shaped openings, a distinct feature of the Tuhama Coast with a balance of orthogonal openings. Arched openings are set within niches and / or have recessed over-panels interpreting those used in traditional architecture.

Roof parapets display simplified details such as articulations in the form of abstracted pointed corners.

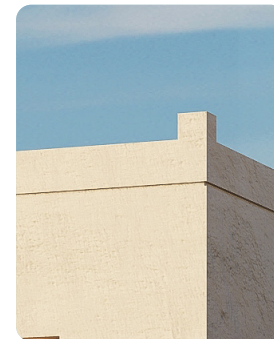
The upper floor is offset to create outdoor terraces.

Stone (or equivalent material) and plastered walls are used as primary materials with turquoise accents and interpretations of patterns from traditional architecture to highlight facade elements.

Perimeter walls and gates feature articulations, materials, colors and patterns consistent with the overall design of the building.



1 Simple parapets



2 Orthogonal openings using traditional proportions



3 Articulated perimeter walls



4 Use of patterns inspired from traditional architecture



8.0 Transitional Large Residential Villa Worked Example

The transitional model is a progression of the traditional form, which allows simplified and less 'crafted' detail. Many of the traditional features remain present, but some variations signal an evolution and reinvention of specific elements.

Building massing features rectangular geometry, simple orthogonal and arch shaped openings, and simple parapets. Roof parapets are integrated within the overall design of the facade. Upper floor massing features offset providing terraces.

Building volumes have primarily horizontal organization. Facades have strong localized symmetries. Window openings are set equally apart and aligned with upper and lower floor windows.

Openings are mainly orthogonal with arch shaped ones reserved for highlights or main entrance, a distinct feature of Tuhama Coast.

Arch shaped openings are set within niches and / or have recessed over-panels interpreting the carved overhead panels used in traditional architecture.

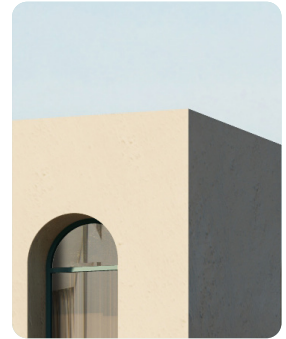
Materials used for buildings feature both stone, or its equivalent and plastered walls. Patterns inspired from traditional architecture and materials are used to highlight elements and articulate the facade.

Perimeter walls, entrance gates are integral to the overall design of the building and are articulated using patterns inspired from traditional architecture.

Garage is incorporated within the overall building massing.



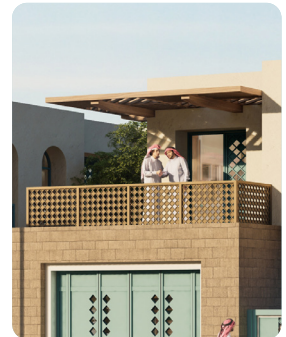
1 Simple parapets



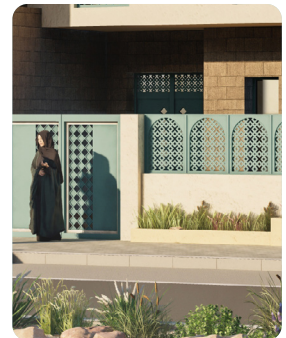
2 Arched openings with decorative balustrades



3 Special elements such as outdoor terraces



4 Perimeter walls and gates complementing the overall building design in terms of materials, colors and patterns



8.0 Contemporary Small Residential Villa Worked Example

The form and style of contemporary buildings should distill the essential qualities and values of vernacular architecture in a new contemporary expression and address the needs of contemporary living, reflect the changes in construction and availability of skills and materials, yet respect and celebrate the local natural character and traditions.

The building has a rectangular form with orthogonal and arched openings, and simple parapets.

Facades display an asymmetrical composition, with evenly spaced window openings and localized symmetries.

Openings are mainly arch shaped openings, a distinct feature of the Tuhama Coast with a balance of orthogonal openings. Arched openings are set within niches and / or have recessed over-panels

The roof features a simple parapet integrated into the facade design and in continuation with the external walls.

The upper floor is offset to create outdoor terraces.

Primary materials used for buildings feature light earth tones with turquoise accents and patterns abstracted from local traditional art forms, used to highlight main entrances, windows, doors and other special architectural elements.

Perimeter walls and gates feature articulations, materials, colors and patterns consistent with the overall design of the building.



1 Simple parapets



2 Orthogonal openings set with arch shaped niches



3 Articulated walls and entrances



4 Shaded balconies



8.0 Contemporary Large Residential Villa Worked Example

The form and style of contemporary buildings should distill the essential qualities and values of vernacular architecture in a new contemporary expression and address the needs of contemporary living, reflect the changes in construction and availability of skills and materials, yet respect and celebrate the local natural character and traditions.

Building massing features rectangular volumes, simple orthogonal and arch shaped openings, and simple parapets.

Roof parapets are simple and integrated within the overall design of the facade. Upper floor massing features offset, providing terraces. Building facades have a strong horizontal organization. Facades display an asymmetrical composition with evenly spaced windows.

Openings are mainly arch shaped openings, a distinct feature of the Tuhama Coast with a balance of orthogonal openings. Arch shaped openings are set within niches and / or have recessed over-panels.

Materials used for buildings feature light gradations of earth tones with stone finish, or its equivalent, used in balance proportions. Patterns abstracted from traditional architecture and materials are used to highlight elements.

Perimeter walls along frontage feature plaster finish. Articulation for walls and gates showcase use of patterns abstracted from traditional architecture. Garage is incorporated within the overall building massing.