



Design Education Service

NEBRASKA MAIN STREET NETWORK

DISCLAIMER:

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MAIN STREET FOUR-POINT APPROACH

DESIGN | ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING | PROMOTION | ORGANIZATION

DESIGN

Enhancing the downtown's physical environment by capitalizing on its best assets including historic buildings, and creating an inviting atmosphere through attractive window displays, parking areas, building improvements, streetscapes and landscaping. The Main Street program also focuses on instilling good maintenance practices in the commercial district, enhancing the physical appearance of the district by rehabilitating historic buildings, encouraging appropriate new construction, developing sensitive design management systems and integrating long-term planning.

COMPREHENSIVE

For successful, sustainable, long-term revitalization, a comprehensive approach, including activity in each of Main Street's Four Points, is essential.

INCREMENTAL

Incremental: Baby steps come before walking. Incremental change leads to much longer-lasting and dramatic positive change in the Main Street area.

SELF-HELP

No one else will save your Main Street. Local leaders must have the will and desire to mobilize local resources and talent. Only local leadership can produce long-term success by fostering and demonstrating community involvement and commitment to the revitalization effort.

CHANGE

Changes in attitude and practice are slow but definite — public support for change will build as the Main Street program grows and consistently meets its goals. Change also means engaging in better business practices, altering ways of thinking, and improving the physical appearance of the commercial district. A carefully planned Main Street program will help shift public perceptions and practices to support and sustain the revitalization process.

ASSETS

Identifying and capitalizing on existing assets: Business districts must capitalize on the assets that make them unique.

PARTNERSHIPS

Both the public and private sectors have a vital interest in the district and must work together to achieve common goals of Main Street's revitalization. Each sector has a role to play and each must understand the others strengths and limitations in order to forge an effective partnership.

QUALITY

Emphasize quality in every aspect of the revitalization program. Concentrate on quality projects over quantity.

NEBRASKA MAIN STREET DESIGN CASE STUDY PROGRAM

WHAT WE DO

THE PROGRAM

Design is an essential component of a successful Main Street revitalization program's activities. The physical appearance and condition of buildings and public spaces are vital to economic development efforts in today's competitive business climate. Historic preservation and adaptive reuse are key in ensuring important community assets are retained and continue to serve a useful purpose. The Nebraska Main Street program provides design assistance to designated local Main Street programs through the Nebraska Main Street District Design Case Study Program. All Nebraska Main Street Network member communities are eligible to request this program. For designated Main Street communities this service is cost-share contract. For all other members, the actual cost of the program will be paid for by the requesting community.

DESIGN TEAM

1 Main Street design professional (consultant) & 1 Nebraska Main Street Network staff member.

THE PROJECT

Building, façade or storefront rehab, sign design/graphics, paint, awnings or canopies, building maintenance issues, landscaping/streetscape & public spaces*, interior store merchandising/window display*.

PROCESS

Pre-visit briefing and planning session, initial community presentation/training with Q&A, site visits, team work time & presentation prep, wrap up community presentation with Q&A, final project report.

NEBRASKA MAIN STREET RESPONSIBILITIES

On and off site management of the program, select Main Street design professional (consultant), host pre-visit briefing and planning session, on-site materials, supplies and equipment, assemble, print and distribute final project report, assist community with implementation.

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Selecting projects for the case studies, commitment of participation from building and business owners, meeting room for initial and wrap up presentations, workspace for design team w/internet access, completed forms and photos provided pre-visit, post-visit written evaluation, implementation of recommendations.

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Willingness to share time and expertise, laptop and other necessary on-site tools, provide content for final project report.

*services not currently offered; to be added to design program at a later time



NEBRASKA MAIN STREET DESIGN CASE STUDY PROGRAM

WHAT WE DO CONTINUED

COSTS

Designated Nebraska Main Street communities fee-for-service cost share contract & member communities fee-for-service contract for actual cost. Non-member community requests for these services will be taken on a case by case basis.

OUTCOME

Final project report with illustrations and written recommendations (will not include cost estimates).



DESIGN ASSISTANCE FORM

SERVICES AND REQUIREMENTS

SERVICES AVAILABLE

PRESERVATION CONSULTANT

Discuss project assessing historical character and current physical condition of the building prior to any design decisions.

BUILDING/PROPERTY DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Provide conceptual design recommendations, which may include sketches, renderings, material information, precedent projects, etc.

PUBLIC SPACE DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Address accessibility and provide conceptual design recommendations for public space such as pocket parks, streetscapes, and parking areas.

PROGRAMMING + DESIGN PLANNING

Assess interior and exterior spaces for best use and future potential including individual buildings and limited downtown areas.

SIGNAGE

Provide recommendations on signage type, placement, and size in relationship to building facade utilizing business branding provided.

OTHER

Describe the design problem in the scope of work section and Staff will determine how best to assist.

EDUCATION CONSULTATION

Design Staff can provide (virtual and in-person) education sessions for specific community needs.

REQUIREMENTS

INFORMATION

You will need information on the property/building, budget, and schedule.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Make sure photos are well lit and show the building features clearly. The entire building should be shown in the photo. If the building is on the corner, make sure the front and side are visible. If the building is infill (in between buildings) make sure the whole front of the building is visible.



CASE STUDY

BUILDING CONDITION



BUILDING CONDITION

GOOD FAIR POOR

AESTHETIC CONDITION

GOOD **FAIR** POOR

MAIN CONCERNS

- facade
- door
- signage
- bulkhead
- windows/frames

CONDITION DEFINITION

GOOD

It is intact, structurally sound, and performing its intended purpose. There are few or no cosmetic imperfections. It needs no repair and only minor or routine maintenance.

FAIR

There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, although the feature or element is generally structurally sound and performing its intended purpose. There is failure of a sub-component of the feature or element. Replacement of up to 25 percent of the feature or element is required. Replacement of a defective sub-component of the feature or element is required.

POOR

It is no longer performing its intended purpose. It is missing. It shows signs of imminent failure or breakdown. Deterioration or damage affects more than 25 percent of the feature or element and cannot be adjusted or repaired. It requires major repair or replacement.

CASE STUDY

BUILDING EVALUATION | GRANDPA SNAZZY'S | WEEPING WATER



BUILDING INFORMATION

Evaluation Team:

Evaluation Date:

Building Name:

Building Address/ Location:

Building Use (current):

Building Use (Historically):

Building Date of Construction/ decade:

Building Style/ Period:

Building Materials/ Elements:



CASE STUDY

BUILDING EVALUTATION | GRANDPA SNAZZY'S | WEEPING WATER

FACADE

Faded paint. Building name is completely painted over.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Return to original brick condition/color. Return building name engraving to previous conditions.

DOOR

Current door is a single wood/screen door.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Insert a double door to match original conditions.

SIGNAGE

No current business signage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Use window signage to highlight business name rather than attaching to the building.

BULKHEAD

Inconsistent paint schemes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Match paint scheme of bulkhead to original building features.

WINDOWS AND FRAMES

Windows are in good condition. Frame painting is chipping away in some areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Sand and repaint areas where paint is chipping.

SOURCE: Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

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CASE STUDY

BEFORE | GRANDPA SNAZZY'S | WEEPING WATER



GENERAL STATEMENT

General statement about the building's condition before.

CASE STUDY

AFTER | GRANDPA SNAZZY'S | WEEPING WATER



GENERAL STATEMENT

The renovated 1903 structure now houses Grandpa Snazzy's- a Theatrical rental shop. The multiuse building also features a coffee shop and antique/gift store.



RESOURCES

TIF

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ipd/value_capture/defined/tax_increment_financing.aspx

SECRETARY OF INTERIORS- NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/index.htm>

GRANTS

Applicable Project Grants

OTHER

Other necessary resources



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. APPURTENANCE

An additional object added to a building; typical includes vents, exhaust hoods, air conditioning, etc.

2. AWNING

An architectural projection, which provides weather protection, identity or decoration, and is supported by the building in which it is attached. It is composed of a lightweight rigid retractable skeleton structure over which another cover is attached that may be a fabric or other materials. Awnings are typically sloped.

3. BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit is a document of authorization issued by the city when an individual or company wants to build a new structure or begin construction on an existing structure for expansion or repair. Applicant must have already completed the process to obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA.)

4. CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

A document that grants approval for an exterior modification to a building. COA may be required before the city will issue any permits.

5. COLUMN

A slender upright structure, generally consisting of a cylindrical shaft. A base and a capital; pillar. It is usually a supporting or ornamental member in a building.

6. CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

A building, structure, object or site within the boundaries of the district that adds to the historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the historic district is significant.

7. CORNICE

The continuous projection of at the top of a wall. The top course of molding of a wall when it serves as a crowning member.

8. DEMOLITION

The complete destruction of a building or structure; or removal of more than 30 percent of the perimeter walls; or removal of any portion of a street facing facade. Certificate of Appropriateness and city permits will be required.

9. DEMOLITION BY DECONSTRUCTION

The selective dismantlement of building components, specifically for re-use, recycling, and waste management.

10. DEMOLITION BY NEGLECT

Allowing a property to fall into a serious state of disrepair so as to result in deterioration, which would produce a detrimental effect upon the life and character of the property itself.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

11. DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE

A committee consisting of Main Street Advisory Board members that review applications for a Certificate of Appropriateness. After review, the DRC provides their recommendation for approval to the rest of the Main Street Advisory Board.

12. DETERIORATE

To diminish or impair in quality, character, function, or value, also to fall into decay or ruin.

13. ENTABLATURE

Refers to the superstructure of moldings and bands that lie horizontally above columns, resting on their capitals. It is the upper section of a classical building, resting on the columns and constituting the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

14. FACADE

Front or principal face of a building, any side of a building that faces a street or other open space.

15. FASCIA

A flat board with a vertical face that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof, or along the horizontal, or "eaves," sides of a pitched roof. The rain gutter is often mounted on it. .

16. FENESTRATION

The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings on a building.

17. FRIEZE

A horizontal band that runs above doorways and windows or below the cornice. It may be decorated with designs or carvings. In classic architecture, architectural ornament consisting of a horizontal sculptured band between the architrave and the cornice.

18. GLAZING

Fitting/securing glass into windows and doors.

19. INCENTIVE GRANT/FACADE GRANT

A grant program developed by the Main Street Advisory Board that is designed to encourage building owners/tenants to restore/renovate their property

20. KICK PLATE

A protective plate at the bottom of a door to prevent scuffing/damage to the door.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

21. MAINTENANCE

The work of keeping something in proper condition, upkeep. Activities required or undertaken to conserve as nearly, and as long, as possible the original condition of an asset or resource while compensating for normal wear and tear. The needed replacement of materials is done in-kind.

22. MASONRY

Construction materials, typically bound together by mortar, such as stone, brick, concrete block, or tile.

23. MOLDING

A decorative band or strip of material with a constant profile or section designed to cast interesting shadows. It is generally used in cornices and as trim around window and door openings.

24. MUNTIN

A bar member supporting and separating panes of glass in a window or door.

25. NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

A building, structure, object, or site within the boundaries of the district that does not add to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which the historic district is significant.

26. ORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Any work, the sole purpose of which is to prevent or correct deterioration, decay, or damage, including repair of damage caused by fire or other disaster and which does not result in a change in the existing appearance and materials of a property.

27. PARAPET

A low protective wall or railing or wall-like barrier along the edge of a raised structure such as a roof, bridge, terrace, or balcony. Where extending above a roof, it may simply be the portion of an exterior wall that continues above the line of the roof surface or may be a continuation of a vertical feature beneath the roof such as a fire wall or party wall.

28. PEDIMENT

A triangular section framed by a horizontal molding on its base and two sloping moldings on each of its sides. Usually used as a crowning member for doors, windows, and mantles.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

29. PRESERVATION

The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials, and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

30. PROPORTION

The relationship between actual dimensions of elements to each other and to the overall facade. Often proportions are expressed as mathematical ratios drawn from architectural theories of ancient Greece and Renaissance Italy. A design element such as a window may have the same shape as adjacent windows but may appear out of proportion.

31. REHABILITATION

The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

32. RESTORATION

The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

33. SIGN

Any device that uses letters, numerals, emblems, pictures, outlines, characters, spectacle delineation, announcement, trademark, logo, illustrations, designs, figures, or symbols for advertising purposes. The term "sign" shall also include any use of color such as bands, stripes, patterns, outlines, or delineations displayed for the purpose of commercial identification (corporate colors) that comprises more than twenty percent (20%) of any facade or visible roof face. This term shall also include all flags other than Governmental Flags.

34. SIGN PERMIT

A city document that is needed to gain approval for a sign or other specific renovations. An approved Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) will be required before obtaining the permit.

35. TRANSOM WINDOW

A small window or series of panes above a door, or above a casement or double hung window.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

36. TUCK-POINTING/REPOINTING

Tuck-pointing or repointing describes the restoration of historic brick buildings by removing mortar between masonry joints and replacing it with lime-based mortar. This term applies to restoration work on both building facades and chimneys. Rotor additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

37. WINDOW PARTS

The moving units of a window are known as sashes and move within the fixed frame. The sash may consist of one large pane of glass or may be subdivided into smaller panes by thin members called muntins or glazing bars. Sometimes in nineteenth-century houses windows are arranged side by side and divided by heavy vertical wood members called mullions.

ANATOMY OF A MAIN STREET BUILDING

