OLD SOUTH BATON ROUGE: PATTERN BOOK

Center for Planning Excellence

The Old South Baton Rouge Plan

The Old South Baton Rouge (OSBR) plan, which was the basis for the Pattern Book, was developed based on the recommendations found in the Old South Baton Rouge Neighborhood and Economic Revitalization Strategy, which was completed in March 2006. After a one-year planning process involving thousands of local residents and public/private stakeholders, the Baton Rouge Area Foundation and the Center for Planning Excellence are proposing a development strategy with strong public and private sector support.

The Baton Rouge Area Foundation (BRAF), the Center for Planning Excellence (CPEX), and residents of this community are concerned about the declining condition of this important historic neighborhood, especially because of OSBR's strategic location between downtown Baton Rouge and the Louisiana State University (LSU) campus. The process towards revitalization was initiated by BRAF in 2002 when it contributed seed funds to apply for a HOPE VI grant of $18.6 million to provide affordable, infill development in OSBR. Through the continued leadership of BRAF, a national team of consultants was retained to prepare a revitalization strategy for the community. The team's first task was to identify the concerns of the residents who lived in OSBR. These concerns were carefully recorded, field checked, and overlaid with professional expertise to produce the Strategy with a series of general development recommendations. Each of the recommendations developed through this process are designed to revitalize the community's neighborhoods and stimulate growth in key neighborhood commercial areas. In June 2006, the first implementation recommendation of the Strategy got underway with the formation of the OSBR Partnership, Inc. The members of this group were elected from the community, by the community, and are working to provide a unified voice for OSBR. They meet monthly and are actively involved in guiding the implementation efforts of the Revitalization Strategy.

Acknowledgements

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WHY A PATTERN BOOK?

A focused version of the original Louisiana Speaks Pattern Book which spans the entire southeast, the Old South Baton Rouge Pattern Book addresses the need for quality and affordable housing options for community residents. Quality housing is a key determinant of quality of life; this book offers investors, homeowners, and residents of Old South Baton Rouge (OSBR) a framework from which to build, renovate, and maintain their homes in a way that is both cost efficient and adds to the aesthetic value of the neighborhood. It also provides tips for building and maintaining structures in a way that will be cost-effective and good for the environment. Our hope is that residents will become more aware of the long-term costs associated with poor quality design and materials and move toward building and maintaining quality buildings with long-term integrity.

Just as safe, stable, and affordable housing is the foundation of the family unit, it is also a core ingredient in a strong and prosperous community. With cooperation among community members and wise investments in housing improvements, families and individuals can have safe, secure, and affordable homes and Old South Baton Rouge will move closer towards becoming a vibrant community.

This community already sees great hope for a turn-around, with a strategic revitalization plan in place and numerous investment prospects. It sits in a highly convenient and desirable location: a corridor between the recently revitalized downtown and the beautiful campus of Louisiana State University.

CONTENTS

HOW DO I USE THE PATTERN BOOK?

If you're planning to build, add on, renovate, or relocate an existing home, follow these guidelines to ensure that your new (or newly improved) home fits in with the traditions of the neighborhood in which the building will be located and is also a style appropriate for that building type.

STEP 1:
Identify Your Location In OSBR

After determining your project's location, consider the climate, soil type, and floodplain elevation of the site. Also consider the angle of the sun and how freeze could affect house temperatures. The Pattern Book will teach you ways to take advantage of environmental opportunities for heating and cooling in the building and renovation process as well as give you tips for making improvements that are affordable and will extend the life of your home. See the Resources section on page 36 to help find information on green building techniques, and look for the "Affordably Green" graphic in various sections of the Pattern Book for more tips on building green.

STEP 2:
Identify the Neighborhood Pattern

Within the Community Patterns section you will find a discussion of OSBR neighborhood types and a color-coded map showing where each occurs in OSBR. Using the map and the diagram on page 5, determine your neighborhood type and pattern.

Your site may be in an area identifed on the National Register as a designated Historic District. If it does, you are encouraged to follow guidelines from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. See page 36 for National Trust resources.

STEP 3:
Identify the Appropriate Building Types

The building type (attached/detached single family dwelling, multi-family dwelling, light commercial, etc.) will be dictated by the zoning for the area and how you want to use the property. On the next page, use the grid to determine which building type(s) would be appropriate, based on scale, form, and use.

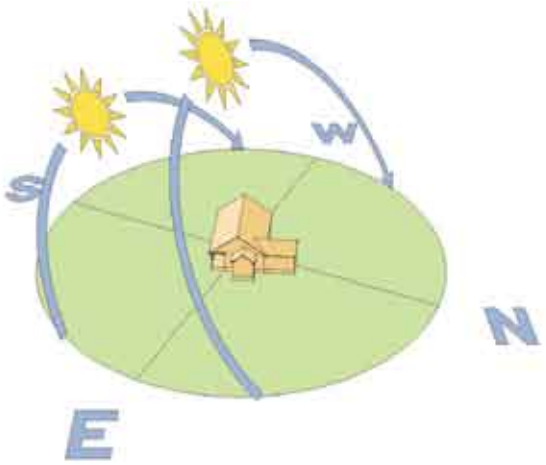
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE

MIXED-USE BUILDING

STEP 4:
Consider Building Orientation on the Site

Using the setbacks and build-to lines established by the local zoning ordinances, determine how the building will sit on the site.

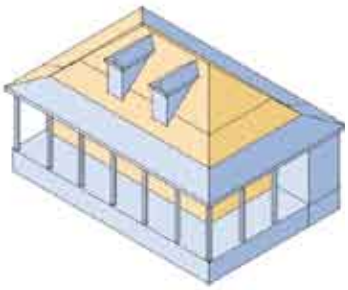
When considering the building orientation, remember to look at the "Affordably Green" section on each page to learn more about solar orientation, wind patterns, and natural heating and cooling elements. These will help maximize the energy efficiency of your home and reduce monthly utility bills.



STEP 5:
Identify the Appropriate Architectural Styles

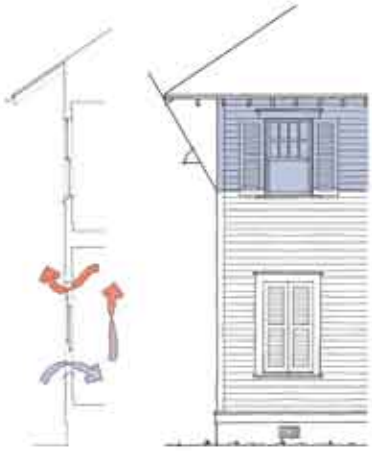
The Pattern Book recognizes five distinct and dominant architectural styles in the OSBR area. Use the Architectural Styles section beginning on page 8 to identify which style of residential building you are working with and turn to its corresponding section.

Each architectural style is discussed in depth in this section, and suggestions are given on how to add living area, porches, columns and railings, roofs, eaves and walls, windows, and doors while still preserving the original architectural character.



STEP 6:
Review the resources list in the Appendix

Using simple "green" building techniques will save money on monthly utility bills and add value to your home. If you want to learn more about what you can do to be "greener," review the Appendix to find websites, organizations, and other useful tools. This information will give you more in-depth instructions for living, building, and being "green."



COMMUNITY PATTERNS

The Community Patterns presented in this section describe the role that individual buildings can play in fulfilling the goals defined in the *Old South Baton Rouge Neighborhood and Economic Revitalization Strategy,* in continuing the local traditions of Old South Baton Rouge, and even in creating new neighborhoods.

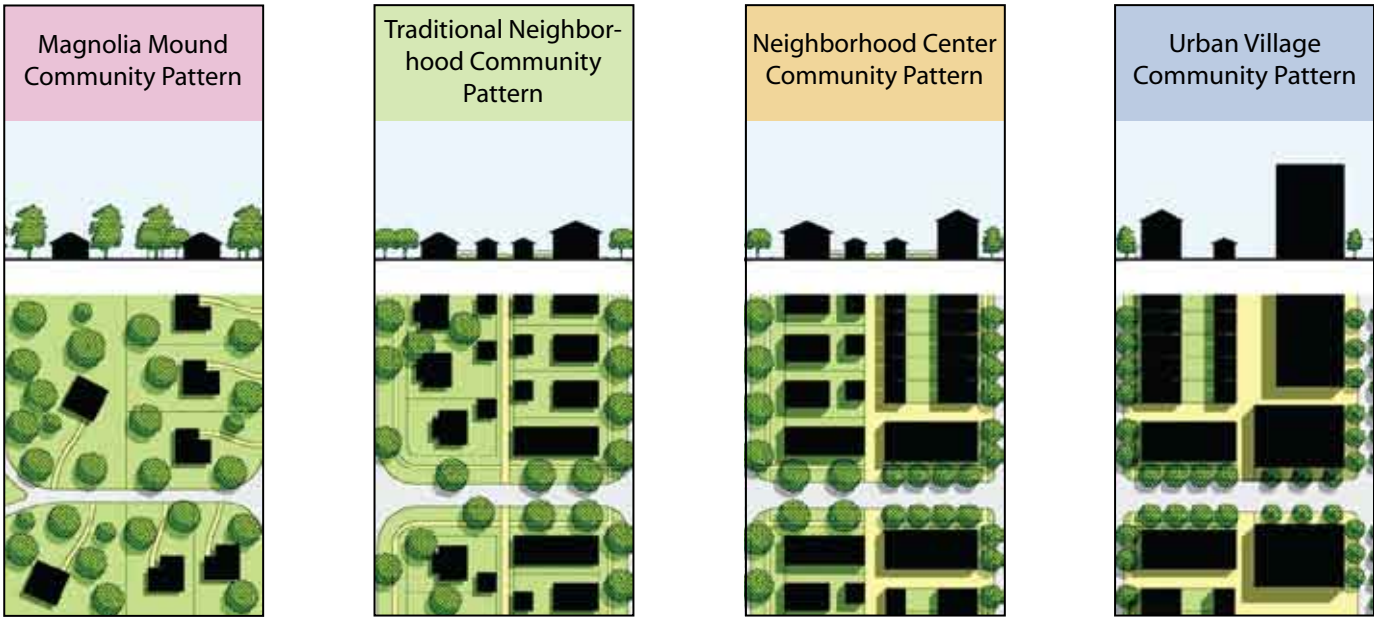
The physical form of Old South Baton Rouge (OSBR) developed in response to its geographic features and its social and cultural influences. The illustrations of architecture and urbanism contained in this section of the OSBR Pattern Book show these different characteristics and can be used to guide the selection of appropriate building and urban patterns for specific sites.

In addition to geography and culture, a third criterion for design is the scale of urban development. The Patterns presented in this section define four zones, ranging from suburban to urban. These zones are illustrated and identified on the map to the right. Within each Pattern, there are appropriate street designs, building and use types, as well as architectural elements. The Patterns are illustrated, first with traditional examples and then with drawings and photographs.

Geography, culture, and scale provide the setting for individual buildings in OSBR. Single-family, multi-family, commercial, and mixed-use buildings should match the character and quality of the streets and public spaces of the community. New construction should use the latest techniques to produce structures that are affordable, durable, and low-maintenance, but still meet flood protection and accessibility requirements.

Community Pattern Map

Legend



Magnolia Mound Community Pattern

A small-scale neighborhood space in the Magnolia Mound Community Pattern includes houses on large lots, set back from a small-scale street. A wide planting area separates the street from the sidewalk. The individual lots are served from the street with driveways, but the parking and garages are set back behind the front facade line of the house.

Traditional Neighborhood Community Pattern

A neighborhood street in the Traditional Neighborhood Community Pattern has a diverse range of house types on small lots. The houses are close to the street with small-scale gardens defined either by low fences or hedges. The individual lots are served by an alley system, and there are few driveways that access the main street.

Neighborhood Center Community Pattern

The Neighborhood Center Community Pattern features mixed-use buildings along a commercial street. Sidewalks are wide, used for cafe' tables, display of goods, galleries, or landscaping. On-street parking buffers pedestrians and provides short-term parking for shops.

Urban Village Community Pattern

A mixed-use street in the Urban Village Community Pattern includes a mix of small-scale, mixed-use buildings and larger mid-rise buildings with shops on the ground floor and residential above. Parking is located mid-block, typically in garages or landscaped parking lots. Sidewalks are wide with ample space for pedestrians.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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The Architectural Styles section of the OSBR Pattern Book identifies those patterns among Old South Baton Rouge house and building types that are important to maintain in the revitalization process. Individual homeowners and builders, as well as contractors and developers will find the architectural patterns presented in this section useful as they rehabilitate the fabric of OSBR's neighborhoods. This OSBR Pattern Book includes the design of houses, rowhouses, small apartment buildings, and mixed-use buildings.

This section includes an overview of traditional building types as they relate to the scale of the various Community Patterns in which they are placed. Descriptions of a range of architectural styles and how they relate to the culture, history, and location within OSBR are included. Each style is described and illustrated in detail as a guide and an inspiration for those engaged in the rehabilitation or construction processes.

The unique climate and geography of South Louisiana play an important role in the daily life of Old South Baton Rouge's residents. The intense heat and humidity, extended summers, short winters, heavy tropical downpours, and prevalent southerly breezes provide a backdrop to the lifestyles and traditions of OSBR. Over time, builders, designers, and homeowners have developed architecture and landscape patterns that are a direct response to the extreme climate of the region. Vernacular architecture in OSBR shares the need for relief from the sun and rain while still capturing as many breezes as possible. Generously scaled porches, tall ceilings, full-height windows, shade gardens, porch fans, and wood shutters are all elements that distinguish the traditional architecture of South Louisiana, and Old South Baton Rouge, from elsewhere in the country. However, OSBR's rich cultural history has contributed several other architectural styles that contribute to the area's diversity.

This section will help a prospective builder identify the building types that are appropriate for each Community Pattern; match the selected building type with an appropriate architectural style; and provide affordable suggestions as to how a new construction or rehabilitation project can embody the chosen architectural style.

WHAT IS A SHOTGUN HOUSE? WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES?

SINGLE

One of the most common building types in Old South Baton Rouge is a long, narrow, usually residential structure known as a shotgun house. The shotgun house style was developed in New Orleans to accommodate a growing population and limited space. It is characterized by a having all rooms arranged in a single line, usually of equal size. It usually features a front porch or gallery and is generally raised off the ground. However, there are other types of shotgun houses.

SIDE HALL

Another form of the shotgun house is called the Side Hall Shotgun. It is characterized by the front porch or gallery extending along one side of the home. This walkway aids in privacy and circulation, as residents do not have to travel through other rooms to access the back rooms.

DOUBLE

The Double Shotgun house is just as its name implies; it is two single shotgun houses with a common, center wall. Both floor plans are covered by a single roof, and they are normally occupied as a duplex, but they can be combined to form a larger, single family residence.

CAMELBACK

The Camelback Shotgun is easily recognized by the second-story addition on the rear section of the building. This addition allows for another room, usually a master bedroom, to be constructed for some measure of privacy.

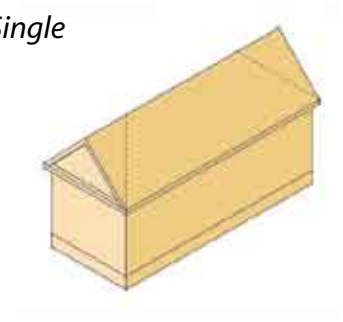
BATON ROUGE BUNGALOW

The final type, and the most unique to the area, is the Baton Rouge Bungalow. This style became popular in Baton Rouge, and particularly in OSBR, around the 1920s. It is based on the framework of the Double Shotgun, but it became popular to enclose half of the front porch or gallery to allow for more living space.

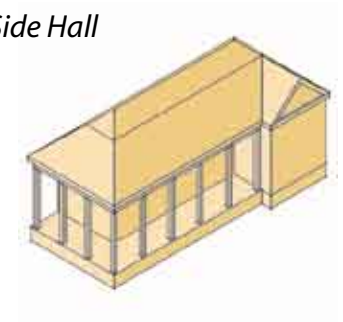
OTHER BUILDING TYPES

Shotgun houses are just one of the building types associated with OSBR, and these houses can be detailed with a variety of architectural styles that will be identified on the following pages. But what other building types are there in OSBR? The next page discusses these other types.

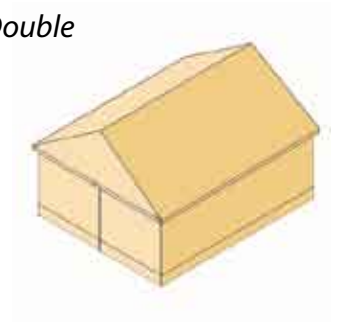
Single



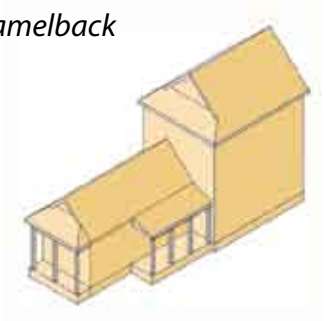
Side Hall



Double



Camelback



Baton Rouge Bungalow

BUILDING TYPES

There are six distinct building types that can be identified in OSBR based on scale, form, and use. Each type can occur in multiple Community Patterns and can embody any one of the different architectural styles identified on the next pages. By relating building use and type to the Community Patterns, developers will have a better understanding of how and where their structures can be most appropriate. It will also ensure one of the most important aspects of redevelopment: preserving the image, character, and architectural style for which the area is known.

Building types in the area include many sizes and uses. The matrix to the right helps identify these typical building types, as well as the Community Patterns in which they occur. The four bars represent the four Community Patterns that were previously identified, and the colored areas adjacent to the building type indicate the Community Patterns in which that type is appropriate.

The five major architectural styles will be discussed in greater detail on the following pages.

Magnolia Mound	Traditional Neighborhood	Neighborhood Center	Urban Village		
				 SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE	
				 DUPLEX	
				 MANSION APARTMENT	
				 ROWHOUSE	
				 2- TO 4-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE	
				 MIXED-USE BUILDING	

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Arts & Crafts

Creole

Classical

Builder
Tudor

Modern

ARTS & CRAFTS

At the turn of the 20th century, the Arts & Crafts, or Craftsman style house became popular throughout the United States. The Green and Green brothers, professional architects, began to build this style of home in southern California, borrowing and modifying many of the architectural details from the British vacation cottage. Details such as wide front porches and tapered pillars became signatures of the Arts and Crafts dwelling. The style gained popularity after WWI when a building boom swept the country. Builders were quick to borrow the Green and Green style, which was readily accessible through the publication of pattern books, plan books, and mail order catalogs such as Sears, Roebuck. In Louisiana, the style was adapted to local building traditions and applied to popular building types like shotgun houses and small cottages.

Other characteristics of this style include exposed rafter tails, asymmetric compositions, running windows with multiple sash units combined into a single frame, and low-pitched shed dormers.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

>> Deep porches with large overhangs
>> Overhangs with ornamental rafter tails and brackets
>> Wide variety of window patterns
>> Rich colors with contrasting trim
>> Complex roof forms and use of dormers

WHAT DO THESE HOUSES LOOK LIKE?

1- & 2-STORY NARROW FRONT
>> Ridge line of roof runs parallel to the entrance facade.
>> Hip or gable roof with 5-in-12 to 8-in-12 roof pitches

SIDE GABLE
>> Ridge line of roof runs parallel to the entrance facade
>> One- to two-story massings
>> Gable roof with 4-in-12 to 8-in-12 roof pitches

FACADE COMPOSITION
>> Asymmetrical yet balanced placement of doors and windows
>> Windows are often grouped in pairs and multiples to create larger openings.
>> Entrance doors are typically under porches.

HOW CAN I ADD ON TO MY HOUSE?

>> Larger living space forms may be created by combining side and rear wings with the main body.
>> Gabled, hipped, or shed dormers may be added to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces.
>> The architectural character of the attached elements should match that of the main body.

WHERE CAN I PUT A PORCH?

>> One-story Narrow Front massings have gable or hip roofed porches that may either read as part of the main roof mass or as separate elements. They can run the full length of the facade, or they can run part of it and be symmetrically or asymmetrically placed.
>> Two-story Narrow front massings may have 1- or 2-story porches whose roof forms usually match that of the main house. Two-story porches usually run the full length of the facade and read as part of the main roof mass, where as one-story porches are typically asymmetrically placed on the facade.
>> Side Gable massings may have gable, hip, or shed-porches and read as part of the main roof mass. They do not typically run the full length of the facade.

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Porches provide shading as well as outdoor living space and are commonly located along street fronts. As semi-public social gathering spaces, porches enhance community interactions and safety with more "eyes on the street."

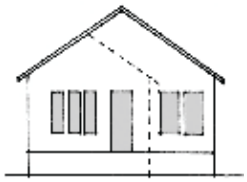
MASSING

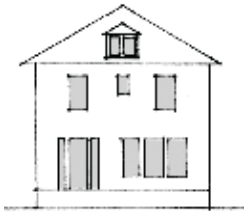
Narrow Front Massing

2 - Story
Narrow Front Massing

Broad Front Massing

FACADE COMPOSITION





MASSING COMBINATIONS

PORCH TYPES & LOCATIONS

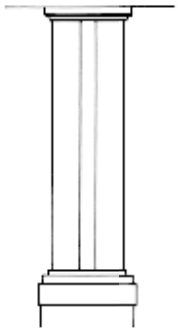
PORCH COLUMNS AND RAILINGS

A. COLUMNS

>> Post, tapered box, paneled box, or stucco pier
>> Slender columns and posts, often paired
>> Columns and posts may be full-height, or partial-height and set on square piers or solid porch walls.

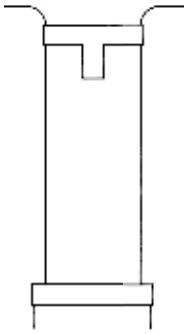
B. RAILINGS

>> Wood top and bottom rails with square balsuters
>> Solid rails are clad in siding, shingles, stucco, or brick veneer.

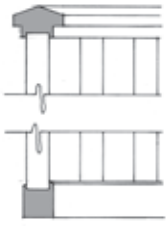


Double Post on Pier

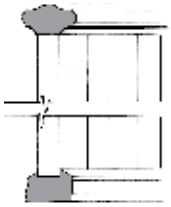
Tapered, Paneled Box on Pier



Stucco Pier



Simple Rail



Ornate Rail

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> In larger structures such as multi-family apartments, porches may also look into courtyards. Courtyards provide ventilation, outdoor living space, and garden space in urban environments.

ROOFS, EAVES, & WALLS

C. ROOFS

>> Typically laminated asphalt or composition shingle; occasionally clay tile

D. EAVES

>> Exposed 2 x 8-inch rafter tails cut plumb, 16 to 24 inches on center is by far the most common eave type.

>> Hipped roofs may feature a boxed eave with a continuous fascia and outriggers 24 to 48 inches on center.

E. WALLS

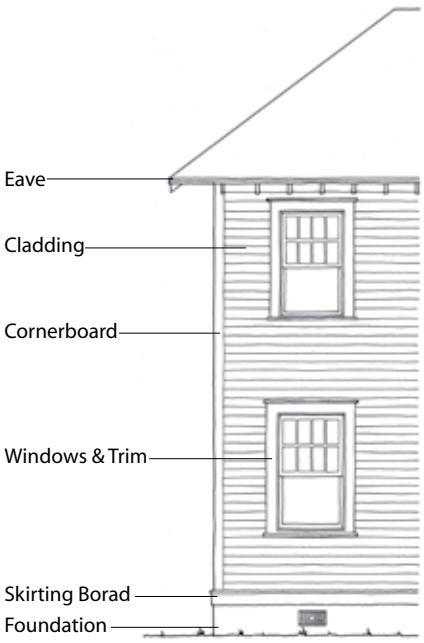
>> Cladding materials include smooth-finish wood or fiber-cement lap siding with 4- to 8-inch exposure.

>> Foundation walls and piers are typically brick, stucco, or stone veneer; foundation wall vents are centered under window.

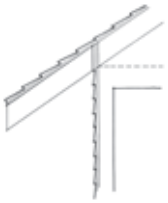
>> Siding and shingle cladding is mitered at corners or has 4- to 6-inch corner board trim.

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Using paints with low or zero Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) will greatly increase indoor air quality and also qualify for LEED credits.

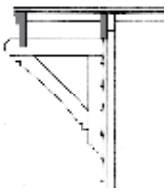


Common Open Rafter >>



Ornate Boxed Eave w/ Shaped Outrigger >>

Common Gable End Bracket >>



WINDOWS & DOORS

F. WINDOWS

>> Standard windows are typically double hung and vertical in proportion. Common muntin patterns are 3 over 1, 4 over 1, 6 over 1, or 9 over 1.

>> First-floor windows are typically taller than second-floor windows.

>> Paired or triple windows, box bay windows supported on wood brackets, and dormers are typical.

>> Windows are often massed together in large gabled or shed dormers. Small accent windows are used in gables and small dormers.

G. DOORS

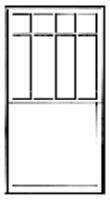
>> Wood, fiberglass, or steel with traditional stile and rail proportions, panel profiles, and glazing patterns as illustrated.

>> More ornate groupings can include a transom and sidelights.

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> When specifying windows and doors, make sure they are designated as an "Energy Star" product that meets the criteria for the Louisiana region. Using these products will help to better insulate the structure, reduce heat gain, and even qualify builders and homeowners for tax credits.

Simple Standard Window >>



Simple Double Window >>

Ornate Box Bay Window >>

Simple Single Door >>

Common Single Door with Transom above >>

Ornate Double Door with Transom & Sidelights>>

Simple Trim >>

Common Trim >>

Ornate Trim >>

CREOLE

Original settlers of Louisiana adapted to this region in various ways, developing their own culture, lifestyle, and architecture. The Creole home was a direct response to the Louisiana environment. Generally, the first floor is raised, roofs are steeply pitched, windows are tall and touch the floor, and the form of the house is relatively simple. Large, deep porches supported by simple columns usually stretch along at least one side of the structure, if not surrounding the house entirely. These porches, along with the large windows, allow for breezes to circulate throughout the house, cooling it naturally during the hot summer months. Several houses in Old South Baton Rouge are modeled after this indigenous style.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

>> Deep one- and two-story porches
>> High ceilings with vertically proportioned column bays and wall openings
>> French doors and full length windows on the ground floor with tall, operable shutters
>> First floor raised above ground

WHAT DO THESE HOUSES LOOK LIKE?

NARROW FRONT
>> One-story mass where ridge line of roof runs perpendicular to entrance facade

ROWHOUSE
>> One- to three-story mass where ridge line runs parallel to entrance facade
>> Gable roof with 10 in 12 roof pitch
>> One to two sides of the house are party walls.

BROAD FRONT
>> One- to two-story mass where ridge line runs parallel to entrance facade
>> Hip roof with a constant 10 in 12 roof pitch or a double pitch roof of 9 in 12 over the main body and 6 in 12 over the porch

FACADE COMPOSITION
>> Entrance doors are typically under porches.
>> Columns are always proportional.
>> Some form of covering along the entire length of the front facade

HOW CAN I ADD ON TO MY HOUSE?

>> Attached wings should have similar roof pitches but should be separate "additions" rather than parts of a single, complex form.
>> Gable dormers may be added to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces.
>> Larger living spaces may be created by combining side and rear wings with the main body.

WHERE CAN I PUT A PORCH?

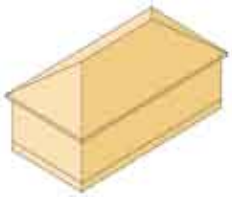
>> Narrow Front massings have hip-roofed porches that read as part of the main roof mass or as separate elements and run the full length of the facade.
>> Broad Front massings have hip-roofed porches that read as part of the main roof mass and run the full length of the facade or wrap around the house.
>> Side Gable massings have shed-roofed porches that read as part of the main roof mass, and the pitch slightly less steep than the pitch of the main roof. They also usually run the full length of the facade.

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Engineered lumber, such as wooden I-beams, is made from small chips, strands, or veneers of wood bonded together. This type of lumber costs less and is better for the environment because it is made from smaller, fast growing trees. This reduces the harvesting of large, old growth trees and uses less material to achieve the same spanning capacities.

MASSING

Narrow Front Massing

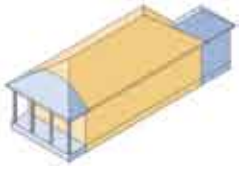


Multi-family Rowhouse Massing

Broad Front Massing

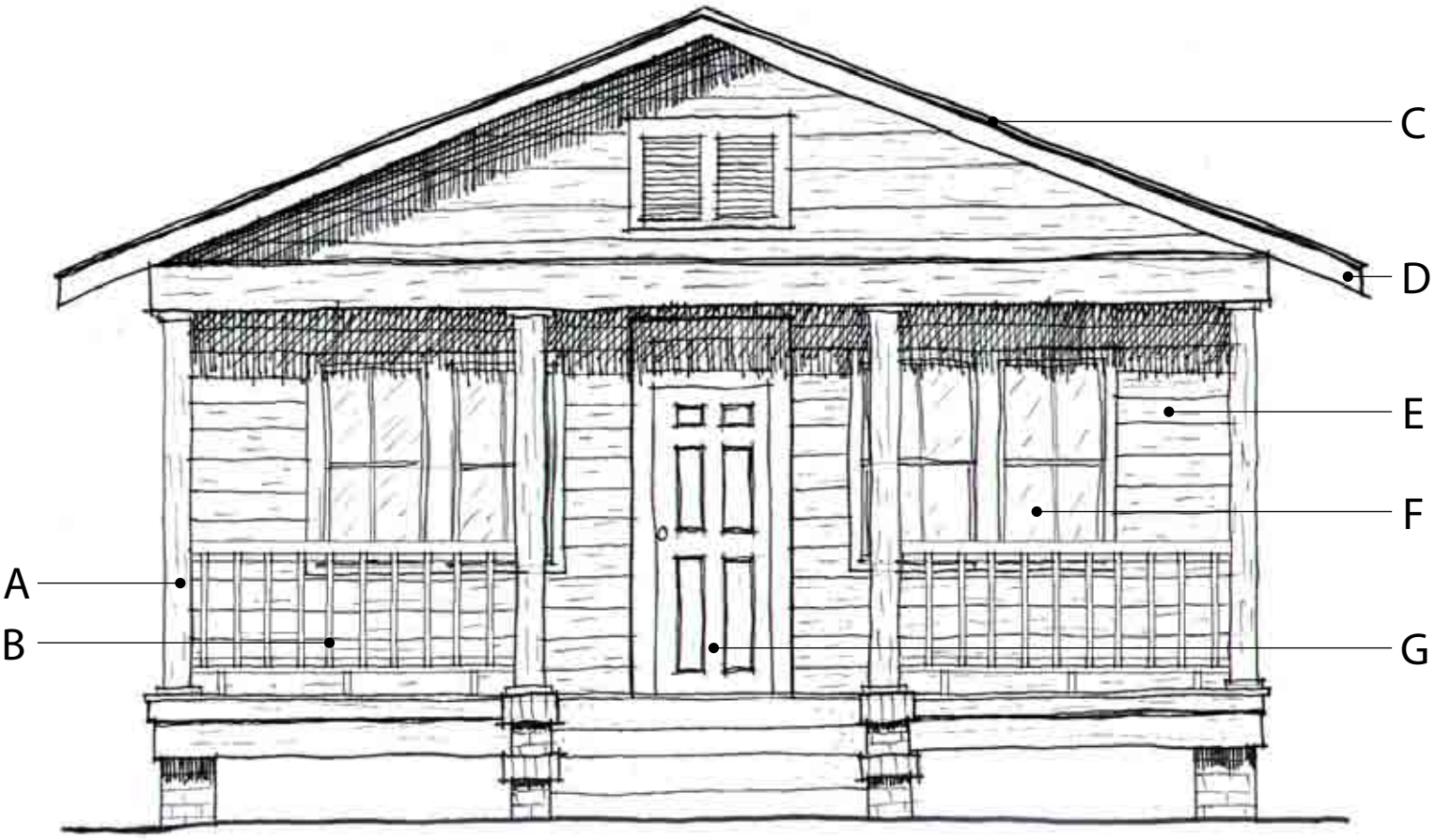
FACADE COMPOSITION

MASSING COMBINATIONS



PORCH TYPES & LOCATIONS

Narrow Front Massing | Multi-family Rowhouse Massing | Broad Front Massing



PORCH COLUMNS AND RAILINGS

A. COLUMNS

>> Slender round or square Tuscan columns and chamfered or plain rectangular posts without trim on one-story porches and the second floor of two-story porches

>> Columns usually have a regular spacing of between 8 to 12 feet on center.

>> Brick piers or massive stucco columns are typical for the lower story of two-story porches.

>> Some columns may span the height of two-story porches, and the type ranges from plain, rectangular posts to columns with classical detailing.


6" Square, chamfered

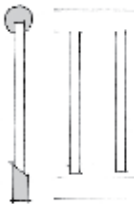

6" Turned


6"-8" Classical

B. RAILINGS

>> Square balusters are most common

>> Milled wood top and bottom rails with turned or square balusters may also be used.


Simple Rail


Ornate Rail

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> For non-structural applications such as porch railings, using composite or plastic lumber can be more affordable in the long run, as it does not rot, crack, split, or absorb water.

ROOFS, EAVES, & WALLS

C. ROOFS

>> Typically laminated asphalt composition shingle, wood shingle, 5V crimp, or standing seam metal panels

D. EAVES

>> Simple, unadorned eaves are characteristic of the style and can have shaped, exposed rafter ends. A frieze board is used below the rafters.

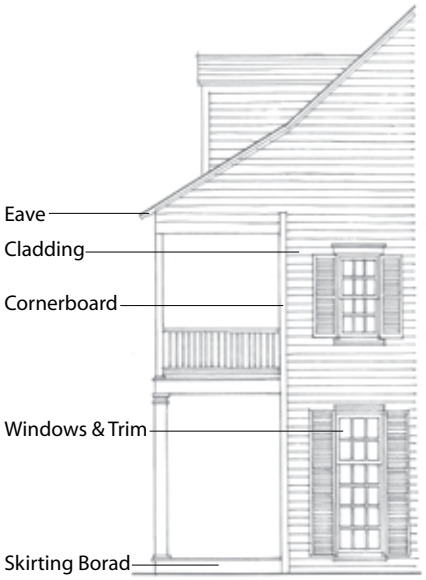
>> Eaves may also be flush to the wall, beam at the porch, or slightly projecting with a boxed soffit.

E. WALLS

>> Cladding materials are usually smooth-finish wood, fiber cement lap siding with 6-inch exposure, brick, or light-colored sand-finished stucco.

>> The first floor is typically set up between 2- and 4-feet above the finished grade.

>> Siding and shingle cladding is mitered at corners or has 4- to 6-inch corner board trim.



Simple Closed Eave >>

Ornate Open Rafter >>

Ornate Open Rafter >>

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Roofs are the greatest source of potential heat gain in Louisiana, especially during warmer months when the sun is directly overhead. Specifying light-colored, reflective roofs is an effective design strategy to minimize this effect. Metal roofs are a good alternative.

WINDOWS & DOORS

F. WINDOWS

>> Double hung or casement windows are typical, and they are usually vertical in proportion.

>> Common muntin patterns are 2 over 2, 4 over 4, or 6 over 6.

>> Dormer windows are multi-paned in the 6 over 6 pattern.

>> Accent windows are typically small with 6 panes or in the 4 over 4 pattern. A single leaf shutter is often used.

>> Shutters can be batten, raised-panel, or louvered, and they should be mounted with hardware so that they are operable.

G. DOORS

>> Multi-paned doors are often used in lieu of windows on the first floor under the porch.

>> Entry doors are typically 4- or 6-paneled and include either a transom or a transom with side lights.

Common Window >>

Ornate Dormer Window >>

Common Floor -to-Ceiling Window >>

Common Single Door with Transom above >>

Ornate Single Door with Transom & Sidelights>>

Ornate Double Door with Transom & Sidelights>>

Common Batten Shutter>>

Ornate Raised-Panel Shutter >>

Louvered Shutter>>

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Operable, double-hung windows can help save on energy costs during hot, Louisiana summers, and they can create a more comfortable indoor environment. Cooler air enters through the raised bottom sash, while warmer air exits through the lowered top sash.

CLASSICAL

The Classical Revival style became popular during the late 19th century after the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where the architecture created for the exposition reflected that of ancient Greece. These styles were derived from early East Coast precedents which were also adorned with classical detailing. The Classical style in Old South Baton Rouge was mainly influenced by those Classical Revival style homes from the early 20th century, but it includes some elements from the earlier Greek Revival style as well, such as Ionic or Corinthian columns.

The Classical style house has a simple, dominant, 1- to 2-story main body, with rear wings, side wings, and pavilions being common additions to the main structure. There are numerous new and old examples of the Classical style in Old South Baton Rouge.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

>> Simple volumes with side wings and porches added to make more complex shapes
>> Symetrical composition of doors and windows
>> Porches with classical details supported by robust and exotic Classical order columns such as Ionic and Doric
>> Multi-pane windows that are more broad in proportion

WHAT DO THESE HOUSES LOOK LIKE?

NARROW FRONT
>> Hipped or front-gabled box, and full front porches and one-story wings are common.
>> Three-bay compositions are common.

1- & 2-STORY BROAD FRONT
>> Hipped or side-gabled rectangular volume with roof pitches ranging from 6 to 8 in 12
>> One-story shed or hipped porches are often located centrally on the front facade.
>> One-story wings are common.
>> May have porticoes or porches
>> Porticoes typically have decorative gabled or hipped roofs.

FACADE COMPOSITION
>> Characterized by a symmetrical and balanced placement of doors and windows, with entrance doors typically located in the center of the composition.
>> Typically windows aligned vertically from floor to floor

HOW CAN I ADD ON TO MY HOUSE?

>> Complex forms and larger living spaces may be created by combining side wings and/or rear wings with the main body.
>> Gabled dormers may be added to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces.
>> The architectural character of the attached parts should match that of the main body.

WHERE CAN I PUT A PORCH?

>> Narrow Front massings typically have gabled or hipped roof porches or porticoes. Often the porch is an extension of the house roof. Full-length porches are common on 1-story houses, where as 2-story may have 2-story porches with columns extending to both stories.
>> Broad Front massings may have aedicules, porticoes, or porches. Porticoes typically have decorative, gabled roofs, or shallow roofs concealed by a railing. Porch roofs are typically gabled or hipped; three-bay and full-length porches are common.

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Aside from front porches, shading the South side of residences with overhangs or trees will reduce energy costs by blocking sunlight in the summer when the sun is higher in the sky, while still allowing direct sunlight in the winter when the sun is lower in the sky.

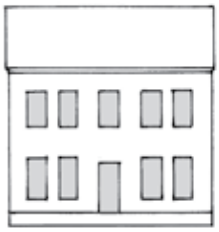
MASSING

1- & 2-Story Narrow Front Massing

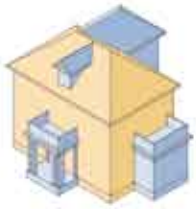
Broad Front Massing

2-Story Broad Front Massing

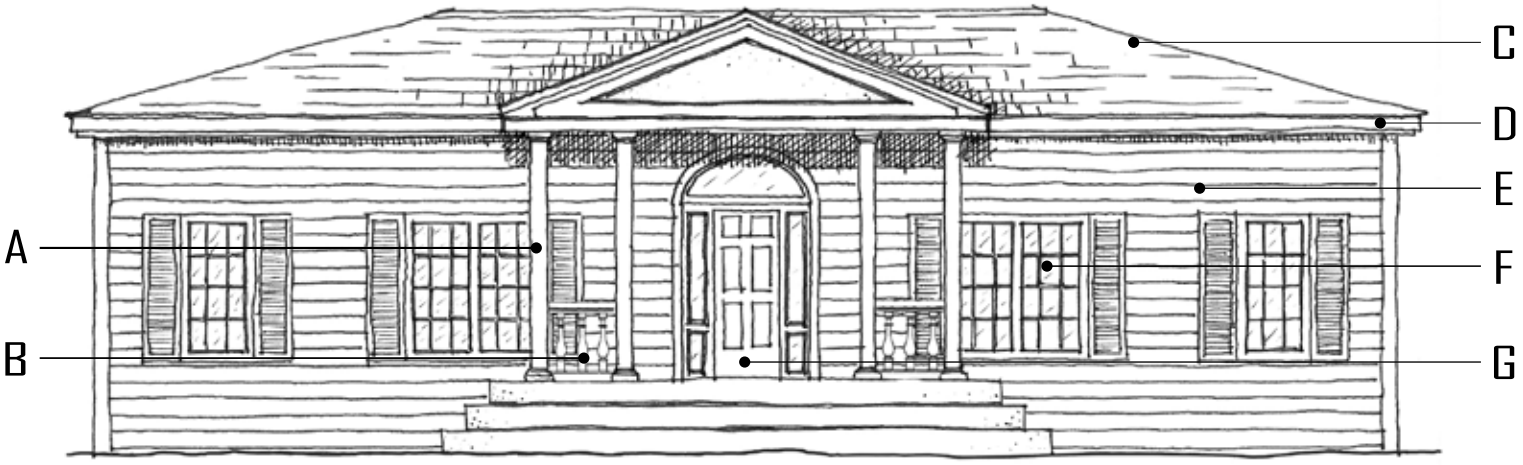
FACADE COMPOSITION



MASSING COMBINATIONS



PORCH TYPES & LOCATIONS



PORCH COLUMNS AND RAILINGS

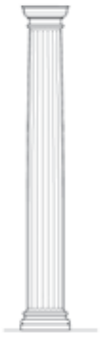
A. COLUMNS

>> First and second story columns are 9- to 10-feet tall and 10 to 12 inches in diameter.
>> Two-story grand order columns are much larger in diameter and should be proportioned to fit the full height of the house.
>> Greek Doric, Roman Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns are all common.

B. RAILINGS

>> Balusters are either turned or square and should be spaced no more than 4 inches apart.

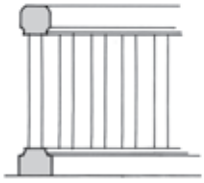

10"-12" Dia. Doric


10"-12" Dia. Doric Fluted


10"-12" Dia. Ionic

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Using locally produced materials cuts down on transportation costs, as well as pollution emission.


Square balusters


Turned Balusters

WALLS, EAVES, & ROOFS

C. ROOFS

>> Typically laminated asphalt or composition shingle; occasionally clay tile

D. EAVES

>> Exposed 2 x 8-inch rafter tails cut plumb, 16 to 24 inches on center are by far the most common eave type.

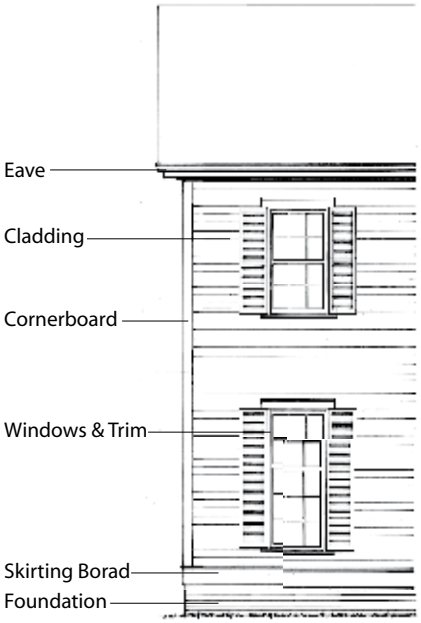
>> Hipped roofs may feature a boxed eave with a continuous fascia and outriggers 24 to 48 inches on center.

E. WALLS

>> Cladding materials include smooth-finish wood or fiber-cement lap siding with 4- to 8-inch exposure.

>> Foundation walls and piers are typically brick, stucco, or stone veneer; foundation wall vents are centered under window.

>> Siding and shingle cladding is mitered at corners or has 4- to 6-inch corner board trim.



Simple Boxed Eave >>

Common Boxed Eave >>

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Programmable thermostats are an affordable option to saving money on energy bills. Unlike manual thermostats, these thermostats can be programmed for different temperatures at different times based on your personal schedule.

WINDOWS & DOORS

F. WINDOWS

>> Typically double hung and vertical in proportion. Basic muntin patterns include 6 over 1, 6 over 6, 9 over 9, 12 over 12 and 9 over 6.

>> First floor windows are typically taller than second floor windows.

>> Stone or brick jack arch lintels are typical.

>> Accent windows include: Palladian arched windows in gabled ends, dormers with gable or hipped roof, and the triple window with broad center sash.

G. DOORS

>> The maximum width of a pair of double doors is 5 feet for doors at least 8 feet tall, and 4 feet for shorter pairs of double doors.

>> Doors usually have traditional stile and rail proportions, panel profiles, and glazing patterns, and they can sometimes carry a decorative transom and sidelights.

>> Trim can occur in various configurations as illustrated.

Simple Window Pair >>

Ornate Box Bay Window >>

Accent Window >>

Simple Door >>

Common Door with Transom above >>

Ornate Door with transom & sidelights>>

Simple Trim>>

Ornate Wood Trim>>

Ornate Brick Trim >>

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Specifying "Energy Star" fluorescent fixtures and lamps will allow for a house to be highly energy efficient. Fluorescent lights are 3 to 4 times more efficient than incandescent bulbs, and can be used in indoor and outdoor applications.

BUILDER TUDOR

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a variety of eclectic revival architectural styles became popular in the growing suburbs of cities. One such style was referred to as "Builder Tudor," as it loosely resembled the Elizabethan homes of the late medieval period. Old South Baton Rouge developed clusters of Tudor style buildings around the 1920s.

This style borrows elements from its Elizabethan predecessors such as steeply pitched roofs with multiple gables, half timbering and stucco-filled gable ends, and chimneys set in prominent locations. The buildings themselves are usually clad in stucco or brick, and the door and window openings tend to be arched. Other defining characteristics of this style are the window patterns, usually multi-paned in decorative patterns such as diamonds, boxed diamonds, or circles.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

- >> Steeply pitched roofs with perpendicular facing gables
- >> Dominant forward facing gable
- >> Asymmetrical massings and usually seem random in form
- >> Large, decorative chimneys set in a prominent location
- >> Intricate detailing such as half timbering and patterned windows

WHAT DO THESE HOUSES LOOK LIKE?

NARROW FRONT

>> Steeply pitched, gable-end mass that is set perpendicular to the street

>> May have a swaybacked addition at the street end

>> Roof pitches typically 10 in 12 to 12 in 12

NARROW & BROAD GABLE-L

>> Two simple gable-end masses set perpendicular to one another with one gable being front facing

>> Porches are generally placed in the void created by the L shape.

FACADE COMPOSITION

>> Characterized by an asymmetrical, but balanced facade composition

>> Massings sometimes seem random.

>> Overlapping gables with eave lines of various heights are distinctive.

HOW CAN I ADD ON TO MY HOUSE?

>> Additional, perpendicular-facing gables may be added to create more interesting roof forms and should echo the original structure in architectural style and scale.

>> Gabled dormers may be added to introduce light into second stories and attic spaces.

WHERE CAN I PUT A PORCH?

>> Porches for all massings are generally limited to small, covered entries. The entries are generally recessed under front-facing gables and are adorned with arched openings.

>> Porches are typically contained within the overall massing.

>> Enclosed porches or sunrooms are popular features of the style and usually occur on a side facade, with an arched entry facing the front.

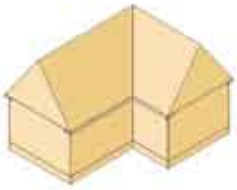
AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> Sunrooms, if located and ventilated properly, can act as a natural heating or cooling system, depending on the time of year. Vents in the common living wall and on the angled roof of the sunroom act as thermal conductors, moving warm and cool air between the sunroom, the house, and outside. During summer months it can help move warm air out of the house, and during winter months it can bring sun-warmed air into the house for additional heating.

MASSING

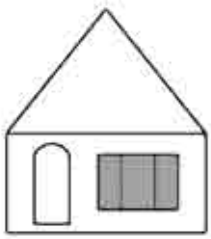
Narrow Front Massing

Narrow Gable-L Massing



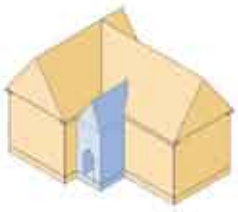
Broad Gable L Massing

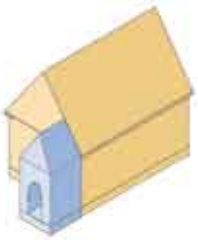
FACADE COMPOSITION

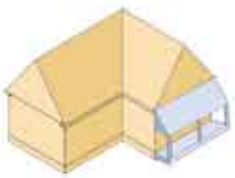


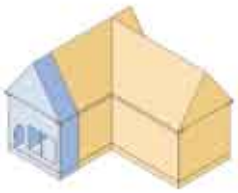
MASSING COMBINATIONS

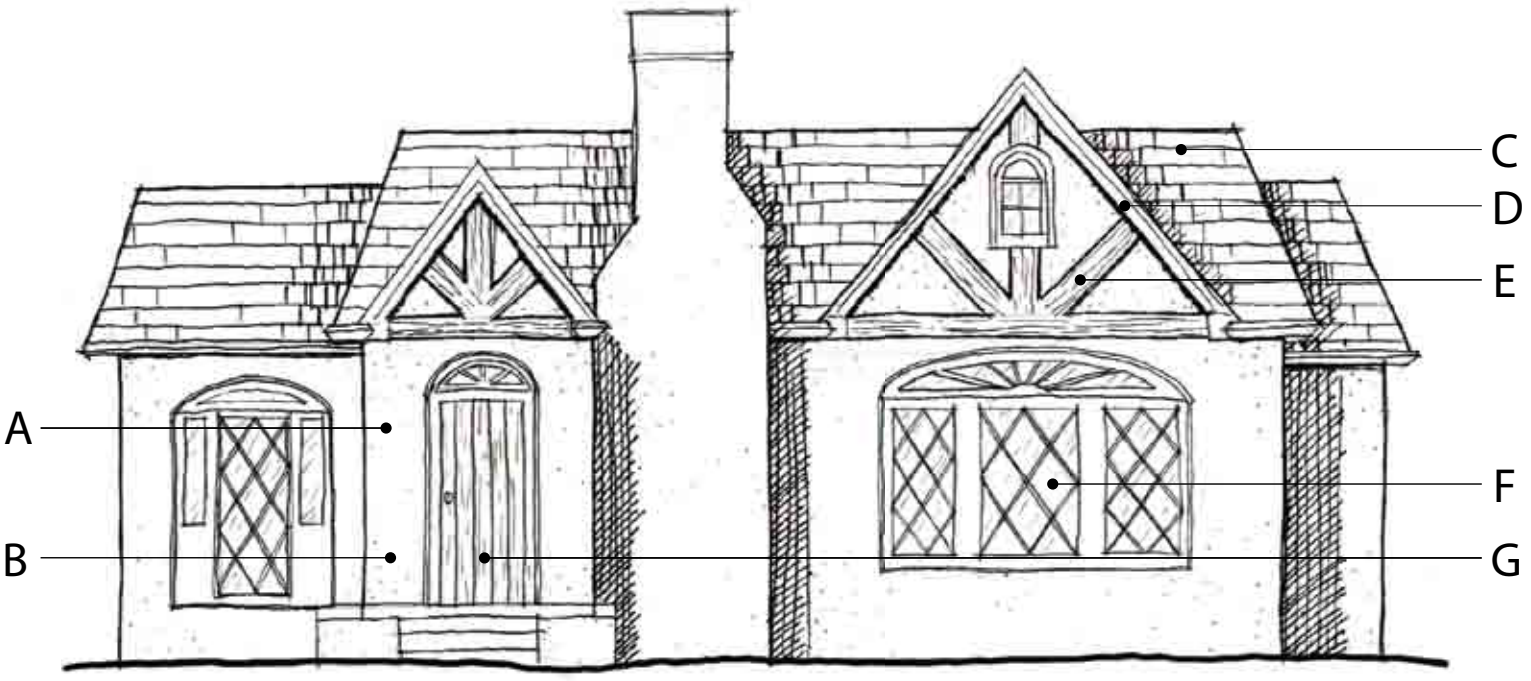
PORCH TYPES & LOCATIONS











PORCH COLUMNS AND RAILINGS

A. COLUMNS

>> Because porches are usually recesses of a protruding gable, columns are commonly just the corner of the wall from where the entry was cut.

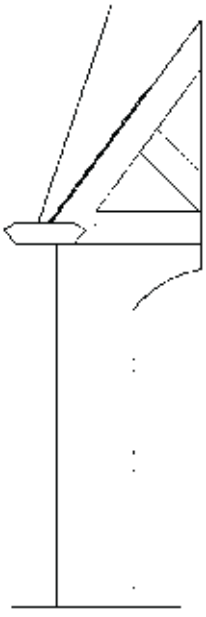
>> When side porches or sunrooms are present, square columns are generally used.

B. RAILINGS

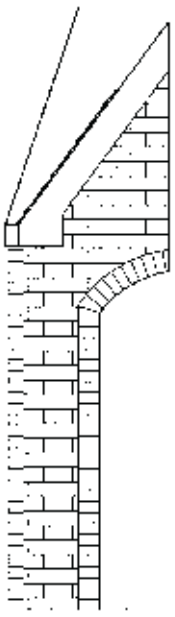
>> Porches are usually not adorned with railings.

AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> When fans are used indoors, they aid in comfort by providing air movement, and when used in outdoor areas such as porches, fans can also help keep bugs away.



Stucco Column of Recessed Entry



Brick Column of Recessed Entry

WALLS, EAVES, & ROOFS

C. ROOFS

>> Typically slate, asphalt shingle, or composition shingle is used; clay tile is never used.

D. EAVES

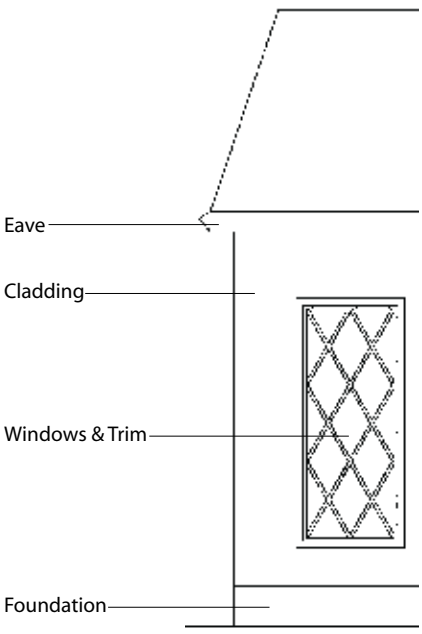
>> Simple, boxed eaves are most common. However, many houses do not have them at all.

E. WALLS

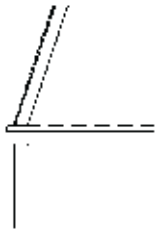
>> Cladding materials include stucco, brick, or a combination of both.
>> Half-timbering is used on gables to help break up the facade.
>> Stucco is usually a light color, with the half-timbering being a contrasting, darker color.
>> Patterned brickwork is common when brick is used.

AFFORDABLY GREEN

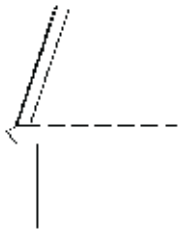
>> Insulation is a critical element in constructing energy-efficient, comfortable houses. Insulation should exceed the minimum requirements, which in turn saves on total energy costs. Wet blown insulation as well as rolled insulation now come in recycled content forms. Older homes may need additional insulation to increase energy efficiency.



No Eave >>



Small Boxed Eave >>



WINDOWS & DOORS

F. WINDOWS

>> Typically double hung or casement and vertical in proportion
>> Windows can be clustered together to create larger openings.
>> Wood framed and leaded in a diamond or other pattern are most common.

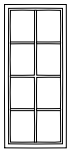
G. DOORS

>> Doors are commonly arched and have a small, decorative accent window in the center about eye level.
>> Paneled and board-and-batten are the typical door styles.
>> Transoms are usually arched if the door is not.
>> Transoms and sidelights may be added to make more interesting compositions.

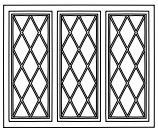
AFFORDABLY GREEN

>> The placement of windows can dictate the energy efficiency of a home. Reducing the number of windows on the hotter, west side of a home will mitigate the amount of heat gained from the sun. Using larger windows on the north and east side will allow for better ventilation and natural light.

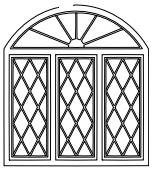
Simple Double Hung Window >>



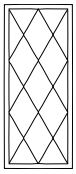
Common Window Assembly >>



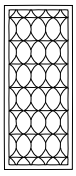
Ornate Window Assembly >>



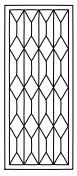
Diamond Pattern Window >>



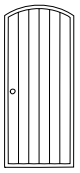
Semi-circle Pattern Window >>



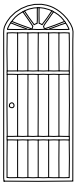
Boxed Diamond Window Pattern >>



Simple Planked Door >>



Common Batten Door w/ Transom above >>



Ornate Planked Door w/ Transom & Sidelights >>

Modern

The Modern movement was a time in which advocates were calling for a break from the past and the creation of new forms and visions. Many of the resulting structures were based on international models, breaking away from traditional forms. Some architects, however, acknowledged the importance of regional identity and began to blend modern ideas with traditional forms, regardless of materials or shape.

This section of the Pattern Book is somewhat different from the preceding pages in that this section does not give specific, physical characteristics; rather it sets three design criteria for a Modern style building. The first criteria, Urbanism, is to provide a building that adds to the character and appeal of public space. The second, Green Design, is to design a building that responds to the environment in a low-energy, cost-saving manner. The third, Culture and Character, is to use traditional forms of the region or neighborhood. These criteria are illustrated on the next page, along with some examples of various architectural elements from Louisiana and elsewhere.

Essential Elements

>> Open floor plans
>> Innovative architectural form
>> Architectural details that respond to the climate
>> Continuous flow of space between indoors and outdoors

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

URBANISM

>> Buildings address the street and contribute to the creation of congenial open space through the use of porches, galleries, windows, and clearly defined street entrances.

GREEN DESIGN

>> Buildings respond to climate with the incorporation of elements such as shading devices, passive solar design, overhangs, galleries, porches, and proper orientation to the sun.

CULTURE AND CHARACTER

>> Buildings use forms that echo the traditions of the region.

ELEMENTS AND DETAILS

>> A variety of materials and shapes are used in the creation of the different elements of the style. Whether it is a glass wall, a steel door encasement, or an open floor plan, the materials and shapes of the Modern style should convey the image of a Louisiana building. The materials should reflect the traditions of the area.

Affordably Green

>> Water heating is typically one of the largest energy expenses in homes. One quick, affordable way of reducing heat loss from water heaters is to simply make sure the pipes and water heater are well insulated. For new construction, new tankless water heaters are available, and they are more energy efficient because they do not store water. Solar water heaters, which use the sun to heat the water during the day, are another energy efficient option. These options will save money on energy bills.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA



PORCHES



WALLS & ROOFS



WINDOWS & DOORS



WHAT COULD MY HOUSE LOOK LIKE?

The Pattern Book is a tool to help builders, developers, and individual homeowners rebuild or renovate homes in Old South Baton Rouge. The "Demonstration Plans" section illustrates how homes may be built or modified to conform to the architectural character of each area. In each of the following examples, the original elevations are shown. Then the transformed elevations, using patterns presented in this book, are shown next to it. Also shown are examples of appropriate landscape concepts for that particular building type. Each planting plan incorporates street trees, shrubs, and seasonal plantings. Details of different plants may be found on the next pages. Finally, the large elevations are what a house could look like if all suggested measures are taken, combining the modified elevation and an appropriate planting scheme.

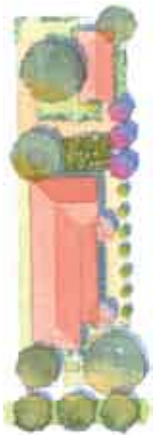
SINGLE FAMILY / SHOTGUN DESIGN

This example is of a simple, one-story cottage that has been modified to resemble houses that are native to OSBR. The porch has been expanded, and elements such as columns, trim, and window style from the Arts & Crafts section of the Pattern Book have been used.

The house, which sits on a narrow lot, is typical for many OSBR homes. These lots are typically served by an alley and have small side yards. These side yards can be paved, with small planting beds incorporated along the side of the house. Front yards are usually narrow with low fencing to create a private area. Plant these areas with shade trees, hedges, and ground covers. Backyards can become more private terraces with larger shade trees, as well as places for relaxing and entertaining.

Proposed Elevation

Revised Elevation

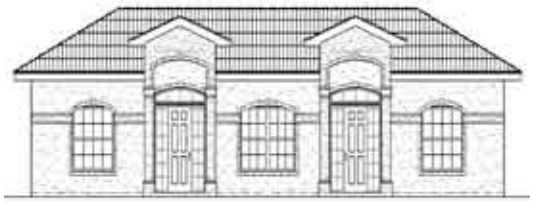


Landscape Concept

MULTI-FAMILY/DUPLEX DESIGN

This larger duplex unit originally had Spanish-style architecture, but by using elements from the Creole section, the house looks more like a traditional, Louisiana home. A porch and trim were added, as well as Creole-style windows.

These units are usually set on larger lots. They may feature larger front and rear yards, which gives the opportunity to plant larger shade trees. Also, both areas can be densely planted with small trees, large shrubs, and ground covers to create a sense of privacy. Backyards may even contain a vegetable garden for the residents.



Proposed Elevation

Revised Elevation

Landscape Concept

ROWHOUSE DESIGN

This is an example of typical, three-story rowhouses used by one of the nations largest home builders. Incorporating details from the Creole and Classical styles found in OSBR, balconies and galleries were added to the facades to help them fit in with the surrounding OSBR neighborhood.

Because these houses are usually connected with several other units, the outdoor spaces are sometimes limited. However, the units usually front a sidewalk where there are small planting strips. Flowering trees, hedges, and ground covers help break up the hard lines of the facades. Also, the balconies and galleries are opportunities for placing container gardens or flower boxes. Some rowhouses will have shared terraces in the rear of the house which can be shaded and densely planted to make them feel like a private, outdoor room.

Proposed Elevation

Revised Elevation

Landscape Concept

HOW CAN I LANDSCAPE MY YARD?

A home's landscape is crucial in defining its character and relationship to the surrounding neighborhood. Landscapes in Louisiana are known for their rich color, amazing diversity, and function as outdoor rooms. A successful marriage of these features requires careful plant selection. Yards may receive full sunlight in some areas but full shade in others; they may have areas with wet conditions; flowering plants may be desired to add color to a landscape. Using the right plant for each of these situations is key to the success of the plants and planting design. The matrix to the right lists some of the area's most commonly used plants and their characteristics. The green blocks indicate that the plant has that particular attribute.


Eastern Red Cedar


Southern Magnolia


Oriental Magnolia


Southern Live Oak


Shell Ginger


Camellia


Sweet Olive


Azalea


Liriope


Cast Iron Plant


Giant Blue Iris


English Ivy

Plant Palette Matrix

Scientific Name Common Name	Shade Tolerant	Sun Tolerant	Wet Conditions	Screening	Color	Description
Trees						
Acer rubrum v. drummondii Swamp Red Maple		■	■		■	large deciduous tree; excellent red color in winter and spring; silvery-gray bark
Cornus drummondii Rough-leaf Dogwood	■	■	■		■	small deciduous tree; dark purple autumn color; greenish-white flowers in spring
Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar		■		■		medium evergreen tree; exfoliating bark; use in large hedge rows; fragrant wood
Lagerstroemia indica Crape Myrtle		■			■	medium deciduous tree; picturesque form; exfoliating bark; many varieties available
Liriodendron tulipifera Tuliptree, Yellow Poplar		■			■	large deciduous tree; pyramidal form; yellow autum color; green and orange flowers
Magnolia grandiflora Southern Magnolia	■	■		■	■	large evergreen tree; dense foliage; large white flowers from April to June
Magnolia x soulangiana Oriental Magnolia		■			■	small deciduous tree; fragrant purplish-white flowers; blooms in early spring
Magnolia virginiana Sweet Bay Magnolia	■	■	■			small semi-evergreen tree; small white flowers; smooth gray bark; silvery-green leaves
Pinus taeda Loblolly Pine		■				large evergreen tree; fast growth; long lived; needles can be used as mulch
Pistacia chinensis Pistachio		■		■	■	medium deciduous tree; oval to rounded form; brilliant autumn color; shade tree
Quercus falcata v. pagodifolia Swamp Red Oak		■	■		■	large deciduous tree; good shade tree; round to oval form; red autumn color
Quercus michauxii Swamp Chestnut Oak		■	■		■	large evergreen tree; large oval leaves; shade tree; oval form; red autumn color
Quercus virginiana Southern Live Oak		■	■			large evergreen tree; broad-spreading form; shade tree; picturesque form
Taxodium distichum Bald Cypress		■	■		■	large deciduous tree; conical form when young; rusty-brown autumn color
Ulmus parvifolia Lacebark Elm		■		■		medium semi-evergreen tree; excellent street tree; orange and brown exfoliating bark
Shrubs						
Alpinia zerumbet (speciosa) Shell Ginger	■	■		■		dense evergreen shrub; large tropical foliage; drooping pink or white flowers
Camellia japonica Camellia	■			■	■	medium evergreen shrub; glossy dark green foliage; blooms in winter; variety of colors
Camellia sasanqua Sasanqua Camellia	■			■	■	medium evergreen shrub; dark blue-green foliage; blooms in winter; variety of colors
Gardenia jasminoides Gardenia		■		■	■	small mounding shrub; evergreen; dark green foliage; white fragrant flowers in summer
Ilex vomitoria Yaupon	■	■	■	■	■	medium evergreen shrub; oval to irregular form; bright red fruit in winter
Indigofera kirilowii Indigo	■		■		■	small deciduous shrub; low irregular form; understory plant; lavender flowers
Ligustrum japonicum Wax Leaf Ligustrum	■		■	■		medium evergreen shrub; small white flowers; dark purple fruit; dense foliage
Loropetalum chinense Loropetalum	■	■			■	small evergreen shrub; upright mounding form; dark green and purple foliage
Nerium oleander Oleander		■		■	■	medium evergreen shrub; dull green foliage; dwarf cultivars available; toxic if eaten
Osmanthus fragrans Sweet Olive	■	■		■		large evergreen shrub; dense dark green foliage; small fragrant white flowers in winter
Pittosporum tobira Pittosporum	■	■		■		medium evergreen shrub; dense mounding form; small fragrant flowers in spring
Plumbago auriculata Plumbago	■				■	small shrub-like perennial; low mounding form; sky-blue flowers in summer
Raphiolepis indica Indian Hawthorn	■				■	small evergreen shrub; low mounding form; white flowers in spring; purple berries
Rhododendron indicum Indian Azalea	■	■		■	■	medium evergreen shrub; many different sizes and colors
Groundcovers & vines						
Aspidistra elatior Cast Iron Plant	■					tolerant of harsh conditions; evergreen; excellent understory plant; low maintenance
Hedera helix English Ivy	■					creeping groundcover; evergreen; use on arbors and fences; excellent under trees
Iris species Iris	■	■	■		■	clumping wetland plant; excellent on edge of water; variety of flower colors
Lantana species Lantana		■			■	durable groundcover; semi-evergreen; sprawling character; variety of flower colors
Liriope muscari Liriope	■	■			■	clumping groundcover; evergreen; use as masses or borders; variety of flower colors
Millettia reticulata Evergreen Wisteria		■		■	■	woody vine; evergreen; cover for arbors and trellises; large purple flowers
Ophiopogon japonicus Mondo Grass		■				dense groundcover; evergreen; dark blue-green foliage; excellent understory plant
Pennisetum setaceum Fountian Grass		■			■	clumping grass; drought tolerant; red and purple varieties

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acadian-Creole: descriptive term for an architectural style that blends French-Canadian, Spanish colonial and Caribbean influences in response to the local and inherited building traditions of the early settlers of the gulf.

Accessibility: accessibility for people with disabilities is defined by building standards and codes that apply to new construction, renovations and additions made to existing buildings and facilities that are covered by non-discrimination laws. Accessibility provisions in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, the Architectural Barriers Act., and the Rehabilitation Act, apply to public buildings and facilities and to 5% of the dwelling units in any federally funded program. The Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988 cover all newly constructed multi-family projects and require a much larger percentage of accessible units but not the same level of accessibility required by the other federal laws. It is important to note that no federal accessibility law currently covers 1-, 2- and 3- family housing units, with the exception of a very small number (5%) that are built through federally funded programs. Contrast with "Visitability" which has fewer requirements.

Apron: A raised panel below a window sill.

Arts and Crafts: Eclectic movement of American domestic architecture in the arts and architecture during the second half of the nineteenth century and early parts of the 20th century, emphasizing craftsmanship with a regional expression.

Balustrade: An entire railing system including a top rail, balusters, and often a bottom rail.

Batten: A narrow strip of wood applied to cover a joint along the edges of two parallel boards in the same plane.

Beaded-Profile Panels: Panels manufactured to resemble traditional bead board.

Biodiversity: The tendency in ecosystems, when undisturbed, to have a great variety of species forming a complex web of interactions. Human population pressure and resource consumption tend to produce biodiversity dangerously; diverse communities are less subject to catastrophic disruption.

Boxed Eave (Boxed Cornice): A hollow eave enclosed by the roofing, the soffit, and building wall.

Brickmold: Window or door trim, typically 2 inches wide.

Building: The complete, outfitted, and furnished 'Structure', operational in every way, and ready for immediate occupancy and use.

Classical Architecture: The architecture of the Hellenic Greece and imperial Rome.

Classical Revival: An architecture movement in the early 19th century based on the use of Roman and Greek forms.

Colonial Revival: The use of Georgian and colonial design in the U.S. in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Corner Board: A board which is used as trim on the external corner of a wood-frame structure.

Cornice: An ornamental molding at the meeting of the roof and walls; usually consists of molding, soffit, fascia, and crown molding.

Crown Molding: Projecting molding forming the top member of a wall, cornice, door, or window.

Dentil: One of a band of small, square, tooth-like blocks forming part of the characteristic ornamentation of some classical orders.

Doric Order: The column and entablature developed by the Dorian Greeks, sturdy in proportion, with a simple cushion capital, a frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and mutules in the cornice.

Fascia: Vertical board that terminates a sloped roof at the eave.

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency (http://www.fema.gov)

Fenestration: Any opening or arrangement of openings, in a building (normally filled with glazing) that admits daylight and any devices in the immediate proximity in the opening that affect light distribution (such as baffles, louvers, draperies, overhangs, light shelves, jamb sills, and other light diffusing material).

Gable: The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Gable L: Describes the massing of a house having a hipped roof with a projecting gable form at the front, typically two-thirds the width of the facade.

Gable Roof: A roof having a gable at one or both ends.

Green Building: An environmentally-conscious building technique that incorporates affordable and safe materials to help minimize a development's impact on the environment while saving money for the owner.

Green Design: A technique that integrates natural and constructed elements such as shade, solar orientation, and building type in a way that reduces a development's harmful effects on the environment.

Green Homeownership: Maintaining one's home in a way that limits its impact on the environment.

Hipped Roof: A roof which slopes upward from all four sides of a building, requiring a hip rafter at each corner.

Home Energy Ratings System (HERS) Rating: A HERS rating is an evaluation of the energy efficiency of a house, compared to a computer simulated reference house (of the identical size and shape as the rated home) that meets minimum requirements of the Model Energy Code (MEC). The HERS Rating results in a score between 0 and 100, with the reference house assigned a score of 80. From the 80 point level, each 1 point increase in the HERS score results in a 5 percent reduction in energy usage (compared to the reference house). Therefore, an ENERGY STAR qualified new house, that is required to be at least 30% more energy-efficient than the reference house, must attain a HERS score of at least 86.

Insulating Concrete Forms (ICFs): Rigid foam forms that hold concrete in place during curing and remain in place afterwards to serve as thermal installation for concrete walls. The foam sections are lightweight and result in energy-efficient, durable construction. Visit www.forms.org to learn more.

Invasive Vegetation: An exotic plant adapted to very similar growing conditions as those found in the region to which it is imported. Because such a species usually has no natural enemies (pests, diseases, or grazers) it flourishes, disrupting the native ecosystem and forcing out native plant species, resulting in habitat loss, water-table modification, and other serious complications.

Ionic Order: The classical order of architecture characterized by its capital with large volutes, a fascinated entablature, continuous frieze, usually dentils in the cornice, and by its elegant detailing.

Jack Arch: A flat or straight masonry arch.

Leaders in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED): LEED is a building environmental certification program developed and operated by the U.S. Green Building Council.

Light: A pane of glass, a window, or a subdivision of a window.

Lintel: A horizontal structure member (such as a beam) over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above it.

Louver: An assembly of sloping, overlapping blades or slats designed to admit air and/or light and exclude rain or snow.

Low-E: Most often used in reference to a coating for high-performance windows, the 'e' stands for emissivity or re-radiated heat flow. The thin metallic oxide coating increases the U-value of the window by reducing heat flow from a warm(er) air space to a cold(er) glazing surface. The best location for the coating is based on whether the primary heat flow you want to control is from the inside out (heating climates) or the outside in (cooling climates).

Massing: The general form or shape of a building.

Modular House: Houses composed of multiple, factory-built units or modules, that are up to 90% finished when shipped from the factory to the house site. Walls, floors, ceilings, stairs, and some interior work are built in a conditioned factory. The modules are individually shipped on flat bed trailers to the site where they are placed by crane on permanent foundations. Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing are roughed-in at the factory and finished on site. Visit www.modularhousing.com to learn more.

Mullion and Muntin: The vertical and horizontal members separating (and often supporting) window, doors, or panels set in series.

Native Vegetation: A plant whose presence and survival in a specific region is not due to human intervention. Certain experts argue that plants imported to a region by prehistoric peoples should be considered native. The term for plants that are imported and then adapt to survive without human cultivation is naturalized.

Natural Cooling: Use of environmental phenomena to cool buildings., e.g, natural ventilation, evaporative cooling, and radiative cooling.

Passive Solar Design: Designing a building's architectural elements to collect, store, and distribute solar resources for heating, cooling, and daylighting.

Rafter Tails: A rafter, bracket, or joist which projects beyond the side of a building and supports an overhanging portion of the roof.

R-value: Quantitative measure to resistance of heat flow or conductivity, the reciprocal of U-factor. The units for R-value are (ft^2 h °F)/Btu (English) or (m^2 °C)/W (SI or metric). While many in the building community consider R-value to be the primary or paramount indicator or energy efficiency, it only pertains to conduction, one of the three modes of heat flow, (the other two being convection and radiation). As an example of the context into which R-value should be placed, 25% to 40% of a typical house's energy use can be attributed to air infiltration.

Shed Roof: A roof shape having only one sloping plane.

Shutter Dog: A pivoting bar for fixing shutters in the open position against a wall.

Side Gable: Describes the massing of a house having the gable end (or roof ridgeline) perpendicular to the street.

Side Hall: Narrow residential house type that is one room wide, associated with French settlements and the Mississippi River region.

Simulated Divided Light: Refers to a light in a window sash that is visually subdivided by applied muntins and that simulates a true divided sash.

Site: The natural location intended for the 'Building,' altered, modified, and prepared to the point where 'Construction' activities for the 'Structure' can be initiated.

Site Selection and Preparation: That complete sequence or series of activities and actions that begins with the natural environment and results in some specific geographic location defined in terms of boundaries, and altered and modified to the point where it has become the building 'Site' ready for 'Construction' to begin.

Skirting Board: A board set horizontally at the bottom of a wall cladding.

Soffit: The exposed undersurface of any overhead component of a building, such as a beam, cornice, lintel, or vault.

Stile-and-Rail: Type of door constructed that utilizes a framework of vertical and horizontal members infilled with panels.

Structure Insulated Panels (SIPs): High- performance building panels for floors, walls, and roofs in residential and commercial buildings. Each panel is typically made using rigid foam insulation sandwiched between two structural skins of oriented standard board (OSB), though other surface types are available. The result is a building system that is very strong, energy-efficient, and cost-effective. Visit www.sips.org to learn more.

Structure: The completed building envelope on the 'Site,' externally internally complete, including all operating systems ready for its interior furnishings.

Sustainable: The condition of being able to meet the needs of present generations without compromising those needs for future generations. Achieving a balance among extraction and renewal and environmental inputs and outputs, as to cause no overall net environmental burden or deficit. To be truly sustainable, a human community must not decrease biodiversity, must not consume resources faster than they are renewed, must recycle and reuse virtually all materials, and must rely primarily on resources of its own region.

Tongue-and-groove: Method of joining materials, usually wood, where a tongue or projection in one board fits the groove of its neighbor.

Transom: A crosspiece separating a door from a window or fanlight above it.

Verge: The edge projecting over the gable of a roof. Also, the area of planting lawn or pavement between the sidewalk and the curb on the street.

Vergeboard: An ornamental board hanging from the rake, or verge, of a gable roof.

Vernacular Architecture: A mode of building based on regional forms and materials.

Visitability: Unlike the more extensive feature required by accessibility standards and codes, visitability involves a short list of features recommended for vouluntary inclusion in virtually all new homes: single-family detached, rowhouses, etc. Visitability features are those most crucial for people to remain in their homes if they develop an impairment, and to visit their neighbors as full members of the community. These features include at least one entrance without any steps on an accessible path at the front, side or back of the home, depending on topography; all interior passage doors providing at least 32 inches of clear passage space; and at least a half bath (preferably a full bath) on the floor served by the zero-step entrance that has minimum space requirements for access by a person who uses a wheelchair. Refer also to "accessibility" which has more extensive requirements.

Vocabulary: A collection of related architectural elements, materials, or stylistic conventions used to describe a building or structure.

Water Course or Water Table: A board or masonry projection fixed to the foot of a wall to shoot water away from it.

Wetland: In stormwater management, a shallow, vegetated, ponded area that serves to improve water quality and provide wildlife habitat.

Window-to-Floor Ratio: The ratio of total, unobstructed window glass area to total floor area served by the windows, expressed as a percentage. This value can also be further subdivided by solar orientation (such as south-facing window-to-floor ratio).

Wing: A subsidiary part of a building extending out from the main portion or body.

RESOURCES

For Greener Communities…

When it comes to community planning, part of building a long-lasting, healthy community relies on the residents' ability to reduce or limit their use of a vehicle. A compact, mixed-use urban community offers residents the ability to walk or commute by bus to various daily activities such as work, school, parks, and supermarkets. The extent to which Old South Baton Rouge can revitalize and maintain itself as a vibrant and walkable urban community will largely determine its environmental sustainability.

The following links provide additional information and resources for making communities "greener":

National Trust for Historic Preservation - *http://www.nationaltrust.org/funding/*
The National Trust for Historic Preservation offers several types of financial assistance for preserving and restoring historical structures. The website provides information on the different programs offered.

Alliance to Save Energy - *http://www.ase.org/*
The Alliance to Save Energy is an organization geared towards creating an energy-efficient world. Their website outlines various programs to improve energy-efficiency such as Green Schools (aimed at getting children involved in saving) and Energy Hog (a campaign to raise awareness of the benefits of saving energy).

Center for Planning Excellence (CPEX) - *http://www.planningexcellence.org/*
CPEX is a non-profit organization aimed at educating and engaging South Louisiana communities on the best planning practices. CPEX guides communities toward their visions by providing models, tools and expertise for inclusive planning practices.

Old South Baton Rouge Partnership, Inc. - *http://www.osbr.org/*
The OSBR Partnership, Inc., a grassroots organization elected by the residents of Old South Baton Rouge, is made up of residents and other Baton Rouge citizen-leaders. The Board's primary mission is to act as a steward for the entire OSBR community and implement the OSBR Strategic Plan.

Louisiana Speaks Planning Toolkit - *http://www.louisianaspeaks.org/*
The Louisiana Speaks Planning Toolkit is a community planning resource for elected officials, public policy makers, community leaders, planners, developers, and builders. The Planning Toolkit contains best practices that address key issues such as transportation, housing, and drainage at a variety of scales – from the regional scale down to individual lots

For Greener Builders…

Builders have the unique opportunity to include or re-work green elements into homes and other structures. This Pattern Book provides several simple and affordable strategies for making homes in Old South Baton Rouge more environmentally sustainable. However, there are countless other opportunities for builder to "go green." For instance, using EnergyStar appliances and building materials will reduce energy consumption and save future occupants money on their utility bills. Using building materials that are produced locally helps support the local economy and reduces the amount of fossil fuel used in transportation. Also, many commonly used products, including metals, concrete, drywall, carpet and insulation, are now available with recycled content.

The resource links lead to additional resources for green building, including incentives for builders who wish to incorporate green elements into their construction:

Sustainable Building Industry Council (SBIC) - *http://www.sbicouncil.org/*
The SBIC offers a variety of tools to aid in training professionals, developing local programs, and locating local products.

Baton Rouge City Parish Planning Commission (CPPC) - *http://brgov.com/Dept/planning/*
The CPPC website provides information regarding ongoing planning efforts such as the Horizon Land Use Plan and the Unified Development Code. It also provides information on local ordinances, zoning regulations, and building permits.

NeighborWorks Training Institute - *http://www.nw.org/training*
The Neighborworks training website offers information about the latest techniques for lowering the cost of green building. They also offer specific classes on topics such as green affordable housing, residential green building, and greening multi-family housing.

Energy Federation Incorporated - *http://www.efi.org/wholesale*
This is a wholesale supplier offering many of the products used in green building such as solar panels, energy efficient lighting, water saving products, and ventilation systems.

U. S. Green Building Coucil (USGBC) - *http://www.usgbc.org/*
The pioneers of the Leardership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program, the USGBC offers valuable information on green building, LEED certification requirements, and other environmentally-conscious practices.

Energy Star - *http://www.energystar.gov/*
The Energy Star website is helpful when choosing products for the home. A list of various Energy Star products such as windows, lights, electronics, and appliances is provided, and information on home improvement and new building techniques is also available. There is also information about the different tax credits that builders and homeowners can receive by using "Energy Star Approved" materials and techniques.

Louisiana Speaks Pattern Book (Urban Design Associates) - *http://www.louisianaspeaks.org/planning.html?c=7*
The Louisiana Speaks Pattern Book is a regional guide for building in South Louisiana. The Old South Baton Rouge Pattern Book is meant to accompany and complement the Louisiana Speaks Pattern Book.

Building Green Without Going in the Red (Curtis, Kathleen and Roberta Chase) - *http://www.cectoxic.org/BuildingGreen.html*
This guide offers green building tips on every aspect of home building. It also provides a matrix with product information and where to get the products.

For Greener Neighbors…

Reducing energy consumption translates into lower energy bills. Most energy-saving practices involve little to no additional cost, and all can save you money over time. For example, using compact fluorescent light bulbs and programmable thermostats may cost a little more now, but can reduce your energy bills by as much as 60 percent and $150 a year, respectively. Neighbors can also help pass on the benefits of "going green." Home maintenance can play a large part in making communities greener. Repairing leaky faucets not only reduces your utility bill, but also helps prevent wasting the water supply that everyone shares. Maintaining your lawn and keeping sidewalks clean and unobstructed helps encourage pedestrian activity. Carpooling with your neighbors helps save fossil fuels and reduces air pollution.

Here are some additional links to other ways to be a "green" neighbor (and save money!):

My House, My Home (LSU AgCenter) - *http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/family_home/home/la_house/my_house/index.htm*
This interactive guide provides information and choices about building more sustainable homes. See options for making your home more: energy-efficient, earth friendly, durable, hazard-resistant, healthy, convenient, and practical.

Louisiana Home Energy Loan Program (HELP) - *http://dnr.louisiana.gov/sec/execdiv/techasmt/programs/residential/help/index.htm*
The HELP Program gives qualified homeowners a five year home improvement loan to improve the energy efficiency of their home. Information on qualifying for the program as well as a list of pre-approved projects can be found on the website.

Baton Rouge Office of Community Development - *http://brgov.com/dept/ocd/*
The Office of Community Development offers a variety of housing programs to aid in creating better communities. Examples include the Homebuyer's Assistance Program (assistance for first-time homebuyers), Housing Rehabilitation Grants (grants to bring substandard homes into compliance with current codes), and the Weathering Assistance Program (assistance to improve energy conservation/weatherization on substandard homes). Information on these programs can be found on the website.

Mid City Redevelopment Alliance Home Ownership Center - *http://www.midcityredevelopment.org/HomeownershipCenter.html*
The Home Ownership Center (HOC) is a community resource in Baton Rouge that provides comprehensive education and counseling services for people interested in owning their own home. Designed primarily for low- and moderate-income families the HOC provides homebuyer services free of charge.

A Manual for the Environmental and Climatic Responsive Restoration and Renovation of Older Houses in Louisiana (Cazayoux, Edward Jon) - *http://dnr.louisiana.gov/sec/execdiv/TECHASMT/programs/residential/older_houses/older_houses_in_LA.pdf (file is large)*
This is a manual designed to encourage individuals to save energy by using the architectural fabric of the Louisiana culture. It discusses how certain types of Louisiana architecture affect human comfort, climate change, and thermodynamics among other things.

Eartheasy: Sustainable Living - *http://www.eartheasy.com/*
This website offers a variety of different ways to live everyday life in a more sustainable manner. Information on the site includes strategies for recycling, gardening, eating, and a variety of other everyday activites, all of which will lead to a more sustainable life.