

# GARAGE

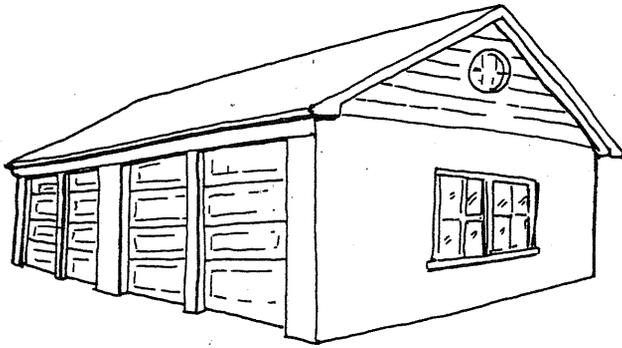
## DESIGN GUIDELINES

### RESIDENTIAL GARAGES AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES

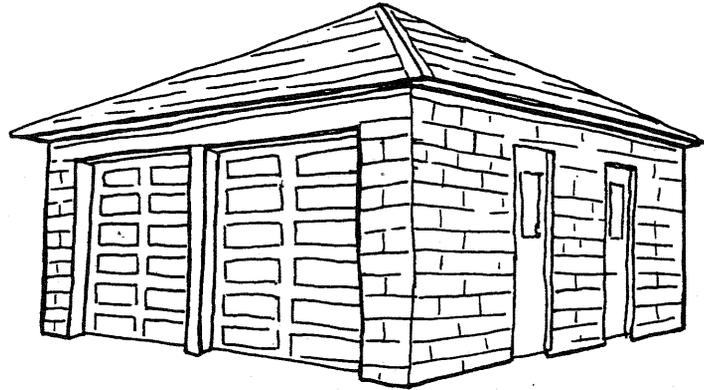
Secondary structures should express their primarily utilitarian function. Garages in particular should be simple structures, but of good quality materials. Buildings intended for residential or office use may be more elaborate. The design and siting of secondary structures must relate both to the primary structure, as well as to adjacent secondary structures. Secondary structures within Louisville's residential preservation districts should reflect the variety and "custom" appearance of the primary structures. It is worth noting that carriage houses often shared many design features with their associated primary structure; a significant number have also been converted to living quarters. The table below provides guidelines for siting, materials selection, and design of secondary structures.

Design Element	Building Feature	Approved	Not Approved
Location		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rear-yard location</li> <li>Align with adjacent secondary structures</li> <li>Use to define and enclose rear yard</li> <li>Minimize paving</li> </ul>	
Materials	Walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Horizontal wood siding (3" or 4" exposure)</li> <li>Board and batten siding</li> <li>Brick</li> <li>Stucco, over frame or concrete block</li> <li>Cast-stone, molded concrete block</li> <li>Aluminum and Vinyl Siding (3" or 4" Exposure)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Painted concrete block</li> <li>Unpainted concrete block</li> <li>T-111 plywood</li> </ul>
	Roof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asphalt, fiberglass, wood, vinyl, or slate shingles</li> <li>Metal roofing</li> <li>Half-Round or Ogee Gutters</li> <li>Approved Gable-End Ornament</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Membrane roofing on sloped roofs</li> </ul>
Building Forms	Main Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple, rectangular, prismatic volumes</li> <li>Ell-shaped buildings</li> <li>Slightly-projecting bays</li> <li>Cantilevered, second floors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overly-elaborate volumes</li> </ul>
	Roof	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simple gable roofs (6-in-12 minimum slope)</li> <li>Hipped, shed, and flat roofs with parapets</li> <li>Intersecting gables</li> <li>Overhanging eaves</li> <li>Half-round gutters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low-pitched gable roofs (less than 6-in-12 slope)</li> <li>Flush eaves</li> <li>No gutters</li> </ul>
Openings	Doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single-car openings</li> <li>Surface-area of door broken up by articulated panels or stiles and rails to reduce scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Double- and triple- doors</li> <li>Flush garage doors (they accentuate the large size of the openings)</li> </ul>
	Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use window openings to break up wall surface</li> <li>Security grills installed on the inside face of the window</li> </ul>	

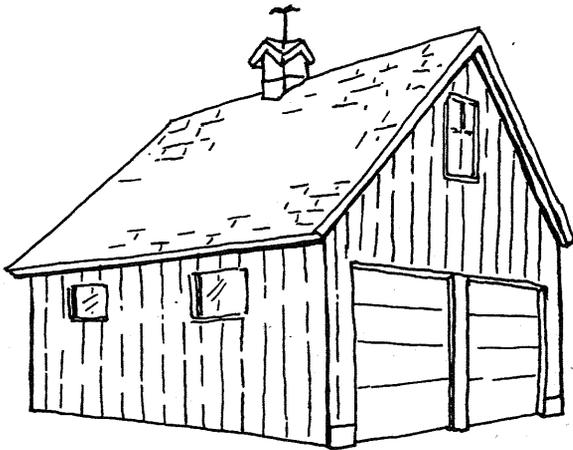
**Garage Prototypes—Some Old and Some New**  
**A Range of Designs Using Various Combinations of Appropriate Forms and Materials**



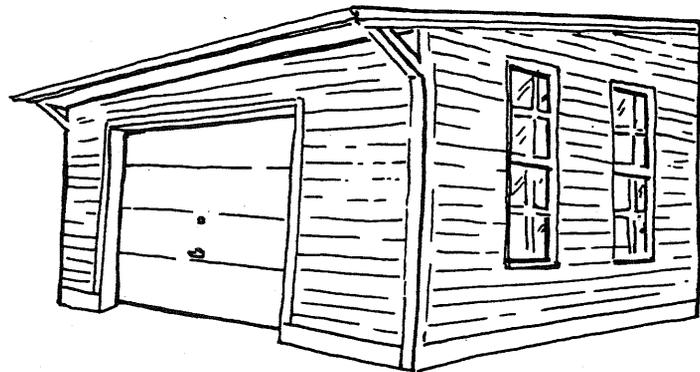
1. Stucco, with gable roof



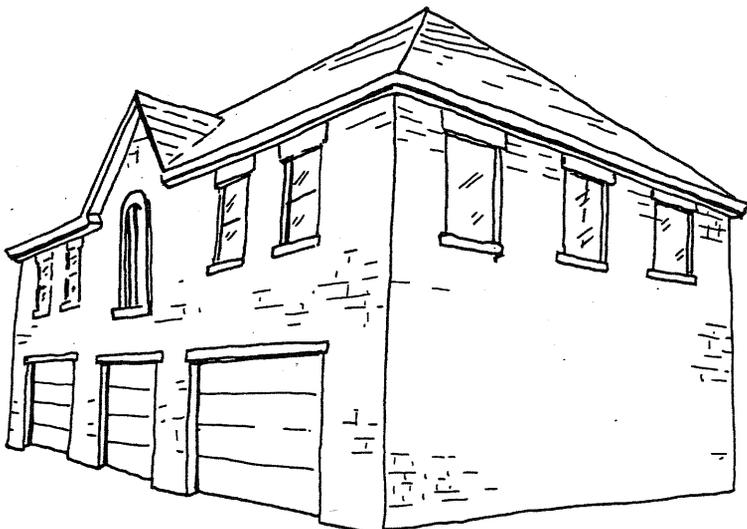
2. Cast stone, with hipped roof



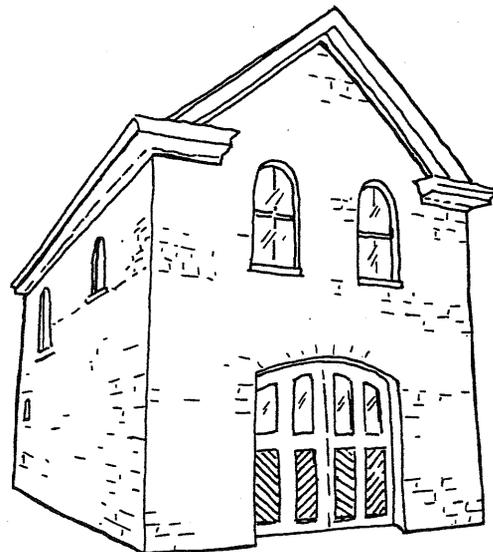
3. Board and batten, with steep gable roof



4. Clapboard, with shed roof



5. Brick, with complex roof



6. Brick, with front gable roof