

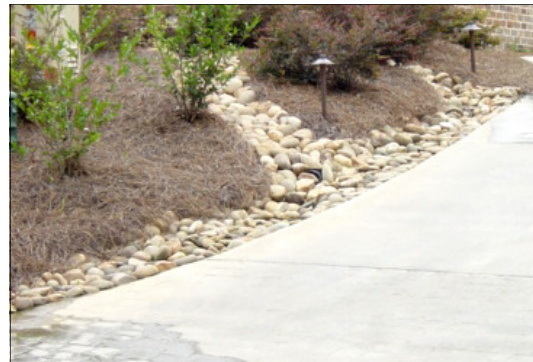


Poplar Grove Marsh View

Poplar Grove has been created giving careful consideration to the existing landscape features. The natural landscape served to dictate the layout of roads, home sites, and recreational amenities throughout the Poplar Grove community. Poplar Grove strives to create a careful balance between the natural setting and the proposed improvements. The

natural elements that each home site offers should guide the development of the site, the architectural style used on the site, and the enhancements to the existing landscape. The following landscape guidelines will help homeowners achieve this attractive balance between the site improvements and the beautiful environment that Poplar Grove has to offer.

Driveways and Walkways



Concrete Drive with Stone Run-off System



Aggregate Concrete Driveway



Stone Driveway



Aggregate Concrete with Brick Stairs



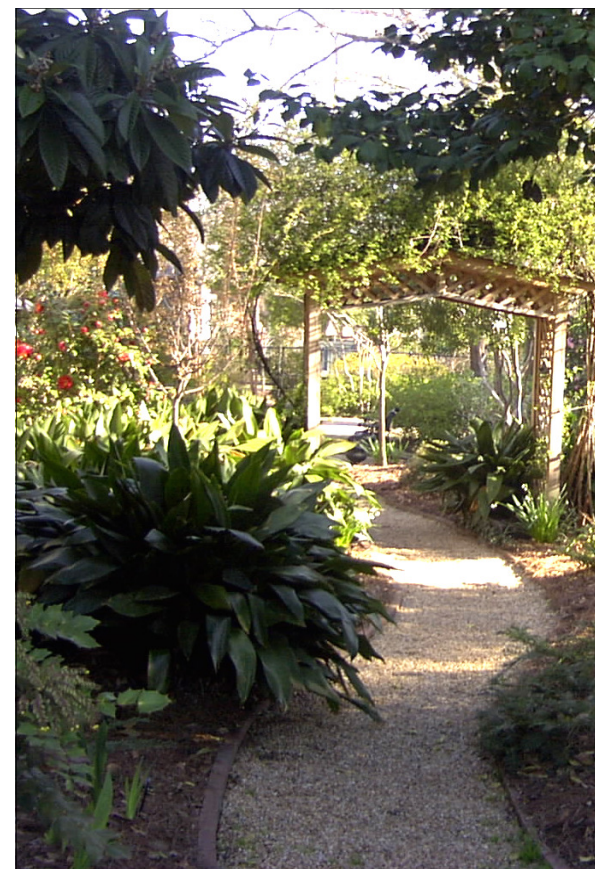
Brick Walkway



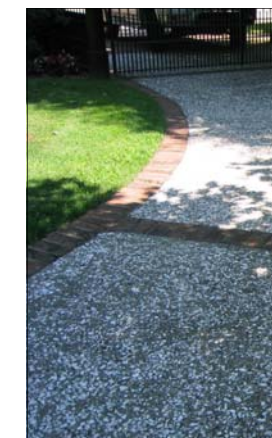
Concrete Walkway



Double Driveway Divided by Grass



Pebble Walkway



Tabby w/Brick Edging



Concrete Drive w/Brick

- Driveways and walkways are an extension of the home. Therefore, both should be purposefully designed to remain in unison with the architectural style and materials of the home.

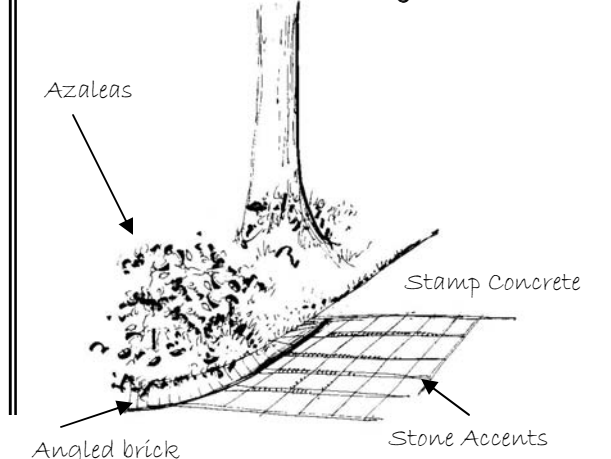
Driveways

- Approved driveway surfaces: asphalt, brick, concrete, or tabby concrete.
- Oyster shell or granite screenings may be approved in certain instances and must have brick or steel edging.
- Oyster shell or granite screenings must also have a permanent hard surface (brick, concrete, or tabby concrete) driveway apron. This driveway apron must extend a minimum of 15' from the road towards the house.
- Driveways should be located to avoid entering tree root zones (under the canopy drip line). Previous materials that allow rain water to filter through are encouraged wherever possible.

Walkways

- Approved walkway surfaces: brick, concrete, tabby concrete, oyster shell, or granite screenings.
- Oyster shell or granite screenings must have brick or steel edging.

Desirable Driveway



Fencing and Walls for Estate Lots



Hedge Fencing with Brick Pilasters



Wooden Picket Fence



Gray Brick Wall with Wooden Gate



Natural Wood Fencing



Stone Wall



Wooden Fence and Gate



Pierced Brick Wall with Wooden Gate



Wrought Iron Fence with Tabby Pillars



Low Stone Wall and Fire Pit



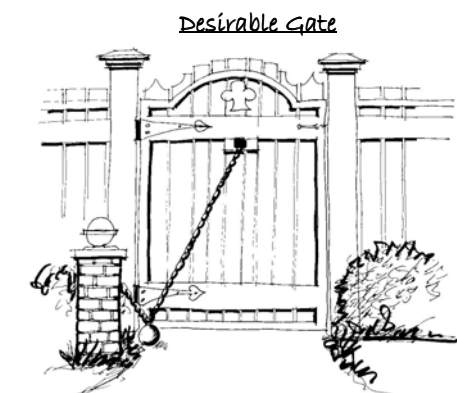
Arched Wooden Gate

Fencing

- Fences are generally considered an avoidable element, due to the fact that they often block views. However, fencing may be acceptable if it compliments the style of the house, if proper respect is paid to the architecture, and if designed in an unobtrusive manner. Fences should be simple and inviting.
- Fencing at the front of the house may be used to define or frame the entrance space.
- No operable gates on entrance fencing will be allowed within 20' of road and then only if deemed compatible with surrounding properties.
- Fence height should be a maximum of 6' above finished grade.
- Acceptable Materials: masonry, wrought iron (painted black), wood board-on-board, wood picket, or wood railing.

Walls

- Materials: masonry, stacked stone, tabby concrete, or stucco.
- Landscape walls may be used for structural purposes, aesthetic purposes, as planters, as seat walls, or to organize areas.
- Garden walls and planters should generally be a maximum of 4' high.



Note: A welcoming, pleasant gate

ANCILLARY STRUCTURES

Garages and Outdoor Lighting



Double Doors with Dormers, Additional Side Door, and Living Quarters Above



Double Doors



Arched Double Doors



Double Doors with Dormers



Arched Recessed Doors



Double Doors with Dormer



Double Doors with Columns and Arbor Accent



Double Doors



Double Doors

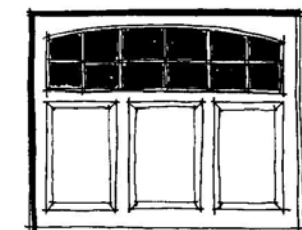
Garages

- The architecture for garages should be an extension of the main dwelling. Garages themselves can be architectural gems.
- Roof materials should generally be similar to the roof materials used on the main house.
- Garages doors should be in keeping with the style of the house. Informal "farm" type doors are appropriate for simpler style homes, while more formal homes may require a finished panel type of door.
- Garage doors should be wood or composite if visible from any street.
- Not all doors have to have glass, but they should have a carriage style.
- Each bay should have a separate door if visible from the street.
- Surface mount exterior lamps are desirable.
- Separate structures are most desirable.
- Finished space above can add extra space at a relatively low cost.

Outdoor Lighting

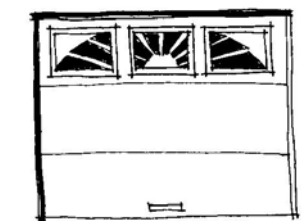
- Outdoor lighting should be night sky friendly to prevent light pollution at Poplar Grove. Outdoor lighting must be approved by the Design Review Board

Desirable



Note: Simple, carriage style garage door

Undesirable



Note: No decorative inserts; No aluminum handles

Docks

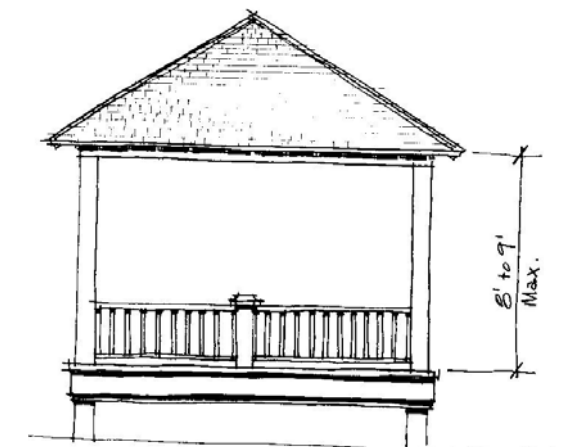


Poplar Grove Boathouse Community Dock

Docks

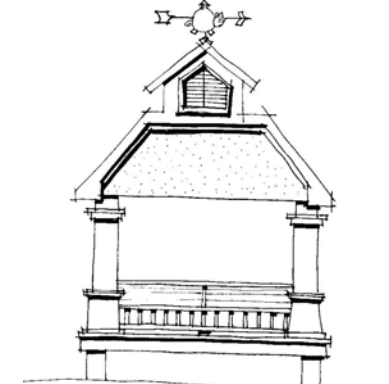
- All private docks at River Island are required to follow this design, whether single or double slip:
 - cedar shake roofs with or without cupola
 - approved stain color
 - square columns
 - approved railings
 - approved flooring materials
- All docks must also be approved by appropriate Governmental Agencies, including the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Desirable



Note: Simple elegance; low roof pitches; proportional spans

Undesirable



Note: No architectural style; lack of proportion; poor use of materials

ARCH—a structure forming the curved, pointed, or flat upper edge of an open space and supporting the weight above it, as in a bridge or doorway.

ARCHITRAVE—the lowermost part of an entablature in Classical architecture that rests directly on top of a column; the molding around a door or window.

BALUSTER—one of the upright supports of a balustrade; one of the supporting posts of a handrail.

BALUSTRADE—a rail and the row of balusters or posts that support it, as along the edge of a balcony, terrace, bridge, staircase, or the eaves of a building.

BATTEN—a narrow cover strip at the vertical joint between two boards.

BAY—a part of a building marked off by vertical elements, such as columns or pilasters.

BAY WINDOW—a large window projecting from the outer wall of a building and forming a recess within.

BEAD—a convex shape cut into the length of the surface or corner of wood moldings.

BEAM—a large, squared-off piece of timber used as a horizontal support in construction.

BEADED BOARD—A board with a rounded edge separated from the rest of the board by a small depression.

BRACKET—a decorative or weight-bearing structural unit beneath a projecting surface such as eaves, balconies, or other overhangs, with one arm flush against a wall and the other flush beneath the projecting surface.

BUTT JOINT—a joint formed by two abutting surfaces placed squarely together, end to end.

CASING—the frame or framework of a window or door opening.

CHAMFER—a flat surface made by cutting off the edge or corner of a square or rectangular block of wood or other material at a 45 degree angle.

CHIMNEY CAP—the part of a building which contains the smoke flues and in most cases extends through or above the roof of the building.

CHIMNEY POT—a short, usually earthenware pipe placed on the top of a chimney to improve the draft.

CLAPBOARD SIDING—a siding commonly used on the exterior of a building that consists of boards that are overlapped horizontally, with the lower

edge thicker than the upper edge and the grain running lengthwise.

CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE—architecture influenced by the ancient Greeks or Romans during the pre-Christian era.

COLUMN—a supporting pillar consisting of a base, a cylindrical shaft, and a capital.

CORINTHIAN—the lightest and most ornamental of the three classical orders of architecture.

CORINTHIAN COLUMN—the most ornate column, marked by a slender, fluted column with an ornate bell-shaped capital decorated with acanthus leaves.

CORNER BOARD—a vertical strip of wood placed on the corners of a building's exterior that is used for decoration, protection, and construction.

CORNICE—a horizontal molded projection that crowns or completes a building or wall and makes up the overhang or eave.

DORIC—the oldest and simplest of the three Classical orders of architecture that was originated by the Doran Greeks.

DORIC COLUMNS—the simplest column, marked by unadorned capitals and no bases.

DORMER—an extension built out from a sloping roof to accommodate a window or ventilating louver.

DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOW—a window with two balanced sashes, one vertically sliding over the other.

DOWNSPOUT—a vertical pipe for carrying rainwater down from a roof gutter.

DRIVEWAY APRON—a strip of strong surface material at the entrance to a driveway used to protect the surface.

EAVES—the projecting overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

ENTABLATURE—the upper section of a classical building, resting on the columns or pilasters and consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

ENTASIS—a slight convexity or swelling, as in the shaft of a column, intended to compensate for the illusion of concavity resulting from straight sides.

FAÇADE—the face of a building, especially the principal face.

FLUE—a vertical passage through a chimney for the escape of flame and smoke to the outer air.

FLUTED COLUMN—a column with long, usually rounded grooves incised as a decorative motif on the shaft of the column.

FOUNDATION—the base of a structure; the part of the structure in or on the supporting earth.

FRENCH DOORS—a pair of hinged doors, usually with glass lights.

FRIEZE—a plain or decorated horizontal part of an entablature between the architrave and cornice; a decorative horizontal band, as along the upper part of a wall in a room.

GABLE—the triangular section of wall at the end of a pitched roof, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof; a triangular, usually ornamental architectural section, as one above an arched door or window.

GABLED ROOF—a roof having a gable at one or both ends.

GRADE—the level at which the ground surface meets the foundation of a building; the degree of inclination of a slope, road, or other surface.

GUTTER—a trough fixed under or along the eaves for draining rainwater from a roof.

HAND RAILING—the uppermost horizontal bar extending between supports on a fence or porch railing.

HIPPED ROOF—a four-sided roof having uniformly sloping ends and sides.

IONIC—the Classical order of architecture originated by the Ionian Greeks and characterized by its elegant detailing.

IONIC COLUMNS—a column that is less heavy than Doric and is marked by a capital with large volutes and elegant detailing; detailing is more elaborate than the Doric but less elaborate than the Corinthian.

JACK ARCH—an arch that is the thickness of one brick.

LAP SIDING—a siding commonly used on the exterior of a building that consists of boards that are overlapped horizontally, with the grain running lengthwise.

LATTICE—an open framework made of strips of wood overlapped or overlaid in a regular, usually crisscross pattern.

LOUVERED SHUTTERS—shutters fixed with movable, horizontal slats for admitting air and light and shedding rain.

MAIN BODY—the largest part of the front façade, which includes the front door of the house.

MASONRY—stonework or brickwork held together by mortar.

MOLDING—a linear or curved strip of wood that is used to decorate or finish a surface, such as the wall of a room or building or the surface of a door.

MULLION—a slender vertical pier between lights of windows, doors or screens.

MUNTIN—a strip separating panes of glass in a sash.

PALLADIAN WINDOW—a window made up of an arched opening directly flanked by square-head openings of smaller size and with the same base or sill.

PIER—any of various vertical supporting structures.

PILASTER—an engaged column used as an ornamental motif, projecting only slightly from a wall and following the height and width of related columns, with similar base and cap.

PILLAR—a square or rectangular vertical support; a column.

PITCH—the angle of a roof.

PORCH—an open or enclosed gallery or room attached to the outside of a building; a veranda.

RAFTER—one of the sloping beams immediately beneath the roofing material or the roof boarding.

RAIL—a bar extending horizontally between supports, as in a fence.

RELIEF—the projections of a figure above the ground or plane on which it is formed.

SASH—a frame in which the panes of a window or door are set.

SCREENINGS—a framing designed to divide or decorate.

SHAKE—a rough shingle, often made from cedar, used to cover rustic buildings.

SHED ROOF—a roof that is pitched in only one direction.

SHINGLES—a thin, oblong piece of material, such as wood or slate, that is laid in overlapping rows to cover the roof or sides of a house or other building.

SHOE RAILING—the bottom, horizontal bar extending between supports on a fence or porch railing.

SHUTTER—a hinged cover for a window or door.

SHUTTERDOG—a device used at the base of a shutter to hold the shutter in place against the wall.

SIDE PORCH—porches attached to the side of the main body of the house, which may be enclosed with glass or screen.

SIDELIGHTS—a pair of narrow windows on either side of a door.

SIDING—materials such as boards or shingles, used for surfacing the outside walls of a framed building.

SILL—the horizontal member at the base of a door or window that sheds water.

SOFFIT—the underside of a roof overhang.

SPARK ARRESTER—a device placed at the top of a chimney flue to keep sparks from escaping at the chimney opening.

STICKING—a long, slender piece of wood used to frame window panes.

STUCCO—a durable finish for exterior walls, usually composed of cement, sand, and lime, and applied while wet.

TABBY—a building material made from a mixture of shells, lime, and gravel or stones mixed with water.

TONGUE-AND-GROOVE—a tight joint made by fitting a tongue on the edge of a board into a matching groove on the edge of another board.

TRANSOM—a horizontal crosspiece over a door or window.

TURNUED BALUSTER—balusters cut on a lathe.

TUSCAN—one of the Classical orders of architecture similar to Doric, but of greater simplicity.

VINYL CLAD—having a vinyl covering.

WRAPPING PORCH—a porch that spans the front façade of a building and continues around to both sides of the building.

WROUGHT IRON—an easily welded and forged iron that is worked into shape by manual effort and used for fences, railings, gates, lanterns, etc.