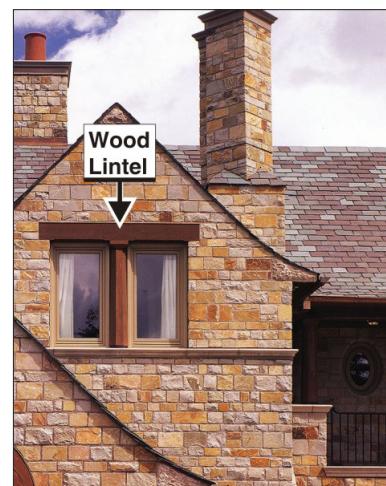
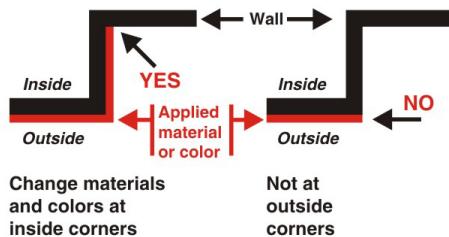


3.8.3 Use traditional detailing

- Treat openings in walls as though they were constructed of the traditional material for the style. For example, be sure to provide substantial wall space above arches in stucco and stone walls. Traditionally, wall space above the arch would have been necessary to structurally span the opening, and to make the space too small is inconsistent with the architectural style.
- Openings in walls faced with stone, real or synthetic, should have defined lintels above the opening except in Mission or Spanish Eclectic styles. Lintels may be stone, brick or wood as suits the style of the house.
- Treat synthetic materials as though they were authentic. For example, select synthetic stone patterns that place the individual stones in a horizontal plane as they would have been in a load bearing masonry wall.
- Select roof materials that are consistent with the traditional architectural style (e.g., avoid concrete roof tiles on a Craftsman Style house.)

3.8.4 Materials changes

- Make materials and color changes at inside corners rather than outside corners to avoid a pasted on look.



Use stone or wood lintels over openings in stone walls

3.9 ADDITIONS/ACCESSORY BUILDINGS/SECONDARY UNITS

- Site additions in the least conspicuous place. In many cases this is a rear or side elevation - only rarely is it a rooftop.
- The existing built forms, components and materials should be reinforced. Heights and proportions of additions and alterations should be consistent with and continue the original architectural style and design.
- Additions should be subordinate, and compatible in scale and proportion to the historically significant portions of the existing structure.
- When an addition or remodel requires the use of newly constructed exterior elements, they should be identical in size, dimension, shape and location as the original, and



Additions, accessory buildings and secondary units should match the form, architectural style, and details of the original house

BUILDING DESIGN

3



Original structure



Addition incorporated into the roof successfully adds space while respecting the integrity of the existing house and the scale of the neighborhood



Placing a two story addition to the rear can minimize its impact on the historic resource and the scale of the neighborhood

should utilize the same materials as the existing protected exterior elements.

- When an addition necessitates the removal of architectural materials, such as siding, windows, doors, and decorative elements, they should be carefully removed and reused in the addition where possible.
- The introduction of window and door openings not characteristic in proportion, scale, or style with the original architecture is strongly discouraged (e.g., sliding windows or doors in a structure characterized by double hung windows and swinging doors).
- The character of any addition or alteration should be in keeping with and subordinate to the integrity of the original structure.
- The amount of foundation exposed on the addition should match that of the original building.
- Do not add roof top additions where the roof is of historic significance.
- Second floor additions are discouraged in neighborhoods with largely one story homes. If horizontal expansion of the house is not possible, consider incorporating a second floor addition within the roof form as shown in the example to the left.
- Second floor additions which are not embedded within the roof form should be located to the rear of the structure.
- The height and proportion of an addition or a second story should not dominate the original structure.
- Deck additions should be placed to the rear of the structure only, and should be subordinate in terms of scale and detailing.
- New outbuildings, such as garages, should be clearly subordinate to the main structure in massing, and should utilize forms, materials and details which are similar to the main structure.
- Garages should generally be located to the rear of the lot behind the rear wall of the residence. One car wide access driveways should be utilized.

4.8 RESTORATION / REHABILITATION / RECONSTRUCTION

The **restoration** of a historic resource involves the return of a structure to its original form and appearance by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and the reconstruction of missing features from the original design.

The **rehabilitation** of a historic resource involves repairs, alterations, and additions to the original structure while preserving those portions or features that convey its historic, cultural, or architectural values. For additions to a historic resource, applicants should also refer to Section 4.9: *Additions to Structures* below.

The **reconstruction** of a historic resource is the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

4.8.1 General Guidelines

- The mass and scale of building expansions of contributing structures should be subordinate to the historically significant elements of the original structure.
- The Neighborhood Pattern standards contained in Section 2 and the Building Design standards in Section 3 apply to historically significant structures unless in conflict with more restrictive standards contained in this Historic Resources section.
- All protected elements of the existing exterior facade should be retained and, if necessary, repaired.
- When a remodel requires the use of newly constructed exterior elements, they should be identical in size, dimension, shape and location as the original, and should utilize the same materials as the existing protected exterior elements.
- Any alteration of an existing structure should incorporate and continue the form, architectural style, materials, and details of the existing structure.
- All exterior elements including, but not limited to, roof lines, porches, doorways, windows, trim and siding should be consistent with and continue the architectural style and design of the original structure.

4.8.2 Building Materials

- Use natural/original construction materials (e.g., real wood siding, rock, brick, shingles, plaster) which match and are consistent with the existing materials of the structure. The use of faux rocks or stone is prohibited.

GUIDELINES OVERVIEW

- The design guidelines do not prescribe specific architectural styles. Rather they encourage property owners to determine the special character and features which are inherent in their particular residence and neighborhood.
- Numerous appropriate design solutions exist for established neighborhoods.
- The primary consideration is that a proposed design consciously reflect the scale, rhythm, and continuity of the existing neighborhood to create a harmonious fit that will enhance the quality of the neighborhood.
- In general, additions to existing structures should match, but be subordinate to, the original building.
- Materials for all restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction and new construction should be authentic and match, to the maximum degree possible, those originally used in the historical architectural style. Faux stone, vinyl windows, and manufactured siding are prohibited.
- Professional consultation is recommended for existing structures and for development within sensitive areas to ensure an appropriately designed and detailed building.
- Complete build out to the maximum boundaries of existing zoning requirements may not necessarily be acceptable in some cases.

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