

C. DIFFERENTIATION

Intent: Additions should be differentiated from the existing building; in other words, a person looking at the property must be able to tell where the historic building starts and the addition begins.

1. Differentiate an addition from the contributing building.
 - a. Some options for achieving appropriate differentiation are provided below; this is not an exhaustive list. Which of these might be appropriate, as well as how many might be required to be used, will depend on the scope of the specific project. These apply to both residential and commercial/institutional properties.
 - 1) The size, profile, type, color, or orientation of materials may be different. For example, a building which is clad in wood siding may have an addition clad in cementitious fiber siding.
 - 2) Roof shape may be different; for example, consider a hipped roof on the addition to a house with a gabled roof.
 - 3) Roof height or pitch may be lower than the existing building.
 - 4) Eave height of the addition may be slightly higher or lower than the existing building.
 - 5) Eave style may be different; for example, consider using boxed eaves on an addition to a house with open rafter tails; the eave depth (overhang) may be different.
 - 6) Windows in an addition may have a simpler lite pattern than the windows in the existing building.
 - 7) A trim board may be used to cover the seam between an addition and the existing buildings only on modest, one-story additions.



This rear addition is compatible. It is set behind the primary contributing buildings, is separated by an inset, and is subordinate in height, mass and scale. It is also a successful contemporary addition.



This is a compatible rear addition even though it is slightly taller than the historic building. It is compatible because it is offset, separated by a hyphen and uses compatible materials.