

Additions

Ad1 The design of any new addition should be in proportion with the size and scale of the historic building and its surroundings.

Ad2 An addition should be designed in a manner that makes it clear upon inspection what is historic and what is new. Changes in setback, materials, or details can help to do that, as can simplifying details or slightly altering proportions.

Ad3 An addition should be designed so that it could be removed from the original building in the future without substantial loss of historic fabric.

Ad4 Generally, additions should be attached to secondary elevations and set back from the front façade, so as not to damage, destroy or obscure character-defining features.

Ad5 An addition should be subordinate to the original building. Generally, additions should not exceed half of the original building's total floor area or building footprint.

Ad6 Respect original roof forms when designing an addition. Additions should complement existing forms, not overwhelm them.

Ad7 Generally, the original orientation of a building should not be altered when constructing a new addition. An addition should not turn a primary façade into a secondary façade.

Ad8 If an entry will be included in the addition, it should be subordinate to the entry on the principal building whenever practical.



The glass exterior helps to distinguish this secondary stairwell as an addition, as well as minimizing its visual impact. It is appropriately located on the rear of the historic German-American Academy on East Market Street.

Ad9 Use materials that are the same as or subordinate to the primary material of the original building. Wood is subordinate to brick, and brick and stucco are subordinate to stone.

Ad10 The addition should incorporate the horizontal and vertical alignment and patterns of the principal building and those around it.

Ad11 The massing of an addition should be similar to that of surrounding historic buildings. Avoid an oversized, boxy shape.

Ad12 Additions should have the same relationship of solids to voids (walls to openings) as the historic portion of the building. Openings in wall surfaces such as windows and doors should have similar proportions to those in the main building and relate in size, scale and configuration.

Ad13 If the proposed addition is intended to restore a portion of a historic building that has been removed, the new addition should be based on historic documentation – such as plans or photographs – or physical evidence, rather than conjecture.

Ad14 The foundation of an addition should match the original foundation materials, height and style. Poured concrete or pre-cast blocks may be used to construct a new foundation, but should be sheathed in a veneer of brick, stone, stucco or other masonry materials to match the original foundation.

Ad15 The first-floor height of any new addition should be equal to or slightly lower than the original building.



This addition is subordinate in scale to the primary building and set back from the front elevation. The simplified cornice element on the addition also helps to tie together new and old.

Ad16 If additional stories are to be added to a commercial building, this addition should be set back from the plane of the walls to be as inconspicuous as possible from the street and particularly the facade. A rooftop addition should generally be no more than 15' in height and should be set back a minimum of 8' from each street-facing wall.

Ad17 The addition of extra stories to residential structures is discouraged due to the structural and design difficulties presented by such additions.

Ad18 Dormer additions should complement the architecture of the existing structure in size, scale, massing, openings and details. The ridge of a dormer addition should be below the ridge line of a primary structure.

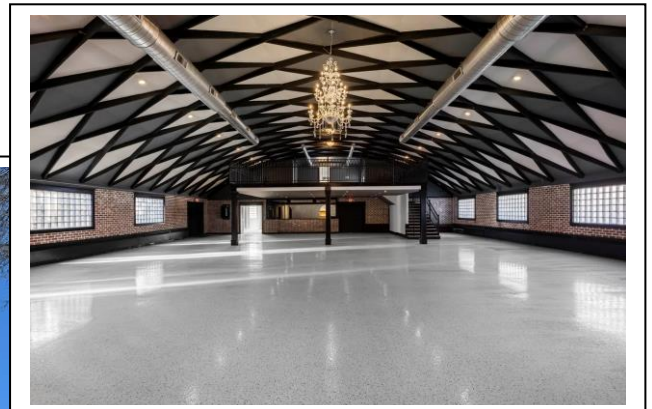
Ad19 Dormer additions should align with window openings if the façade is symmetrical or should be placed off-center on an asymmetrical façade.

Ad20 Roofline additions should clearly differentiate between the original roof and the addition's roofline.

Ad21 Additions should be engineered to avoid damage to the historic building in the event of collapse or other catastrophe.

Ad22 Before removing an existing addition, consider its architectural significance and weigh its contribution to the historic building's character. Generally, additions and alterations that are at least fifty years old have acquired significance and should be evaluated to determine the merits of their preservation.

Ad22 Respect historic view sheds.



Although the cinder block structure at the rear of the Samuel Culbertson Mansion is obviously not original, it is an important part of the home's history as a social club and gathering place since 1939.

This spectacular Italianate style home once stood at 905 East Elm Street. It was built in approximately 1851 for Dr. John Gordon and later owned by Prof. William W. Borden. The house became the New Albany Inhalatorium in 1901 and was later converted to apartments. It contained a free-standing 65-step spiral staircase which led to the cupola. It was torn down in 1961.

*From the collection of the Stuart Barth Wrege
Indiana History Room, Floyd Co. Library*

