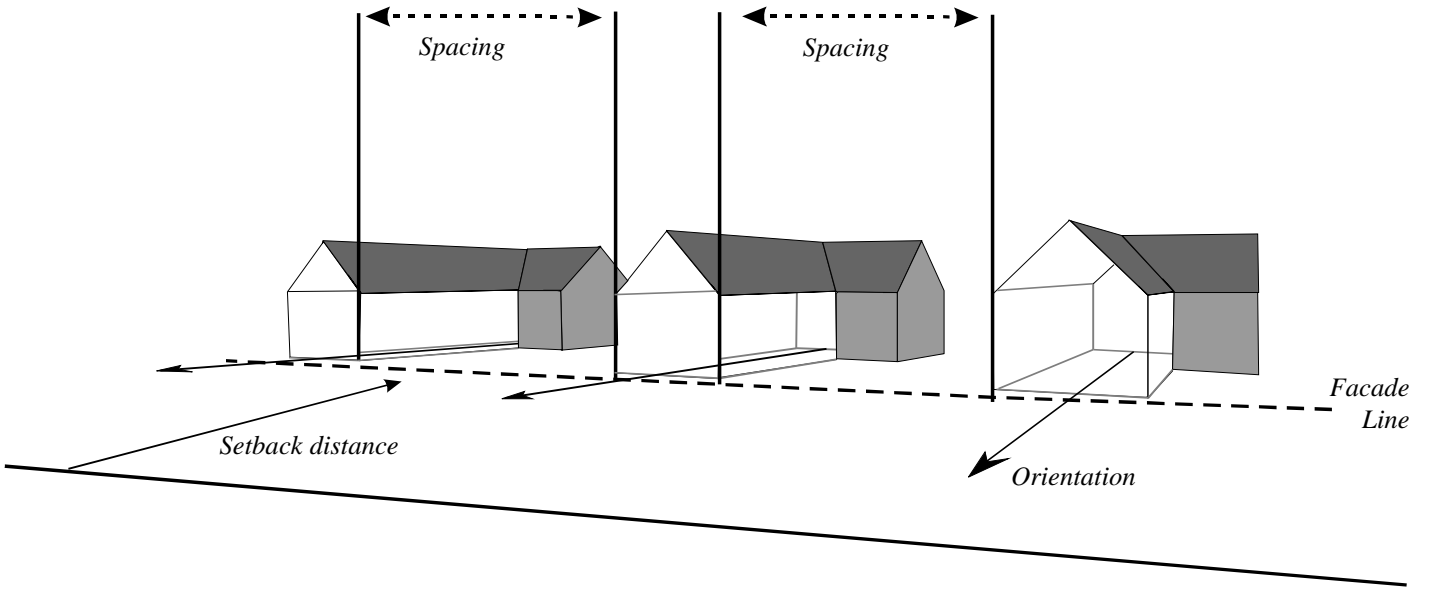


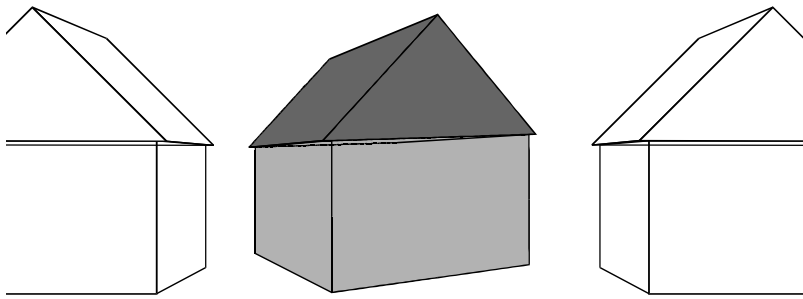


In historic neighborhoods, the placement of buildings follows an established rhythm composed of two components: **spacing and setback**. Spacing is the distance between individual buildings; setback is the distance between the foremost part of the building and the street. The combination of spacing and setback is an important character defining element of a district's streetscape. Also important is **orientation**. Orientation refers to the angle of a building's facade in reference to the street. Buildings in historic neighborhoods generally follow an established orientation creating strong continuity along the streetscape.

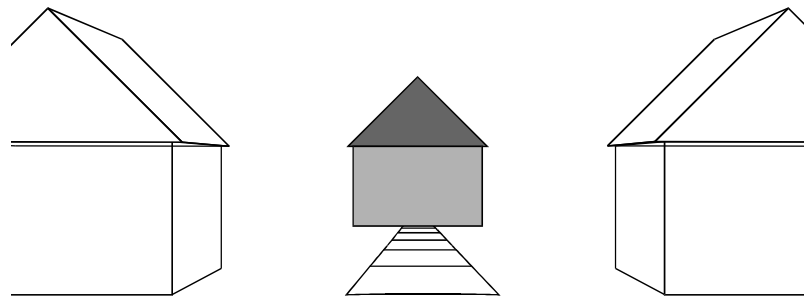
- Place new buildings at a setback equal to or within 10 feet of nearby, similar, historic homes.
- Space new buildings with side setbacks similar to nearby historic homes.
- Face new buildings the same direction as nearby historic homes.



Historic houses create a rhythm along the street by using the same orientation and similar setbacks. New construction should respect this established pattern.



Altering the established orientation or ...



breaking the established facade line for new construction significantly and negatively impacts historic areas.