1. architectural appearance, style and details from the original garage or carriage house on the property should be considered in the design of any new garage.

2. smaller in scale than the primary building;

3. simple in design but reflecting the general character of the primary building. For example, use gable roof forms if the main dwelling has a gable roof, hipped roof forms if the main dwelling has a hipped roof etc.;

4. located as traditional for the street, near an alley or at the side of the dwelling, not close to or attached to the primary building; and

5. compatible in design, shape, materials, and roof shape to the main building.

6. the recommended and preferred exterior siding material is smooth horizontal wood siding with a four (4) inch exposure. See ***Section 29. Siding*** for the Design Guidelines on siding for all structures in the Historic Overlay District.

7. if visible from the street, secondary buildings should have an emphasis on historic designs and detailing.

8. if carports, these should be located at the rear of buildings. Most readily available carport designs have flat roofs and metal support columns and are not compatible with older building designs. Carports imitative of porte-cocheres (drive-thru wings on historic dwellings) with wood or brick columns, flat roofs and wood construction may be added to sides of dwellings visible from the street.

9. for information pertaining to overhead garage doors see Section. 14 Garages, Sheds and Outbuildings.

21. PAINT AND PAINT COLORS

Paint colors do not require approval by the ARC. However, it is recommended that paint colors be in keeping with the building's style and period of construction. Avoid loud, garish or harsh colors and bright hues and too many colors on a building. Select where to highlight architectural details based on historic tradition for the building's type and style. Select a high quality oil based or exterior latex paint and expect to have to paint every eight to fifteen years depending on sunlight exposure, regular gutter and downspout maintenance, and wood surface condition.

A. do not require review and approval by the Architectural Review Commission.

B. should be of high quality to provide the longest lasting finish possible.

C. should be kept to no more than three colors per building. The simpler the architectural style of the building, the simpler the paint colors.

D. should be darker for the body of the house and lighter for window trim, door trim, and accents such as porches and eave brackets.

Recommended Paint Colors:

Folk, ca. 1855 – ca. 1880:
These dwellings were also typically painted in light or pale shades with either matching or contrasting trim.

Body – White, Off White, Pale Yellow, Light Gray, Pale Blue, Pale Green
Trim and Accents – White, Dark Green, Black

Italianate, ca. 1860 – ca. 1900:
Warm earth tones were commonly used for this style of dwelling with trim in the same color only in a slightly darker or lighter shade.

Body – Cream, Browns, Grays, Greens
Trim and Accents – Cream, Browns, Grays, Greens

Queen Anne and Folk, ca. 1880-ca. 1915:
These dwellings had a diversity of colors using contrasts for the body and trim.

Body - Tan, Red, Green, Brown
Trim and Accents - Darker colors such as Dark Olive, Salmon Red, Dark Brown.

Craftsman and Tudor Revival, ca. 1905-ca. 1940:
Darker colors again such as earth tones. Dark stains also used in place of paint. Brick, stone, stucco and concrete generally left unpainted.

Body – Brown, Green, Gray, Dark Red
Trim and Accents – Both light and dark trim colors such as Reds, Browns, Greens and shades of Tan.

Colonial Revival, ca. 1900-ca. 1940
Light colors predominate

Body – Yellow, Light Gray, Light Blue
Trim and Accents – White, Off-White, Cream

22. PORCHES

Porches are one of the most important defining characteristics of many of Barrington's historic residences. Original porch designs should be repaired and maintained. Those on the fronts of residences should not be enclosed with wood or glass panels. The screening of porches on the fronts of residences is appropriate. If replacement of porch elements is necessary, use materials to closely match those which exist in design, dimension, profile and texture. If the original porch is missing, construct a new porch based upon photographic or physical evidence, or base the design upon historic porches of District buildings built at the same period and in a similar architectural style. In some cases, turn of the century dwellings had their original porches removed and replaced with Craftsman/Bungalow style porches in the 1920s and 1930s. These porches reflect the historical evolution of the property and may be significant features in their own right.

A. on front and side facades should be maintained or recreated in their original configuration and with original detailing. Replacement of original materials is permitted provided the new material matches the original in design, dimension, profile and texture.

B. and their details should be retained/restored or replaced with the replacement of missing parts, such as columns, cornices, posts, railings, balusters, decorative molding and trimwork, to match the original materials in design, dimension, profile and texture.

C. on the fronts of dwellings should not be enclosed.

D. on the rear and sides of dwellings may be enclosed when not visible from the street and if the height and shape of the porch roof is maintained.