

## HISTORIC DISTRICT COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

**DISCLAIMER:** Compatibility and appropriateness is determined based on this chart and the Design Standards as adopted. This chart offers guidance for materials and treatment selections based on historic rulings by the Historic District Commission and the standards listed in the Design Standards. Materials listed in the chart as incompatible will typically not be approved by the commission. Items listed as “case-by-case” may be approved if determined to be appropriate based on sworn testimony of applicants and based on commission deliberation. For any proposed materials not listed in the chart, a material sample shall be submitted to the commission for review as part of a Certificate of Appropriateness application.

✓	✓ match existing/ original	✓ commercial/ institutional only	case-by-case	X	X if visible
compatible	compatible if new material matches existing or original material	compatible for commercial and institutional buildings only	may be allowed as a new or replacement material but is determined on a case-by-case basis	always incompatible	incompatible if visible from street

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Siding	Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Brick		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Existing brick is difficult to match, and mortar should be carefully matched.
	Natural Stone		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Fiber Cement	James Hardie, Nichiha, Plycem	case-by-case	✓	✓	Fiber cement is a mixture of wood fibers, sand, and cement. HardiePlank is the most widely recognized product. Fiber cement siding has only been approved in the district with the smooth side facing outward.
	Stucco		case-by-case	✓ match existing/original	✓	
	EFS/Synthetic Stucco		X	X	X	
	Ply or Wood Composite Lap Products		X	X	X	
	Engineered Wood	LP SmartSide	case-by-case	✓	✓	Preferred for use in accessory buildings over primary buildings.
	T1-11		X	X	X	
	Cast Stone		✓ commercial/institutional only	✓ commercial/institutional only	✓ commercial/institutional only	
	Concrete Block		X	X	X	Cinderblock
	Aluminum		X	X	X	
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
	Masonite		X	X	X	May be replaced with fiber cement hung smooth side out or wood siding if the reveal matches the original.
	Asbestos Shingle		X	X	X	Asbestos shingles were a common siding material in the 1920s-1980s before its use in building materials was outlawed by the EPA.
	Corrugated Steel		X	✓	✓	
Exterior Trim	Wood		✓	✓	✓	
	Fiber Cement	James Hardie, Nichiha, Plycem	✓	✓	✓	
	Composite and Engineered Wood	MiraTEC	✓	✓	✓	Typically wood bonded with glue.
	Aluminum		X	X	X	Case-by-case only as a reveal.
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
	PVC	Azek	X	✓	✓	PVC trim expands and contracts at a much greater rate than wood. Care should be taken during installation to accommodate this movement and prevent unsightly gaps or bulges.

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Roofing	Asphalt Shingle — 3 Tab	GAF, Owens Corning, Certaineed, Tamko	✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	3-tab asphalt shingles are flat, square edge shingles with three tabs on each shingle. They often carry a shorter warranty than more expensive architectural shingles. Standing seam metal and 5V metal are appropriate replacements for asphalt shingles.
	Asphalt Shingle — Architectural	GAF, Owens Corning, Certaineed, Tamko	✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	Architectural shingles are much thicker and longer lasting than 3-tab shingles and come in a wide variety of colors and patterns. Often referred to as laminate shingles. Standing seam metal and 5V metal are appropriate replacements for asphalt shingles.
	Wood Shingle		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Wood shingles are made of naturally durable woods like cedar and are available as shingles (regular dimensions) or shakes (rougher with inconsistent dimensions and thicknesses). Wood shingle roofs are found on Colonial, Shingle-style, and Arts and Crafts buildings.
	Metal Shingle		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	Metal shingle roofs are increasingly rare. They are commonly found on Victorian houses and bungalows.
	Slate Shingle		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	Slate is one of the most durable roofing materials available. It is extremely expensive and requires stout roof framing to support its substantial weight. Match original if possible.
	Standing Seam Metal	Union Corrugating, Fabral, McElroy, Pac-Clad	✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Standing seam panels are available painted or galvanized. The panels are attached with hidden clips. Striations between crimps are not permitted. Standing seam is allowed as a replacement material for asphalt shingles.
	5V metal		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	5V panels are used as a less expensive alternative to standing seam metal. 5V roofs are attached with exposed fasteners. Striations between crimp is not allowed. 5V is allowed as a replacement material for asphalt shingles.
	MasterRib		X	case-by-case	X	
	Corrugated Metal		X	case-by-case	case-by-case	
	Tesla Roofing	Tesla	case-by-case	✓	✓	
	Copper Metal		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	Copper roofs are formed as standing seam panels or as flat, seamed and soldered panels on low slope roofs.
	Clay Tile		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓ commercial/institutional only	Clay tiles are durable and long-lasting, but their use is typically limited to Spanish Colonial style architecture.
	Single Ply Membrane (TPO, EPDM)		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓ commercial/institutional only	Membrane roofs are most often used on flat roof commercial and institutional buildings and are typically white or black. *OK on residential flat roofs if not visible.

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Chimneys	Brick		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Natural Stone		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Stucco		case-by-case	✓ match existing/original	✓	
	Stainless Steel		case-by-case	case-by-case	X if visible	Stainless steel is typically incompatible if visible from the right of way or proposed on character-defining elevations.
	Wood/Composite Siding		X	X	X	

Foundations	Brick		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Brick may only be painted or stained if new construction on a new building or if repainting previously painted or stained brick surface. It is not permitted to paint or stain previously unpainted or unstained brick surfaces.
	Brick Piers		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	Brick may only be painted or stained if new construction on a new building or if repainting previously painted or stained brick surface. It is not permitted to paint or stain previously unpainted or unstained brick surfaces.
	Natural Stone		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	
	Stone Piers		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	
	Concrete		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	
	Concrete Block (CMU)		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	
	Stucco		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓	

Windows	Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Aluminum Storefront		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Aluminum storefront windows are typically found on commercial and institutional structures. Other aluminum windows are case-by-case.
	Aluminum-Clad Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for windows that are not character-defining historic windows
	Fiberglass-Clad Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for windows that are not character-defining historic windows
	Fiberglass		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for windows that are not character-defining historic windows
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
	Vinyl-Clad Wood		X	X	X	
	Steel		✓ match existing/original	✓ match existing/original	✓ commercial/institutional only	
	MDO Veneers	Simpson Waterbarrier	X	X	X	
	Composite or Engineered Wood	Fibrex, CompositWood	case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Wood/plastic polymer hybrid. Must be smooth side out if permitted. Allowed as a replacement material for windows that are
	Glass Block		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Window and Door Glass Applications	True/Full Divided Lights (TDL)		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	True/full divided lights have actual muntins and mullions separating individual panes of glass.
	Simulated Divided Lights (SDL)		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Grilles on simulated divided lights are permanently affixed to the glass's exterior and interior and typically are at least 7/8 inches deep. A spacer bar should be installed between panes.
	Permanent Grilles Between Glass (GBG)		X	X	X	
	Snap-In External Grilles		X	X	X	
	Flat Applied Muntins		X	X	X	A thin strip of plastic or other materials adhered to the outside of glass.
	Removable Grilles Between Glass		X	X	X	
	Mirrored or Reflective Glass		X	X	X	The reflective coating of mirrored glass is applied like hardcoat Low-E through spraying (Pyrolytic process) during the float glass manufacturing process.
	Etching and Frosting	Obscured, Reed, Gluechip	case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	
	Tinting		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Tinting may not be opaque if allowed.
	Laminated or Tempered		✓	✓	✓	Produces highly desirable conditions of induced stress, which result in additional strength, resistance to thermal stress, and impact resistance.
	Low-E		✓	✓	✓	Coated with microscopically thin, optically transparent layers of silver sandwiched between layers of anti-reflective metal oxide coatings.
	Patterned	Rain Glass	case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	
	Stained Glass or Leaded Glass		✓	✓	✓	Stained or leaded glass is typically found in churches, where plexiglass is placed over it to protect the window.
Window Pane Materials	Glass		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Plexiglass		X	case-by-case	case-by-case	Acrylic-based product. Typically only permitted for use in solar panels or skylights, not as an actual window pane.
	Polycarbonate	Lexan	X	case-by-case	case-by-case	Polymerized plastic. Typically only permitted for use in solar panels or skylights, not as an actual window pane.
	Plastic		X	X	X	
Shutters*  (*size of shutters must fully cover window openings when closed)	Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Vinyl/PVC		X	X	X	
	Aluminum		X	X	X	
	Composite Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Plastic		X	X	X	Existing plastic may not be replaced once removed.
	Fiberglass		X	X	X	

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Awnings — Commercial	Canvas		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Metal		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Can be replaced without a Certificate of Appropriateness if matching existing material.
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
Awnings — Residential	Canvas		✓	X	case-by-case	Allowed as a replacement material if an existing awning is being replaced.
	Metal		✓	X	case-by-case	Allowed as a replacement material if an existing awning is being replaced.
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
Main Entry Doors	Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Steel		✓ match existing/original	✓ commercial/ institutional only	✓ commercial/ institutional only	
	Aluminum-Clad Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for doors that are not character defining historic doors.
	Fiberglass-Clad Wood	Marvin Integrity	X	X	✓	Newer prototype for a main entry door. Very unlikely to be used as a replacement material.
	Fiberglass		X	X	case-by-case	
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
	Vinyl-Clad Wood		X	X	X	
	Aluminum Storefront		✓ commercial/ institutional only	X	✓ commercial/ institutional only	
	All Glass, Non-Metal Frame		✓ commercial/ institutional only	X	✓ commercial/ institutional only	
Side and Rear Doors	Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Steel		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for doors that are not character-defining historic doors.
	Aluminum-Clad Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for doors that are not character-defining historic doors.
	Fiberglass-Clad Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for doors that are not character-defining historic doors.
	Fiberglass		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Allowed as a replacement material for doors that are not character-defining historic doors.
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
	Vinyl-Clad Wood		X	X	X	
	Aluminum Storefront		✓ commercial/ institutional only	✓ commercial/ institutional only	✓ commercial/ institutional only	

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Garage Doors	Wood		✓	✓	✓	
	Steel		✓	✓	✓	
	Composite Overlays		✓	✓	✓	Often overlaid on top of steel, fiberglass, or other doors to give it a "wood" look. Ideally, doors should be smooth or stuccoed texture and paintable. Wood grain overlays are an alternative if no compatible options can be found.
	Fiberglass		✓	✓	✓	
	T1-11/Plywood		X	X	X	
	Vinyl		X	X	X	
	Corrugated Metal		✓ commercial/ institutional only	✓ commercial/ institutional only	✓ commercial/ institutional only	
	Roll-Up Steel		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	
	Full Glass Panel		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Typically has an aluminum frame with clear or opaque glass panels.
	Steel		✓	✓	✓	Tend to be smooth or with an overlay. No wood grain overlay allowed. Must be painted.
	Aluminum		✓	✓	✓	

Porch/Deck Flooring	Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Concrete		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	PVC	Azek	X	X	X	
	Composite/Plastic Decking	Trex	✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Composite materials are permitted for deck flooring if deck is behind the front line of the home or business. They also may be used for public spaces as a decking material. They may not be used for porch flooring or for deck, porch, or walkway railings or posts.
	Aluminum-Locking Planks	LockDry	✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Natural Stone/Tile/Brick		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Exterior Posts, Railings, Columns	Wood		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Wrought Iron		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Aluminum		✓ match existing/original	X	X	
	Fiberglass		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	No visible seams and must be paintable.
	Vinyl/PVC		X	X	X	
	Glass/Resin Panel		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Glass treatments also subject to case-by-case review.
	Metal Cable/Pipe		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	
	Fiber Cement		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Smooth side out always (no wood grain).

Patio	Brick Pavers		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis.
	Natural Stone		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Poured Concrete		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis.
	Concrete Pavers		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis.
	Chip and Tar		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Decorative Gravel		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis.

Walkways	Brick Pavers		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis. Also allowed as replacement material for dirt or gravel.
	Natural Stone		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Also allowed as replacement material for dirt
	Poured Concrete		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis. Also allowed as replacement material for dirt
	Concrete Pavers		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis. Also allowed as replacement material for dirt
	Gravel		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis.
	Chapel Hill Gravel		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis.
	Chip and Tar		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Asphalt		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Riverwalk is an example. Also allowed as replacement material for dirt or gravel
	Stamped Concrete		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Has been used as crosswalk for N.C. Department of Transportation right of way.



Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Driveways and Off-Street Parking Areas	Gravel		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are on a case-by-case basis. No gravel is to be located on the portion of the driveway in the right of way.
	Asphalt		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Also allowed as replacement material for
	Concrete		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis. Also allowed as replacement material for dirt
	Concrete Pavers		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis. Also allowed as replacement material
	Brick Pavers		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are subject to commission review on a case-by-case basis. Also allowed as replacement material for dirt
	Chapel Hill Gravel		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Natural color only. Tinting/dyes are on a case-by-case basis. No gravel is to be located on the portion of the driveway 10 feet behind the edge of the right of way.
	Chip and Tar		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Permeable Pavers		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	Typically concrete with a diamond or square pattern and grass growing in the openings. Also allowed as replacement material for dirt
Fences	Wood		✓	✓	✓	May be privacy, picket, or post and welded wire. Other designs not listed are on a case-by-case basis.
	Split Rail		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	
	Wrought Iron/Painted Steel		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Woven Wire with Wood Posts		✓ match existing/original	✓	✓	
	Chain-link		X	X	X	
	Aluminum		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Typically used for pool fencing. May have other applications. Approved only on a case-by-case basis.
	Barbed Wire		X	X	X	
	Painted Steel		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	
	Vinyl/PVC		X	X	X	
Screening	Wood Fencing		✓	✓	✓	Appropriate for any type of screening. Should be equal in height to tallest item to be screened
	Evergreen Plants		✓	✓	✓	Appropriate for rooftop gardens or any ground screening. Must be equal in height to tallest item to be screened at time of planting and opaque.
	Corrugated Metal Panels		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Typically appropriate for rooftop mechanical screening when not visible from the front elevation. May be aluminum, steel, or other types of metal.
	Horizontal Wooden Louvres		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Typically appropriate to screen items below a raised front porch or elsewhere on site.
	Horizontal Steel Louvres		case-by-case	case-by-case	case-by-case	Typically appropriate for commercial or industrial rooftop screening when not visible from the front elevation.

Material Category	Material	Common Manufacturers	Changes to Existing Buildings	Additions to Existing Buildings	New Construction	Notes
Signage	Printed Metal		✓	✓	✓	Must be at least 0.10 inches thick. Only for flat-mounted wall signs or replacement over existing freestanding wood sign faces. Not for use on new freestanding signs.
	Wood		✓	✓	✓	Solid wood of any species. May be used for all signage.
	Plastic	Coroplast	X	X	X	Corrugated or non-corrugated polypropylene. Typically used in yard signs.
	Acrylic	Plexiglass	Case-by-Case	Case-by-Case	Case-by-Case	OK as an overlay on a metal sign. Acrylic sheets are produced from a methyl methacrylate monomer. Similar to plastic.
	T1-11 or Plywood		X	X	X	Thin layers of wood called plies are glued together in alternating, perpendicular directions to create a cross-graining pattern. Not durable.
	Vinyl		Case-by-Case	Case-by-Case	Case-by-Case	Only approved for use as an interior, glass-mounted option on storefront windows or doors or as a paint on wood signs. No backing material allowed on clings.
	Alumalite		✓	✓	✓	Alumalite is a strong, aluminum composite panel with a high density, corrugated polyal- lomer (CPA) core. Must be at least 0.10 inches thick. Not for use on new freestanding signs.
	Alumicore		✓	✓	✓	A corrugated/fluted polypropylene copolymer between two sheets of aluminum. Must be at least 0.10 inches thick. Not for use on new freestanding signs.
	Aluminum Composite	Alcadex, Aluco-Sun, Dibond	✓	✓	✓	Comprised of sheet printed aluminum bonded to a polyethylene core. Must be at least 0.10 inches thick. Not for use on new freestanding signs.
	MDO		✓	✓	✓	Exterior plywood panels that have a resin impregnated fiber overlay and that has been fused to the surface of the panel. Must be at least 0.10 inches thick. Not for use on new freestanding signs.
	Banner		X	X	X	Nylon-reinforced vinyl material. Prohibited sign type.
	PVC		X	X	X	High impact polystyrene sheet is produced from high grade extrusion type monomers. Similar to plastic.
	Sho-Card		X	X	X	A cheap polysignboard typically used for posters and indoor signage. Not durable.
	Cardboard		X	X	X	Thick, often corrugated paper product. Not suitable for exterior use.
	Fiberglass		Case-by-Case	Case-by-Case	Case-by-Case	Usually composed of plastic reinforced with glass fibers. Typically appropriate only for parking lot and wayfinding/directional signage. Not for use on new freestanding signs.
Non-Printed Metal	Cor-Ten steel, Alum., Steel, etc.	✓	✓	✓	Metal is painted, allowed to weather naturally, or cut out rather than sheet printed. No vinyl paint on metal. May be used for all signage.	

## HISTORIC DISTRICT SIGNAGE MATRIX

**DISCLAIMER:** This table is meant as a reference only. Consult with staff prior to hanging or changing any signage in the Historic District.

### Key

	✓ = generally permitted	X = generally not permitted	N/A = generally not applicable		
SIGN TYPE					
	Flat Wall	Projecting	Hanging	Awning (sign lettering only)	Sandwich Board (temp)
MATERIAL					
Printed Metal	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓
Non-Printed Metal	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓
Solid Wood	✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓
Plastic	X	X	X	X	X
Acrylic (as an overlay on metal signs only)	✓	✓	✓	X	X
T1-11 or Plywood	X	X	X	X	X
Vinyl Sheets	X	X	X	X	X
Vinyl Lettering or Logos (no backing material and full cut out)	X	X	X	✓	X
Alumalite	✓	✓	✓	N/A	X
Alumicore	✓	✓	✓	N/A	X
Aluminum Composite	✓	✓	✓	N/A	X
MDO	✓	✓	✓	N/A	X
PVC	X	X	X	X	X
Sho-Card	X	X	X	N/A	X
Cardboard	X	X	X	N/A	X
Fiberglass	X	X	X	X	X
Chalkboard	X	X	X	N/A	✓

✓ = generally permitted

X = generally not permitted

N/A = generally not applicable

**SIGN TYPE**

Outdoor Dining (Temporary)	Freestanding Commercial (New Only)	Freestanding Commercial (Re-face Existing)	Residential Historic Marker	Wayfinding and Campus	Parking Lot	Banner (Only as temporary sign per Unified Development Ordinance)	Window or Door Glass
✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A	N/A
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓
✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	N/A	X
✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	N/A	X
✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	N/A	X
✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	N/A	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X