

**AGENDA
CITY OF STURGEON BAY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

Friday, March 5, 2021
12:00 Noon
Council Chambers, City Hall
421 Michigan Street, Sturgeon Bay, WI

1. Roll call.
2. Adoption of agenda.
3. Consideration of: Exterior alterations for Door County Eye Associates,
165 N. 3rd Avenue.
4. Adjourn.

NOTE: DEVIATION FROM THE AGENDA ORDER SHOWN MAY OCCUR.

Committee members:

Eric Paulsen
Chad Shefchik
Dave Augustson
Mark Schuster
Trudy Herbst
Barry Mellen

3/1/21
3:00 p.m.
CN

CITY OF STURGEON BAY

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR **CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS**

Name: STUCK CONSTRUCTION (MARK STUCK) FOR
DOOR COUNTY EYE ASSOCIATES
Owner of Premises: DOOR COUNTY EYE ASSOCIATES

Address or Legal Description of Premises:
165 NORTH 3RD AVE. STURGEON BAY WI

Statement of Specific Item Requested for Approval:

TO REPAIR WATER DAMAGED STUCCO FACADE
AND RESURFACED WITH A ARCHITECTURAL FINISHING
REAL METAL FINISH, VERTICAL, WEST WALL ALLEY
COLOR TO BE : MOCHA TAN (METAL SALES BRAND)
(SEE ATTACHED SAMPLE)

2/24/2021
Date

Mark Stuck
Applicant 920.495.4663

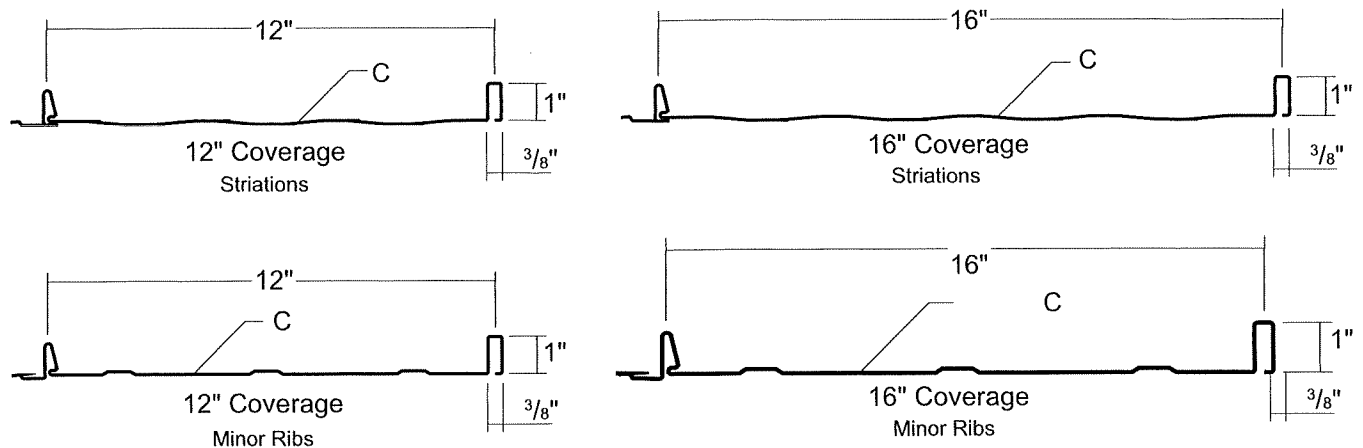
Date Received:

Date Approved/Denied:

MOCHA TAN (22)
METAL SALES 29GA

IMAGE II

**Condensed
Technical
Reference**



**ARCHITECTURAL
RESIDENTIAL
PANEL**

**CONCEALED
FASTENED**

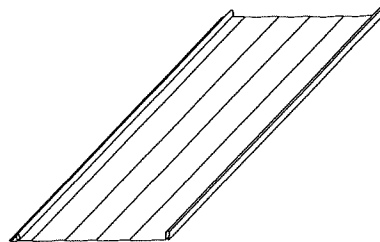
**12\" OR 16\"
COVERAGE**

**MINIMUM
SLOPE
3:12**

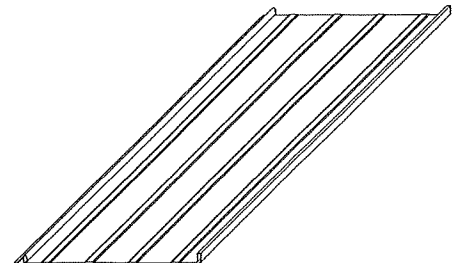
**SOLID WOOD
SUBSTRATE**

PANEL OVERVIEW

- ▶ Finishes: MS Colorfast45® and Acrylic-Coated Galvalume®
- ▶ Corrosion Protection: AZ55 per ASTM A 792 for unpainted Galvalume®
AZ50 per ASTM A 792 for painted Galvalume®
G90 per ASTM A 653 for Galvanized
- ▶ Gauges: 26 ga standard; 24 ga optional
- ▶ 12\" or 16\" panel coverage, 1\" rib height
- ▶ Panel Length: Minimum: 5'; Maximum: 30' recommended
- ▶ Architectural, concealed direct fastened, integral standing rib roof system
- ▶ Minimum roof slope: 3:12
- ▶ Applies over plywood with minimum 30# felt underlayment



With Striations



With Minor Ribs

TESTING AND APPROVALS

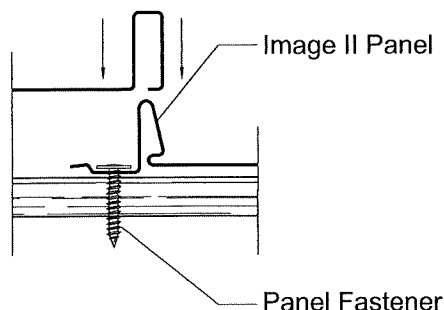
- ▶ UL 2218 Impact Resistance - Class 4
- ▶ UL 790 Fire Resistance Rating - Class A, per building code
- ▶ UL 263 Fire Resistance Rating - per assembly
- ▶ UL 580 Uplift Resistance - Class 90 Construction: #529
- ▶ Texas Windstorm - Evaluation RC-162 and RC-399
- ▶ 2020 FBC Approvals - FL11560.4, FL11560.5 and FL14645.11
- ▶ Miami-Dade County, Florida NOA 18-0830.03 expires 8/8/2023
- ▶ ICC Evaluation Report - ESR-2385

ms metal sales™
manufacturing corporation

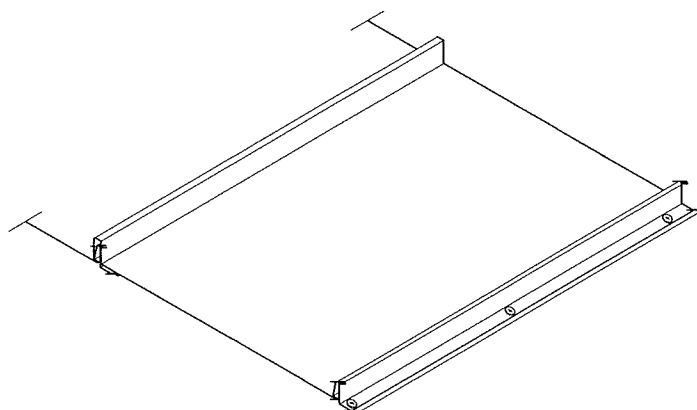
IMAGE II

Condensed Technical Reference

ATTACHMENT DETAIL



FASTENING PATTERN



FASTENER INFORMATION

Overdriven fasteners will cause panel distortions.

Fasteners should extend 1/2" or more past the inside face of the support material.

Thick panels (ex. 18 ga) or supports (ex. 1/2" steel) may require predrilling of holes for screws.

Panel Fastener:

#10-12 Pancake Head Wood Screw
or
#8-15 Truss Head Wood Screw

Concealed End Fastener:

#10-12 Pancake Head Wood Screw
or
#8-15 Truss Head Wood Screw

Exposed End Fastener:

#10-14 XL Wood Screw

Trim Fastener:

1/4"-14 x 7/8" XL Stitch Screw
or
1/8" x 3/16" Pop Rivet

SECTION PROPERTIES

Ga	Width in	Yield ksi	Weight psf	Top In Compression		Bottom In Compression	
				Ixx in ⁴ /ft	Sxx in ³ /ft	Ixx in ⁴ /ft	Sxx in ³ /ft
26	12	50	0.99	0.0209	0.0231	0.0211	0.0232
24	12	50	1.28	0.0268	0.0295	0.0268	0.0295
26	16	50	0.92	0.0165	0.0174	0.0165	0.0177
24	16	50	1.19	0.0210	0.0226	0.0210	0.0226

ALLOWABLE UNIFORM LOADS, psf For various fastener spacings

								Outward Load			
								0.5'	1'	1.5'	2'
26	12	50	0.99	0.0209	0.0231	0.0211	0.0232	103	96	90	84
24	12	50	1.28	0.0268	0.0295	0.0268	0.0295	103	96	90	84
26	16	50	0.92	0.0165	0.0174	0.0165	0.0177	103	96	90	84
24	16	50	1.19	0.0210	0.0226	0.0210	0.0226	103	96	90	84

- Theoretical section properties have been calculated per AISI 2016 'North American Specification for the Design of Cold-Formed Steel Structural Members'. Ixx and Sxx are effective section properties for deflection and bending.
- Allowable load is calculated in accordance with AISI 2016 specifications considering bending, shear, combined bending & shear and deflection. Allowable load does not address web crippling, fasteners, support material or load testing. Allowable load considers the three or more equal spans condition. Panel weight is not considered.
- Deflection consideration is limited by a maximum deflection ratio of L/180 of span.
- Allowable loads do not include a 1/3 stress increase for wind.

ms metal sales
manufacturing corporation

metalsales.us.com

Anchorage, AK 866.640.7663
Bay City, MI 888.777.7640
Deer Lake, PA 800.544.2577
Denver, CO 800.289.7663

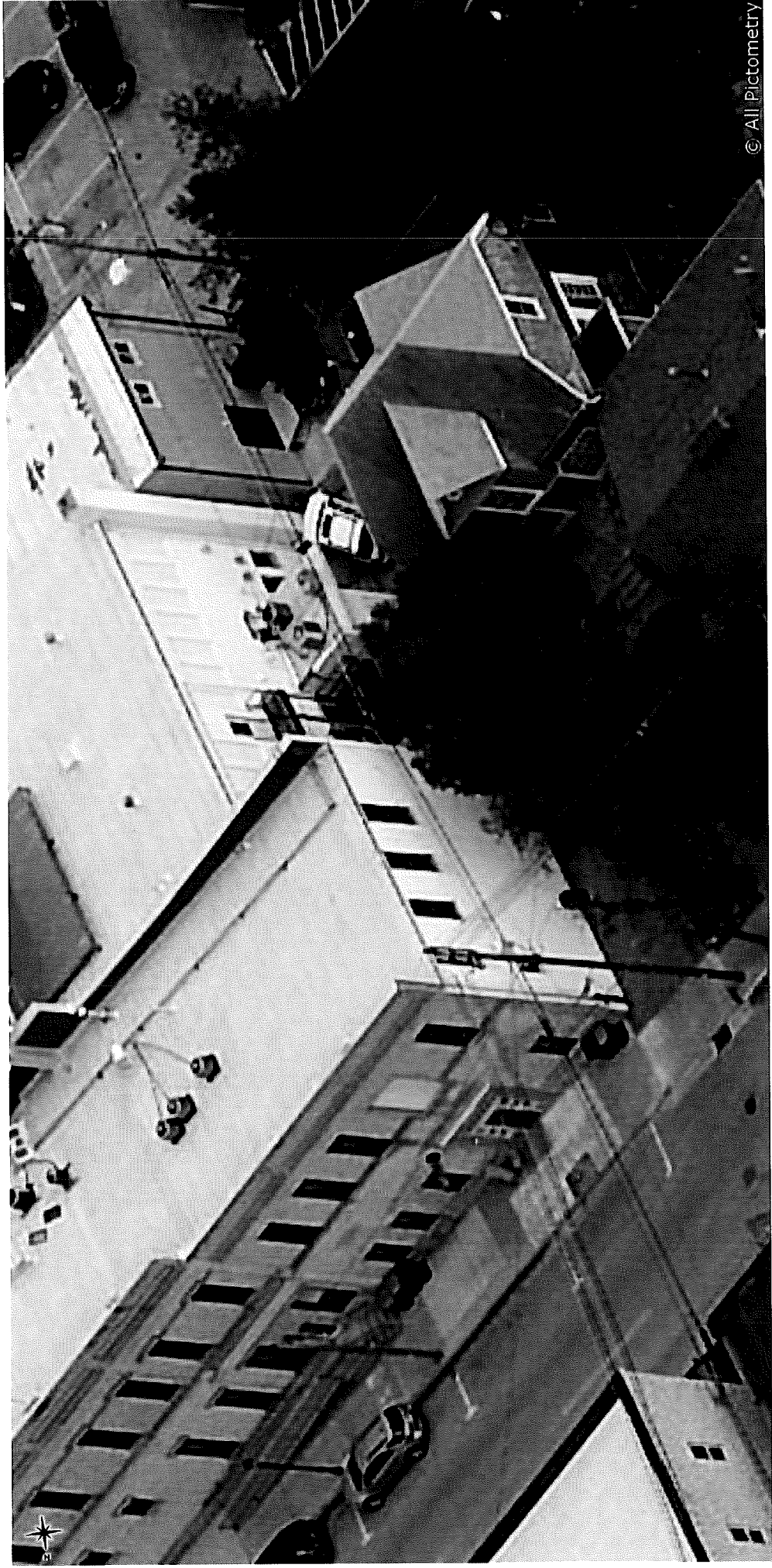
Detroit Lakes, MN 888.594.1394
Fontana, CA 800.782.7953
Fort Smith, AR 877.452.3915
Independence, MO 800.747.0012

Jacksonville, FL 800.394.4419
Jefferson, OH 800.321.5833
Mocksville, NC 800.228.6119
Nashville, TN 800.251.8508
Rock Island, IL 800.747.1206
Rogers, MN 800.328.9316

Seattle, WA 800.431.3470
Sellersburg, IN 800.999.7777
Sioux Falls, SD 888.299.0024
Spokane, WA 800.572.6565
Temple, TX 800.543.4415
Woodland, CA 800.759.6019



© All Pictometry

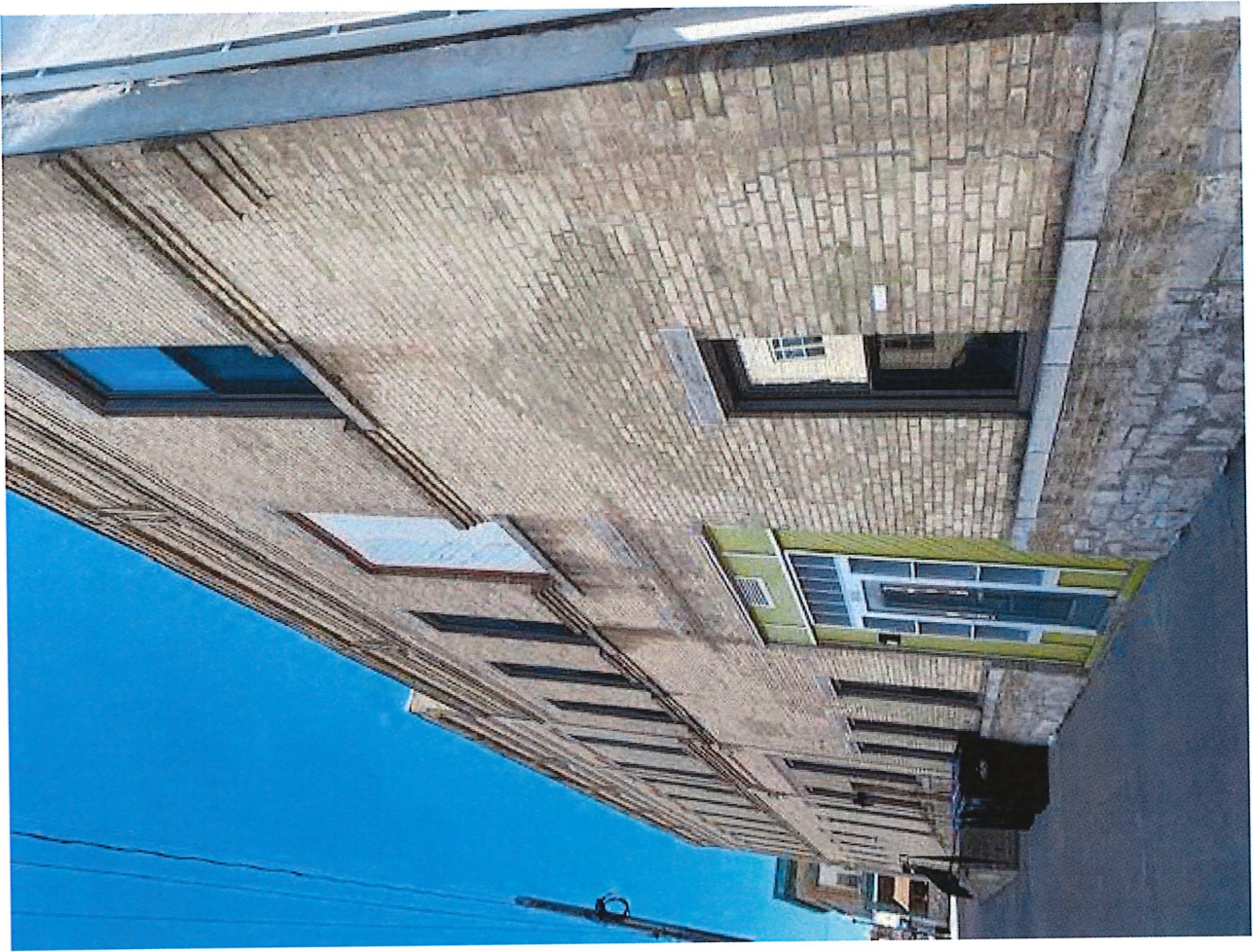


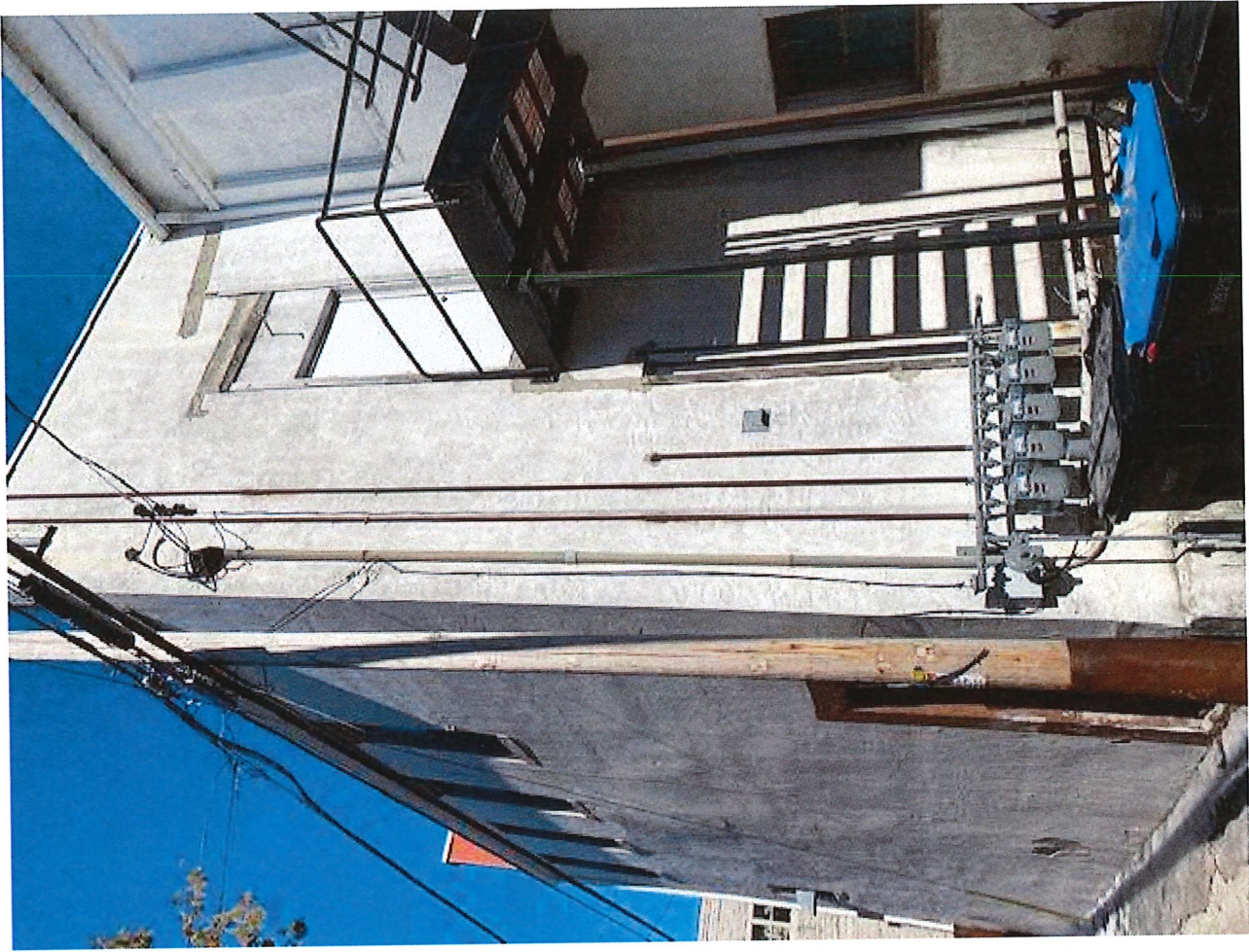
© All Pictometry

04/25/2015















Sent from my iPhone

VISUALIZE YOUR METAL ROOF TODAY
Choose your style of home and explore your color options
at metalsales.us.com/visualizer



Protection, Prestige & Performance
TFS metal sales
manufacturing corporation
metalsales.us.com 800.406.7287



protection and prestige under one roof

TFS metal sales
manufacturing corporation

a lasting roof makes a lasting impression



Would you buy a house if it had exterior walls that needed to be replaced every 15-20 years?

Never. Yet millions of homeowners annually purchase asphalt shingle roofs that will only last 20 years at best.

Fortunately, this is changing.

Homeowners are discovering a far more permanent roofing solution – metal.

Explore the clear advantages of metal roofing today – why metal has become the fastest-growing category of roofing, and why a Metal Sales® roof offers the best value to today's well-informed homeowner.



BURNISHED SLATE



DARK BRONZE



TAUPE

COMMON MYTHS OF METAL ROOFS

"When it rains, metal roofs are noisy."

This is one of the most common misconceptions of residential metal roofing. The heavy rains from a common experience with the sound that a hammer or a nail makes on a wooden surface. The sound of rain on a metal roof is a solid, consistent sound. This sound combined with underlayment dampens noise, resulting in a roof that is no more or less noisy than any other type of roof.

"Metal roofs get struck by lightning."

Lightning strikes the highest point in an area, regardless of material. Metal roofs have the same chance of being struck as asphalt shingle, slate, wood or any other type of roof material.

"Metal roofs are heavy."

Surprisingly, metal roofing is generally 50% lighter than an asphalt roof and 75% lighter than concrete tile, fiber cement shakes and slate.

"Metal roofs rust."

Metal roofs have come a long way. Metal Sales roofing features advanced protective coatings that are proven to last 20 years or longer. These coatings are applied over the base metal and employ high-quality color systems that carry industry-leading warranties. The advanced alloys in these protective coatings have undergone real-world weathering tests and ensure that your metal roof will remain impervious to corrosion for decades to come.

"You can't walk on a metal roof."

Metal roofing is very durable. You can safely walk on a metal roof without causing damage to the panel. The solid roof deck under the metal panels provides ample structure to easily hold a person.

"Metal roofs are hot."

Under sunlight a roof gets hot. However, metal roofs come in a variety of colors and finishes that reflect the sun's rays, keeping your home cooler than asphalt shingles, reducing the heat load on a home. According to the Heat Island Group of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, reflective metal roofs reduce the need for cooling homes during hot summer months by up to 40%, saving energy and money.

WHY METAL?

Longevity

A metal roof will likely be the last roof you ever purchase. A quality metal roof will last for generations—three times as long as an asphalt shingle roof.

Resale Value

On average, a quality metal roof increases the value of a home by \$1.45 per square foot. Asphalt shingle roofs are often a liability when it's time to sell.

Aesthetics

Metal roofs offer a wide variety of profiles and unlimited colors to complement and dramatically improve the curb appeal of any style home.

Virtually Maintenance Free

Metal roofs are easily maintained with simple washing of plain water or with household detergents for areas with heavy dirt deposits. Occasional light cleaning will maintain a good appearance.

Reduced Insurance Premiums

Unlike asphalt or wood shingles, a metal roof exposed to burning embers will not catch fire. Also, metal roofs far better than shingles in high winds. These advantages can save up to 35% on insurance premiums.*

Environmentally Responsible

Steel is the #1 recycled material in the world, and residential metal roofs are made from up to 95% recycled steel. Asphalt shingles contain petroleum, are rarely ever recycled, and contribute 11 million tons of landfill waste per year.¹

WILCOX CENTER



WHY METAL SALES?

Best Quality

Metal Sales® roofs feature the safest and highest quality protective coating systems to ensure that your roof remains pristine, holds its color, and is free of corrosion for generations to come. Beware of cheap imported steel, as it generally uses inferior coatings that do not last and may contain dangerous toxins, including lead.

Best Warranty

Compare Metal Sales warranty options to any other roofing manufacturer and you'll discover true peace-of-mind. Metal Sales 45-year durability warranties are the best in the industry.

Best Value

Metal Sales offers homeowners the best overall value in metal roofing because of our purchasing power and commitment to using only the highest quality steel and coating systems.

Best Support

Metal roofs must be installed by experienced and skilled contractors to ensure trouble-free longevity. Metal Sales operates 21 locations nationwide to provide roofing contractors with hands-on training and support to ensure that your roof is installed expertly.

Cool Roofing Energy Savings

All Metal Sales color coatings—even the darkest—are ENERGY STAR® listed for their ability to remain cool. This results in up to 40% annual energy savings and may qualify a homeowner for utility rebates and tax credits.²

Today's discerning homeowner demands higher quality, longer lasting, and environmentally-sound products. Metal Sales has more than 50 years of experience as an industry leader in providing exactly this type of product.

¹Cool Metal Roofing Coalition, "Metal Roofing Advances (MRA)," Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

²Metal Roofing Advances (MRA)

POPULAR METAL SALES ROOFING SYSTEMS

5-V-Crimp



26 and 29 gauge standard

Classic Rib



26 and 29 gauge standard

EXPOSED FASTENED SYSTEMS

- Light weight option
- Cost-effective
- Flashing accessories hide fasteners for a streamlined aesthetic

Image II™



26 gauge standard

Vertical Seam



24 and 26 gauge standard

Ask your contractor about color and panel options, or visit metalsales.com.

CONCEALED FASTENED SYSTEMS

- Ultimate in weatherproofness
- Superior durability
- Distinctive appearance



OTHER THINGS TO CONSIDER

Metal Thickness

Gauge is the measurement of sheet metal thickness. The lower the gauge number, the thicker the steel. 26 gauge is the most common thickness for residential metal roof panels. 24 gauge (thicker) and 29 gauge (thinner) are other popular choices. Lower gauge panels offer superior durability and lifespan compared to higher gauge panels.

Concealed Fastener Roof

Some concealed fastener panels use hidden clips that attach the metal panels to the roof substrate, allowing the panels to expand and contract freely and extending the life of the roof. Another type of concealed fastener panel is attached to the roof with screws along the edge of the panel. The adjoining panel covers the row of screws, protecting them from rain, snow, ice and sun.

Exposed Fastener Roof

This more economical option uses screws that penetrate the roof panel to attach to the roof substrate. The screws include a special gasket that helps prevent leaking at the penetration.

Protective Coatings

Multi-layer coatings are factory applied to metal roof panels for long-term corrosion resistance, for color and to keep your roof cooler during sunny days. It helps to understand these systems when making a choice for your home. Quality coating systems offer superior protection and durability, have undergone real-world testing, and usually come with warranty that guarantees optimal performance.


Profile

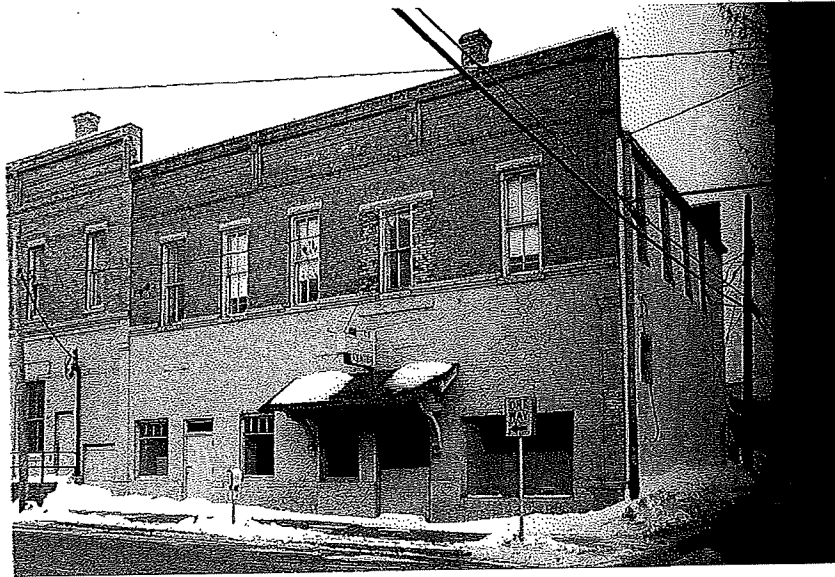
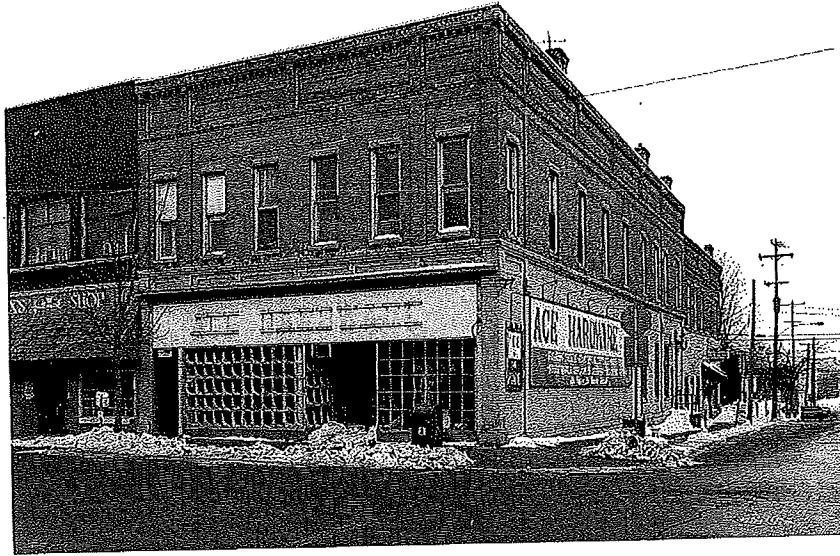
The rib height of a panel is an important consideration when choosing a metal roof system. Short ribs give a "softer" look than tall ribs. Some panels have ribs only at the seams while others have several ribs per panel.

INTENSIVE SURVEY FORM

Historic Preservation Division

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

City, Village or Town: 1 Sturgeon Bay		County: Door	Surveyor: PHA/ KRIVISKEY		Date: 18 Feb. 82	Street North Third Avenue Number 163	
Street Address: 163 North Third Avenue			Legal Description: Assessor's Map Nly 41 3/4' of Lot 23 Blk. 19		Acreage:		
Current Name & Use: Vacant (Recently Ace Hardware)			Current Owner: Cherryland Investments, LTD				
Film Roll No. DR-17/DR-7 DQ-17			Current Owner's Address: P.O. Box 209, Sturgeon Bay				
Negative No. 5a/5 /13A				Site in Photographs:		visited? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
Facade Orient. E							
Original Name & Use: 2 Tift & Hay Hardware Store		Source A/B	Previous Owners J.J. Wright	Dates 1872-1886	Uses Hotel	Source C	Town
Dates of Construction /Alteration 1889		Source A/B	David Houle Pre 1872 Saloon/ Hotel		C	Range	
Architect and/or Builder: Unknown		Source	(The above saloon/hotel was destroyed by fire)				
3 Architectural Significance <input type="radio"/> Represents work of a master <input type="radio"/> Possesses high artistic values <input checked="" type="radio"/> Represents a type, period, or method of construction <input type="radio"/> Is a visual landmark in the area <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input type="radio"/> None		4 Historical Significance <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with lives of significant persons <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with significant historical events <input type="radio"/> Assoc. with development of a locality <input type="radio"/> Other: _____ <input checked="" type="radio"/> None					Section
Architectural Statement: An ornately detailed, brickwork cornice provides a hint of classical detailing to this otherwise plain but visually prominent corner commercial block of cream colored brick and trimmed with limestone sills and lintels. The building retains its original storefront opening although modern materials have been used in storefront modifications. This building is of interest primarily as a handsome example of a once common building style and as a corner "anchor" of an intact commercial blockface within the District.		Historical Statement: The addition to the rear was built as a tin shop (A/B) in 1900. The building on this site was constructed in 1889 by the Tift-Hay Hardware Store. The site had been the location of David Houle's "Cedar Street House" a saloon and hotel until a fire in 1886 destroyed the structure. Between 1872-1886 J.J. Wright owned the hotel.					
5 Sources of Information (Reference to Above) A Sanborn Perris Maps of Sturgeon Bay 1885-1891 1904 B Tax Rolls- City of Sturgeon Bay C Door County Advocate, 15 October 1886 D E F		6 Representation in Previous Surveys <input type="radio"/> HABS <input type="radio"/> NAER <input checked="" type="radio"/> WHIP <input type="radio"/> NRHP <input type="radio"/> landmark <input type="radio"/> other: _____					Map Name Sturgeon Bay - District
		7 Condition <input type="radio"/> excellent <input type="radio"/> good <input checked="" type="radio"/> fair <input type="radio"/> poor <input type="radio"/> ruins					
		8 District: Third Avenue/Downtown <input checked="" type="radio"/> pivotal <input type="radio"/> contributing <input type="radio"/> non-contributing initials: _____ date: _____					Map Code 7-5 3rd/Downtown
		9 Opinion of National Register Eligibility <input checked="" type="radio"/> eligible <input type="radio"/> not eligible <input type="radio"/> unknown <input type="radio"/> national <input type="radio"/> state <input checked="" type="radio"/> local initials: _____					



Sturgeon Bay Historic Preservation Commission

Historical Preservation Architectural Guidelines for
Alterations and New Construction

In determining whether to grant a CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS, the COMMISSION shall consider all and may give decisive weight to any of the following:

- (1) Guidelines for the design of new IMPROVEMENTS within HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICTS or the construction of additions to existing IMPROVEMENTS within such districts shall be as follows:
 - (a) Any new IMPROVEMENT should be constructed to a height visually compatible with the IMPROVEMENTS and environment with which it is visually related.
 - (b) The gross volume of any new IMPROVEMENT should be visually compatible with the IMPROVEMENTS and environment with which it is visually related.
 - (c) The proportion between the width and height in the street facade(s) of an IMPROVEMENT should be visually compatible with the IMPROVEMENTS and environment with which it is visually related.
 - (d) The proportions and relationships between doors and windows in the street facade(s) of an IMPROVEMENT should be visually compatible with the IMPROVEMENTS and environment with which it is visually related.
 - (e) The proportion of solids to voids, as created by openings in the street facade of an IMPROVEMENT should be visually compatible with the IMPROVEMENTS and environment with which it is visually related.
 - (f) The design of the roofline of an IMPROVEMENT should be visually compatible with the IMPROVEMENTS and environment with which it is visually related.
 - (g) When adjacent district IMPROVEMENTS have a dominant horizontal or vertical expression, this expression should be reflected in the new street facade construction.
 - (h) Contemporary design for ALTERATIONS and additions to an existing IMPROVEMENT should not be discouraged when such ALTERATIONS and additions do not destroy significant historical, architectural, or cultural material, and when such design is compatible with the size, scale, material, and character of the IMPROVEMENTS and environment with which it is visually related.

- (i) Whenever possible, new additions or ALTERATIONS to an IMPROVEMENT should be done in such a manner that if such additions or ALTERATIONS were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original IMPROVEMENT would be unimpaired.
 - (j) A graphic presentation of these guidelines for new construction is depicted in Attachment No. 1.
- (2) Guidelines for the ALTERATION of existing HISTORIC STRUCTURES or of existing IMPROVEMENTS located on HISTORIC SITES or within HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICTS are as follows:
- (a) Every reasonable effort should be made to provide a compatible use for an IMPROVEMENT that requires minimal ALTERATION of the structure or site and its environment.
 - (b) The distinguishing original qualities or character of an IMPROVEMENT and its environment should not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.
 - (c) All IMPROVEMENTS should be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations which have no historical basis or which seek to create an inappropriate earlier appearance should be discouraged.
 - (d) Changes which has taken place in the course of time as evidence of the history and development of an IMPROVEMENT may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance should be recognized and respected.
 - (e) Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize an IMPROVEMENT should be treated with sensitivity.
 - (f) Deteriorated architectural features should be repaired rather than replaced wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historical, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other IMPROVEMENTS.
 - (g) The surface cleaning of IMPROVEMENTS should be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other abrasive cleaning methods that will damage historic building materials shall not be undertaken.

(3) Additional guidelines to be considered in the review of any request for a CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS are as follows:

- (a) Materials, textures, and patterns used on the street facade(s) should be visually compatible with the IMPROVEMENT and the environment with which it is visually related.
- (b) Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any project for which a CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS is required.

Sturgeon Bay Historic Preservation Commission

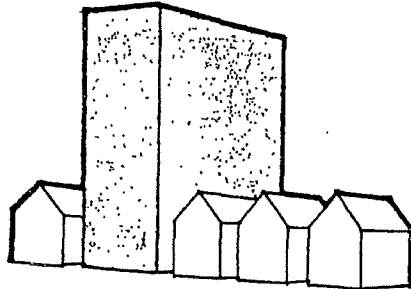
Attachement No. 1. Architectural Guidelines for New Construction

HEIGHT

Consider—Relating the overall height of new construction to that of adjacent structures. As a general rule, construct new buildings to a height roughly equal to the average height of existing buildings from the historic period on and across the street.

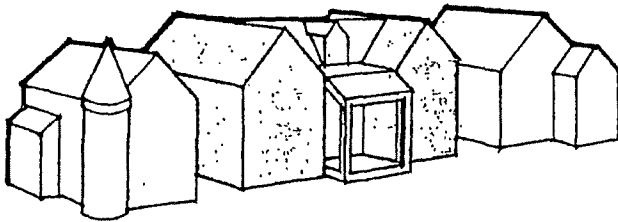


Avoid—New construction that greatly varies in height (too high or too low) from older buildings in the vicinity.

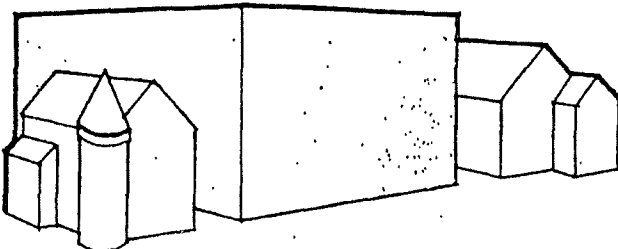


SCALE

Consider—Relating the size and proportions of new structures to the scale of adjacent buildings. Although much larger than its neighbors in terms of square footage, the building shown maintains the same scale and rhythm as the existing buildings.

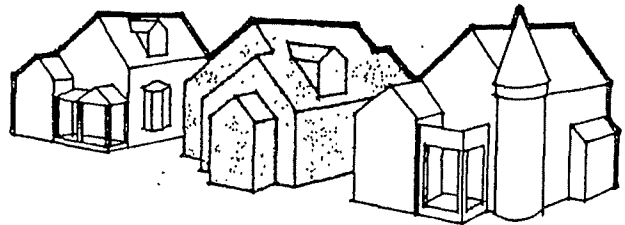


Avoid—Buildings that in height, width, or massing violate the existing scale of the area. The new building shown here disrupts the scale and rhythm of the streetscape, although it might be appropriate in a different location.

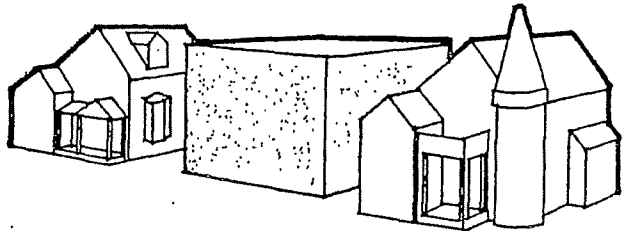


MASSING

Consider—Breaking up uninteresting boxlike forms into smaller, varied-masses such as are common on most buildings from the historic period. Variety of form and massing are elements essential to the character of the streetscape in historic districts.

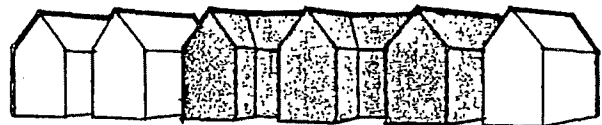


Avoid—Single, monolithic forms that are not relieved by variations in massing. Boxlike facades and forms are intrusive when placed in a streetscape of older buildings that have varied massing and facade articulation.

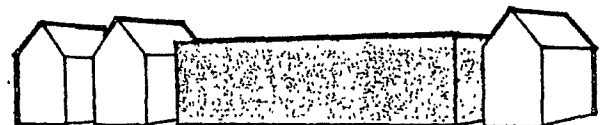


DIRECTIONAL EXPRESSION

Consider—Relating the vertical, horizontal, or nondirectional facade character of new buildings to the predominant directional expression of nearby buildings. Horizontal buildings can be made to relate to the more vertical adjacent structures by breaking the facade into smaller masses that conform to the primary expression of the streetscape.

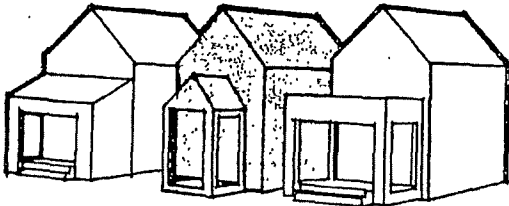


Avoid—Strongly horizontal or vertical facade expressions unless compatible with the character of structures in the immediate area. The new building shown does not relate well to either its neighbors or to the rhythm of the streetscape because of its unbroken horizontal facade.

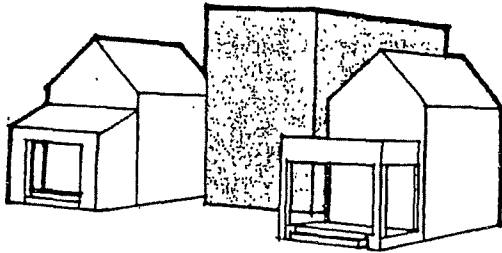


SETBACK

Consider—Maintaining the historic facade lines of streetscapes by locating front walls of new buildings in the same plane as the facades of adjacent buildings. If exceptions are made, buildings should be set back into the lot rather than closer to the street. If existing setbacks vary, new buildings should conform to historic siting patterns.



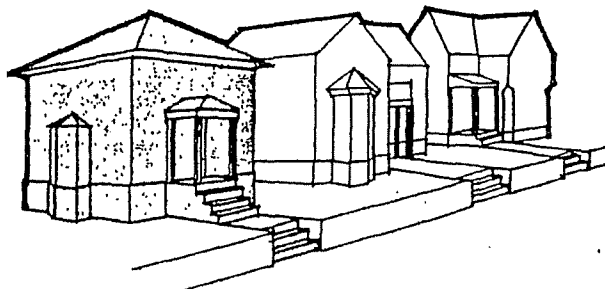
Avoid—Violating the existing setback pattern by placing new buildings in front of or behind the historic facade line. Avoid placing buildings at odd angles to the street, unless in an area where diverse siting already exists, even if proper setback is maintained.



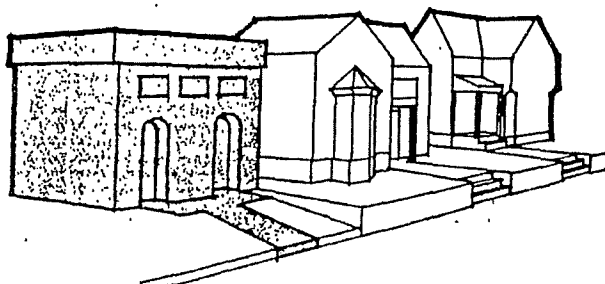
PLATFORMS

Consider—The use of a raised platform is a traditional siting characteristic.

This visual "pedestal" is created by retaining walls and terracing up to the building or by high foundation walls and stepped entries.

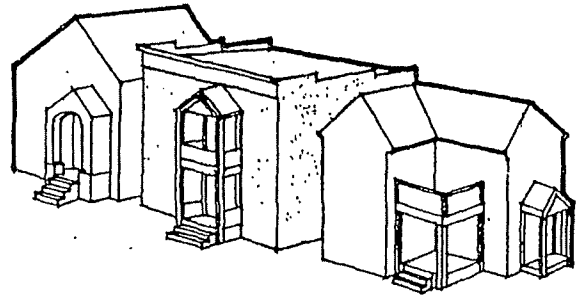


Avoid—Bringing walls of new buildings straight out of the ground without a sense of platform, i.e., without maintaining the same entry height as neighboring buildings. Such structures seem squat, visually incomplete, and do not relate well to their elevated neighbors. Also avoid leveling off terraced slopes or removing retained platforms.

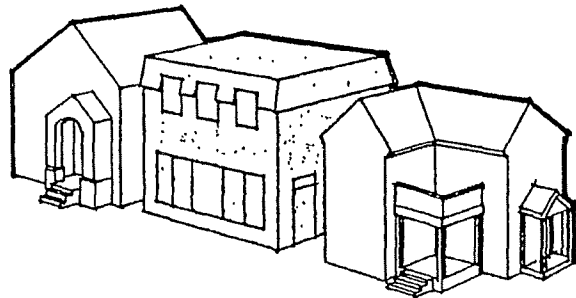


SENSE OF ENTRY

Consider—Articulating the main entrances to the building with covered porches, porticos, and other pronounced architectural forms. Entries were historically raised a few steps above the grade of the property and were a prominent visual feature of the street elevation of the building.

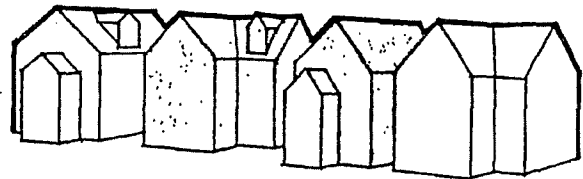


Avoid—Facades with no strong sense of entry. Side entries or entries not defined by a porch or similar transitional element result in an incompatible "flat" first-floor facade.

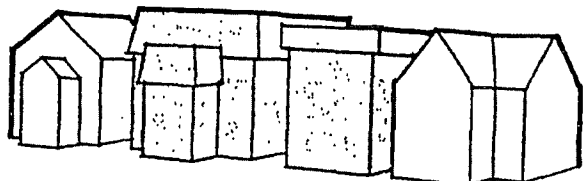


ROOF SHAPES

Consider—Relating the roof forms of the new buildings to those found in the area. Although not entirely necessary, duplication of the existing or traditional roof shapes, pitches, and materials on new construction is one way of making new structures more visually compatible.



Avoid—Introducing roof shapes, pitches, or materials not traditionally used in the area.

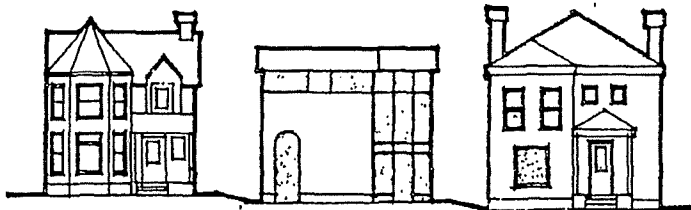


RHYTHM OF OPENINGS

Consider—Respecting the recurrent alternation of wall areas with door and window elements in the facade. Also consider the width-to-height ratio of bays in the facade. The placement of openings with respect to the facade's overall composition, symmetry, or balanced asymmetry should be carefully studied.

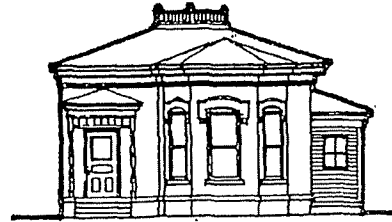


Avoid—Introducing incompatible facade patterns that upset the rhythm of openings established in surrounding structures. Glass walls and window and door shapes and locations shown in the example are disrespectful to the adjoining buildings.



IMITATIONS

Consider—Accurate restoration of or visually compatible additions to existing buildings, and, for new construction, contemporary architecture that well represents our own time, yet enhances the nature and character of the historic district.



Avoid—Replicating or imitating the styles, motifs, or details of older periods. Such attempts are rarely successful and, even if done well, present a confusing picture of the true character of the historical area.

