

Exhibit 1 Historic Preservation Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines

THE *HISTORIC PRESERVATION REHABILITATION AND DESIGN GUIDELINES*, BASED ON THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION, WHICH HAS BECOME THE AUTHORITATIVE GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION STATE:

Entries, Porches and Balconies

Applicable Secretary Standards

2. *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*
4. *Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*
5. *Distinctive features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.*
6. *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.*
9. *New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*
10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

Entries, Porches and Balconies

Identify, retain and preserve entrances and their functional and decorative features such as doors, fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, entablatures, balustrade and stairs.

Alterations

Encasing a decorative balustrade, removing or simplifying brackets and fretwork, or boxing in open eaves is generally inappropriate alterations to a historic porch and should not be considered.

Aluminum storm doors, sliding doors and screen doors are not appropriate for facades or highly visible secondary elevations. French doors are appropriate for side and rear entrances but are not acceptable as front entryways unless documented by physical, photographic or historic evidence.

Relocating, enlarging or reducing historic doorways on facades or highly visible secondary elevations is inappropriate.

The addition of non-historic architectural features such as sidelights and entryway surrounds is discouraged if not original to the entrance.

Porches

Porches have been a traditional and significant feature of architecture. Porches served as a covered entrance to buildings and a transitional space between the interior and exterior. They provided a protected, shaded area used for relief from the state's hot and humid weather. They were often the principal location for ornamentation and detailing, such as brackets and other jig-sawn woodwork, posts, columns, and balustrades. Size, style, ornateness or simplicity, sense of openness, and detailing were all-important attributes of porches. Such features should be preserved during the course of rehabilitating a building under Standard 2.

There are a number of common problems associated with porch treatments. Owners are often tempted to enclose porches for additional year-round living space. Although porch enclosures are generally not recommended, they can meet Standards 5, 9, and 10 under limited circumstances. Transparent materials, such as clear glass enclosures or screens, which are set behind balustrade and structural systems and maintain the visual openness of a porch, are permitted. Removal or encasement of significant porch features or enclosures with non-transparent materials is not acceptable treatments. Permitted enclosures should be attached in such a way that if removed, the form and integrity of the porch would remain.

Because they are open to the elements, porches also require frequent maintenance and repair. Under Standard 6, deteriorated porch features should be repaired rather than replaced. When replacement proves necessary, replacement features and materials should approximate the originals as closely as possible. If wholesale replacement is required, the new porch should be rebuilt based on historical research and physical evidence. If a porch or individual features of it are missing and no documentation or physical evidence is available, a new porch design, which is compatible with the scale, design, and materials of the remainder of the building, is appropriate under Standard 9.

Extant porches, which have previously been enclosed or otherwise altered, are permitted to remain under the guidelines. There is no requirement to restore an altered or missing feature. However, if enclosures or other inappropriate alterations are removed during the course of rehabilitation, they cannot be replaced. Moreover, new construction must comply with Standard 9.

Recommended

1. Retain porches and steps that are appropriate to a building and its subsequent development. Porches and additions reflecting later architectural styles are often important to the building's historical development and should, wherever possible, be retained.
2. Repair and replace, where necessary, deteriorated architectural features of wood, terra cotta, tile, brick and other historic materials.
3. If enclosures are undertaken, maintain the openness of porches through the use of transparent materials such as glass or screens. Place enclosures behind significant detailing so that the detailing is not obscured.
4. If additional interior space is needed or desired, place the addition at the rear of the building rather than enclosing a porch.

Not Recommended

1. Removing or altering porches and steps that are appropriate to the building's development and style.
2. Stripping porches and steps of original material and architectural materials such as handrails, balusters, columns, brackets, and roof decorations.
3. Enclosing porches in a manner that destroys their historical appearance.

Staff Approval Guidelines

Additions and alterations to entries, porches and balconies under the italicized conditions may be approved by staff:

Stairways to existing openings, which are composed of materials compatible with the style of the building. Concrete is acceptable if historically documented;

New door openings can be introduced on "less-visible secondary elevations" provided that they are of the same size or proportions as the nearest door and utilize the same material as the historic doors. "Less-visible secondary elevation" is defined as that portion of the building, which is more than halfway behind the front and not fronting on street.

Replacement doors, which are appropriate to the style of the building;

Screening porches on less-visible secondary elevations;

Alterations to non-historic portions of contributing buildings that are compatible in scale, design and materials and distinguishable from the historic portions.

Board Approval Guidelines

In constructing a new entrance or porch, the design shall be compatible in size, scale, and material with the historic character of the building.

New porches or entryways should be constructed to the rear of historic structures. Unless their historic existence is documented, new porches for the main facades are discouraged.

Porch designs for new construction should be simple and not replicate the period and style of the building in its details and balustrade.

Original door openings and features such as transoms, sidelights, and doors should be retained. New door openings should not be introduced on elevations visible from the street.

Where the intent is to preserve significant interiors and not enclose internal stairways, the required exterior should be redesigned as an exterior addition on a secondary elevation.

Doors and Entrances

Applicable Secretary Standards

- 2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*
- 3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*
- 6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.*
- 9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*

Principal doors and entrances are an integral part of historic buildings. They frequently contain decorative or stylistic features, such as transom and sidelights or detailed surrounds. Under Standard 2, doors and entrances and associated detailing should be preserved. Changes to door size and configuration should be avoided. If a historic entrance cannot be incorporated into a contemporary use for the building, the opening and any significant detailing should, nevertheless, be retained.

Replacement doors should either match the design of the original under Standard 6, or substitute new materials and designs sympathetic to the original under Standard 9. Under Standard 3, historic doors that do not match the composition and stylistic details of the building should not be substituted. Contemporary stock doors and screen doors are inappropriate replacements. Replacement screen doors should be simple and any ornamentation should be based on historic precedent and in keeping with the character of the entry. Aluminum, metal, and jalousie doors should be avoided except where documented historically.

Codes or practicality may require new entrances. Placement on principal facades should be avoided under Standard 2. Under Standard 9, new doors should not be readily visible from the public right-of-way.

Recommended

1. Retain and repair historic door openings, doors, screen doors, trim and details such as transom, sidelights, pediments, frontispieces, hoods and hardware where they contribute to the architectural character of the building.
2. Replace missing or deteriorated doors with doors that match the original, or that are of compatible contemporary design.
3. Place new entrances on secondary elevations away from the main elevation. Preserve non-functional entrances that are architecturally significant.
4. Add simple or compatibly designed wooden screen doors where appropriate.

Not Recommended

1. Introducing or changing the location of doors and entrances that alter the architectural character of the building.
2. Removing significant door features that can be repaired.
3. Replacing deteriorated or missing doors with stock doors or doors that are inappropriate designs or constructed of inappropriate materials.
4. Replacing historic doors, transoms or sidelights with blocking.
5. Adding aluminum or other inappropriate screen doors.

Staff Approval Guidelines

Staff can approve any rehabilitation of entrances and doors that meet the following conditions:

New entrances that do not occur on facades facing principal streets and whose design and materials are compatible with that of the existing building.

Board Approval Guidelines

The board may consider new designs that utilize different materials for entry projects provided the new entry does not destroy contributing architectural features of the main entrance.

Roof and Roof Surface

Applicable Secretary Standards

- 2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*
- 4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*
- 5. Distinctive features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.*
- 6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.*
- 9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*

The roof shape of the building, structure or object shall be visually compatible with the buildings to which it is visually related. It is important to identify, retain and preserve roofs and their functional and decorative features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This includes the roof's shape as hipped, gambrel or mansard; decorative features such as cupolas, cresting and chimneys; and roofing materials such as slate, clay and tile.

Roofs are highly visibly components of historic buildings in Gainesville's Historic Districts. They are an integral part of a building's overall design and often help define its architectural style. Examples include mansard and belvederes, which are primary features of the Second Empire and the Airplane Bungalow styles, respectively. Materials such as clay tile and ornamental metals, which cover roofs in Gainesville are also significant and should be preserved in the course of rehabilitating a building.

Roof forms comprise an important part of streetscapes in the historic district and create a unified rhythm with neighboring buildings. The most numerous residential roof types are gable, hip, or a combination. Other common examples are pyramidal, gambrel, and clipped gable (jerkinhead). Flat roofs with parapets predominate in commercial buildings in the Pleasant Street District.

In planning roof repairs, it is important to identify significant features and materials and treat them with sensitivity under Standards 2 and 5. Under Standard 6, significant features and materials should be repaired rather than replaced. If replacement of a deteriorated feature is

necessary, the new materials should closely match the original.

Roofs perform an essential function in keeping a building weather tight. As a result, they are particularly subject to change. In the local district the most common original roofing materials were embossed or crimped sheet metal and sawn wood shingles. Virtually all-original wood shingle coverings have been removed and often replaced with ornamental sheet metal. Such historic changes to roofs have gained significance in their own right and should be respected under Standard 4.

Where existing roofing material is non-original and not significant, there is greater flexibility. The existing roof may be retained, or replaced in a manner known to be accurate based on documentation or physical evidence, or treated in a contemporary style in compliance with Standards 6 and 9. In reviewing replacement of non-historic roof surfacing, it is important to keep in mind, Standard 9. Even if the existing surfacing is inappropriate, the replacement material must be compatible with the overall design of the building.

Rooftop additions are another common change to historic buildings. They are generally not suitable for smaller buildings of three stories or less or for buildings with very distinctive rooflines. They can, however, meet Standard 9 if certain conditions are met. The addition should be designed to be distinguished from the historic portion of the building; be set back from the wall plane; and be placed so it is inconspicuous when viewed from the street.

Recommended

1. Alterations to the configuration or shape of a historic roof should be confined to portions of the building not visible from the right-of-way.
2. Repointing of chimney mortar joints shall match the existing composition, joint size, and profile.
3. Retain and preserve the roof's shape, historic roofing materials and features.
4. Preserve the original roof form in the course of rehabilitation.
5. Provide adequate roof drainage and insure that the roofing material provides a weather tight covering for the structure.
6. Replace deteriorated roof surfacing with matching materials or new materials, such as composition shingles or tabbed asphalt shingles, in dark shades that match the original in composition, size, shape, color, and texture.
7. Retain or replace where necessary dormer windows, cupolas, cornices, brackets, chimneys, cresting, weather vanes, and other distinctive architectural or stylistic features that give a roof its essential character.
8. Design rooftop additions, when required for a new use that are set back from a wall plane and are as inconspicuous as possible when viewed from the street.

Not Recommended

1. Removal of existing chimneys is discouraged. Removal of historic or architectural roofing features should be avoided, if possible. If removal is unavoidable, replacement material should match the existing fabric in composition, design, color, texture and other visual qualities.
2. Mortar with high Portland cement content shall not be used.
3. Masonry surfaces shall not be sandblasted.
4. Avoid applying paint or other coatings to roofing materials, which historically have not been painted.

Staff Approval Guidelines

Additions and alterations to the roof that meet all of the following conditions can be approved by staff:

Vents and pipes for water heaters, dryers, stoves, etc., are appropriate.

Skylights, which are located on portions of the roof not visible from the right-of-way and have flat surfaces and do not destroy or damage historic roofing features, shapes or materials;

Solar collectors, antennae and satellite dishes which are placed on portions of the roof not visible from the right-of-way and do not destroy or damage historic roofing features, shapes or materials;

Replacing non-historic roofing material with a material of similar composition and design provided that the entire structure will be covered;

Replacing historic roofing material with a material of similar composition and design provided that the entire structure will be covered;

Chimneys that are designed in a manner appropriate to the period of the house, placed on the side elevation, located on the exterior of the building and do not destroy or damage historic roofing features, shapes or materials; and

Alterations to non-historic portions of contributing buildings provided they are compatible in scale, design and materials but distinguishable from the historic portions.

Board Approval Guidelines

Rooftop additions are not discouraged if they do not destroy significant historic or architectural fabric and if their design is compatible in size, scale, color, materials and character of the property and the neighborhood.

Rooftop additions should be inconspicuous when viewed from the street and be clearly distinguished from what is historic.

Dormers should be added to portions of the building not visible from the right-of-way. When a dormer must be constructed, the new dormer should generally match the appearance of existing dormers or, if none are present, draw inspiration from the architectural details on the building such as roof pitch, molding or window style. Contemporary dormers would generally detract from the overall historic character of the building.

Roof decks and balconies should only be added to portions of the building not visible from the right-of-way and constructed in a subordinate manner to the historic building.

Roof decks and balconies should be composed of materials that are sympathetic with the historic building.

Roof windows and skylights should be placed on portions of the building not visible from the right-of-way. Flat skylights, which project minimally from the roof, are the recommended treatment.

The design of roofing features, shapes or materials that seek to replicate or duplicate a missing historic feature must be documented through historical, physical or photographic sources.