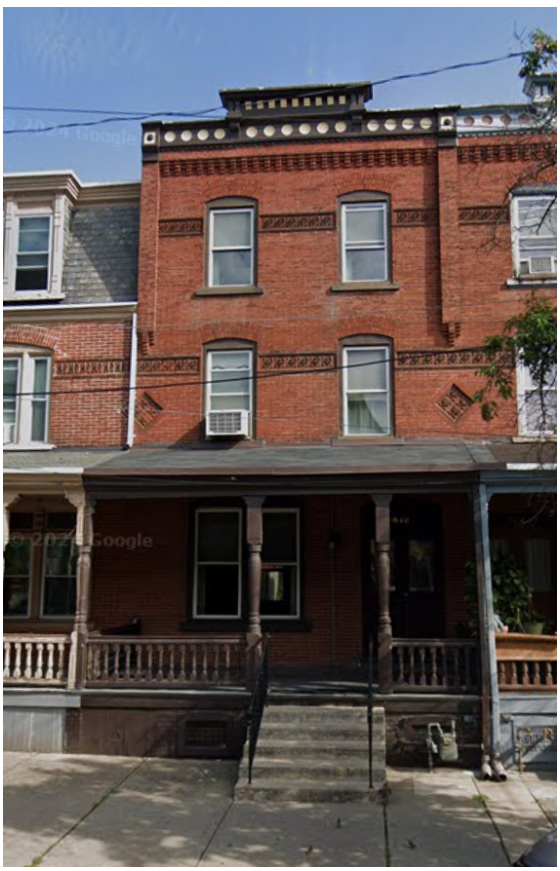
Historical Architectural Review Board
COA Preliminary Review Sheet

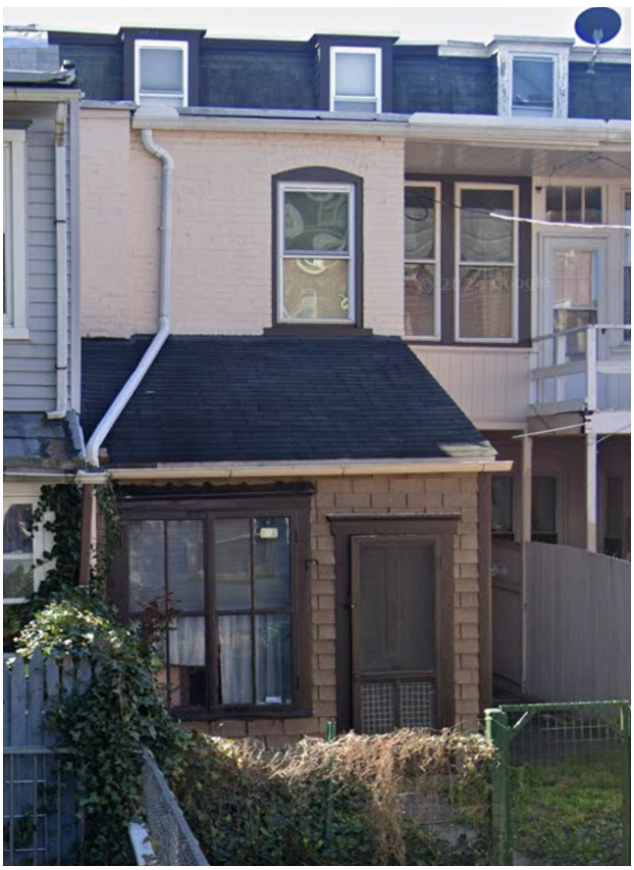
HDC-2025-00020
Address: 519 Allen Street
District: Old Fairgrounds Historic District
Owner: Johanna Tavarez Faria
Applicant: Owner
Proposal: Replace rear window, legalize door installation, and install siding at rear.

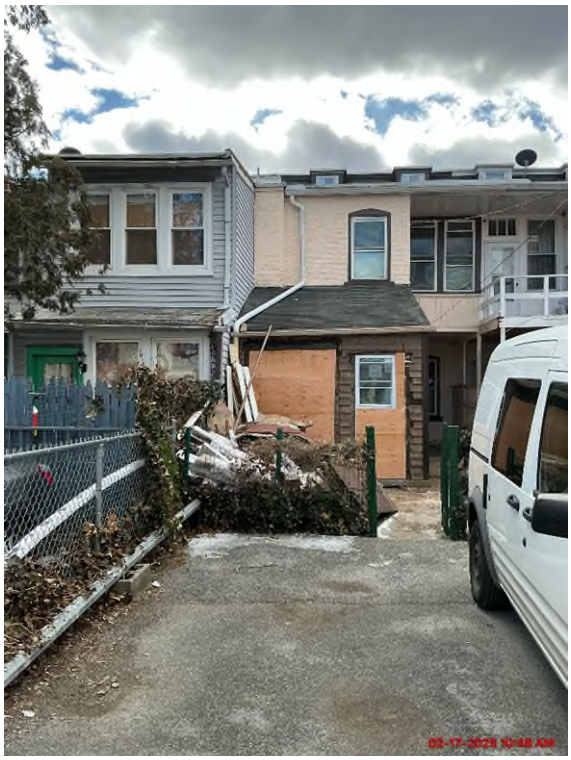
Building Description: 519 Allen Street is a three story brick Eastlake and porch-style row house constructed in 1894. The primary façade includes ornamental terra cotta banding and a dentilated cornice with detailed woodwork.

Project Description: The proposed work is located at the rear of the property, to replace a window, legalize a door installation, and install wood or fiber cement siding.



Front Elevation (Google Maps, July 2024)


Previous Condition at Rear (Google Maps, April 2024)



Current Condition at Rear (City of Allentown)

Reeb Report

84 LBR CO #0204-ALLENTOWN
4732 CHAPMANS ROAD
ALLENTOWN PA 18104
610-395-2048

Project Information (ID #9002696 Revision #13376163) Hide

Project Name: Quick Quote
Customer:
Contact Name:
Phone (Main):
Phone (Cell):
Customer Type:
Terms:

Quote Date: 02/24/2025
Submitted Date:
PO#: QQ000

Sales Rep Name: John Metri

Delivery Information Hide

Shipping Contact:
Shipping Address:
City:
State:
Zip:

Comments:

Unit Detail

Hide All Configuration Options

Item: 0008: Ext 36" x 80" CCA1158-DDBF3 LHI 6 9/16" Fir | **Location: OPTION 1** | **Quantity: 1**

Classic-Craft American (Fir) 36"x80" Single Door 3,498.65

Configuration Options Hide

EXTERIOR
Left-Hand Inswing

Ext Classic-Craft American (Fir) Single Door 36" x 80" CCA1158-DDBF3 , 6 9/16" Fir, Fir Standard Brickmould, Left Hand Inswing, Oil Rubbed Bronze Ball Bearing Hinges, 7/4 Oak Wood Sill, Bronze Compression Weatherstripping, No Bore

Rough Opening: 38 1/2" x 82 1/2"
Total Unit: 40 1/4" x 83 3/8"(Includes Exterior Casing)

Item Total: $ 3,498.65
Item Quantity Total: $ 3,498.65

Item: 0012: Ext 34" x 80" FC60 LHI 6 9/16" FrameSaver | **Location: OPTION 2** | **Quantity: 1**

Fiber-Classic Oak 34"x80" Single Door 1,153.76

Configuration Options Hide

Ext Fiber-Classic Oak Single Door 34" x 80" FC60 , 6 9/16" FrameSaver, Oak Standard Brickmould, Left Hand Inswing, Oil Rubbed Bronze Radius x Square (Self Aligning) Hinges, 7/4 Oak Wood Sill, Bronze Compression Weatherstripping, No Bore

Rough Opening: 36 1/2" x 82 1/2"
Total Unit: 38 1/4" x 83 3/8"(Includes Exterior Casing)

Item Total: $ 1,153.76
Item Quantity Total: $ 1,153.76

Item: 0013: Ext 32" x 80" F77282GRE LHI 6 9/16" Fir **Location: OPTION 3** **Quantity: 1**

Fir 32"x80" Single Door 4,297.15

Configuration Options Hide

Ext Fir Single Door 32" x 80" F77282GRE , 6 9/16" Fir, Fir Standard Brickmould, Left Hand Inswing, US10B Oil Rubbed Bronze Radius Corner Ball Bearing Hinges, 7/4 Oak Wood Sill, Bronze Compression Weatherstripping, No Bore

Rough Opening: 34 1/2" x 83"
Total Unit: 36 1/4" x 83 7/8"(Includes Exterior Casing)

Item Total: $ 4,297.15
Item Quantity Total: $ 4,297.15

Unit Summary

Hide

Item	Location	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
0008	OPTION 1	Ext 36" x 80" CCA1158-DDBF3 LHI 6 9/16" Fir	1	$ 3,498.65	$ 3,498.65
0012	OPTION 2	Ext 34" x 80" FC60 LHI 6 9/16" FrameSaver	1	$ 1,153.76	$ 1,153.76
0013	OPTION 3	Ext 32" x 80" F77282GRE LHI 6 9/16" Fir	1	$ 4,297.15	$ 4,297.15

ANDERSEN WINDOWS & DOORS

SOLD BY:

84 Lumber Company #0204 Allentown
AP Dept Bldg #3
1019 Route 519
Eighty Four, PA 15330-2813
Fax: 610-395-6678

SOLD TO:

,

CREATED DATE
2/24/2025

LATEST UPDATE
2/24/2025

OWNER
John Metri

Abbreviated Quote Report - Customer Pricing

QUOTE NAME	PROJECT NAME	QUOTE NUMBER	CUSTOMER PO#	TRADE ID
ALEX	ALEX	7118360		

ORDER NOTES: **DELIVERY NOTES:**

Item	Qty	Operation	Location	Unit Price	Ext. Price
100	1	Fixed/Active-Fixed/Active	OPTION 1	$2,558.59	$2,558.59

RO Size: 60 1/2" x 68 1/2" **Unit Size: 60" x 68"**

Mull: Job Site Mulled, Field Ribbon Mull
TCLDH 2' 6"X5' 8"-TCLDH 2' 6"X5' 8", Unit, E-Series Single-Hung, Equal Sash, 4 9/16" Frame Depth, No Flange, White 2604 Exterior Frame, White 2604 Exterior Sash/Panel, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Frame, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Sash/Panel, Fixed/Active, Dual Pane Low-E4 Standard Argon Fill Contemporary Glass Stop Stainless Glass / Grille Spacer, Sash Lift, White, 2 Sash Locks White, WhiteJamb Liner, Clad Exterior / Wood InteriorJamb Liner Inserts, White, 2604, Full, Fiberglass Wrapping: 6 9/16" Interior Extension Jamb Pine / Unfinished Standard Perimeter Complete Unit Extension Jambs, Job Site Applied

Insect Screen 1: E-Series Single-Hung, TCLDH 30 x 68 Full Fiberglass White 2604

Insect Screen 1: E-Series Single-Hung, TCLDH 30 x 68 Full Fiberglass White 2604

Extension Jamb 1: TCLDH 60 x 68 Interior Extension Jamb Standard Pine Unfinished 6 9/16" Complete Unit Extension Jambs Job Site Applied

12IN, INSTALL STRAP KIT WITH SCREWS QTY 16 PN:9198582

Job Site Join Mull Material: E-Series TCLDH2660, Vertical, Field, Job Site Mulled, Zero Mull Non-Reinforced, 0" thick, 68" length, White / Pine Unfinished

Unit #	U-Factor	SHGC	ENERGY STAR	Clear Opening/Unit #	Width	Height	Area (Sq. Ft)
A1	0.31	0.3	NO	A1	25.6875	27.7500	4.95020
B1	0.31	0.3		B1	25.6875	27.7500	4.95020

Item	Qty	Operation	Location	Unit Price	Ext. Price
200	1	AA-AA	OPTION 2	$2,613.83	$2,613.83

RO Size: 60 3/4" x 68 3/4" **Unit Size: 60" x 68"**

Mull: Factory Mulled, Nonreinforced Join - Factory Assembled Ribbon Mull, 3/4 Non Reinforced Material
ADH 2' 5 5/8"X5' 8"-ADH 2' 5 5/8"X5' 8", Unit, 8 Degrees - Moderate, A Series Double-Hung, Traditional (4 1/8" Bottom Rail), Standard Product Performance, Equal Sash, 4 9/16" Frame Depth, No Flange, White Exterior Frame, White Exterior Sash/Panel, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Frame, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Sash/Panel, AA, Dual Pane Low-E4 Standard Argon Fill Contemporary Glass Stop Stainless Glass / Grille Spacer, Traditional, 2 Sash Locks White, White, Full Screen, Aluminum Wrapping: 6 9/16" Interior Extension Jamb Pine / Unfinished Standard Perimeter Complete Unit Extension Jambs, Job Site Applied

Insect Screen 1: A Series Double-Hung, ADH 29.625 x 68 8 Degrees - Moderate Full Screen Aluminum White

Insect Screen 1: A Series Double-Hung, ADH 29.625 x 68 8 Degrees - Moderate Full Screen Aluminum White

Extension Jamb 1: ADH 60 x 68 Interior Extension Jamb Standard Pine Unfinished 6 9/16" Complete Unit Extension Jambs Job Site Applied

Unit #	U-Factor	SHGC	ENERGY STAR	Clear Opening/Unit #	Width	Height	Area (Sq. Ft)
A1	0.29	0.3	NO	A1	25.5690	29.3540	5.21220
B1	0.29	0.3		B1	25.5690	29.3540	5.21220

Item	Qty	Operation	Location	Unit Price	Ext. Price
300	1	AA-AA	OPTION 3	$2,972.82	$2,972.82

RO Size: 60 5/8" x 68" **Unit Size: 60 1/8" x 68"**

Mull: Job Site Mulled, Field Ribbon Mull, 1/8 Non Reinforced Material
WDH 2' 6"X5' 8"-WDH 2' 6"X5' 8", Unit, 400 Series Woodwright Double-Hung, Equal Sash, White Exterior Frame, White Exterior Sash/Panel, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Frame, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Sash/Panel, AA, Dual Pane Low-E4 Standard Argon Fill Stainless Glass / Grille Spacer, Traditional, 1 Sash Locks White, White/GrayJamb Liner, White, Full Screen, Aluminum Wrapping: 3 1/2" Flat Sill Nose White 1 3/4" Pre-cut Trim Kit Exterior Trim, 6 9/16" Interior Extension Jamb Pine / Unfinished Standard Perimeter Complete Unit Extension Jambs, Job Site Applied

Insect Screen 1: 400 Series Woodwright Double-Hung, WDH 30 x 68 Full Screen Aluminum White
Insect Screen 1: 400 Series Woodwright Double-Hung, WDH 30 x 68 Full Screen Aluminum White
Exterior Trim: WDH 60.125 x 68 3 1/2" Flat Sill Nose White 1 3/4" Pre-cut Trim Kit
Extension Jamb 1: WDH 60.125 x 68 Interior Extension Jamb Standard Pine Unfinished 6 9/16" Head and Sill Job Site Applied PN:1636239
Extension Jamb 2: WDH 60.125 x 68 Interior Extension Jamb Standard Pine Unfinished 6 9/16" Sides Job Site Applied PN:1636226
Join Mull Material: 400 Series Woodwright WDH, 68.875, Vertical 1/8 Non Reinforced White, Pine, Unfinished, PN:1612009
Mull Casing: WDH, 68.875, Vertical, 1/8 Non Reinforced, Pine, Unfinished, In Side, PN:1611556

Unit #	U-Factor	SHGC	ENERGY STAR	Clear Opening/Unit #	Width	Height	Area (Sq. Ft)
A1	0.29	0.31	NO	A1	26.2660	29.6855	5.41470
B1	0.29	0.31		B1	26.2660	29.6855	5.41470

Item	Qty	Operation	Location	Unit Price	Ext. Price
400	1	Left	ENTRY DOOR	$5,708.26	$5,708.26

RO Size: 34 5/8" x 80 1/2" **Unit Size: 34" x 80"**

AEHID 2' 10"X6' 8", Unit, Architectural Entry Doors 1 Panel Residential Inswing, 180 Panel, Standard Panel Layout, 6 9/16" Frame Depth, Bronze - Painted On-Floor Drainage Sill, 5 3/8" Stile Width, 6 3/8" Top Rail Height, 9 5/8" Bottom Rail Height, Pine w/Unfinished Exterior Frame, Pine w/Unfinished Exterior Sash/Panel, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Frame, Pine w/Unfinished Interior Sash/Panel, Left, Black
Wrapping: 3 1/2" Flat 3-Sided Pine / Unfinished Factory Applied Exterior Trim, 6 7/8" Interior Extension Jamb Pine / Unfinished Standard Complete Unit Extension Jambs, Factory Applied

Unit #	U-Factor	SHGC	ENERGY STAR	Clear Opening/Unit #	Width	Height	Area (Sq. Ft)
A1	---	---	NO	A1	29.1360	77.0660	15.5930

SUB-TOTAL:	$13,853.50
FREIGHT:	$0.00
LABOR:	$0.00
TAX:	$831.21
TOTAL:	$14,684.71

CUSTOMER SIGNATURE_____DATE_____

* All graphics as viewed from the exterior. ** Rough opening dimensions are minimums and may need to be increased to allow for use of building wraps or flashings or sill panning or brackets or fasteners or other items.

Thank you for choosing Andersen Windows & Doors

Applicable Guidelines:

Section 3.2 Wood Siding and Trim

3.2.1 Clean exterior surfaces periodically using the gentlest methods possible. Avoid using high pressure power washing and any abrasive cleaning or stripping methods that can damage the historic wood siding and detailing. Conduct cleaning tests in a small, non-visible area of the building to determine the most appropriate method.

3.2.2 Provide proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in decorative features. Inspecting a building after rain is an easy way to detect standing water or drainage blocks.

3.2.3 Keep wood surfaces well-painted. Paint layers help protect wood from moisture, biological growth, and ultraviolet light. Paint removal should be considered only where there is paint surface deterioration and as part of an overall maintenance program which involves repainting or applying other appropriate protective coatings.

3.2.4 Repair and restore wood siding, cladding, and trim whenever possible. Preserve wood features such as cornices, brackets, window and door moldings, and bay windows. Trim work is an essential part of a building's architectural character. Unique features of a building should be preserved. Repair historic wood features by patching, piecing-in, or Dutchman repairs, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing the wood using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include limited replacement in-kind of extensively deteriorated or missing parts of wood features.

3.2.5 Replace deteriorated materials in-kind if repair is infeasible. New materials should replicate the original as closely as possible in material composition, size, profile, shape, pattern, and appearance. If historic wood siding or trim was an identifiable or visually distinctive species, it is recommended that the same species be used for the replacement.

3.2.6 Avoid installation of aluminum, vinyl, or synthetic materials that were unavailable when a building was constructed. Aluminum, vinyl, fiber-cement, or other synthetic cladding are not appropriate for historic properties because of their visual impact and because their installation can cause other deterioration problems. It is not appropriate to cap or cover existing wood with these types of materials. It is not appropriate to remove original wood cladding or trim features and replace them with aluminum vinyl, fiber-cement, or synthetic materials.

3.2.7 Consider removal of existing aluminum, vinyl, or synthetic cladding over building features. Historic materials sometimes remain intact below this type of cladding and can be restored. In-kind replacement of existing non-historic siding that was in place before the historic district was designated may be allowed in some cases. Consult with Staff and HARB during early project planning stages. Provide photographs or documentation of existing conditions and wall materials below non-historic siding to help determine the appropriate treatment.

3.2.8 Inspect painted wood thoroughly to determine whether repainting is necessary or if cleaning is all that is required.

3.2.9 Remove peeling, flaking, or failing paint to the next sound layer of paint using the gentlest methods possible to protect the integrity of the historic wood surface. Acceptable methods for paint removal include hand-scraping and hand-sanding, and when necessary, mild chemical strippers or gentle micro-abrasion methods. Sand blasting, high pressure power washing, and mechanical grinders should not be used to remove paint from any surface. Evaluate the condition of the wood surface (also referred to as the substrate) and address any moisture infiltration and deterioration issues before priming and repainting.

3.2.10 Paint once the surface is clean and dry. Use a paint type that will adhere properly to the wood surface, such as oil-based paint. Marine grade paints are also recommended because they will perform well over long periods of time in wet climates.

3.2.11 Recommendation Only: Repaint with the existing colors, appropriate to the building's period of significance, and compatible with the historic character of the district. Paint color is not reviewed by HARB but it is recommended to select colors sensitive to the historic surroundings.

Section 3.5 – Windows

3.5.1 Retain and preserve historic windows and all associated components whenever possible, including window sash, frame, hardware, lintel, sill, trim, hood, shutters, and glazing (glass). Retain original windows in type, shape, size, operation, and material. Preserve existing glazing including stained glass as a distinctive feature of the window.

3.5.2 Keep historic wood windows in good condition by maintaining sound layers of paint at exterior and interior surfaces. Where wood has been exposed by paint failure, clean with the gentle methods possible and using lead-safe practices prior to repainting. Scrape peeling or flaking paint using hand tools down to the next sound layer of paint and ensure that the surface is clear of dirt and debris before priming and repainting.

3.5.3 Maintain operable windows, which have inherent energy-efficient advantages for air circulation. Remove paint that has sealed a window closed from the exterior and/or interior.

3.5.4 Inspect and test hardware. Ensure sash locks bring sashes together tightly to keep windows watertight.

3.5.5 Consider weatherization improvements that have minimal impact to historic fabric including sealing or recaulking around exterior and interior trim, installing weatherstripping, and installing storm windows (either exterior or interior) to improve energy efficiency.

3.5.6 Install storm windows customized to fit each window frame properly. Wood and aluminum materials are appropriate. The horizontal rails should align with window sashes. Window finishes should match the window trim or blend with the color scheme of the building. Interior storm windows may be recommended for windows with distinctive lites, artistic glazing, or irregular shapes to preserve the exterior appearance.

3.5.7 Repair, restore, and reuse original windows prior to replacing them. Where one component of a window is deteriorated or broken, repair or replace the individual piece rather than replace the entire window unit. Repair or selectively replace in-kind existing hardware to ensure window operability, including sash cords, weights, and pulleys. Repaired windows have been shown to achieve energy performance levels comparable to replacement windows.

3.5.8 Replace windows in-kind if original windows are deteriorated beyond feasible repair. Wood is the preferred material for most replacement windows. Replacement windows should match the original as closely as possible in material, size, type, operation, profile, and appearance. Replicate the existing dimensions of glazing, configuration of muntins, or unique decorative lites. Match sash and frame thickness and window depths. For existing nonoriginal windows, it is preferred to replace with wood windows rather than new alternate materials.

3.5.9 Replace windows with alternate materials if in-kind replacement is not feasible. Replacement windows must match the original as closely as possible in type, size, operation, profile, appearance, and configuration of lites and muntins. Aluminum-clad wood windows are an appropriate alternate because they can replicate the original appearance and material. Composite wood or fiberglass windows with paintable exterior surfaces can be appropriate alternates if they match the original appearance, but are not recommended from a sustainability perspective. Vinyl windows are not appropriate due to short lifespan, poor performance, and inability to match historic profiles.

3.5.10 Preserve the ratio of window openings to solid wall surfaces. Increasing or reducing openings can impact the proportions of a facade and can look out of place within the larger streetscape. Changing the size of openings will also require a Building Permit because it changes the amount of enclosed space on a facade.

3.5.11 Retain the historic pattern of window openings (fenestration pattern), especially on primary facades. Avoid inserting new windows into a facade or infilling existing windows. The position, number, and arrangement of windows defines the rhythm of a facade and can be a character-defining feature of an architectural style or a type of building use. If creating new openings or infilling existing ones is necessary for a project such as an adaptive reuse, locate openings on side or rear facades.

3.5.12 If replacing a single window on a facade, replicate the existing windows of that facade.

3.5.13 Replace single-pane glazing in-kind whenever possible. Install double-glazed windows with simulated divided lights only upon consultation with Staff/HARB. Replicate the dimensions, details, and appearance of the original window. Simulated divided light muntins should be attached to the window exterior, not sandwiched between the panes of glass.

3.5.14 Avoid reflective glazing in restored or new windows. Reflective glazing makes a window's lites and muntins difficult to see and alters the visual impact from the street. This change makes alterations in the historic district more conspicuous. Clear (non-tinted) and non-reflective glazing and low-e coatings are appropriate.

3.5.15 Replace deteriorated window trim or decorative elements only as necessary to match the size, profile, and material of the original elements. For window lintels or hoods that project from the facade plane and are vulnerable to water collection, consider installing of metal drip edges to shed water away from windows. Copper is recommended and should be left to weather naturally; aluminum is acceptable and should be painted to match surrounding materials. Avoid encasing wood sills with metal or vinyl, as this will trap moisture and may cause more damage.

Section 3.6 – Doors

3.6.5 Repair and restore historic doors whenever possible rather than replace them. Historic doors include front doors, rear doors, and grocer's alley doors. Original materials should not be discarded. If repair and reuse is not possible, salvage may be an option and the existing feature used as a template for replication.

3.6.6 Repair, restore, and reuse existing door frames, jambs, threshold, fixed transoms, and similar components. Existing components are usually historic wood. Replace in-kind if existing materials are severely deteriorated. Replicate the profile and width of door frames, jambs, and transoms in order to preserve the solid-to-void ratio of the entrance.

3.6.7 Repair, restore, and reuse hardware whenever possible. Replace hardware in-kind if necessary. New hardware should match the original hardware as closely as possible if the original hardware remains. If not, hardware that is compatible with the era of construction and style of the building is recommended. Avoid replacing historic hardware with digital locks, combination locks, keypads, or similar technology.

3.6.8 Replace doors in-kind if repair is not feasible. Replacement doors should duplicate the original in material, design, size, profile, and operation. Original doors may be used as a template for replication. Wood is the most appropriate material for residential doors. Paneled wood doors should have the same number, size, and profile of panels as the historic door. If the original design is unknown, the building's style and date of construction should inform the appropriate replacement.

3.6.9 Replace with durable alternate materials if in-kind replacement is not feasible. Composite wood doors and fiberglass doors are acceptable replacements if new doors match the original in size, style, configuration, detail, and appearance. However, these products are not recommended from a sustainability perspective. They have shorter lifespan and deteriorate when exposed to moisture, weathering, and temperature variation. For replacement doors, avoid metal doors (including metal doors that imitate paneled wood), as they do not have the same appearance and texture of historic wood. Avoid pre-hung doors (doors that are purchased already installed in a frame) when replacing a door, because these require the removal of historic fabric and can change the size of the opening.

3.6.10 Preserve the size of the existing door opening. New doors should be custom sized if necessary. Avoid enlarging or filling in original door openings to fit new stock sizes. This alteration will impact the historic character of the building. This action will also require a Building Permit because it changes the amount of enclosed space on a façade.

3.6.11 Consider replacement of a previously altered door with a historically appropriate wood door.

3.6.12 Avoid replacing of a historic door solely for the purpose of improving thermal performance. This intervention is not appropriate for historic material. Install weatherproofing or a storm door prior to replacement.

3.6.13 Avoid creating new door openings on the primary façade. New side or rear doors should be minimally visible from the street. The size and location of new openings should be compatible with the rest of the façade. This type of work will also require a Building Permit.

Observations & Comments: More information would be helpful to understand the proposed siding- the application description indicates wood or fiber cement siding, and the included work description indicates fiber cement siding. Product information including material, color, and dimensions will be helpful to review the siding.

From Google Maps imagery, it appears that the original door may have been a 4-panel door, but this is unclear. The proposed door options are all appropriate replacement options in configuration and material.

The original windows were a pair of out swinging 2/2 casement wood windows. The proposed window options include paired 1/1 aluminum clad wood single hung and double hung windows. Replacement windows should match the original as closely as possible in type, size, operation, profile, appearance, and configuration of lites and muntins. Aluminum clad wood is an appropriate replacement material. The proposed window options do not match the original in operation and muntin configuration; it would be appropriate for the replacement windows to be out swinging casement with 2/2 lites.

Staff Recommendation: More information is required to review the proposed siding. Staff recommend approval of any of the proposed door options, and recommend approval of the proposed windows with the conditions that the muntin pattern matches the original windows, and that the windows operate as casement windows.

Presenters:

- Ms. Baade presented the application.
- Alex Santos represented the application.

Discussion: The applicant purchased the house in January 2025, not realizing the requirements for historic districts. The applicant seeks to correct the violation and perform the renovation work appropriately. Mr. Santos stated that the rear was in disrepair. Mr. Huber noted that the fiber cement siding is appropriate but should not be textured; it should have a smooth finish. Mr. Huber indicated the trim around the windows and door on the photo of the previous installation as elements to be replicated, and Mr. Santos agreed. Mr. Huber explained the configuration of the windows, casement versus double hung, and the 2/2 configuration versus 1/1. Mr. Santos agreed to install replacement windows to match the original configuration and operation. The HARB and Mr. Santos discussed each of the elements for replacement, and Mr. Santos was amenable to replacing the door to match as closely as possible to the original and may consider a full-lite storm door.
Actions: Ms. Westerman moved to approve the application presented on April 7, 2025, for the window, door, and siding work at the rear of 519 Allen Street, following sections of the Guidelines for Historic Districts: Chapter 3, Section 3.2-Wood Siding and Trim, Section 3.5-Windows, and Section 3.6- Doors, and find no circumstances unique to the property:

- Windows to be out swinging 2-over-2 casement windows, wood or aluminum clad wood
- Paneled wood door to be in a configuration as close to the original as possible
- Window and door trims to match the original as much as possible
- Siding to be smooth fiber cement