

Section V Focus Area

Historic District Design Guidelines



**City of Forest Grove, Oregon
Historic Landmarks Board**

Acknowledgements

These Forest Grove Historic Districts Design Guidelines were originally developed by Michelle Dennis and members of the Historic Landmarks Board. They have been updated and reformatted into the Historic Design Review Handbook along with the new Development Code Standards by the Office of Robert Dortignacq, Architect in cooperation with the City of Forest Grove between October, 2013 and July, 2014.

The ordinance to adopt the Guidelines and Standards was approved by the City Council, Ordinance No. 2015-04 on May 11, 2015.

This publication has been funded with the assistance of a matching grant-in-aid from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240

Photography and Drawing Credits:

Photographs: Office of Robert Dortignacq, Architect

Drawings: The City of Forest Grove

Participants:

Forest Grove City Council

Peter B. Truax, Mayor

Thomas (TJ) Johnston

Richard Kidd III

Victoria Lowe

Ronald C. Thompson

Elena Uhing
Malynda H. Wenzl

Forest Grove Historic Landmarks Board

Neil Poulsen, Chair
Jennifer Brent
George Cushing
Kaylene Toews
Holly Tsur
Larry Wade

City of Forest Grove

James Reitz, AICP, Senior Planner
Jon Holan, Community Development Director

Introduction

These Historic District Design Guidelines have been developed to provide property owners and the Historic Landmarks Board with guidance for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and maintenance of historic landmarks, and new construction within Forest Grove's historic districts. They are based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Retention and restoration of significant architectural features, appropriate use of materials, and sensitive new design help preserve and improve the integrity of individual buildings, and the district as a whole. In this regard, the following collective actions help ensure long-term historic district success.

- Maintain the architectural design, pattern, and details of the original construction and site.
- Maintain the original building materials and use original construction methods.
- Administer new construction that's historically representative of the structure or the district.

Guidelines and Standards

In the interest of flexibility, the strategy adopted by Forest Grove to accomplish the above integrates both guidelines and standards:

Development Standards: Clear, objective, and verifiable requirements provided in the code that protect Forest Grove's architectural heritage. These standards establish a baseline for design, which works in conjunction with other requirements of the Development Code.

Design Guidelines: Recognizing that no set of standards can be perfect, the guidelines provide guidance on how construction might deviate from the standards, and yet still accomplish the goal of protecting our architectural heritage. All projects must meet the development standards. But, projects would be permitted to deviate from the standards in some ways, if it is demonstrated that the related design guidelines have been addressed, and that deviations would result in a higher quality development.

In practice, this strategy engenders a two-track procedure. Designs or portions of a project not meeting, or those requesting an exception to the Standards [Track 1] shall be reviewed under the Design Guidelines [Track 2]. Correspondingly, a two-column approach has been adopted in the body of this document.

Labeled "Track 1, Development Standards", the right-hand column assumes that a project meets all the requirements set forth in the Design Standards (Development Code (DC) §17.5.220: Procedure for Review of Proposed Work Affecting the Exterior of Landmarks). The body of this column presents a summary of the development standards that apply to the particular section, plus illustrative photos. (For the actual wording of the design standards, see §17.5.220 cited above.)

Labeled "Track 2, Design Guidelines", the left-hand column gives the guidelines and illustrative photos that provide information on how a project might deviate from the development standards that are summarized in the right-hand column. Projects that elect to follow Track 2 (versus Track 1) must receive Historic Landmarks Board approval.

Applicability

The development standards in this section apply to the exterior rehabilitation of buildings within one of the historic districts. Situations include existing historic contributing buildings, additions or new development, and to individually listed historic resources outside of the districts. Certain provisions apply to all properties.

The development standards themselves make recommendations that can be applied to many different resource types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. There are additional considerations that may affect preservation or rehabilitation projects, including land use and building codes.

Before undertaking any exterior work on historic resources, §17.5.200 et. seq. *Historic Landmarks* should be followed. These design guidelines are consistent with the City's ordinances.

Please note that those properties receiving tax benefits through the Oregon Special Assessment Program are subject to stricter standards for

historic compatibility and require approval from the State Historic Preservation Office.

Properties within the historic districts may be eligible for benefits if qualifications are met, including the City's Historic Preservation Renovation Grants (a matching grant program). Information about Renovation Grants is available on the City's website (www.forestgrove-or.gov).

History of Building Types in Forest Grove:

Because the districts developed over several years in conjunction with the overall growth and development of Forest Grove, they not only represent the broad spectrum of community residents, they also represent a wide range of architectural styles and trends, including local variations. In general, houses built for the working class were smaller and less elaborate than houses built for the middle and upper classes. Merchants and professionals were more inclined and better able to afford elaborate houses designed by architects and constructed with the finest materials.

Architectural styles and their variants built in Forest Grove during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1. Forest Grove Architectural Styles and Variants

Century	Architectural Style	Variants
19 TH	Second Empire Victorian	
	Italianate Victorian	
	Stick Victorian	
	Queen Anne Victorian	Queen Anne Eastlake Cottage Free Classic
	Vernacular ¹	Gable-Front Gable-Front with Wing American Farmhouse
20 TH	Early Colonial Revival	Most commonly Dutch Colonial Revival Greek Revival Classic Revival
	Bungalow	Craftsman Colonial
	American Foursquare	Craftsman Colonial
	20 th Century Revival	Tudor French Eclectic Colonial Cape Cod
Post-1940	Minimal Traditional	
	War-Era Cottage	
	Ranch	
	Vernacular*	Pyramidal Cottage Hipped Roof Cottage Eave-less Tract Houses

These images depict actual homes located in Forest Grove ²



Greek Revival



American Farmhouse



Stick Victorian



Classic Revival



Dutch Colonial



Craftsman/Bungalow



Queen Anne Victorian

Wood was the most commonly used building material in the historic districts. Most of the historic buildings are of wood-framed construction with some form of wood siding. Windows, doors, and architectural ornamentations were wooden. Many of the early homes in Forest Grove had only rudimentary foundations; but over time, this changed. Currently, almost all historic buildings sit on either poured concrete or concrete block foundations; however, some foundations are composed of concrete and stone or concrete and brick. Many early roofs in Forest Grove were built using wood shingles, with composition roofing introduced in the early 1900s. There are a number of examples of historically significant houses, both in and outside of the districts, built using the "Taylor Process Hollow Wall Concrete Construction" patented method developed in the 1920s. This construction utilized a concrete double wall with an air space. Most of these structures are clad with stucco but have wood-framed roofing systems.

There are historically significant non-residential buildings located in each of the historic districts. Central School, located in the Clark District, is an excellent example of the 20th Century Period Revival style of architecture with Tudor style elements. Typical of schools built in the 1930s, Central School is of brick construction. Historic churches in the districts display the typical Gothic Revival elements, most commonly in the arched windows. The original portions of these churches were often constructed of wood, although later additions include materials such as brick and stucco.

Among the architects and builders who contributed to the development of Forest Grove were Harley McDonald, William Borchart, E.M. Jerome, F.M. Starrett, Francis Large, John Taylor, Moore and Loynes, and Higgins and Biederman.

Notes

¹ The term, vernacular architecture, refers to buildings made by common, local builders in an informal way, rather than by architects using design methodologies. During construction, locally available resources and traditions are used to address local needs and circumstances. Vernacular architecture tends to evolve over time to reflect the environmental, cultural, and historical context in which it exists.

² Illustrations courtesy of The Friends of Historic Forest Grove; 2005; Historic Homes of Forest Grove Coloring Book; Pgs. 4, 8, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26.

Definitions And Explanations Used In The Guidelines

Basement: A level that is below grade where the mid height from its floor to its ceiling is below grade for a minimum of 50% of its perimeter.

Block Face refers to historic contributing buildings on the particular block face and on the same side of the street as the applicant property; may use historic non-contributing houses if there are no historic contributing buildings.

Building Line: The line where the building or structure intersects grade. At open walls, the eave line shall be used.

Building Parts - Main Portion refers to the central building mass.

- **Front Portion:** The front section of the building; extends back one room, or ten feet from the front wall.
- **Wings** refers to a subsidiary and extension portion of the building; at least one room in size.
- **Bay** refers to a room projection. It may extend to grade, the floor level or may be raised. It may have its own roof.

Historic Buildings: Means historic contributing buildings unless noted otherwise.

Oblique, Non-Orthogonal, Skewed Front Walls: Front walls that are not parallel or at a 90 degree angle to their side walls.

Primary Building Side: The most architecturally significant side, typically the front and the side that faces the street, and that typically has the main entry

Secondary Building Side(s): Non primary side(s).

Visible Sides or Portions: Portions of the building visible from the adjacent street(s) or public way.

For other building terms see the Appendix of the Design Review Handbook.

BUILDING AND ADDITION PLACEMENT

Intent: Maintain the open space and block defining qualities of the historic districts.

The Building and Addition Placement section includes the following guidelines:

- Orientation
- Spacing
- Setbacks

BUILDING AND ADDITION PLACEMENT

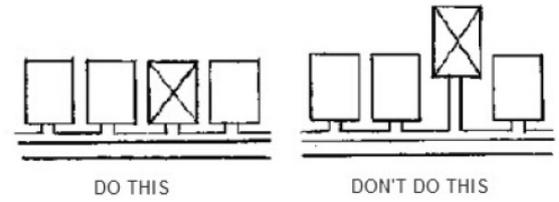
Guideline: Preserve the historic open space qualities, setbacks and building orientation determined by the historic buildings of the district.

Description: Although there is not a uniform setback or spacing of houses in Forest Grove’s historic districts, buildings are usually set back from the street on the lot with a relatively sizable front yard, which includes a wide parkway between street and sidewalk. Buildings in a residential district are generally located on lots so that open space exists between them. Lot widths and building widths vary, but there is generally a repetitive pattern of buildings and open space created by side yards and driveways between buildings.

Track 2 Design Guidelines	Track 1 Development Standards
<p><i>Recommended</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Orientation: Locate and position new buildings similar to the historic buildings on the block face. · Orient the building front towards the street. Building entries should be at the front of the building facing and accessing the street. · Position additions at the rear of the building, if possible. Occasionally a side ell may be an appropriate addition. New structures and additions are not recommended on the front façade. · Moving or repositioning a historic building or structure may affect its historic significance and needs to be reviewed carefully. · Spacing: Maintain the pattern of buildings set apart by open spaces between them as established historically in the district and block face. · Removal of non-historic additions is encouraged, as is reconstruction of missing historic features and additions with proper documentation. · Maintain public parking strips, sidewalks, and street trees as appropriate for the block face. <p>Setbacks: Maintain consistency in the historic pattern of setbacks and building spacing throughout each block. Front setbacks should be yards, perhaps with driveways along the sides of the buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · New construction setbacks for all buildings should match those of the surrounding historic buildings. · The front setback should be a yard, not a parking area. 	<p><i>Related Code Standards</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Orientation: Locate the primary building side and entry of the building to face the public way. This side is typically parallel to the street. Maintain a similar orientation of the neighboring historic buildings. · Additions are not allowed onto the primary side of a historic building. · New structures or additions are not allowed in the front yard. · Existing historic buildings or structures may not be moved or repositioned without Guideline review. See §17.5.225. · Spacing: Maintain the existing front and side spacing and building placement determined by historic buildings within the block face. · Removal of non-historic features or reconstruction of historic features, with documentation, is allowed on historic buildings. See §17.5.220(i)(vi). · Maintain parkways and sidewalk alignment for the block face. See §17.8.620. · Setbacks: Maintain and preserve the front yard setback as determined by historic buildings within the block face. Existing non-complying historic as well as non-historic structures may remain and may be repaired but not enlarged. · Maintain average side yard setbacks as determined by historic buildings on the block face. · Accessory Dwelling Units [ADU]: Either attached or detached: the side yard is governed by §17.3.130 Table 3-7.



Typical Spacing and Setback Found in the Districts



New construction set back or brought forward from the street in ways that cause misalignment disrupts the rhythm of the historic development pattern. New construction that maintains the existing setbacks fits better into the historic streetscape.



Mixed Home Sizes as Found in the Districts

Note Orientation to Street and Parkway



New Construction in the District that Maintains Historic Setback, Spacing, and Orientation Qualities



An Example of 2 Story Residences in the District

Illustrating the Historic Spacing and Openness Qualities



Mixed Shapes, Sizes and Styles in the Districts

Displaying the Historic Spacing and Orientation Qualities

Building Design

Intent: The intent of the Building Design Guidelines section is to preserve the unique historic contributing qualities of the historic districts. For existing historic buildings, the particular interest is to provide direction for sustaining those resources as they require maintenance, and alterations. The intent for non-historic buildings and new development is to provide guidance for the design of their new construction and alterations such that the end result does not deter or diminish the overall historic qualities of the historic districts.

A compatible new building or addition should complement the existing pattern of the historic district. This involves designing buildings that use an architectural style that is similar to its neighbors. Historical photographs can help in this regard. Occasionally, a property owner wishes to increase the living space within an existing building. In fact, a number of historic buildings in Forest Grove have had additions constructed.

The Building Design section includes the following guidelines:

- Height
- Width
- Shape
- Roofs, Dormers and Roof Features
- Porches
- Front, Side and Rear Elevations
- Outbuildings and Garages
- Exterior Siding and Decorative Architectural Details
- Doors and Windows
- Foundations

BUILDING SIZE, SCALE AND COMPATIBILITY

Guideline: The existing historic buildings sizes, scale and shapes in the district should be evaluated and respected when considering modifications, additions, or when constructing new buildings.

Description: Buildings in the historic districts are generally one, one-and-a-half, or two stories in height, as are the churches and Central School.

Track 2 Design Guidelines	Track 1 Development Standards
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Recommended

- Maintain elements that define the existing size, scale, relationship to the ground and site, shape, and architectural styles of historic buildings in the district.
- Additional floors are generally not appropriate. Attempt to gain additional floor space through the use of additions to the rear or side of the building, or by the addition of appropriate dormers on the roof to create additional space on the attic level.
- The size and scale of new buildings should be consistent with surrounding buildings in the district.
- Any additions should be compatible with the original building design and architectural style.
- Except in limited locations, very large buildings (such as mansions or large apartment complexes) are inappropriate in the district. Larger buildings should generally be located at corners, and smaller buildings should generally be located in the mid-block.
- No addition should overwhelm the scale of the building.
- The additional space should be compatible in design, but distinguishable from the original building. Compatible materials and construction techniques should be used.
- Additions should be made so that if the addition ever were to be removed, there is minimal damage to the original structure.
- The site shall not be significantly re-graded or altered for the purpose of gaining additional stories or building size.

Related Code Standards

Height

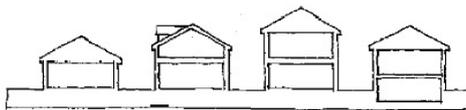
- Height Limit at Eave or Parapet: The height from grade at the building line to the predominant roof eave that exists for historic buildings on the block face up to a maximum of 25 feet. Historic non-contributing buildings may be used if there are no historic contributing buildings on the block face.
- Height Limit at Ridge: The height from grade at the building line to the main roof ridge that exists for historic buildings on the block face up to 10 feet above the allowable eave height. The maximum number of above grade stories is 2½.
- The height or number of stories of the front portion of historic buildings may not be increased.
- Historic buildings may be raised no more than 3 feet from their existing height.
- The maximum height from grade at the building line to the main level for new buildings is 4 feet.
- Basements are allowed for all buildings. The site may not be substantially re-graded for basement use.

Width

- The width of a new building front may not vary more or less than 20% from the range that exists for historic buildings on the block.
- The front width of historic buildings may not be increased more than 10%.

Shape

- The overall primary building shape and that of additions must be representative of existing historic buildings on the block face.
- Additions to historic buildings shall be designed to be secondary to the main building.
- Oblique, skewed and non-orthogonal front walls are not allowed on the primary building.
- Rounded walls or porches are allowed for secondary walls or additions.



1 Story 1 ½ Story 2 Stories 1 Story-Basement



Example of a Single-Story Cottage
 Raised 3 Feet to Allow Lower Level Improvements;
 the Historic Relationship to the Ground is Retained



Example of a Single-Story Cottage Turned into a
 Tall, Skinny Structure Resulting in the Loss of its
 Historic Relationship to the Ground



An Example of an Appropriate New Home
 Illustrating Acceptable Size, Scale, Spacing, and
 Roof, Dormer, Windows and Details



An Example of Substantial Site Re-grading
 To Create a new Lower Level. The Modifications
 Result in a Denser Urban Fabric with the Loss of
 Yard and Plantings



An Example of an Appropriate New Home -
 Note Trim, Roof Forms, Porch Detail
 and Garage Entry From Side Drive



An Example of an Appropriate New Home -
 Note Trim and Roof Forms, Porch Detail
 and Entry Approach From the Street

ROOFS, DORMERS AND ROOF FEATURES

Guideline: Preserve and respect the original roof shape and characteristics of historic buildings.

Description: Utilize the existing roof shapes and qualities of the historic buildings as a guide for alterations and new work. Roof forms vary in shape and pitch. Most are of moderate pitch, although there are examples of steeply pitched and shallow roofs. The majority of roofs are gabled or hipped, although there are also examples of gambrel roofs and clipped gable (or jerkinhead) roofs.

Track 2 Design Guidelines

Track 1 Development Standards

Recommended

- The repair and alteration of roofs should match the original shape and pitch. Generally, the same roof pitch should be used for additions.
- The same roof type and material should be used for additions.
- The roof form of new buildings should be compatible with that of neighborhood buildings.
- Distinctive decorative features, such as dormers, character defining chimneys, and exposed rafter tails, should be retained. New dormers generally should have the same character as the existing roof (for example a gabled dormer on a gabled roof) and should be designed in proportion to the roof area and other windows in the house.
- Dormers that did not exist historically should be kept to the rear of the house and out of view from the public right-of-way whenever possible.
- Do not install roof features that never existed or that create a false historical appearance. This may include cupolas, cresting, or ornate and corbelled chimneys. Skylights, roof vents, new chimneys and flues, mechanical systems and roof decks should be as inconspicuous as possible from the public right-of-way.
- Restoration of missing historic features with proper documentation is encouraged.
- When feasible, roof materials should be repaired or replaced in kind. Match the original patterns, textures and materials when possible. When repair or replacement of an original material is not possible, the use of composition shingles is acceptable.
- Inappropriate roofing materials include metal, tile, concrete, and vinyl. These materials should be avoided unless there is clear evidence that they were used when the building was constructed.

Related Code Standards

Roofs

- Roof forms for the main structure, additions and wings where visible are to be gabled or hipped. Shed roofs are not allowed for the main building portion. Parapets and non-visible roofs are not allowed for the main roof unless represented by historic buildings on the block. Roof shape shall be consistent with other historic buildings on the block in style, configuration and pitch.
- Roofs shall have a minimum of 12" overhang or the average of historic buildings on the block face.
- Gable roofs shall have matching roof slopes.
- Porches or bays may have lower sloped roofs than that of the main roof. These roofs may be gabled, hipped, shed or more complex.
- Shallow stepped gable roofs: a maximum of 2 are allowed.
- The roof shape and slope of the main portion on historic buildings as visible shall not be changed.

Roofing types Not Allowed where visible: Sheet metal, clay, concrete or metal tile, single ply types.

Gutters and Downspouts:

Types allowed: painted sheet metal, copper.

Types not allowed: vinyl, plastic except as a downspout receiver hub visible for a maximum of 12" above grade.



Example of a New Building with Complying
Roof and Window Shapes, Trim, Siding

Note: The Project Would Not Meet the Street
Orientation Guidelines or Standards

Example of a Non-Complying Roof Shape,
General Lack of Trim and Type of Siding



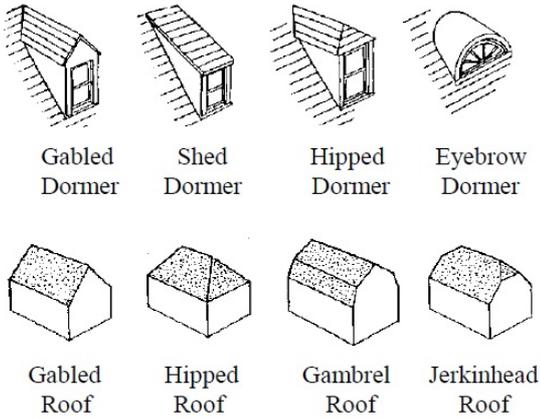
Example Illustrating Simplified, Yet
Interesting Secondary Side and Rear Elevations

Example of a Historically Inappropriately-Shaped
Building, Roof and Windows



Example Illustrating Appropriate
Dormers and Main Roof on a New Home

Example of Non-Complying Shed Roof Shapes,
and Sheet Metal Roofing Materials



Dormers and Roof Features

- Dormers on all buildings are to match the existing building style, shape and relative proportion. Dormers shall intersect the main roof below the main ridge.
- New dormers are not allowed on a front sloping roof of historic buildings.
- A maximum of 2 dormers are allowed on the front of new buildings.
- The total area for all dormers on a particular slope is limited to 33% for gable roofed dormers and 50% for shed roofed dormers.
- New decorative roof feature additions such as cupolas, towers, crestings, railings are not allowed.
- Chimneys on historic buildings: Retain and repair above the roofline.
- Skylights are not allowed on the front sloping roof.
- Solar panels, satellite dishes, mechanical equipment, are not allowed on the roof or walls of the front building portion. This includes the front and sides extending back 10 feet.



Examples of Complying Historic Dormers

Examples of Excessive and Out-of-Scale Dormers

PORCHES

Guideline: Preserve the front porch and entry of historic buildings. Utilize those existing historic front porches as a design clue for new construction.

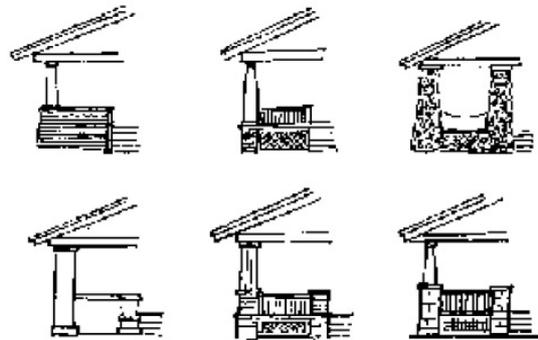
Description: A front porch is a characteristic feature of many historic homes, serving as the transition from the street to the interior of the house, and providing outdoor living space as well as protection from the weather. The front porch designates the front and primary entry for the house.

Recommended

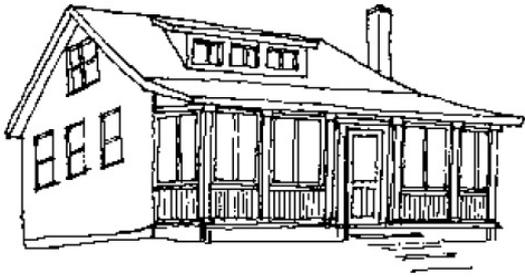
- Avoid removing original porches and their distinctive features, such as posts, railings, and stairs; or replacing them with incompatible porches that destroy or cover up character-defining features of the house.
- Repair porch elements whenever possible. If repair is not possible, replacement of materials should be in kind and original design and details should be retained.
- Porches should not be enclosed unless the railings, detail, and open quality of the porch are carefully preserved.
- When trying to replicate a historic porch that has been removed, base the replacement design on historic photographs and historical research and documentation. If no photographs or written descriptive evidence are available, use a period design that is suitable for the style of architecture, replicating trim details and siding materials of the house.
- Porch repairs and replacements should conform to current building codes related to railing height, spindle spacing, step spacing, etc.
- The use of porches should be compatible with that of surrounding historic buildings, and consistent with the building's architecture. If the nearby houses have porches, consider designing the new building with a porch that is compatible in style and scale, or if the nearby houses are of a vintage where porches were not included, the new building should be designed without a front porch, or with one that is modest and does not draw attention to itself or defines the main entry otherwise.
- Porches on new buildings shall respect the style, character of existing historic buildings on the block face. Upper level porches may be allowed if represented on the block face.
- New porches, stairs and components shall integrate with and match the style, materials and finishes of the building.

Related Code Standards

- New porches shall comply with the above requirements for spacing, setback, building form, shape, and roofs.
- New front porches must have front street access.
- New porches on all buildings are to match the existing building style, shape and proportion.
- Porches on historic buildings shall not be removed or relocated.
- New houses and accessory dwelling units [ADUs] shall incorporate a porch or architecturally defined entry for each main level unit unless sharing an existing porch or entry. The minimum porch dimensions are four feet by four feet and sixteen square feet per dwelling unit.
- Porches shall have roofs and are to be integrated with the building and finished accordingly. They shall be consistent with the main building's style.
- Front porches and roofs shall serve the main level and be one story in height.
- Raised front and visible side porches require finished enclosures or skirting below their walk structure consistent with the main building style.
- Front porches on historic buildings may not be enclosed.
- Side porches serving the main or basement level are allowable. They are to be secondary but consistent in style and detail with the front porch.
- Porches above the main level on the front of the building are not allowed unless existing elsewhere on historic buildings on the block face.
- New exterior stairs are allowed for ground floor entrances only.
- Raised decks visible from the street are not allowed.
- Materials Not Allowed:
 - Exposed Structure: steel stair members, steel and concrete types of stairs.
 - Enclosure Members: cable, glass, or vinyl.
 - Roofing: metal roofs.
 - See Decorative Architectural Detail Section.



Typical Bungalow Porches



Porch enclosure (Above) preserves the original details and characteristics of the historic porch (Above Top).



Example of a Well-Maintained Historic Porch



Examples of Non-Complying Porches

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FRONT, SIDE AND REAR ELEVATIONS

Guideline: Preserve the defining qualities the front elevation with minimal alterations.

Description: The front elevations of buildings in the historic districts are generally considered the main facades. They are sometimes distinguished from the side and rear elevations by the use of more elaborate architectural detail and ornamentation.

Recommended

- Maintain the front facade orientation to the street or corner unless historic orientation was different.
- Original features of each elevation (such as porches, balconies, bay windows, and trim details) should be retained and rehabilitated.
- Additions to buildings should be located on the rear and side elevations. Note: The Front Portion includes the first ten feet of the sides.
- Additions and alterations on historic buildings shall be historically appropriate and consistent and shall use representative products and materials.
- The design of new buildings or alterations to non-historic or historic non-contributing buildings shall not worsen the integrity of the block face or historic district.
- Avoid creating a false historical appearance that is incompatible with the style of the building. Rehabilitation should be based on sound pictorial or documented evidence.



Related Code Standards

- The front façade orientation and access for historic buildings shall be maintained. The major defining features including entry, porches, roofline, bays and dormers shall be retained on the front and visible sides of historically contributing buildings.
- The front façade orientation and access for new buildings shall be consistent with historic building examples on the block.
- Front Façade: New buildings shall avoid very flat, wide and tall front and visible side walls with minimal relief and level parapets. The front shall create relief by a limited use of projections and recesses such as a porch, bay, wing, or the roof slope.
- Openings: New buildings shall have windows on the front and visible sides of habitable spaces at each level. Each such space shall have a minimum of one window.
- Rear Elevation: Unless specifically noted as significant, the rear and not visible side elevations of historic buildings may be altered. Those alterations must be consistent with the overall building design and use products and materials noted as acceptable in the Standards.

OUTBUILDINGS AND GARAGES

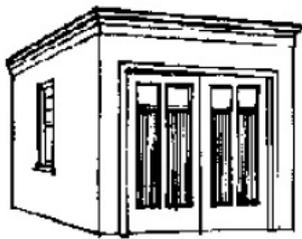
Guideline: Garages and outbuildings are important, but secondary, structures for the historic building.

Description: Garages and outbuildings should not be overlooked as important components of historic properties. There are a number of historic garages in Forest Grove. Alterations or additions to these buildings should follow these guidelines.

Track 2 Design Guidelines	Track 1 Development Standards
<p><u>Recommended</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whenever possible, original garages or out-buildings should be retained or restored, and maintained rather than replaced. • Whenever possible, retain and repair historic materials, or replace them in kind. • If replacing a historic garage, use photographic documentation to guide the design for the replacement. Early garages were often designed to match the house; replacement of such garages should take such design and materials usage into account. • If constructing a new garage for a historic property, the size and scale of the garage should be compatible with the historic house for which it is being constructed. The shape and pitch of the garage roof and siding materials should match that of the house. • The key element in garage design is the door. Repair original garage doors whenever possible. If replacement is necessary, avoid overhead roll doors (unless the garage is recent enough to have an overhead roll door originally). Consider using typical early garage doors, which are often side-hinged, paneled bi-folds with the top third glazed. It is possible to construct side-hinged, bi-fold doors that can be activated with a garage door opener. • Houses built after World War II might have had a carport rather than a garage. As with garages, these should be designed to be compatible with the historic house. 	<p><u>Related Code Standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New garages and accessory buildings shall be historically consistent with the primary building in style, size, materials, and roof. • Replacement garages: Retain and repair over replacement for both structure and materials. • Location and Orientation: Where an alley exists, locate the garage for alley access. Garages and outbuildings shall be located in the rear where possible. Garages may be located in the side yard or may be attached if recessed behind the primary building face by a minimum of six feet and if meeting the side yard setback and spacing requirements. • Garage Doors: Total width is limited to 1/3 of the primary building face width if facing a street. Height is limited to eight feet. Construction, style and materials shall be consistent with the main building. A maximum of one double garage door or two single doors facing the street is allowed per 50 feet of lot width. No width constraint if facing the alley. • Carports and Breezeways: Carports are allowed where consistent with the building style and age. Breezeways may be used for connection to garages, carports or out-buildings. Design of these structures must be consistent with the primary building in style, size, construction, materials, detail and color. • Gazebos and Pergolas are not allowed on the front or in the front yard. See §17.7.020. • Materials and Types Not Allowed: Flush, open grate-mesh, and mostly glass garage doors.

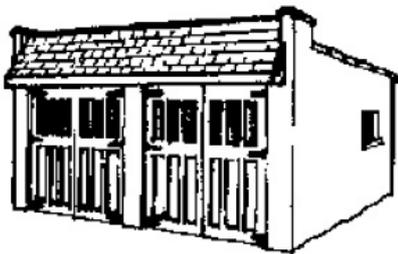


Hipped Roof Garage



Shed Roof Garage

Shed Roof Garage



Two-car Garage With Shed Roof

Examples of Appropriate, Well-Crafted New Detached Garages Styled and Built to Integrate With Their Homes



An Inappropriate Mostly Glass Garage Door

EXTERIOR SIDING AND DECORATIVE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

Guideline: Preserve and maintain historic siding and decorative architectural details and utilize new matching materials for repairs and additions.

Description: Wood was the predominant building material used for historic properties. It was abundant, cheap, and easily worked to produce

siding, moldings, decorative features and finishes. Other materials that were occasionally used include brick, concrete, stone, and stucco. It is important to identify and protect character-defining features such as siding types, window and door moldings, cornices, and brackets.

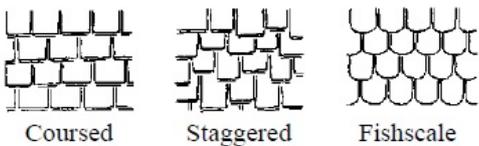
Track 2 Design Guidelines	Track 1 Development Standards
<p><u>Recommended</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever possible, original siding and details should be retained or restored, and maintained rather than replaced. If replacing siding materials is necessary, match the siding type, material, and reveal as closely as possible. Do not substitute one type of siding for another (for example, do not use heavy shakes to replace wood shingles; do not use flush-mounted shiplap to replace clapboards; use consistently-sized reveals). Siding materials used on new buildings should be consistent with the predominant materials used on other buildings in the district. It is preferable to use wood siding; vinyl and aluminum sidings are not encouraged in historic neighborhoods. Use decorative detailing responsibly and locate it at the eaves, windows, and door heads, and porches. Do not attempt to create a false historic appearance. Avoid using destructive surface preparation such as propane or butane torches, sandblasting, and high pressure water blasting, as these methods can damage the siding and trim materials. Observe current laws for lead-based paint removal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate materials include T1-11 or scored plywood, vinyl, plastic, and metal. If replacement of moldings and decorative features is necessary, match the materials, details, and workmanship as closely as possible. 	<p><u>Related Code Standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic buildings shall retain and repair existing siding, architectural features, and details. Replacement siding, moldings, and other decorative architectural details shall match the material, pattern, detail and dimension of either existing or original. Front and visible sides of new buildings shall have the following minimum wall trim: window and door casings, top of wall to roof overhang on gable sides. Siding Patterns Allowed: A maximum of 3 wood siding or shingle patterns and types, may also have 1 type of masonry or plaster. Surface Preparation: Coating preparation shall avoid damage to historic materials. Sandblasting masonry or wood is not allowed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: Pressure washing can damage materials if performed with high pressure, narrow water tip, or insufficient spray distance. Siding, decorative architectural details and exposed materials that are not allowed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aluminum or metal; vinyl; scored plywood or sheet siding; Alternative engineered siding not matching original profiles; Plastic, foam or polymer trim, Cultured stone, synthetic masonry. Finishes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of stains and clear finishes is acceptable only for doors and sidelights, and utility structures. Mill or clear finish aluminum or stainless steel is not allowed as an exposed finish.

BEVELED SIDING FLUSH-MOUNTED SIDING



Rabbit (left), Droplap (left)
 Clapboard (center) Shiplap (center)
 Weatherboard (right) Tongue and Groove (right)

WOOD SHINGLE SIDING



Example of an Inappropriate Siding Revision



Example of a Front Porch and Stair Appropriately Modified to Meet Current Building Codes For Handrails



Wood Molding of Many Shapes are Available Either in Stock, as Salvage Materials, or as Specially Fabricated



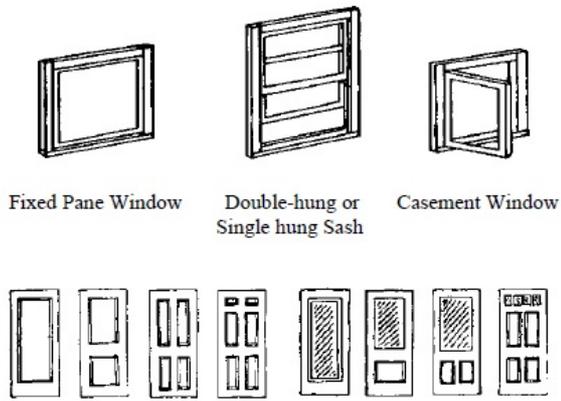
An Example of New Construction With Inappropriate Materials and Finishes

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Guideline: Preserve and maintain historic doors and windows, and utilize their design as a cue for new work.

Description: Windows and doors provide access, light, and ventilation. Their design and arrangement is often a primary decorative feature in a historic building. The majority of historic windows in Forest Grove are double-hung wood sash, although there are examples of several other styles of windows. Historically, doors were also made of wood.

Track 2 Design Guidelines	Track 1 Development Standards
<p><u>Recommended</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original window and door openings should be retained. • Original decorative details should be preserved. • Repair wooden doors, windows, sashes, frames, and trim whenever possible. If repair is not possible, replacements should match the original details in design, configuration, and materials (i.e., wood, glass, and hardware). • Avoid removing a historic window and blocking the opening or replacing it with a new window that conveys a completely different appearance. • If storm windows are desired, consider those that can be installed on the interior of the windows. If exterior storms are necessary, select storm window materials compatible with the age of the house (wooden storm windows are appropriate for homes constructed prior to 1945, while aluminum storm windows became popular for homes constructed after 1945). • Window restorations should follow fire safety and building codes. • New windows added in basement and attic remodels must meet building codes related to adequate egress and ingress while attempting to retain historical accuracy; but building codes take precedence. • The relationship of width to height of windows and doors should be consistent with the dominant pattern set by the surrounding historic buildings, as should the rhythm of walls to openings. 	<p><u>Related Code Standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original openings on visible sides of historic buildings shall be retained. • New main and upper level window or door openings on front or visible sides of historic buildings are not allowed. • New basement windows or doors are allowed on side walls. • Retain and repair existing historic window and door parts and trim if possible. Wholesale replacement of windows or sash of otherwise windows in good condition on historic buildings is not allowed. • New or replacement windows and doors on historic buildings shall match the style, configuration, dimensions, and materials of existing or originals. • Storm windows are acceptable on interior or exterior. At the exterior they shall match the window shape, style, basic configuration, and shall be a comparable color. Storm doors are allowed. • Windows and doors on new buildings shall be appropriate to the style of the building and as found on historic buildings on the block face. This includes their design, materials, pattern, grouping, and configuration. Not allowed: Vertically asymmetric, individual window division or configuration. • New window types and materials not allowed: At front facing or visible sides: Sliding glass units, glass block, vinyl, fiber glass, between glass grids, commercial type windows. • Glazing on visible building sides and front shall be clear. Reflective or tinted glass or films are not allowed; decorative or stained glass replacement is excepted. Obscure glass is allowed at bathrooms. • Doors and Sidelights: New decorative or stained glass is allowed. • New door types not allowed: Flush metal doors, metal and glass storefront or commercial type doors.



Example of Non-Complying Window,
With a Vertically Asymmetric Division

Examples of Historic Paneled Exterior Doors



Example of a Traditionally-Styled Wood Screen Door



Exterior Wood Storm Windows Provide Protection for Historic
Wood Window Glazing, Sash and Parts



Good Example of Traditionally-Styled Wood Windows for New
Construction



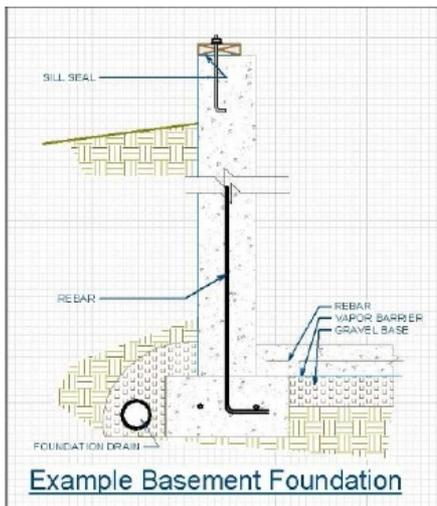
Well-Crafted Matching Wood Window Replacement
Inappropriate Siding and Trim Replacement

FOUNDATIONS

Guideline: Maintain the exterior visible quality of historic foundations while ensuring their structural integrity.

Description: The majority of foundations are concrete, either poured reinforced structural concrete or concrete block. There are a small number of examples where the foundations include brick and/or stone.

Track 2 Design Guidelines	Track 1 Development Standards
<p><u>Recommended</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When possible, the appearance of the original foundation should be retained. Changes to foundations should match or be compatible with original foundations in height and use of materials. Porch steps, access doors and windows, and vents are features that may be considered part of a foundation. Care should be taken to retain these features when repairing or replacing foundations. If a foundation is replaced, attempt to create the same look on the exterior surface. Foundation work is generally dangerous and should be done by a professional. New or repaired foundations should be designed by a professional and should consider drainage, earthquake anchors, all required safety features, and insulation. Foundations should be constructed of concrete and according to building code. 	<p><u>Related Code Standards</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On historic buildings: Repairs and replacements to match original foundation appearance, materials and height at visible faces. Retain or repair existing porch and entry steps, and foundation openings including windows, doors, and vents on historic buildings. New or replaced foundations and footings shall meet current structural and seismic requirements. Original solid masonry foundations may have non visible concrete or metal support. New foundations at original solid masonry may have a matching veneer over structural concrete, concrete block unit [CMU], or steel. Visible foundations at new infill buildings to match the range of visible heights of historic buildings on the block face and may be concrete block units or concrete. Below grade or otherwise hidden foundations, piers and footings may be concrete or other materials.



Example of an Inexpensive Brick Pier Reinforcement to be Covered With Wood Skirting on Completion

GLOSSARY

Arch – a construction technique and structural member, usually curved and often made of masonry. They are composed of individual wedge-shaped pieces that span an opening and support the weight above by resolving vertical pressure into horizontal or diagonal thrust.

Apron – a plain or decorative piece of trim found directly below the sill of a window.

Architrave – the lowest part of an entablature, or the molded frame above a door or window opening.

Asymmetrical – a building with an exterior appearance that is not symmetrical or balanced. Any arrangement of building elements including doors, windows or porches that are offset to one side is asymmetrical.

Balcony – a platform projecting from the wall or window of a building, usually enclosed by a railing.

Baluster – any of the small posts that support the upper rail of a railing, as in a stair-case or balcony.

Balustrade – the entire railing system including a top rail and its balusters, and sometimes a bottom rail.

Bargeboard – an ornamental board, sometimes jigsaw cut, that serves as trim and is attached to the overhanging raking ends of a gabled roof; sometimes called a verge-board.

Battered pier and post – a tapered pier and post that is thicker at the base than at the top.

Bay – a regularly repeated spatial element defined by beams or ribs and their supports.

Bay window – a projecting bay with windows that forms an extension of the interior space. On the outside, it extends to the ground level, in contrast to an oriel window, which projects from the wall plane above ground level.

Beltcourse (or Stringcourse) – a horizontal course of masonry or wood on the exterior of a building that usually corresponds with the level of an interior floor.

Beveled siding – siding tapered or beveled so that its upper edge is thinner than its lower; it is lapped in laying to cover the horizontal joint between two adjoining pieces; also called clap-boards.

Board-and-batten siding – vertical siding made up of alternative wide and thin boards where the thin boards cover the joints between the wide boards.

Brackets (or Braces) – projecting elements, sometimes carved or decorated, that support or appear to support a projecting eave or lintel.

Caseament window – a window that is hinged on the side and opens inward or outward.

Chamfered post – a post exhibiting a beveled edge which may be either a flat surface, a grooved surface, or a more elaborately molded surface.

Chimney pot – a decorative masonry element placed at the top of a chimney, common on Queen Anne and Tudor Revival buildings.

Clapboards – siding that consists of narrow, horizontal, overlapping wooden boards that are tapered or beveled so that the upper edge is thinner than its lower; the reveal (the exposed area of each board not overlapped by another board) is usually three to six inches.

Column – a vertical shaft or pillar usually circular in section that supports, or appears to support a capital, load beam or architrave.

Corbel – a projection from a masonry wall or chimney, sometimes supporting a load and sometimes for decorative effect.

Corner board – a board that is used as trim on the external corner of a wood-framed structure and against which the ends of the siding are usually fitted.

Cornice – the exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall; usually consists of bed molding, soffit, fascia, and crown molding.

Course – in masonry, a layer of bricks or stones running horizontally in a wall.

Cresting – decorative grillwork or trim applied to the ridge crest of a roof; common on Queen Anne style buildings.

Cross-gabled roof – a roof that has two intersecting gables where one is the main axis or ridge of the house and the other is perpendicular to the main ridge.

Dentil molding – a molding composed of small rectangular blocks run in a row.

Dormer – a structure containing a vertical window (or windows) that projects through a pitched roof.

Double-hung sash window – a window with two or more sashes; it can be opened by sliding the bottom portion up or the top portion down, and is usually weighted within the frame to make lifting easier.

Droplap siding – a type of horizontal board siding that is overlapped and the profile often includes a rounded “channel” along the top edge of the board; sometimes referred to as channel siding.

Eave – the part of the roof that overhangs the walls of a building.

Entablature – above columns or pilasters, a three-part horizontal section of a classical order, consisting of the cornice at the top, the frieze in the middle, and the architrave on the bottom.

Façade – the face or front of a building.

Fanlight – a window, often semicircular, over a door with radiating muntins suggesting a fan.

Fascia board – a flat board horizontally located at the top of an exterior wall, directly beneath the eaves.

Flashing – pieces of noncorrosive metal used around wall and roof junctions and angles as a means of preventing leaks.

Frieze – the middle division of an entablature, below the cornice.

Gable – the vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof, usually with the base of the triangle sitting at the level of the eaves, and the apex at the ridge of the roof; the term sometimes refers to the entire end wall.

Gabled roof – a roof form have an inverted “V”-shaped roof at one or both ends.

Gambrel roof – a roof having two pitches on each sloped side, typical of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture.

Gingerbread – highly decorative woodwork with cut-out ornamentation, made with a jigsaw or scroll saw.

Half-timbering – in late medieval architecture, a type of construction in which the heavy timber framework is exposed, and the spaces between the timbers are filled with wattle-and-daub, plaster, or brickwork. The effect of half-timbering was imitated primarily in the Tudor Revival styles of the 20th Century.

Hipped roof – a roof that slopes upward on all four sides.

Hood molding – a decorative molding over a window or door frame, commonly found on Italianate style buildings.

Horizontal lapped board siding – a term used to describe siding material that consists of wooden boards that are applied horizontally and are overlapped; used in a generic sense when it cannot be determined easily if the boards are beveled clapboards.

Infill – construction of new buildings on empty lots between existing structures.

Jerkinhead roof – a gabled roof truncated or clipped at the apex; also called a clipped gable roof. They are common in bungalows and Tudor Revival style architecture.

Leaded glass – small panes of glass, either clear or colored, that are held together in place by strips of lead called cames.

Lintel – a horizontal beam over an opening in a wall that carries the weight of the structure above.

Mansard roof – a roof with two slopes where the lower slope is nearly vertical and often concave or convex in profile. Common in Second

Empire style architecture.

Massing – the overall group of forms that comprise the physical bulk and weight of a three-dimensional building or space.

Molding – a decorative band or strip with a constant profile or section generally used in cornices and as trim around window and door openings. It provides a contoured transition from one surface to another or produces a rectangular or curved profile to a flat surface.

Mullion – the vertical member of a window or door that divides and supports panes or panels in a series.

Muntin – one of the members, vertical or horizontal, that divides and supports the panes of glass in a window.

Oriel window – a window bay that projects from the building beginning above the ground level.

Palladian window – a window divided into three parts: a large arched central window flanked by two smaller rectangular windows. They are common to Italianate and Colonial Revival-style architecture.

Parapet – a wall that extends above the roof line.

Pediment – a low triangular gable end, often found in classical architecture.

Pent roof – a small sloping roof, the upper end of which butts against a wall of a house, usually above the first-floor windows.

Pier – a stout, vertical, structural support, often made of masonry; common supports for porch posts on Craftsman bungalows.

Pilaster – a pier or pillar (or vertical portion of) attached to the wall of a building, often with a capital and base.

Pitch – the degree of slope or inclination of a roof.

Porch – a covered entrance or semi-enclosed space either projecting from the facade of a building or recessed into the facade beneath the main portion of the building's roof.

Portico – a porch or covered walkway consisting of a roof supported by columns.

Post – a vertical support member of a building; square, rectangular or boxed posts commonly support porch roofs of Craftsman bungalows, while turned posts are commonly found on Queen Anne style houses.

Purlins – horizontal members in the roof frame that run on the top of or beneath the rafters.

Quoins – cornerstones of a building, raising the entire height of the wall, and distinguished from the main wall construction material by size, texture, or conspicuous joining. In masonry construction, they reinforce the corners; in wood construction, they do not bear any load, are made of wood, and imitate the effect of stone or brick for decorative purposes.

Rafters (and rafter tails) – the sloping wooden roof-frame members that extend from the ridge to the eaves and establish the pitch of the roof. In Craftsman and bungalow-style buildings, the ends of these, called "rafter tails," are often left exposed rather than boxed in by a soffit.

Reveal – Part of a jamb, window, or door opening that is visible between the outer all surface and the window or door frame.

Ribbon coursing – a method of applying wood shingles as siding where the courses of shingles alternate between a wide and narrow reveal.

Ribbon window – a continuous horizontal row or band of windows separated only by mullions. Used to some degree in Craftsman style buildings, but they also appear in early modern styles.

Rustication – masonry characterized by smooth or roughly textured block faces and strongly emphasized recessed joints.

Sash – window framework that may be fixed or moveable. If moveable, it may slide, as in a double-hung window; or it may pivot, as in a casement window.

Scale – the relative size of objects or elements to one another, making sure they work together and that one does not outweigh another.

Setback – the distance between the street or sidewalk and the front edge of a building.

Shakes – hand-cut wood shingles that are heavier than shingles; usually not tapered as are shingles, with more irregular, rough surfaces than shingles. Used for roofing materials on some contemporary styles of houses.

Shed roof – a roof consisting of one inclined plane.

Shingles – thin rectangular pieces of wood or other materials used in overlapping rows as a means of covering walls or roofs; the base of the shingles can be cut in a variety of shapes to give the shingles surface a distinctive pattern.

Shiplap siding – a type of horizontal board siding that is rabbited so as to be flush-mounted, tight surface on the exterior wall; occasionally the edges of the boards are beveled and when placed together the joint creates a small “V” groove.

Sidelight – a framed window on either side of a door or window.

Siding (also called Sheathing) – the material that covers the exterior surface of a buildings walls; may include horizontally lapped boards such as clapboards, weatherboard, shiplap or droplap; vertical boards such as board-and-batten; shingles such as cedar shingles, decoratively shaped wood shingles, and asbestos cement shingles.

Sill – the lowest horizontal member in a frame or opening of a window or door; also the lowest horizontal member in a framed wall or partition.

Skirting – siding or latticework applied below the water table molding on a building; some-times applied only beneath the decking of the porch.

Soffit – the underside of the eaves on a building, particularly the boards enclosing the eaves and covering the rafter tails.

Spalling – the cracking or flaking of particles from a surface; occasionally occurs in masonry walls where moisture is a problem.

Stucco – a material, usually composed of cement, sand and lime, applied to a surface to form a hard, uniform covering that may be either smooth or textured.

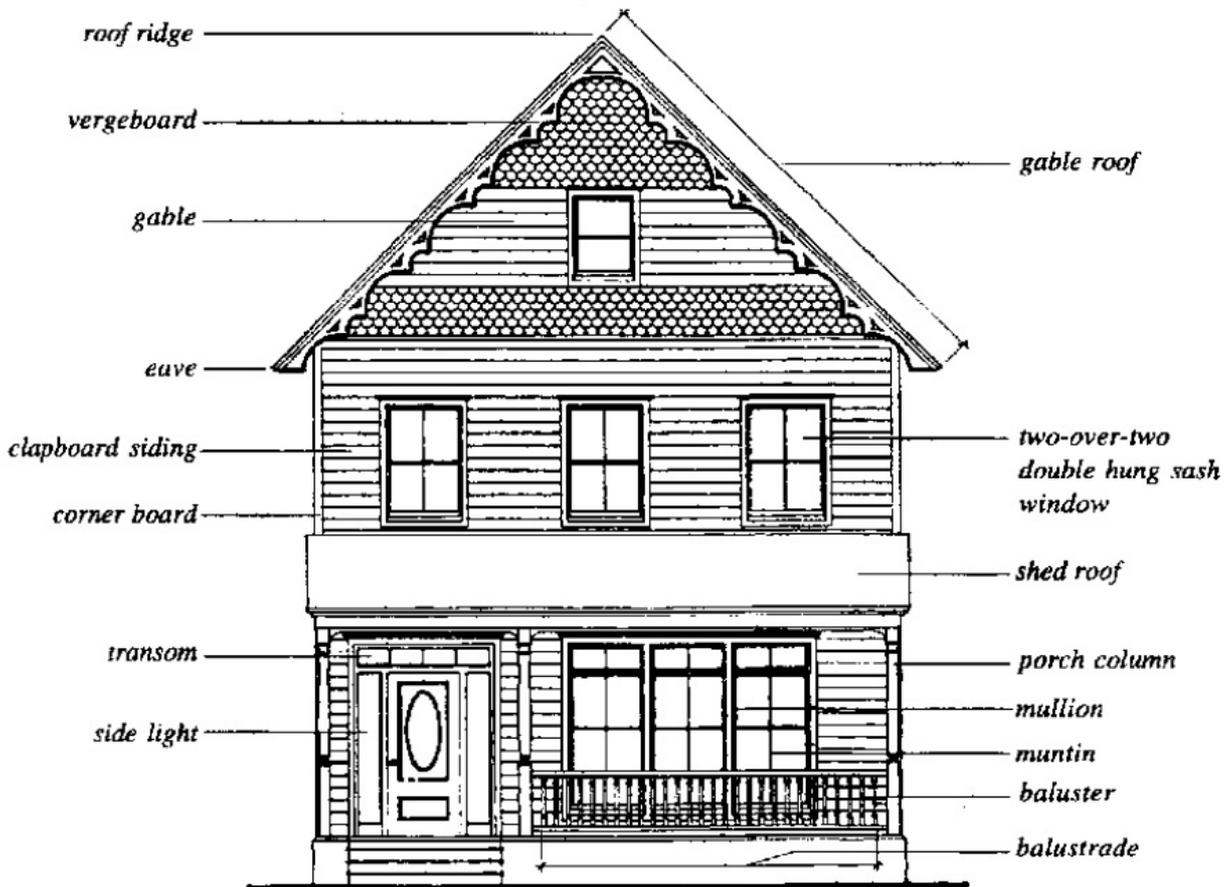
Surrounds – the molded trim around a door or window.

Symmetry – refers to a balanced overall exterior appearance of a building. The porch, door, windows and other features on the front facade of a building are arranged in such a manner that if the building was divided down the center, each side would mirror the other.

Tongue-and-groove – a type of board milled to create a recessed groove along one side and a corresponding flange along the other side that lock together when two or more boards are placed side-by-side. Tongue-and-groove boards were commonly used for flooring and siding.

Transom windows – a window or series of windows above a door or large window.

Veranda – a covered porch or balcony, which wraps around at least one corner of the house.



Vergeboard – an ornamental board, sometimes jigsaw cut, that serves as trim and is attached to the overhanging eaves of a gable roof; sometimes called a bargeboard.

Water table – a projecting ledge, molding, or string course just beneath the siding of a building, designed to throw off rainwater; it usually divides the foundation of a building from the first floor.

Weatherboard siding – a horizontal lapped board siding where the boards are not tapered, but are of even width.