## 17. LIGHTING

***Many dwellings retain original exterior light fixtures at the porch ceiling or adjacent to the main entrance. Distinctive tinted globes and the "box" shaped fixtures for Craftsman houses are part of a building's character and should be maintained or replaced with like. New light fixtures should be appropriate for the style and period of the dwelling to which they are added. Light fixtures with simple designs and detailing are preferred to large, ornate colonial or "Williamsburg" style fixtures. Many companies now provide light fixtures based upon historic designs and the addition of these types of period fixtures is appropriate and encouraged. Lighting used to accent sidewalks, vegetation and/or facades is appropriate and should be subtle and subdued. Low voltage, ground mounted landscape lighting is recommended and light fixtures in trees are discouraged.***

A. fixtures introduced to the exterior of a structure should be from the period of the structure, or simple in design. Light fixtures should be added only at traditional locations such as porch ceilings and flanking entrances.

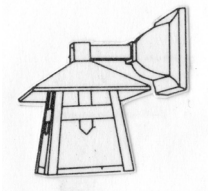
B. for security, such as flood lights, should be mounted in front yards rather than directly on a house's eaves or soffits. Low voltage (25-50W) floodlights mounted in the front yard to illuminate the front of the house are acceptable.

C. for sidewalks and front yards should be of small footlights rather than post-mounted fixtures. Post-mounted fixtures are less appropriate but may be installed if desired.

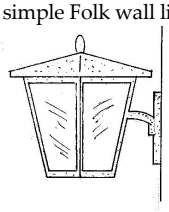
D. fixtures to be avoided are carriage lamps or any fixtures of a period earlier than the building such as colonial or "Williamsburg" designs.

**LIGHTING: Illustrations**

A typical Craftsman wall light



A simple Folk wall light



An appropriate footlight

Hanging Craftsman porch light

## 18. MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

***Air conditioning and heating units often require condensers and other units to be placed on the exterior. These units are typically located adjacent to, or within a few feet of the building. Heating and cooling units should be placed at rear or sides of buildings not readily visible from the street. The placement of these units at the front of buildings is not appropriate and should be avoided.***

A. should be located where they are not visible from the street.

B. if visible on the sides of buildings, should be screened with shrubbery or fencing.

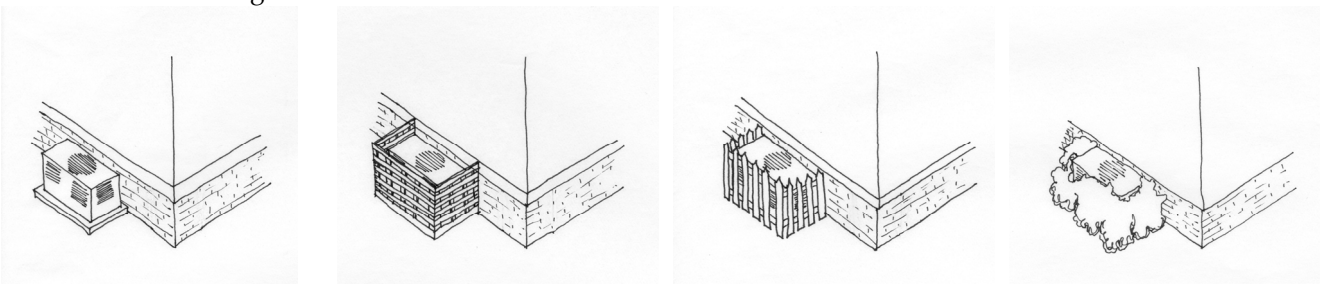
C. such as window air-conditioners should be located in windows on the rear or sides of buildings and should not result in the removal or replacement of the original window sash or surround.

D. such as solar energy panels should be located on rear sections of the roof, behind dormers or gables or other areas not visible from the street.

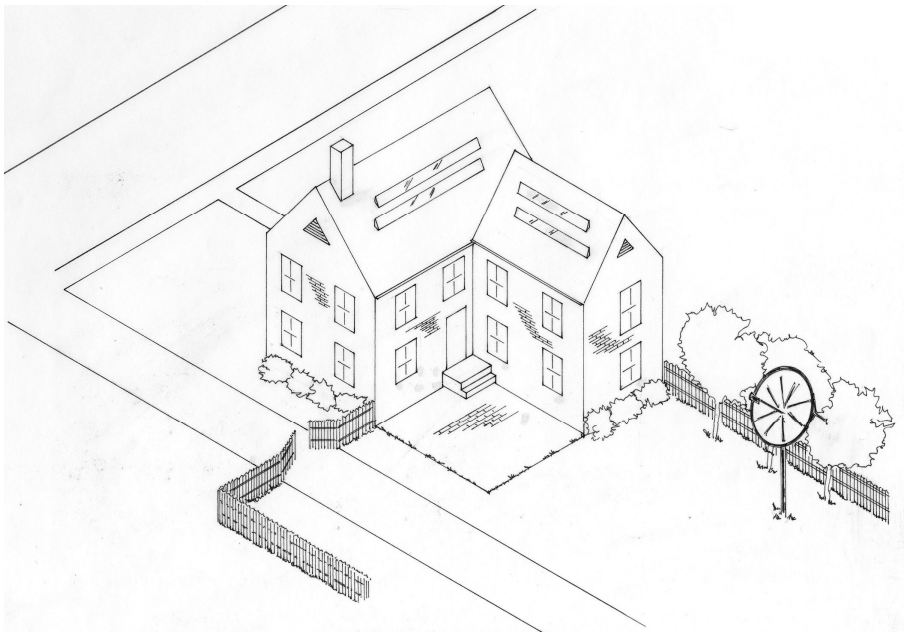
E. satellite dishes should never be installed in front yards or where visible in side yards.

F. electrical and gas meters and other mechanical equipment should be located on the rear or side of a building.

**MECHANICAL: Illustrations**
Screen air conditioning units



Appropriate placement of solar panels and satellite dish at rear of house



## 19. MOVING BUILDINGS

***Moving buildings is generally considered a last resort to demolition and should be considered only if other means of preservation have failed. If a pre-1939 dwelling within or outside a locally designated district is threatened with demolition, it is appropriate to move the dwelling to one of the District's vacant lots for rehabilitation. A building moved into the Historic District should respect the front and side yard setbacks, orientation, and foundation heights of the neighboring properties.***

A. into the Historic District may be appropriate if compatible with the District's architectural character through style, period, height, scale, materials, setting, and placement on the lot.

B. that contribute to the historic and architectural character of the District should be avoided unless demolition is the only alternative.