

D.5.7 SATELLITE DISHES AND ANTENNAS

Satellite dishes and antennas are non-historic features that are frequently added to homes today. These features generally require a clear view of the southwest sky to receive a clear signal.

The size of modern residential satellite dishes ranges from 18” - 20” in diameter and may continue to get smaller. However, locating the dishes out of direct public view is still important in order not to detract from the historic character of the home. Additional regulations for satellite dishes and antennas are contained in Section 6-13 of the Zoning Ordinance

Guidelines for Satellite Dish and Antenna Placement

Encouraged

- Install satellite dishes and antennas on garages or accessory buildings.
- Install satellite dishes no more than 20” in size on the secondary or rear facades of the home.

Discouraged

- Place satellite dishes or antennas on primary facades of the home.
- Install larger freestanding dishes and antennas in the front yard.



Photo D.29 - *Encouraged* satellite dish placement

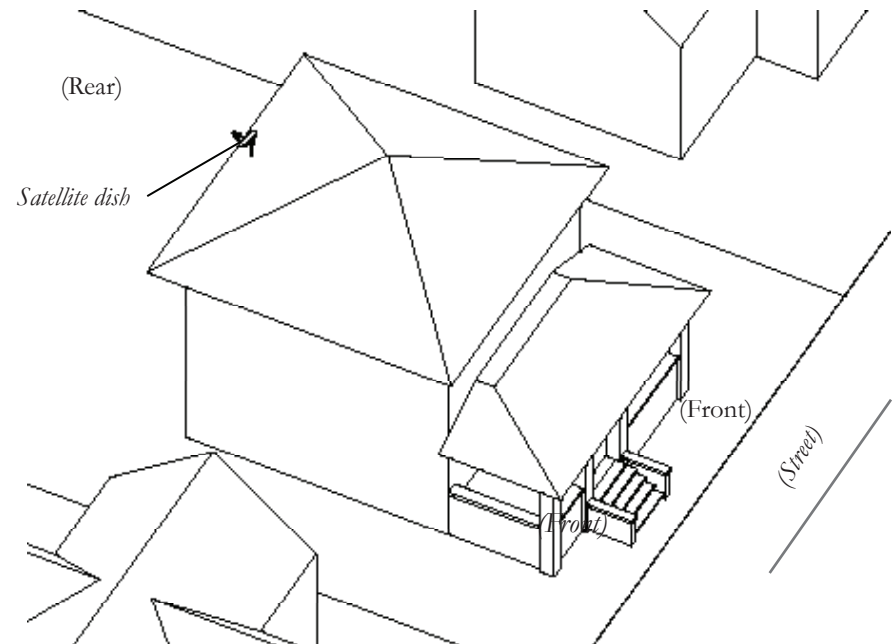


Illustration D.26 - *Encouraged* satellite dish placement



Photo D.30 - Italianate style residence with stoop



Photo D.31 - Queen Anne style residence with wrap-around porch



Photo D.32 - American Foursquare style residence with Colonial Revival columned porch



Photo D.33 - American Foursquare style residence with typical porch



Illustration D.27 - Craftsman open style stoop



Illustration D.28 - Greek Revival style stoop

D.6 PORCHES

While porches may be found on all facades of historic homes in Naperville, front porches play a key role in defining the characteristics of the homes. They provide a formal connection between the house and the street and often contain decorative details. Porches may be constructed of various materials including stone, brick, concrete, metal, and wood. Not all historic homes have original front porches.

D.6.1 PORCH STYLES

Porch styles vary in Naperville depending on the overall style of the home. Almost always, the detailing used in the design of the porch is also found on the home and is meant to complement the overall design.

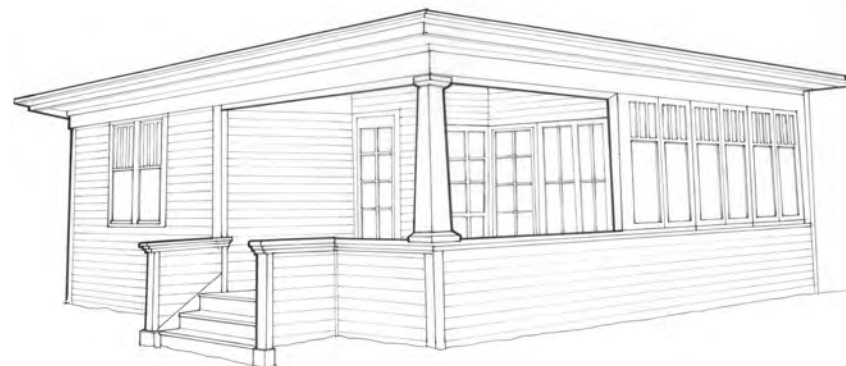


Illustration D.29 - Craftsman enclosed porch example

D.6.2 PORCH COMPONENTS

Typically, a porch consists of the following components: supporting columns, decking, stairs, railing (including hand rails, posts, and balusters), skirting and a roof.

- *Columns* - Historic porch columns in Naperville are often constructed of wood or brick, although there are several examples of precast concrete columns and columns clad with stucco.
- *Railings* - Railings are usually constructed of wood; however, a few examples of cast iron railings do exist in Naperville. They typically consist of handrails, posts and balusters. Some residences do not have railings at all around their porches; instead they have solid porch walls with a cap. These walls are also historic, and are generally the same height as the typical wood railings that enclose the porches. Historic railings are typically 30 inches in height. The 2006 edition of the International Building Code requires porch railings to be taller on decks 30 inches above the ground, which may alter the appearance of historic porches. A solution is to build the porch floor less than 30 inches above ground so that a railing with an appropriate height can be installed.
- *Skirting* - Skirting boards are used to screen open areas in the foundation underneath a porch. They are typically constructed of wood and sometimes repeat the pattern and design of the railings directly above.
- *Roofs* - Porch roofs in the historic areas of Naperville most commonly employ materials and forms similar to the main structure. Porch roof pitch varies based on the style of home.
- *Ceiling and Flooring* - Ceilings and flooring of most porches in Naperville are constructed of wood. Beadboards are typically used on ceilings. They are mostly 1" x 6" wood boards that have routed details to create the look of narrow strips. Flooring is typically constructed of plain 1" x 4" or 1" x 6" tongue and groove wood boards.



Photo D.34 - Porch Components - 5 N. Sleight Street

Illustration D.30 - Porch Column Styles

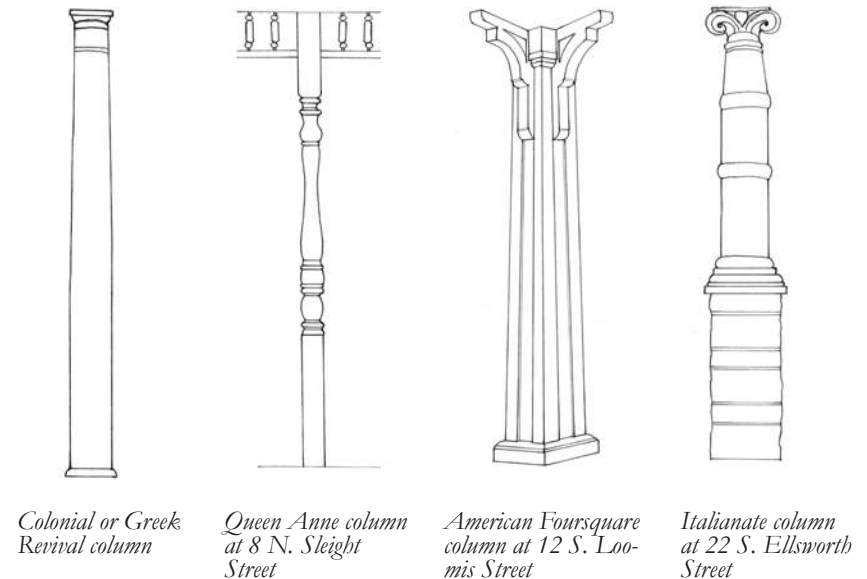


Illustration D.31 - Historic District Skirting Styles

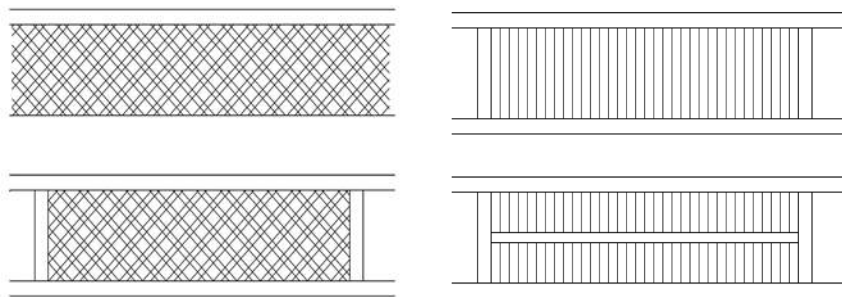
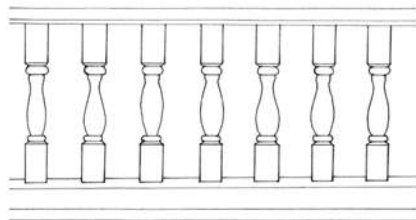
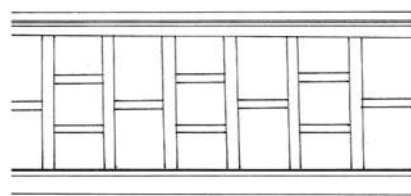


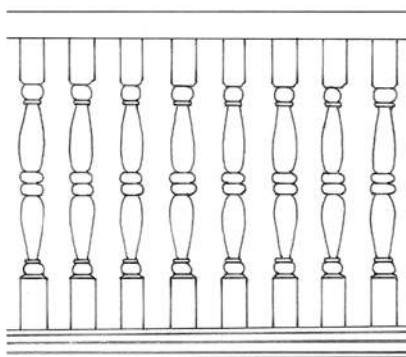
Illustration D.32 - Historic District Railing Styles



Gable "L" Wood railing style at 224 N. Ellsworth Street



Queen Anne Cottage Wood railing style at 22 N. Sleigh



Queen Anne Wood railing style at 130 S. Sleigh Street

- *Staircases and Steps* - As with other elements of a historic porch, staircases and steps are also related to the overall style of the home. Wooden steps are common features on Queen Anne, Stick, American Foursquare, and many of the Vernacular style homes. Masonry steps or cast-in-place concrete are more commonly found on Greek Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman/ Bungalow style homes.

Guidelines for Porch Maintenance, Repair and Replacement

Encouraged

- Maintain and repair all components of an original or historic porch. The porch design, materials and detailing should be preserved.
- If replacement of porch features is required, replace only the deteriorated or damaged components of the porch to closely match the original in scale, dimension, style, design, and material and with the same details if possible. Use of treated lumber is strongly encouraged to increase the durability of the replacement wood.
- If the original porch is missing, construct a new porch based upon photographic or physical evidence. If such evidence does not exist, base the design upon historic porches of similar dwellings from the same time period and architectural style. The style, layout and design of a new porch should always be consistent with the house. Incorporate steps of the same material as the porch floor (e.g., porches with wood floors should also have steps made of wood, not concrete or brick).
- Incorporate wood tongue and groove flooring that runs perpendicular to the façade, if the porch floor is made of wood.
- Fill the open areas in the foundation with decorative wood framed skirting, vertical slats, or lattice skirting panels that are appropriate to the style of the house. Skirting panels should be placed within frames and should not touch the ground or be nailed to the surface of the foundation.