

# Doors

**D1** Historic doors, transoms, hardware and trim elements should be preserved and maintained.

**D2** The size, proportion, detailing and rhythm of original doorway openings should be maintained.

**D3** Repair historic doors and trim as an alternative to replacement. Employ the use of epoxy consolidants to reinforce and rebuild damaged wood, or replace in-kind only the damaged portion.

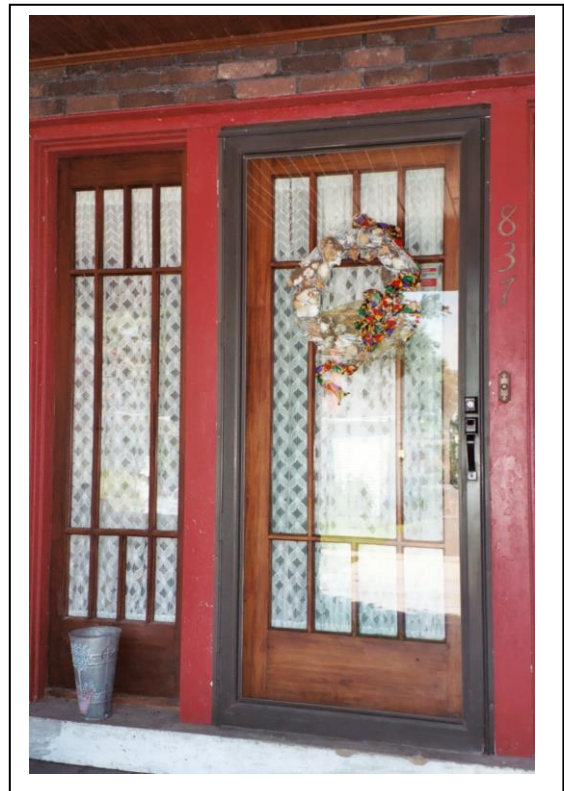
**D4** If a historic door or its trim is deteriorated beyond repair, its replacement should match the original in materials, design, size, texture, configuration and other details.

**D5** The design of replacement doors or trim for missing elements should be based on historical, pictorial or physical evidence rather than conjecture. If no evidence can be found, a new design should be used that is compatible with the age and style of the building.

**D6** The replacement of non-original, non-historic doors with new doors that are compatible with the age and style of the building and fit within the original opening is encouraged.

**D7** Wood doors are encouraged in the districts. Unfinished aluminum or other metal doors can be made more compatible by painting them.

**D8** Avoid using stained or leaded glass for replacement in transoms, sidelights, fanlights or the door, unless documentation indicates that such material was used in the past. If documentation does exist, applicants are encouraged to replicate the design of the original glass.



*This full glass storm door allows a good view of the Craftsman-style door behind it while also increasing energy efficiency.*

**D9** Storm or screen doors should be of a simple design appropriate to the style of the structure. The door should have a narrow frame and a large opening, to allow a good view of the inner door. Storm doors should have a baked or painted finish, rather than a metallic aluminum surface.

**D10** If a historic entrance will no longer be used, avoid removing the door and filling the opening. Instead, leave the door in place and fix it shut. Always make such alteration work as reversible as possible, so that doorways can be used again in the future with minimal work.

**D11** In additions or new construction, differentiate between primary and secondary doors through the detailing of the doors or the entryways.



**D12** Do not use residential-style doors on commercial buildings unless documentation exists that such doors were historically found on the building.

**D13** Do not create new entrances on primary facades of historic buildings. Any new entrances should have proportions and details reflective of the existing historic entries, or if no such original entries remain, new entries should be compatible with the architectural style or period of the building.

**D14** Ornate metal security doors are not appropriate for use in New Albany's historic districts.

**D15** Use a separate door for each bay of a multi-car garage. Paneled or 'carriage-house'-type doors are preferred to standard overhead doors.

**D16** If a doorway must be widened for ADA accessibility, first investigate whether offset hinges that allow the door to open wider in the existing frame would provide sufficient clearance. If the doorway must be widened, the widened opening should be trimmed to match the original. If an original door is also being replaced as part of the project, the new door should match the design of the original as closely as possible, and the original door should be retained and stored on site.

*The fanlight and sidelights on this East Main Street home's entry are important elements of its Federal style architectural design.*