

**Town
of
Sanbornton
New Hampshire**

**HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES**

As approved by the Historic District Commission on August 12, 2014

Article I. PREAMBLE

Pursuant to RS 673:4, and for the purpose of the preservation of structures and places of historic and architectural value, the preservation of the cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history of the district, the conservation of property values in the district, fostering of civic beauty, strengthening of the local economy, and prompting the use of the historic district for the education and welfare of the citizens of the Town, the following guidelines are adopted by the Sanbornton Historic District Commission.

The Sanbornton Historic District is an area surrounding Sanbornton Square, bounded on the east by Parsonage Brook, on the north by the southern boundary line of the Forest Conservation Zoning District and the General Agricultural Zoning District, on the west by Interstate 93, and on the south by the town line of Tilton.

Article II. DESCRIPTION OF SANBORNTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Sanbornton Historic District is located at Sanbornton Square, near the geographical center of the original land area of the township of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. The boundaries of the Sanbornton Historic District coincide with those as designated on the National Register of Historic Places as established in 1972. The Historic District extends north and south along the central range road of the town, and also includes buildings and sites on a number of east-west roads that converge in this part of town. The terrain within the Historic District is gently rolling with good agricultural soils that formerly provided extensive pasturage and tillage and made Sanbornton one of the most productive farming towns in New Hampshire during the early nineteenth century. Some of the land near the Square remains unforested and under cultivation. In 1869, 10,000 acres was separated off from Sanbornton to create the Town of Tilton. This division left the remaining portion of Sanbornton, in which the Historic District lies, relatively undisturbed in its rural economy.

The architecture of the Sanbornton Historic District is predominantly early nineteenth century in date and Federal in style. Most of the buildings in the district are of wood-frame construction, and most of the dwellings are covered with clapboards. The scale of all structures is small; the largest historical public buildings include: the Lane Tavern (c. 1810); the Woodman-Sanborn Academy (c. 1825); the Congregational Church (c. 1834); and the Town Hall (c. 1834). In addition to the houses and public structures in the Historic District that date before the Civil War, there are several new dwellings of a more recent date; most of which are compatible in style and materials with the clapboarded wood-frame dwellings of an earlier era.

The buildings in the Sanbornton Historic District are clustered in and near Sanbornton Square. Some extend along the original north-south central range road of the township,

while others are spaced along crossroads that converge at Sanbornton Square. The combination of small structures, few fences/stone walls, adjoining fields, and a generally unforested terrain creates an open and agrarian feeling throughout the Historic District. Sanbornton Square has only a small public area in front of the academy, Congregational Church, and Town Hall. Despite its name, the Square never possessed a large town green or common.

Most of the structures in the Sanbornton Historic District are now residential and several are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (aka National Register). Apart from houses, the district contains one former academy building (now the town library), one church, one town hall, a former tavern, two former stores, one bandstand, one town pound, one former blacksmith shop, plus newer structures including: one life safety building (Police and Fire Departments), one town office, one post office and one school.

The Sanbornton Historic District is distinctive from its surroundings in that it is the only village of substantial size within a township that is otherwise characterized by separate farms or very small hamlets. It was originally the center of the township and for over 200 years has been the seat of the government and, to a considerable extent, the focus of activity.

Because the Sanbornton Historic District has been the focus of community since the late eighteenth century, and because a number of structures that once stood in the area have since disappeared, the archaeological potential of the area is high. Among other sites, the Historic District includes the location of the original 1770 meetinghouse (removed c. 1834) and the original burying ground. The Rev. M. T. Runnels in his history of Sanbornton (1882) lists many former activities in Sanbornton Square which would have left archaeological remains; including several stores, potash manufactories, blacksmith and tinsmith shops, cooper and joiner shops, distilleries, printing and bookbinding office, harness and saddler shops, and a slaughter house. Much of the Sanbornton Historic District is rural in character and, therefore, exhibits a greater harmony between building groupings (ie. sheds, barns and outbuildings) and the surrounding land than exists in more densely settled areas. Similarly, a greater diversity of building groupings results from the rural character, and it is important that new construction be appropriate to its immediate surroundings as well as to the Historic District generally.

Article III. PRESERVATION OF THE OVERALL DISTRICT SETTING

Sanbornton's identity as a historic, rural village center, depends in large part upon its roadside trees, stonewalls, open space, vistas, road width, low lighting and the relationships of buildings to adjacent landscapes. Preserving these features is critical to

maintaining the Sanbornton Historic District's distinctive character. It is expected that each property owner will preserve and improve the aesthetic qualities of his/her property whether undeveloped, residential, or non-residential. All uses and properties within the Sanbornton Historic District must harmoniously coexist with each other and should all contribute to the feel of a rural village.

As a principle, the Sanbornton Historic District encourages sound environmental stewardship when building or modifying properties within the District.

A. Open Space and Vistas - Sanbornton is fortunate to have a number of open areas, all of which add greatly to the character of the Historic District. Fields and scenic vistas or even glimpses from one road to another in the Sanbornton Historic District remind us of our heritage. These spaces should be maintained as is, whenever possible, with grass, scattered trees, shrubs, or agricultural fields. Property owners should site new buildings or additions so that existing vistas are maintained whenever possible. Scenic Roads should be preserved whenever possible and others might be formally added to the list if approved at Town Meeting.

B. Streetscape - The Sanbornton Historic District is a mixture of varied spacing between buildings, of lots with fences and lots without, of fields and forests, of small and large setbacks, of residential and non-residential uses, of larger and small homes, and of newer and older homes. Some similarities exist among groups of buildings, but significant differences also exist. Despite these differences within the Sanbornton Historic District, there is a common feel throughout. The older homes of the community have, for the main part, influenced the development that has come later. The views through yards to other properties reveal the commonalities that these lots share. These features create a rhythm, flow, and balance among the properties within the Historic District. This rhythm, flow and balance of mass with open space should be preserved and not interrupted with unusual amounts of blacktop, gaps or deep setbacks without a flow of fencing, shrubs or trees to carry the eye to the next building, or interrupted or blocked by disproportionately large or tall objects or structures.

C. Interruption to Streetscape by Man-made Objects - It is important that items such as above-ground swimming pools, tennis courts, riding rings, antennae, satellite dishes, solar panels, cell towers, windmills, temporary structures, and trash receptacles be sited to minimize their visual affect and should be screened or concealed from view as much as possible. Any objects that are not in character with the Historic District and which are publicly visible may be required to be sited elsewhere, minimized, or concealed. Mailboxes should be properly mounted on simple wood, granite, or black metal posts.

D. Roads - The Sanbornton Historic District Commission shall review any town road changes proposed within the District. The impact of large areas of asphalt or cement is not in keeping with Sanbornton's rural character. Where asphalt is necessary on driveways, softening the effect is recommended with stone dust or chip seal. The use of

planters and vegetation, cobbles, brick, or grass strips to define areas and break up large expanses of paving is to be encouraged.

E. Off-Street Parking - All non-residential off-street parking should, if paved, be visually softened and large areas broken aesthetically by planters, grass, brick or cobble areas. Driveways and parking areas should be at the side of the residential properties and only in front of public buildings if other options do not exist. Refer also to Landscaping (Article IV, Section M).

F. Lighting - All fixtures should be positioned pointing down and/or installed to prevent unwanted incidental illumination of abutting properties, streets and nighttime sky. Glare, direction, and light levels should be reviewed. Lighting and fixtures should be compatible with the scale, style, low illumination, and rural village character of the Sanbornton Historic District.

G. Garage Structures - These structures should be at the side or rear of the building which is in keeping with tradition. Please refer to New Additions to Existing Buildings (Article IV, Section I.) or New Construction (Article V.) regarding size and appearance.

H. Change in Use - Where zoning regulations permit a change in use, the Sanbornton Historic District Commission is responsible for the external aesthetics connected with this change in use. Any changes to the exterior of the property or the parcel of land should be presented to Sanbornton Historic District Commission for approval.

I. Relocation - Buildings should be retained on their present sites whenever possible. Relocation should be considered only as an alternative to demolition.

J. Demolition - Demolition of any building or any part of a building should be avoided and all historically significant structures should be carefully evaluated for alternative solutions. If no alternative to demolition is found, then Sanbornton Historic District Commission shall authorize the issuance of a demolition permit if the following requirements are met:

1. Structural instability or deterioration is documented in a technical report by a Professional Engineer licensed by the State of New Hampshire;
2. EPA environmental standards are met;
3. The structure's elevations and architectural features are documented in measured drawings and photographs; and
4. Recommendations are obtained from the Planning Board, Fire Chief, , Zoning Enforcement Officer, and other administrative officials of the Town of Sanbornton as deemed necessary.

K. Temporary Buildings and Structures -

- 1. Definition:** Temporary buildings and structures include any buildings or structures not permanently attached to the ground. Some examples include, but are not limited to: Dog houses, wood storage units and coverings, garage car ports, etc. Structures that are erected or placed for not more than sixty (60) days, such as tents, portable bandstands, bleachers, mobile home building used in conjunction with construction activity, tractor trailers and other similar structures, shall comply with all building code and fire code requirements as well as any other regulations.
- 2. Location on lot:** Temporary buildings and structures should be located behind the building, if possible, otherwise at its side.
- 3. Units with flexible coverings:** The height of temporary buildings and structures should be not more than 10 feet. The color of flexible coverings for temporary buildings and structures should be neutral, brown, grey or dark green that blends into the landscape. No blue tarps should be used.
- 4. Units with rigid walls and roofs:** Units with rigid frames, walls and roofs should adhere to the standards and guidelines relating to other permanent structures in the Historic District.
- 5. Completion:** Any temporary building or structure should be completed within 6 months of approval. A completed structure shall have an exterior finished with siding (non vinyl), trim, paint (or stain) and finished roof. Plywood exteriors and/or tarpaper or building wrap is not acceptable nor is ice and water shielding as a finished exterior material.
- 6. Mobile units:** (including but not limited to campers/trailers, motor homes and RVs) Must be in compliance with applicable provisions of the Sanbornton Zoning Ordinance.

L. Building Change Impacts - The impact that the applicant's proposal will have on the Historic District and the extent to which it will preserve and enhance the historical, architectural, and cultural qualities of the Historic District and the community, shall be considered a vital part of the application.

Article IV. STANDARDS FOR BUILDING MODIFICATIONS

The Sanbornton Historic District is comprised of buildings that span the time from 1770 to the present day. Each building is distinctly different and conveys both its own history and a piece of the story of Sanbornton. Similarly, alterations to a single building may impact not only the architectural character of that structure but also the overall character and integrity of the entire Historic District.

A. Walls and Trim - The buildings in the Sanbornton Historic District are defined by the prevalence of wood used for clapboards, shingles, and trim. To retain this character, it is important that painted wooden clapboards which match those existing continue to be the material used, whenever possible, when replacing deteriorated clapboard siding. It is preferred that these details are consistent with the architectural style of the building. Exterior trim such as corner boards, door and window casings, cornices, etc. play an important role in the appearance and proportions of a building. All trim that contributes to the historic character of a building should be retained and preserved whenever possible.

If it is necessary to replace all or portions of such features, replacements should match that which has been removed in terms of material, design, proportion, and placement. As much of the original feature as possible should be repaired rather than replaced. If using the same kind of material is not feasible, a compatible material may be considered. It is not appropriate to install trim that relates to another period or different building style.

B. Siding and Trim - The predominant siding in the Historic District is wood, and wood is therefore the preferred siding material. Vinyl siding is not acceptable. The use of alternatives that are available on the market, which look similar to wood, may offer an alternative option.

Close attention should be given to the trim details around windows and doors and at building corners, fascia and eaves. These details should be consistent with other buildings in the Sanbornton Historic District.

C. Painting, Staining, and Color - When removing old paint from a historic building, it is usually necessary to remove only the damaged or deteriorated paint to the next layer. Hand scraping or hand sanding are the preferred methods to avoid damaging the woodwork. Heat guns, hot-air guns, or chemical strippers can be used to remove paint when entire layers are so deteriorated that total removal is necessary. Sandblasting, water blasting, or the use of torches is not recommended as they can cause irreversible damage. Paint and stain colors should be appropriate for the building's style, taking into account any prior modifications that are an integral part of the building's history. Colors should be chosen using the color guide and palettes referenced below.

D. Color Guide and Color Palettes - Property owners should register their color choices when they submit applications for approval. The Sanbornton Historic District Commission has adopted The Old-House Journal Guide to Restoration as a color guide for historical buildings. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has developed a paint color palette featuring over 250 historic colors. Please see: www.preservationnation.org/about-us/partners/corporate-partners/valspar/paint.html. Further historical color palettes are available from most of the major paint manufacturers. Paint and stain colors should be chosen from historical color palettes. Other colors may be approved by the Historic District Commission upon request and will be approved if the Commission finds that the colors are historically accurate and appropriate for the building's age and style. (e.g. White with forest green trim on public buildings). Paint sheen should be a low-luster, eggshell, or low-gloss satin finish.

E. Roofs, Chimneys, and Fixtures - Roofs are an important design element of historic buildings and the shape of an existing, historic roof should not be altered. Approval should be received from the Historic District Commission regarding color, type, and size of any new roofing material. Wooden shingles are the most historically appropriate for rural 18th and 19th century buildings. Natural materials are preferred, but if asphalt shingles are selected, architectural shingles that imitate wood and slate in a dark color are preferable. Snow belts (metal roofing along eaves) are allowable, but should be copper (preferred) or a dark, anodized aluminum for minimal impact.

Skylights that are visible from the public right-of-way are not desirable. Low profile skylights may be approved if they do not interrupt a significant roofline. In lieu of skylights, small gabled or shed-roof dormers are more appropriate.

Chimneys are also an important feature of historic buildings and should be retained. Chimneys in poor condition should be rebuilt, rather than removed. Any new or reconstructed chimneys should be appropriately sized, positioned and constructed to appear historically functional.

F. Miscellaneous Fixtures - Television antennae, satellite dishes, solar collectors and other objects affixed to the roof should be installed on the rear of the building, or a minimally visible slope of a roof and be of the smallest size practical. The visual impact of electrical wires and meters should be minimized (i.e., placed at side or rear of building where possible). As well, if possible, wire should be buried and meters should not be placed on the primary façade of a building, but rather located so as not to limit access by public service personnel. Generators, air conditioners and other external units should be placed on the rear or sides of the buildings.

G. Windows and Doors - Windows are an essential part of the design of any building. Replacement windows should follow the building's historic fenestration pattern, including opening, size, placement, and type of sash, mullions and muntins. Replacement lights should not be smaller, of another period, or inappropriate for the building. Historic photographs may be available at the Sanbornton Town Library to help

in determining the appearance of historic window sash and the date the sashes were installed; small-paned windows were often replaced in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with 2-over-2 or 2-over-1 sash. In such cases, reverting to a smaller paned sash is neither necessary nor always recommended. True divided-pane windows are preferred.

The size, shape, and frequency of doors and windows should be consistent with other buildings in the area. The predominant window in the Sanbornton Historic District is a double hung window with true divided lights. These windows are available from many manufacturers with the most efficient energy specifications. Roof windows (skylights) or casement windows are usually not appropriate for the Sanbornton Historic District. Wood framing is preferred and vinyl is discouraged. Storm windows are appropriate for historic buildings, but their meeting rails should line up with the primary sash and the tops should match the shape of primary sash. Storm windows should be painted the color of the primary sash. If a factory finish is used, its color should approximate the color of the primary sash.

If authentic exterior wood blinds (shutters) have remained with the building, they should be maintained. Exterior blinds of metal or synthetic materials are not recommended as substitutes since they are often not sized properly and their appearance is not authentic.

H. Entrances and Porches - Entrances are usually the focal point of the buildings in the Sanbornton Historic District and an integral component of design. Features such as fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, entablatures, and granite steps should be retained. If replacement due to deterioration is necessary, the features should be faithfully replicated. If the entrance to a barn is modified, the size and location of the historic opening should remain clearly apparent. One preference is to leave the door where it is and make the entrance elsewhere, another to keep the proportions of the original door or to insert a false door. Storms and screens should be painted to match doors and compliment the primary door in design. Painting of the fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, etc. should keep to the original color scheme as much as possible.

Any porches considered an integral parts of the building's history should be maintained and preserved if possible. Missing features such as balusters, posts or balustrades should be carefully replicated when replacement is necessary. When an open porch is to be screened, the screens and frames should be installed behind the posts and railing so that the historic details remain fully visible to the public eye.

I. New Additions to Existing Buildings - In the design of an addition to a historic building, the scale, size, and materials of the addition should neither overwhelm nor obscure the significant historic materials and features of the historic building. Additions should be placed onto secondary elevations. The preferred choice is usually on the rear or an inconspicuous side. If the buildings consist of a main house, ell, and attached barn, the proportional relationship should not be lost in the course of building an

addition. Generally the addition should not try to mimic the historic building, but should reflect it in terms of scale, massing and overall proportions. A traditional design and traditional materials will usually be most suitable within the Sanborn Historic District. Roof shapes, building height, materials, fenestration and doors are key design elements. They should be compatible with the historic building and any previous addition. Moldings and other details might be simplified in the addition, both to make a clear distinction between the old and new and to keep the addition secondary to the historic building. Professional design services are highly recommended for a major addition and old photographs should be used to maintain the integrity of the original structure as much as possible.

J. New Porches and Decks - Designs for new porches should follow either a historic porch that has since been removed or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building. Porches were often appended to earlier buildings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Closely spaced lattice is an appropriate screening method for the structure. Though pressure-treated lumber is recommended, all exposed sections should be painted to match the trim or color of the building. New decks should be located off secondary elevations and painted to match porch deck and building trim.

K. Ramps - Modifications to historic buildings for barrier-free access should accommodate both the needs of disabled people and the historic characteristics of the building. Whenever possible, ramps should be located so as not to obscure or cause the removal of historic features and placed where possible at side or rear entrances if this meets building codes. Simple wooden or iron pipe railings are usually appropriate. Exposed wooden elements should be considered trim and therefore should be painted to match the trim color of the building. Removal of ramps is encouraged when they are no longer needed.

L. Fences - Fencing and stone walls should be in keeping with the period of the building and should consider the fencing of the neighboring properties. The purpose of fencing must be clearly defined when applying for approval. Acceptable reasons include aesthetic, protection, and privacy. Acceptable styles should be compatible with the period of the building. A variety of incompatible connecting fences is discouraged. Chain link and woven wood fencing are considered inappropriate. Fences should be no more than 4 feet in height and should not obstruct road or pedestrian traffic. See photographs in the Public Library for what are considered historic fencing styles and materials. Hedges are appropriate if a barrier exceeding 4 feet is required.

M. Landscaping - The intent is to preserve and enhance the aesthetic qualities of the Sanbornton Historic District by establishing landscape design guidelines and options which work in relation to the intensity of the proposed land use with the following objectives:

1. Diminish potentially adverse impacts of structures, lighting, glare, noise, wind and odors;
2. Ensure adequate buffers between neighboring parcels of land to protect property values;
3. Promote an aesthetically pleasing relationship between scale of buildings and surroundings; and
4. Reinforce the visual image of the Historic District.

N. Stone Walls and Boundaries - Historical and traditional markings for property boundaries and grounds such as walls and tree borders should be preserved. Stonewalls should be retained in place and maintained. They should not be moved or removed except for good cause shown. Replications or extensions of stone walls may be made if deemed appropriate.

Article V. STANDARDS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION

A. General - The Sanbornton Historic District is a designated area unique because of its significance and place in American history and new building designs are expected to be consistent with existing structures. Please refer to Article III for additional guidance.

New buildings in the Sanbornton Historic District should be held to the same standards as changes to existing buildings, meaning construction that will preserve and safeguard the scale, design, aesthetic, cultural, and historic features of the Sanbornton Historic District. New buildings face the additional challenge of having to minimize the impact they will make by reducing portions of open space, which is a valued asset of the community. It is expected that new buildings in the Sanbornton Historic District will respect the fact that Sanbornton is a rural community whose architecture consists primarily of traditional shapes and that the new structure will fit comfortably with the existing structures. Stylistic elements on new construction which do not relate to existing elements on historic buildings in the Sanbornton Historic District should generally be disallowed.

All new construction within the Sanbornton Historic District should be designed with the goals of enhancing the appearance of existing buildings by being compatible with those buildings in terms of rhythm, siting, scale, architectural features and materials.

B. Siting - New Structures should be located so as to be consistent with the setback of the buildings nearest to them, thereby preserving views up and down the street with a consistent façade of building fronts. In order to accomplish this, the Historic District Commission may recommend that the Sanbornton Zoning Board of Adjustment allow variances from the Sanbornton Zoning Ordinance's front setback requirements.

C. Scale - New structures should be in harmony with the mass, scale, and proportion of adjacent buildings.

D. Architectural Features - New structures should not introduce architectural features that are inconsistent with other buildings in the area that are of 18th/19th century Federal architectural style. The shape of the building, pitch of the roof, size of dormers, presentation of gables to or away from the street, should be appropriate to the predominant architectural style of the Historic District.

E. Windows and Doors - See Article IV, Section G.

F. Siding and Trim - See Article IV, Section B.

G. Color - See Article IV, Sections C and D.

Article VI. NON-RESIDENTIAL USES

Businesses and other non-residential uses within the Sanbornton Historic District are subject to the same conditions and regulations as other uses within the Sanbornton Historic District, as well as the pertinent zoning regulations set forth in the Sanbornton Zoning Ordinance.

Article VII: SIGNAGE

- A. General Provisions:*** All new signs, including those on public buildings, and all changes in the appearance of existing signs require approval from the Sanbornton Historic District Commission. All such signs shall also meet the requirements of the Sanbornton Zoning Ordinance. Signs should be designed and maintained in a manner consistent with the character of the Sanbornton Historic District and in compliance with the following standards: subordinate to buildings, and constructed of wood (or of material looking like wood) painted or stained with no more than two (2) non-reflecting colors. If lit, all wires should be buried in conduit when possible.

Signs to indicate the age or the name of the building on residential or historic buildings should be mounted no higher than the top of the first floor with no exterior lighting specifically for lighting such signs. The maximum size of signs should be 21 inches high and 28 inches wide.

B. Commercial Sign Guidelines:

1. Sign color may be white, natural wood or historical color palette and complimentary to the building;
2. Signs may be one or two sided;
3. Sign posts may be 4"x4" in cross-section dimension and constructed of wood or other traditional-looking materials and shall be painted. Granite sign posts are an acceptable option;
4. Sign size may be 18 x 12 inches;
5. Lettering font should be either traditional or historical lettering style;
6. In some cases, a commercial venture may wish to submit an application for a sign which includes a logo of the business. Such signs will be reviewed on a case by case basis by the Historic District Commission.

C. Directional Sign Guidelines:

The Sanbornton Historic District Commission encourages multiple entities (meaning organizations and/or businesses) to share a single sign structure for directional signage. The bottom sign on the structure should be at least 4 feet above ground and the height of the top of the sign structure should be no more than 7 feet above ground. Prior to submitting an application, the Applicant shall have the plan for signage reviewed by the Town of Sanbornton Director of Public Works to assure the location does not interfere with town snow plowing and/or road maintenance work.

Directional signs should comply with the following guidelines:

1. White background with black lettering;
2. Directional arrows in black;
3. Border (if desired) in black;
4. Dimensions of directional signs should be no more than 21 by 28 inches, unless on a multiple-entity directional sign structure, in which case the individual directional signs should be 12 inches high by 36 inches wide;
5. Sign post specifications as provided in Section B.3. above;

6. Lettering font should be either traditional or historical lettering style;
7. Name, directional arrow and distance are the only items to be on a directional sign;
8. All signs must be in compliance with the Sanbornton Zoning Ordinance;
9. If the directional sign is to be located on public property, the Applicant must obtain approval from the public property owner; if it is to be located on private property, the Applicant must obtain approval from the private landowner. In both cases, the Applicant must obtain approval for the proposed sign location from the property owner before seeking approval from the Historic District Commission.

D. Temporary/Event Sign Guidelines:

1. Temporary signs for farmers' markets, public events and activities may be placed in front of the location in a visible spot and should not be placed more than two weeks prior to the event and should be removed within three days after the event.
2. Banners and other large advertising items should be removed within three days after the event.
3. Sandwich boards with plastic letters are discouraged.

E. Seasonal Sign Guidelines: Commercial signs advertising events or businesses should be removed at the end of the relevant season and put up again just prior to the next seasonal activity.

Article VIII. APPLICABILITY TO PUBLICALLY OWNED AND PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTIES

These guidelines apply equally to all properties located within the Sanbornton Historic District whether such properties are publicly owned or privately owned.