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**TOWN OF ACTON
HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION
472 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720**

Re: Application 2516

Pursuant to Chapter 40C of the General Laws of Massachusetts and the Historic Districts Bylaw of the Town of Acton, the Acton Historic District Commission hereby issues a

**DISAPPROVAL OF CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS, and
APPROVAL OF CERTIFICATE OF HARSHIP**

For the work described in the Application of the same number.

Applicant: Eugenio Fernandez Ventosa / Meredith Stanizzi Telephone: 617.650.0411

Address: 450 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720 Email: eugenio.fv@studio-umbra.com

Property Owner: Same Owner Contact Info: Same

Location of Work: Same District: Center West South

Description of Proposed work: Installation of a roof-mounted solar array.

Pertinent Provisions governing Approval of the Application

HDC Rules and Regulations, Sec. 3.2.15 Conditions applicable to Solar Energy Systems. The Commission has determined that Solar Energy Systems, including but not limited to solar panels, are generally incompatible with the historic appearance of an Historic District if visible from the governing public way. However, mindful of its responsibility to "give substantial weight to the threat posed by climate change and to the Commonwealth's obligation to meet statewide greenhouse emission limits and sublimits established under MGL, Ch. 21N when ruling on applications for certificates of appropriateness for Solar Energy Systems," see MGL Ch. 40C, sec. 7, the Commission shall approve the installation within Historic Districts of Solar Energy Systems which the Commission finds are appropriate for the particular building and site in question. Because the policy is to encourage the use of Solar Energy Systems, a finding that the installation of solar equipment is appropriate in an Historic District is valid only for so long as the equipment is in use, and any Certificate of Appropriateness for the installation of solar equipment shall be conditioned upon its removal once the system is no longer operable or in use. Any failure to meet that condition shall constitute a violation of Acton Bylaw P subject to the enforcement and penalties there provided. Once approved, solar equipment may be replaced only with equipment of like kind. Replacement equipment that is not of like kind will constitute a change in design requiring a new application for a Certificate of Appropriateness.

GUIDELINES for SOLAR INSTALLATIONS in HISTORIC DISTRICTS

1. Primary factors that the HDC shall consider in determining whether to permit the installation of a solar panel or panels on a building are the building's age, historic significance and/or unique architectural character. The older, more historically significant and/or architecturally unique that a building is, the less willing the HDC should be to permit any solar panels visible from the governing street on which the building is located.
2. Solar panels shall not be permitted on any building's roof surfaces that front on (that is, face) the governing street on which the building is located.

Findings:

1. Two of the five members of the Historic District Commission, David Shoemaker and Zachary Taillefer, are owners of property within 300 feet of the property at 450 Main Street. As such, both are ineligible to participate in the deliberations on this matter. See HDC Rules and Regulations, Sec. 3.2.5. Because the Commission has only five members, their ineligibility would deprive the HDC of a quorum to review this application. Therefore, Vice Chair Anita Rogers (presiding at the Meeting) — acting on the advice of Town Counsel — invoked the Rule of Necessity' to make both eligible to participate. Because he is a direct abutter, owning property adjacent to 450 Main Street, David Shoemaker chose nevertheless to recuse himself in this matter and did not participate in the proceedings. This recusal left the Commission with four voting members, a quorum to consider this matter. See Bylaw P. Sec. 7.7.
2. The building at 450 Main Street is a stone barn built circa 1907 and subsequently converted to a residence. The converted barn is a large, gable-end building with two shingled roof surfaces. one of which faces in a southerly direction. The roof shingles are architectural asphalt shingles, appropriate for historic buildings in a Local Historic District. See Acton HDC Design Guidelines. Roofs, p. 1(1 ("While most roofs were originally constructed of wood shingles or slate the vast majority have since been replaced with asphalt shingles."); See also HDC Rules and Regulations, Sec. 3.2.3.
3. This "unusual stone barn" is one of the only examples of a stone barn in Acton. MACRIS ACT.106, Form B-106 ("Form B-106"). The barn was built for apple storage by Luke Harry Tuttle, a descendant of Horace Tuttle, who was the original owner of the house located at 446 Main Street, the house behind which this building sits. Form B-106. "The converted barn ... has fieldstone walls and shingled gable peaks. Windows with 2/2 sash have nice large stone lintels. In the wide shingle gable end there are two second-story 2/2 windows and one in the gable peak. There is also a hay door at the second story level and the large altered multi-light center door has a long transom over it. In its conversion to a residence, only minor changes were made to the exterior of the building." Form B-106.
4. The property on which this building is located fronts exclusively on Main Street, and Main Street is therefore the governing way in this matter. See Town Bylaw P. Sec. 6.1.

5. The Application, filed on May 19, 2025, seeks a Certificate of Appropriateness to install a solar array consisting of 39 black photovoltaic panels on the south roof. This roof surface fronts on, that is, faces, Main Street.
6. Although the building is located approximately 168 feet from Main Street, the south roof surface in question is plainly visible with the unaided eye from Main Street at a height of five feet from the surface of Main Street (hereinafter referred to as 'visible from Main Street').
7. From each of the two principal viewpoints on Main Street there is vegetation, including a tree, between the building and Main Street. During the months in which the vegetation is in full bloom, from both viewpoints the roof surface facing Main Street is partially obscured by that vegetation. However, even in that circumstance, the roof surface in question is visible from Main Street.

Conclusions:

1. The roof surface of the converted barn at 450 Main Street on which the proposed 39 solar panels would be installed fronts on, and is visible from, Main Street, the governing way in this matter. The HDC thus has jurisdiction concerning the proposed installation of those solar panels on that roof. Town Bylaw P. Sec. 6.1.
2. The fact that during some months of the year vegetation partially obscures the view of the roof surface from Main Street does not deprive the HDC of jurisdiction. First, the HDC does not consider such vegetation in determining its jurisdiction. See HDC Rules & Regulations, Sec. 3.2.9, Review Criteria. Second, even when the vegetation is in full bloom, the roof surface in question — although partially obscured — is still visible from Main Street.
3. The proposed installation of solar panels on the building's roof surface that fronts on, that is faces, Main Street, the governing way in this matter, would violate Solar Guideline Two, which provides:

"Solar panels shall not be permitted on any building's roof surfaces that front on (that is, face) the governing street on which the building is located."
4. Solar Guideline Two's prohibition is categorical. None of the solar panel installations approved by the HDC include panels on a roof surface that fronts on, that is, faces, the governing way on which the building is located. To approve the proposed solar installation in this case could not be justified in the face of the plain language of Solar Guideline Two or the HDC precedents applying that Guideline.
5. Quite apart from Guideline Two's categorical mandate, Solar Guideline One independently supports disapproval of the proposed installation. The converted barn is over 100 years old. It is one of the few remaining stone barns left in Acton. and — as described in Finding 3 — it exhibits unusual, if not unique, architecture. Built by a descendant of Horace Tuttle, the original owner and inhabitant of the historic home at 446 Main Street and sitting on the original grounds of that home right off the Town's green, the building has substantial historic significance.

Disapproval of Application for Certificate of Appropriateness:

For the reasons set forth above, by a vote of four to zero at its meeting on July 8, 2025, the Commission DISAPPROVES the Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness for the installation of 39 solar panels on the roof surface of the building at 450 Main Street, which roof surface fronts on, that is, faces, Main Street in the Center Historic District of Acton, MA.

Eligibility for Certificate of Hardship:

Pertinent Provisions governing Consideration of Hardship for the Application:

Local Historic District Bylaw, Ch. P, Sec. P7. Procedures for Review of Applications:

Sec. 7.6.I: If the CONSTRUCTION or ALTERATION for which an application for a CERTIFICATE of Appropriateness has been filed shall be determined to be inappropriate and therefore disapproved ... the COMMISSION shall determine whether, owing to conditions especially affecting the BUILDING or STRUCTURE involved, but not affecting the DISTRICT generally, failure to approve an application will involve a substantial hardship, financial or otherwise, to the applicant and whether such application may be approved without substantial detriment to the public welfare and without substantial derogation from the intent and purposes of this Bylaw. If the Commission determines that owing to such conditions failure to approve an application will involve substantial hardship to the applicant and approval thereof may be made without such substantial detriment or derogation, the COMMISSION shall issue a CERTIFICATE of Hardship.

Chapter 239 of the Acts of 2024, Section 39 (signed into law by Gov. Healy on November 21, 2024), Sec. 39: The first paragraph of Section 7 of chapter 40C [Historic Districts: Factors to be considered by commissions] ... is hereby amended by striking out the third sentence and inserting in place thereof the following sentence: Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, the commission shall give substantial weight to the threat posed by climate change and to the Commonwealth's obligation to meet statewide greenhouse emission limits and sublimits established under MGL, Ch. 21N when ruling on applications for certificates of appropriateness for Solar Energy Systems.

Local Historic District Bylaw, Ch. P, Sec. P1. Purpose: The purpose of this bylaw is to aid in the preservation and protection of the distinctive characteristics and architecture of buildings and places significant in the history of the Town of Acton, the maintenance and improvement of their settings and the encouragement of new building designs compatible with the historically significant architecture existing in the Local historic District(s) when this Bylaw was first adopted in 1990. This Bylaw does not seek to establish an architectural museum, but instead to inform concerning the historical process of architectural growth and adaptation to heighten a sense of educated pride in our heritage.

Findings:

1. The Commission adopts the Findings set forth above in its Disapproval of the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness.
2. The building in question is located about 168 feet from Main Street, sitting directly behind the house, located at 446 Main Street, for which it served for many years as an apple barn, an accessory building during that time.
3. In addition to the house at 446 Main Street, there are two other houses, located respectively at 438 Main Street and 452 Main Street, which – together with the house at 446 Main Street – significantly obscure the building's visibility from Main Street, the governing way.
4. The house at 446 Main Street behind which the building is located, along with those at 438 and 452 Main Street, are part of a line of historic homes that front Main Street, each sited within a few feet of and directly facing the street.
5. The building in question, which at some point was converted to a residence, is constructed of 20" thick stone walls that are uninsulated, resulting in yearly heating expenses substantially greater than would be the case if the building were insulated. While it is possible to construct interior, insulated walls in the building, leaving air space between the insulated wall and the stone wall behind it, this assembly would very likely trap moisture within the 20" walls, causing their deterioration. Normally, exterior masonry walls of a house are constructed with weep holes to relieve the moisture and pressure that it causes, but because this building was constructed as a barn over 100 years ago, there are no weep holes in its stone walls. The remedy for this problem would be to reconstruct the existing stone walls with stone walls that have weep holes, as a practical matter a financial impossibility.
6. As noted, the building is a large, gable-end building with two shingled roof surfaces. It has no rear ells, subordinate wings, secondary massings, or accessory outbuildings on which solar panels could be installed. The only two possibilities for a roof-mounted solar installation are the building's south roof, where the proposed solar panels would be installed, and its north roof, which due to the direction it faces is not suited for a solar installation.
7. In the three Local Historic Districts in Acton, there are several buildings with roof surfaces apparently suitable for solar installation that front (that is, face) the governing way for that building and are thus subject to Solar Guideline Two. Almost all of these buildings are houses that sit within a few feet of, and directly face, the governing way on which they are located. Few, if any, such buildings:
 - a. Are located well over 160 feet from the governing way;
 - b. Were built as an accessory building behind a house that significantly obscures the view of the building from the governing way;
 - c. Are without rear ells, subordinate wings, secondary massings, and accessory outbuildings on which solar panels could be located; or
 - d. Are built of uninsulated masonry walls that as a practical matter are unsuited for the installation of insulation.

8. According to the proposal and cost estimates provided by the Applicant, installing the proposed roof-mounted 39 panels would cost \$60,177.00. Installing a properly situated ground array that would provide equivalent electrical output – including the cost of trenching through stone, the wiring necessary to reach the building, and the independent support structure – would cost an estimated \$103,966, making a ground array some 73% more expensive than the proposed roof-mounted panels.

9. According to data provided by New England Clean Energy, the contractor making the proposal, over the course of 25 years, the electricity produced by the proposed solar energy system would be approximately 80% less expensive than electricity purchased from conventional suppliers.

10. The proposed panel array, utilizing a monolithic solar panel that would appear as a simple black panel, would minimize the visual impact of the array.

11. The proposed panels would be fully removable without any change or damage to the roof.

Conclusions:

1. Due to an unusual combination of factors, this building is a particularly appropriate candidate, if not the only appropriate candidate, in the three Historic Districts to be considered for a Certificate of Hardship due to the financial impact that would result from the application of Solar Guideline Two's categorical prohibition of roof-mounted solar panels that face the governing way. First, the building does not directly front the governing way, as do most of historic houses for which this prohibition is intended, but rather is located more than 160 feet from the governing way, sited behind three houses that significantly obscure the view of the building from the governing way. Second, the building is without rear ells, subordinate wings, secondary massings, or accessory outbuildings on which solar panels could be installed. And third, because it was built as a barn over 100 years ago, the building is constructed with uninsulated masonry walls which as a practical matter are unsuited for the installation of insulation, resulting in substantially greater heating expenses. In these circumstances, any financial hardship resulting from the denial of this application would be "owing to conditions especially affecting the building involved, but not affecting the District(s) generally."

2. As demonstrated by the Applicant, the only viable alternative to the proposed roof-mounted solar panels is a ground array of panels, the estimated cost of which is almost \$104,000, making a suitable ground array of panels 70% more expensive than the projected \$60,177 cost of the proposed roof-mounted panels. By any measure, such a cost difference constitutes a "substantial hardship to the applicant." So, too, if the applicant forgoes a solar installation, relying on conventional energy suppliers for the building's electricity. New England Clean Energy estimates that over the course of some 25 years, electricity provided by conventional suppliers would cost some 80% more than that provided by a solar energy system, again a "substantial hardship to the applicant." .

3. Approval of the application would be "without substantial detriment to the public welfare." First, the visual impact of the roof-mounted solar array would be minimized by the substantial distance

from the building to the governing way, the existence of three houses in between the building and the governing way, and the proposed panel array, utilizing a monolithic solar panel that would appear as a single black panel. Second, the panel array would be fully removable without damage to the building or its roof. Third, the utilization of solar energy instead of energy generated conventionally would advance the Commonwealth's obligation to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emission limits and sublimits under MGL Ch. 21 in response to the threat posed by climate change.

4. Approval of the application would be "without substantial derogation from the intent and purposes of the Bylaw," which, among its other provisions, now provides that the HDC "give substantial weight to the threat posed by climate change and to the commonwealth's obligation to meet statewide greenhouse gas emission limits and sublimits established under chapter 21N when ruling on certificates of appropriateness for solar energy systems."

Approval of the Certificate of Hardship:

For the reasons set forth above, by a vote of four to zero at its meeting on July 8, 2025, the Commission APPROVES a Certificate of Hardship for the proposed installation of solar panels on the roof surface of the house at 450 Main Street as described in the Application and its attachments, subject to the following further conditions:

1. All panels must be all black, with no light colored trim, as set forth in the Application.
2. If permissible under pertinent code provisions, the proposed location of the roof vent should be moved and three more panels should be added to the south side of the proposed array to more fully cover the roof.
3. Any visible strip of the roof must be reshingled using black shingles as required in HDC Rules and Regulations, Sec. 3.2.3, Categorical Approval, or be painted to match as closely as possible the color of the panels.
4. Panels must be installed flat to the roof, no more than 3.5 inches from the roof surface.
5. All associated equipment (e.g., piping, cables, conduit) must be concealed from view from Main Street.
6. Installation of the panels and equipment must be reversible without damage to the building.

When completed, the work outlined above must conform in all particulars to the Application for which Hardship Certificate was granted on July 8, 2025. The applicant may proceed with the proposed work provided all other approvals have been obtained, including a Building Permit if necessary. This Certificate is valid for work commenced within one year of the date of issuance. An extension or renewal of the Certificate may be granted at the discretion of the Commission. If a property changes ownership during the time the Certificate is in force, a new owner who wishes to

continue the authorized work must apply to have a new Certificate issued in his or her own name. The Decision only applies to matters within the HDC's jurisdiction. Any action permitted hereunder may still be subject to or require other approval or permits from other governmental boards, agencies or bodies having jurisdiction such as the Building Department, Planning Department, Health Department, Planning Board, Conservation Commission or Zoning Board of Appeals, as the case may be.

Any appeal from any part of this decision must be in accordance with the procedures set forth in Bylaw P. Section P12.

Application received: May 19, 2025

Date of Public Meeting: July 8, 2025

Certificate of Appropriateness disapproved by HDC Vote (4-0)

Date: July 8, 2025

Certificate of Hardship approved by HDC Vote (4-0)

Date: July 8, 2025

Anita Rogers

Filed by Anita Rogers,
Vice-Chair Historic District Commission

Date: July 15, 2025

Copies to: Applicant, Building Commissioner, Planning Board, Select Board, HDC File

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2025 JUL -2 PM 5:03

Application # 2525

**TOWN OF ACTON
HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION
472 Main Street, Acton, MA 01720**

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE

This information will be publicly posted on the Town of Acton website docushare.

Pursuant to Ch. 40C of the General Laws of Massachusetts, application is hereby made for issuance of the following Certificate for work within a Local Historic District (please check one):
Cert. of Appropriateness (Building Alteration/Sign/Fence/Change of Ownership) Fee: \$10
Cert. of Appropriateness (Building Addition other than deck/New Bldg/Demolition) Fee: \$50
Cert. of Hardship (for either category of Appropriateness) Fee: \$10 or \$50 (as appropriate)
Cert. of Non-Applicability No Fee

Fees waived for non-profit or municipal applicants.

Applicant: Travis and Alexandra Odom Telephone: 225-245-1181

Address: 451 Main St., Acton, MA 01720 E-mail: travis.odom.w@gmail.com

Property owner and address:
(if different from applicant)

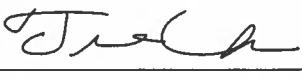
Contact information:

Location of Work: District: Center West South
No. Street

Description of Work: (See website Instructions regarding information that is here required)

See attached photos of current roof, and new roof design. We will be replacing the entire roof. we currently have a leak and it is unrepairable. The current shingle is 3-tab and is not manufactured anymore. The proposed shingles will be Owens Corning TruDefinition Duration architectural shingles. Color will be Williamsburg Gray. Brochure is attached for color.

The undersigned hereby certifies that the information on this application and any plans submitted herewith are correct, and constitute a complete description of the work proposed. By my signature below, I acknowledge that this application and all its data will be publicly posted on the Town of Acton website docushare.

Signature of applicant  Date: 27 June 2025

Application received by _____ for HDC Date: _____

COA approved/CNA issued by _____ for HDC Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION for filing an application for a CERTIFICATE for work in a Local Historic District

I. CONTACT THE HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Anyone contemplating exterior work within a Historic District may contact the Commission to discuss a project before making an application. We can tell you what types of work require a Certificate, whether you need to submit an application, and give you an idea of the types of things that will be approved. A list of Commission members is available on the website, and any member will be glad to answer your questions, or to set up an appointment on the Commission's meeting agenda to discuss your plans. The Commission ordinarily meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in Town Hall, 472 Main Street. Meetings are posted on the HDC website at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting along with the agenda for the meeting.

II. HOW TO FILL OUT AN APPLICATION FORM Application forms can be downloaded from the HDC website (see above), obtained from the Town Clerk's office, or by calling the Commission.

1. Describe the work as fully as possible, attaching separate sheets as necessary.
2. If you are applying to update a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) currently in force to reflect a change in ownership of the property, attach a copy of that COA to your application and state in your application: (a) your name(s), (b) the date your ownership of the property became effective, and -- under "Description of Proposed work" -- (c) your intent to complete the project under the terms approved in the COA, signing the application where indicated. If you anticipate that you will need more time to complete the project than the COA permits, please include that request, stating the reason(s) for such an extension. Depending on the complexity of the approved project, the Commission may ask to meet with you concerning the project before issuing a new COA reflecting the change in ownership.

A COA issued to reflect a change in ownership of the property simply permits the new owner to complete the project under the terms of that COA, including its expiration date. Before engaging in any work within the Commission's jurisdiction which differs in any respect from that approved in the current COA, you must apply for a new COA and undergo full review of the project by the Commission.

3. Each application, other than one that simply updates a COA to reflect a change in ownership, must be accompanied by the following information:

A. Diagram(s) or sketch(es) of the proposed work:

-- for some minor alterations such as doors, windows, and lighting fixtures, one sketch showing the proposed location on the building or property, along with a manufacturer's information page, is usually sufficient;

-- for all new construction, including an addition to an existing building, please submit views drawn to scale (1/4"=1') of all visible exterior elevations, applicable floor plans, along with explanatory notes, sections, and details of architectural trim, door and window types, etc. Include a plot plan, showing the existing building(s) and the location of the new construction;

-- for a sign, please submit a scale drawing of the proposed design, a representation of the lettering style, information on materials to be used, and a sketch of the sign's position on the building. For a free-standing sign, a plot plan, showing proposed location of the sign, with all distances from the building and lot lines, must be provided;

B. Photographs of the existing conditions. Photos taken with your phones are fine; if you do not have access to a camera, let us know and we will take a photograph;

C. Any additional drawings, diagrams, photos, product samples, and specifications requested by the Commission.

4. Date, sign, and fill in all requested information on the application form. The date of the filing of an application shall be the date on which a copy of such application is received by the office of the Town Clerk.

5. Mail or deliver two copies of the full application to the Town Clerk at Town Hall, 472 Main St., Acton. With the exception of municipal or non-profit applicants, an application fee, payable to the Town of Acton, is required for a Certificate of Appropriateness or a Certificate of Hardship, as follows: Alterations (new windows, doors, roofing, decks, fencing, signs, etc.) or Change of Ownership: \$10; Additions that increase the building's square footage (including attached garages), New buildings, Demolitions: \$50. No fee is required for a Certificate of Non-applicability. In addition to the application fee, if a Public Hearing is held on an application, the applicant will be billed for the Legal Notice.

III. COMMISSION REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS

The Commission may appoint one or more of its members to initially screen applications to informally determine whether any application includes and/or is submitted with sufficient information upon which the Commission may conduct its review. Within 14 days following the first filing of an application, the Commission or its appointee/s may determine that insufficient

information has been provided, in which case the application may be once returned to the applicant, with written advice as to what was considered to be lacking. The applicant will then be required to re-file the application before any further Commission action is required. The Commission will consider applications in the order of their receipt. The Commission may hold a public hearing on the application, or, if the proposed work is minor in nature, may undertake to review it without a public hearing. In either case, your presence at the meeting at which your application is discussed will help its processing, as the Commission may need more information before it can make a decision, or might request minor changes that will make your application subject to quick approval.

IV. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT EXTERIOR WORK IN A LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. Work on a project requiring Commission approval shall not be started until the required Certificate, as well as any other applicable permit or license, has been issued.
2. Changes may be made from the work described in the approved Certificate only with the Commission's written approval, usually in the form of an amended Certificate.
3. All Certificates are valid for work commenced within one year from the date of issuance. An extension or renewal of a Certificate will be granted at the discretion of the Commission. If a property changes ownership during the time a Certificate is in force, a new owner who wishes to continue the authorized work must apply to have a new Certificate issued in his or her name.
4. Types of Certificates: The Commission has a maximum of 14 days to determine if work proposed in an application is within its jurisdiction. If the work is not under the Commission's jurisdiction, a Certificate of Non-applicability will be issued. A Certificate of Non-applicability is not always needed, but if the applicant is seeking other permits, such as a roofing or building permit, it is issued to show the permitting department that the Historic District Commission has checked the plans. If the work proposed in an application falls under the Commission's review, it will need a Certificate of Appropriateness. This is the Certificate that shows that the proposed work has been found to be compatible with the character of the property and the Historic District. In rare cases, the Commission may issue a Certificate of Hardship. In this case, the applicant will be asked to indicate on a separate sheet the reasons why (a) owing to conditions affecting the building or structure, but not affecting the district as a whole, failure to approve an application will involve a substantial hardship, financial or otherwise, to the applicant, and (b) no substantial detriment to the public welfare, and no substantial derogation from the intent and purpose of the Acton Historic District Bylaw would result from approval of the application.
5. The Commission reserves the right to defer its final decision on a proposal up to 60 days from the recorded date of an application.
6. A person aggrieved by a determination of the Commission may, within twenty days of the

issuance of a Certificate or disapproval, file a written request with the Commission for a review by a person or persons of competence and experience in such matters, acting as arbitrator and designated by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council.

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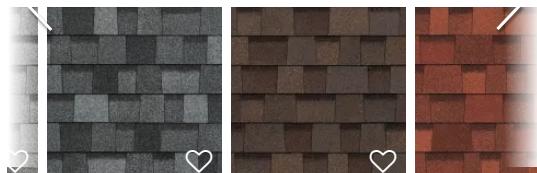
PAGE MENU



Color Selected:

Williamsburg Gray

Dark neutral gray with prominent brown, dark gray, and black granules



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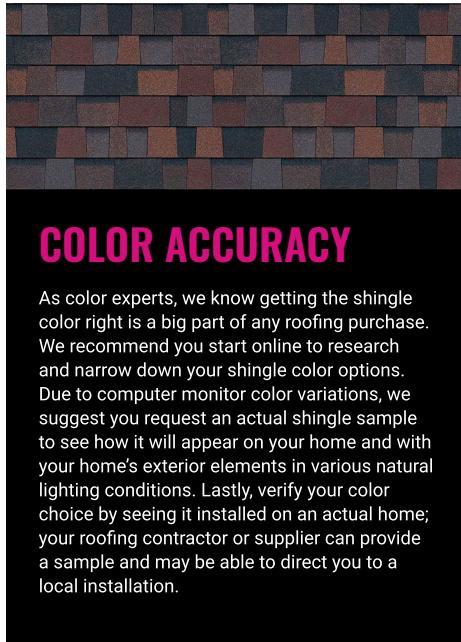
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Estate Gray



Estate Gray



Midnight Plum



Midnight Plum



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Sand Castle



Slatestone Gray



Teak



Williamsburg Gray



Williamsburg Gray



Cómo: Instalar Duration® Shingles (Español)



Terra Cotta



Williamsburg Gray



How To: Install Duration® Shingles (English)



Duration® Series Shingles with SureNail® Technology

FEATURES & BENEFITS



↗ SURENAIL® TECHNOLOGY™

It's the nailing line on your shingles. The difference between a good shingle and a great shingle is having SureNail® Technology. With SureNail® Technology, strength and durability are built into every Duration® Series shingle, thanks to the unique fabric strip in the nailing area. This unique shingle design provides outstanding gripping power.

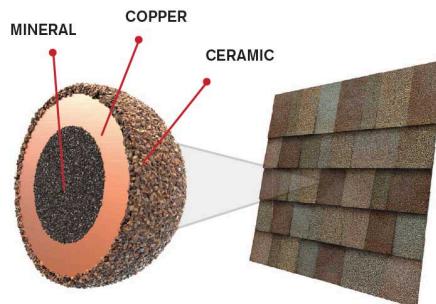
- Patented SureNail® Technology
- Breakthrough Design
- Triple Layer Protection®
- Outstanding Grip
- Exceptional Wind Resistance

[Learn more](#)



🕒 TRUDEFINITION® COLOR PLATFORM

TruDefinition® is our color design platform trademark on shingles that are specially formulated to capture the bright, vibrant hues and dramatic shades that showcase the aesthetic appeal of your home. Shingles feature multiple-granule colors and shadowing to provide an extraordinary look that will enhance your home and complement its natural surroundings.



🛡️ STREAKGUARD® ALGAE RESISTANCE PROTECTION

Don't let algae growth ruin the exterior appearance of your home. As an industry leader in innovation, Owens Corning blends copper-lined granules, which help resist algae growth, into our colorful granules in a way that is proprietary to us and is scientifically developed to meet the needs of specific regional climates.

Owens Corning® StreakGuard® Algae Resistance Protection helps inhibit the growth of blue-green algae to provide protection against those ugly black streaks.

*See actual warranty for complete details, limitations and requirements.

[Learn more](#)



⌚ LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY*

If you purchase any of the System warranties, make sure you tell your contractors to register them with us and give you the proof of purchase! Having your roof installed by an Owens Corning Roofing Preferred Contractor or an Owens Corning Roofing Platinum Preferred Contractor can have an impact on your warranty coverage.

[Learn more](#)

⾵ WIND RESISTANCE

Significant wind can cause shingles to blow off the roof deck. Missing shingles can lead to leaks and other interior damage. The quality and performance of the sealant on a shingle play an important part in wind resistance performance. Owens Corning certifies our shingles to industry recognized wind resistance standards through independent third-party testing laboratories. To see the wind resistance warranty on this product, refer to the Technical Information section.

[Learn more](#)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Technical Characteristics (nominal values)

PROPERTY (UNIT)	VALUE
Warranty	Limited Lifetime
Wind Resistance	130 MPH 209 KMH
Algae Resistance [§]	25 Years [*]
Nominal Size	13 1/4" x 39 3/8"
Exposure	5 5/8"
Shingles Per Square	64
Bundles Per Square	3
Coverage Per Square	98.4 sq. ft.

Applicable Standards

- PRI ER 1378E01
- ASTM D228
- ASTM D3018, Type I
- ASTM D3161, Class F Wind Resistance
- ASTM D3462
- ASTM D7158
- ASTM E108/UL 790, Class A Fire Resistance
- ICC-ES AC438
- Florida Product Approval
- Miami-Dade Product Approval

- CSA A123.5
- FM 4473 (Class 3 Impact Resistance)
- UL 2218 (Class 3 Impact Resistance)

Technical Documents

- [!\[\]\(2238d8c4acff0b2ed98f4015280974e9_img.jpg\) 3-part spec \(pdf\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(2f87194c89ef6c0744b7efd5fae3c758_img.jpg\) 3-part spec \(word\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(a5159517e2ed68bf6370e786a30929bf_img.jpg\) Data Sheet PDF | 19.6 MB](#)
- [!\[\]\(312c8aab0eda558e5c29e5abc9a78e97_img.jpg\) PRI Evaluation Report PDF | 0.7 MB](#)
- [!\[\]\(36cb6752e65b0f58226fae2e068a91b5_img.jpg\) Installation Instruction PDF | 2.8 MB](#)
- [!\[\]\(63dd0ead0824039356a9433a307dc9c8_img.jpg\) Installation Instruction \(Web\)](#)
- [!\[\]\(7b7112effa67c9fe6dc76ab4274c0d4b_img.jpg\) Beauty Books PDF | 116.6 MB](#)
- [!\[\]\(af1dc688cd5a2696b2ccddba722ebf81_img.jpg\) Impact Resistance Shingles Data Sheet PDF | 2.5 MB](#)
- [!\[\]\(74473930cf26e75223ec6986bbbcdc1e_img.jpg\) SDS](#)

RELATED ITEMS



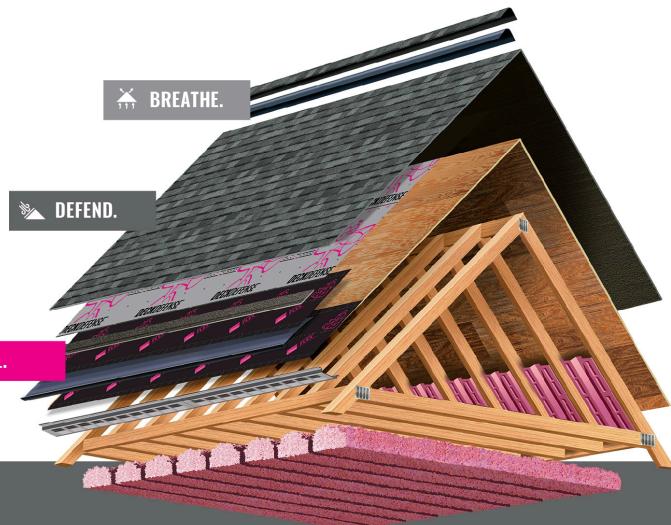
Protection with a Finishing Touch

A new roof can give your home a whole new look and Owens Corning® Hip & Ridge Shingles provide the finishing touch. Add a tough, yet beautiful layer of defense with strong adhesion that resists blow offs and helps protect the most vulnerable areas such as hips & ridges. Part of the Owens Corning® Total Protection Roofing System™**

[Learn more](#)



PROTECTION MADE SIMPLE

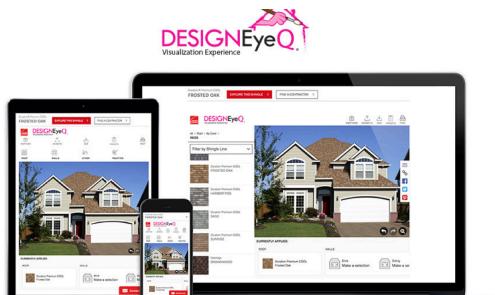


Total Protection is more than Shingle Deep

It takes more than shingles to protect your home. It takes an integrated system of components and layers designed to help perform in three critical areas. Create a water-proof barrier, protect against nature's elements, and achieve balanced attic ventilation with Owens Corning® Total Protection Roofing System®.

[Learn more](#)

HELP WITH COLOR



Visualize Your Roof

Get a real picture of how your roof will look before you purchase. Our Design EyeQ® visualization software lets you upload a picture of your home and 'try on' new roof colors. When you're done, you can print the picture for reference, share it via social media, or send it to an Owens Corning Network member for an estimate.

[Visualize your home](#)





View Style Board Inspiration

Need help deciding on the best color and look for your home? Don't fret — Owens Corning has you covered. We've expertly paired fashion-forward colors with our Duration® Series shingles. Explore expert color pairings and a variety of style boards to match for inspiration on your next project.

[View all style boards](#)

How to Create a Mood Boar...



Building Your Own Style Board

Trying to figure out your personal exterior design style but don't know how to start? We can help. It's easy to create your own style board.

WOMEN'S CHOICE AWARD WOMEN LOVE OWENS CORNING

Owens Corning® is honored to have earned the 2018-2025 Women's Choice Award® as America's Most Recommended™ Roofing Products. This award is given by women for women. It is based on a national survey that measures brand preference by female consumers.



We strive to accurately reproduce all photographs of shingles in literature and for onscreen viewing. The roofing product colors you see are as accurate as technology allows. We suggest that you view a roofing display or several shingles to get a better idea of the actual color. To accurately judge your shingle and color choice, we recommend that you view it on an actual roof with a pitch similar to your own roof prior to making your final color selection.

¹ImpactRidge® Hip & Ridge Shingles are required to complete UL 2218 and/or FM 4473 Class 4 Impact-Resistant Roof System. Due to the variability in real storm conditions, a Class Rating on any product does not guarantee that it will withstand damage from hailstorms or other acts of God. Owens Corning shingles are not covered under a warranty for hail damage.

† SureNail® Technology is not a guarantee of performance in all weather conditions.

‡ This image depicts Triple Layer Protection® and the amount of Triple Layer Protection may vary on a shingle-to-shingle basis.

For patent information, visit www.owenscorning.com/patents

* See actual warranty for complete details, limitations, and requirements.

** Excludes non-Owens Corning® products such as flashing, fasteners, and wood decking.

§ This coverage is effective 01/01/2024; Installation must include use of an approved Owens Corning® Hip & Ridge product. See actual warranty for details. Shingles are algae resistant to help control growth of algae and discoloration.

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