Massachusetts State Building Code

Eric Carlson Department of Conservation and Recreation March 29, 2018



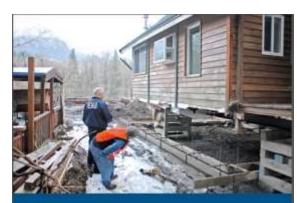
department of Conservation and Recreation

- NFIP/Building Code
- Historic Structure definition
- Substantial improvement exception
- Other Code requirements
- Variances



Floodplain Management Bulletin Variances and the National Flood Insurance Program FEMA P-993 / July 2014





Substantial Improvement/ Substantial Damage Desk Reference

FEMA P-758 / May 2010







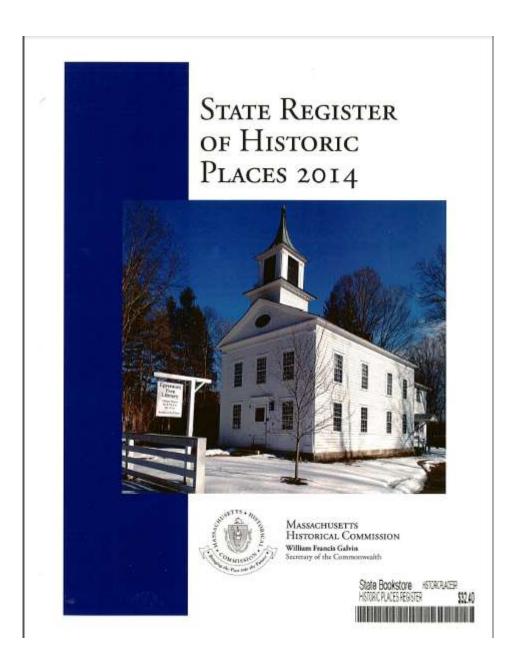
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Floodplain Management Bulletin **Historic Structures**

FEMA P-467-2

May 2008





(a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

(b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

(c) Individually listed on a <u>state</u> inventory of historic places in <u>states</u> with historic preservation
 <u>programs</u> which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
(1) By an approved <u>state program</u> as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or
(2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in <u>states</u> without approved programs.

Substantial Improvement

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, *alteration*, addition or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has sustained *substantial damage*, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual *repair* work performed...

Substantial Improvement

The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the *building official* and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.

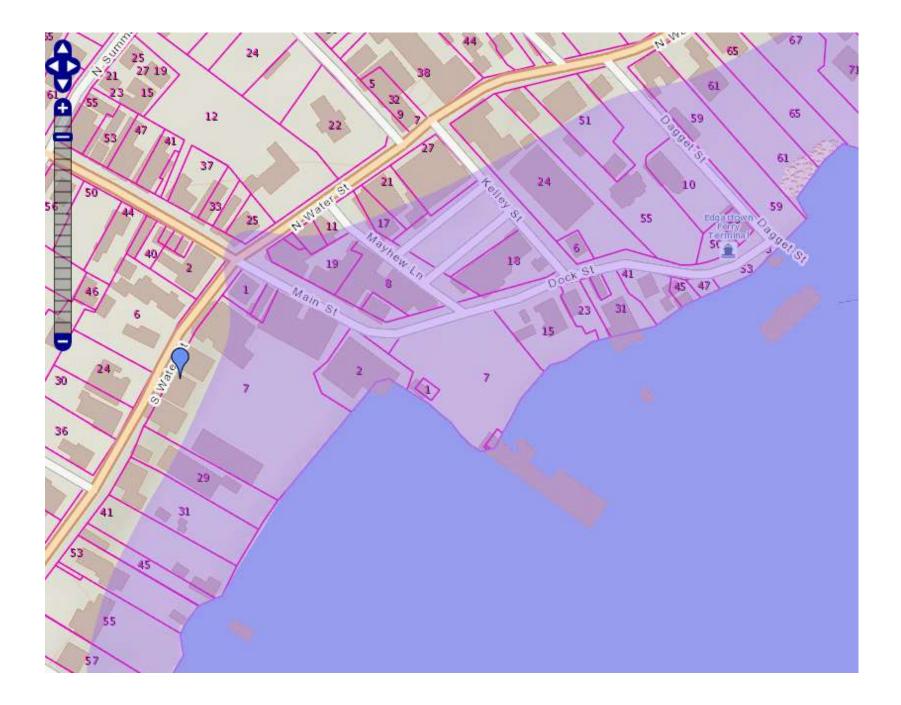
2. Any *alteration* of a historic structure provided that the *alteration* will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Edgartown Yacht Club



Edgartown proposal

- Preserve Yacht Club building demolish others
- Demolish and reconstruct pier
- Place Yacht Club building on new pier
- Construct new buildings on reconstructed pier



Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System Scanned Record Cover Page

Inventory No:	ED 0.507	
Historio Name:	Edgartown Yacht Club	
Common Name:		- Andrew -
Address:	1 Dock St	Colorest States and
City/Town:	Edgartown	- IT PROTECTION INCOME IN A MARKING STATE
Village/Neighborhood:	Edgartown Village	
Local No:	200-322	
Year Constructed:	1927	
Architect(s):	Femald, Abert Chapman; Norton, Frank L. and Son	
Arohiteotural Style(c):	Shingle Style	
Use(s):	Gubhouse	
Significance:	Architecture; Maritime History; Recreation	
Area(s):	EDG.A: Edgartown Village Historic District EDG.B: Edgartown Local Historic District	
Designation(s):	Natl Register District (12/09/1983); Local Historic District (04/14/1987)	
Suilding Materials(s):	Roof: Wood Shingle Wall: Wood; Wood Shingle Foundation: Timber	

The Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) has converted this paper record to digital format as part of ongoing projects to scan records of the inventory of Historic Assets of the Commonwealth and National Register of Historic Places nominations for Massachusetts. Efforts are ongoing and not all inventory or National Register records related to this resource may be available in digital format at this time.

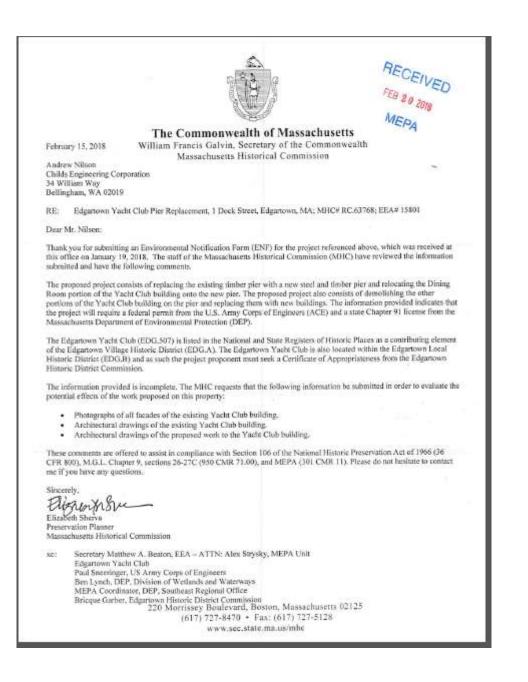
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Users of this digital material acknowledge that they have read and understood the MACRIS Information and Disclaimer (http://mho-macris.net/macrisdisclaimer.htm)

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> Commonwealth of Massachusetts Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc

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Other Building Code Requirements

- Replacement of foundation
- Construction of new buildings in V zone
 - Below required elevation
 - Seaward of mean high

1 South Main St, Assonet (Freetown)



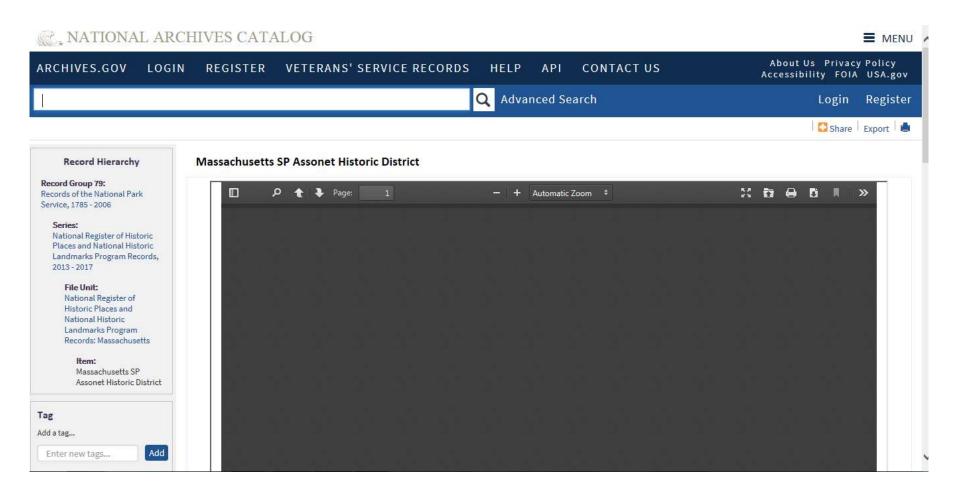


Freetown

Assonet Historic District Elm, North Main, South Main, Mill, High, Forge, School, Pleasant and Water Sts and The Lane NRDIS 09/09/1999 229

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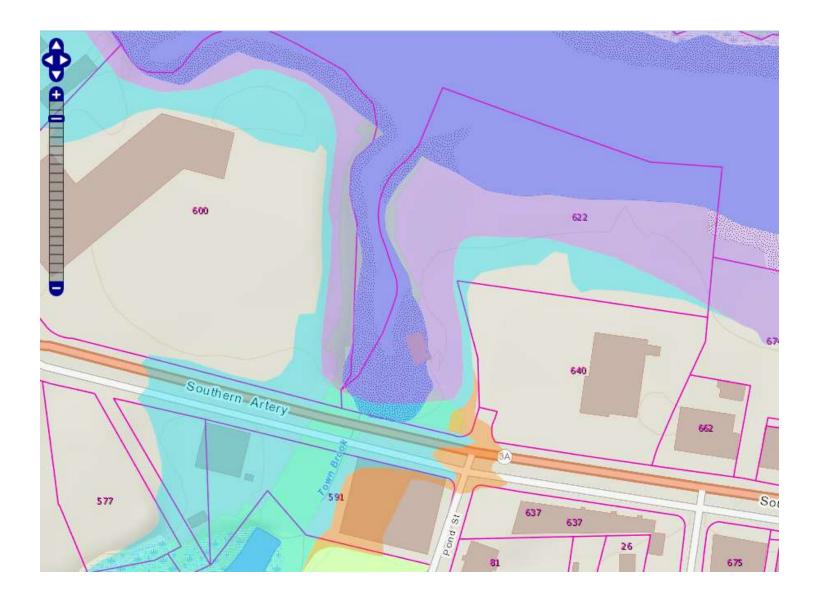
National Archives Catalog



Map #	MHC #	Historic Name	Address	Date	Stat.	Style	Res.	Map-Block-Lot
			School Street					
36			2 School Street	1927	C	Neo-Colonial	В	211 - 3
36.1			garage	ca. 1927	C	utilitarian	в	
00.1			1					
		1	South Main Street					
78	A - 17	John W. Peabody Store	1 South Main Street	1869	C	Greek Revival	В	211 - 85
78.1	n ii		DCHB Store site	c. 1850s	C		SI	
10.1								
79			S. Main St. Bandstand	ca. late 1930s	C	contemporary	St	211 - 86
79.1			Boston/Johnson Store site	1800s	C		Si	
79.2			Green Dragon Tavern site	ca. 1773	C	demolished 1933	Si	
10.2								
V-5	A - 18	Sampson/Nichols Store Site	2 South Main Street	1810/1820	C	demolished 1995	Si	211 - 175
	1.10	Campooli Micholo Cloro Chio						
80	A - 19	G.M.P. Site/Dean	4 South Main Street	mid-19th century	C	Greek Revival	В	211 - 174
	1 10						-	
81			6 South Main Street	mid-19th century	C	Federal-Greek Reviva	В	211 - 173
V-6	A - 20	Vaugn/Hathaway House site	7 South Main Street	1740-1760	C	demolished 1997	Si	211 - 87
						<i>k</i> .		
DD 82		-	8 South Main Street	ca. 1990s	NC	Neo-Col. utilitarian	В	211 - 172
82.1		Shove smith shop site		ca. 1850s	C		Si	
82.2		School house site			2			
EE 83		gas/service station	9 South Main Street	ca. 1940/1987		utilitarian	B	211 - 88
83.1		Vaughn/Hathaway	livery & stable site	ca. 1800s	C		Si	
83.2		Joseph Winslow	tide/grist mill site	ca: 1784	C		Si	
							-	
84	A - 21	"Old Homestead"/Jos Winslow/	10 South Main Street	ca. 1720-1725	C	Colonial	B	211 - 171
		Aunt Kate's /Peabody/Dean						

Souther Tide Mill, Quincy

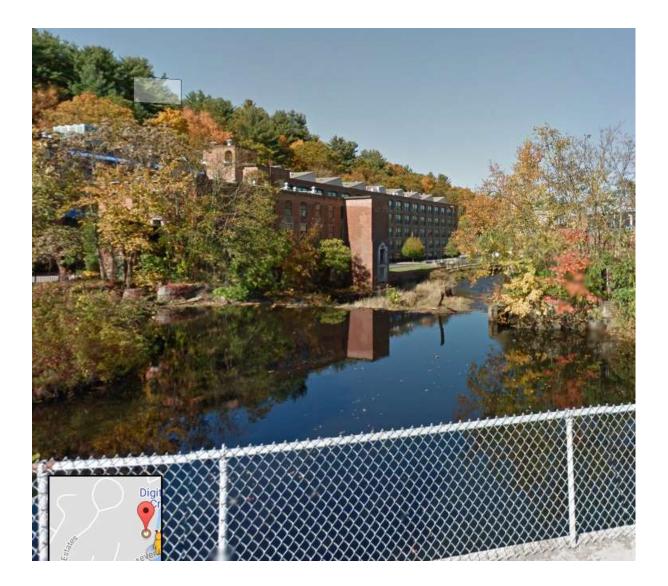




Souther Tide Mill, Quincy

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South Junior High School	NRIND	09/20/1989	1
444 Granite St	NRMRA	09/20/1989	1
Souther Tide Mill	NRDOE	07/26/1984	1
610 Southern Artery	PR	06/06/2001	1
	Exp:		
Spear, Seth Homestead	TIID	00/10/1075	2
spear, sech nomesteau	LHD	06/16/1975	
47-49 Spear St	NRIND	09/20/1989	2
	NRMRA	09/20/1989	2

15 Stevens St., Andover

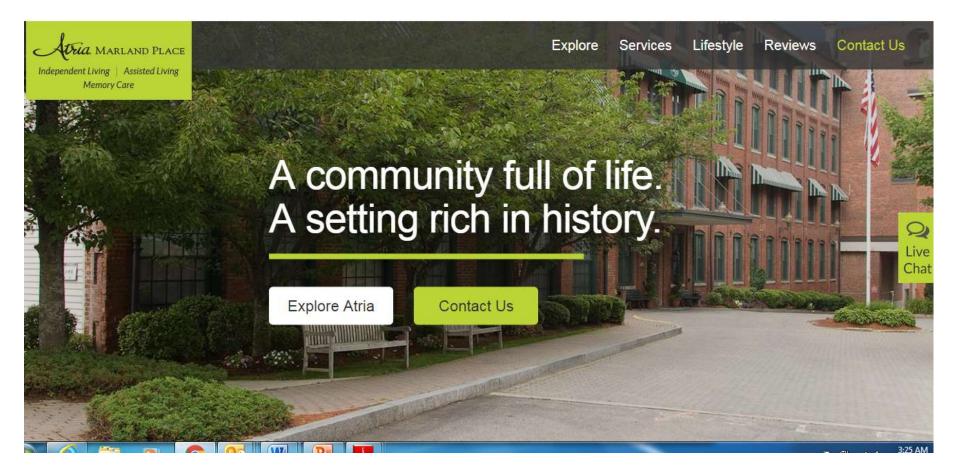


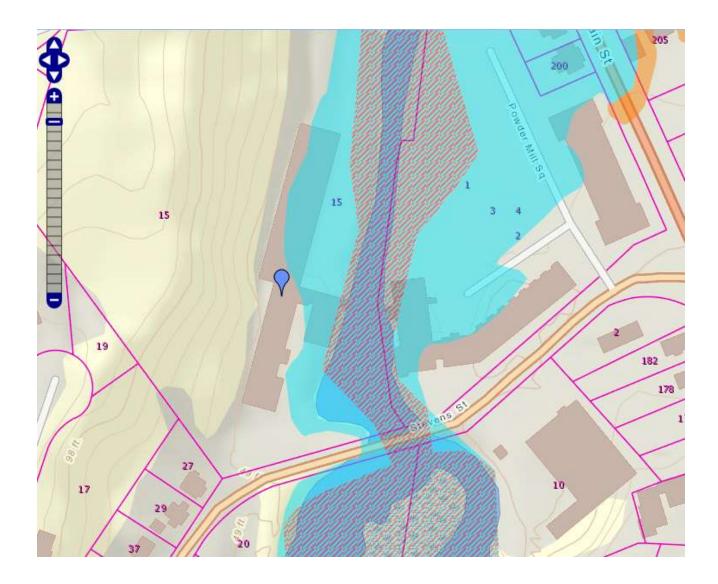
Andover proposal

• Renovate building

– Cost \$7.3 M, Assessed value \$5.4 M

Convert to assisted living





Andover Town Hall NRIND 06/10/1982 1 20 Main St NRMRA 06/10/1982 1 Andover Village Industrial District NRDIS 10/07/1982 92 Roughly bounded by North Main, Railroad, Stevens NRMRA 10/07/1982 92 and Moraine Sts Arden NRDIS 02/09/1979 5

276 North Main St

NRD13 02/03/13/3 5

- NRIND 06/10/1982 5
- NRMRA 06/10/1982 5

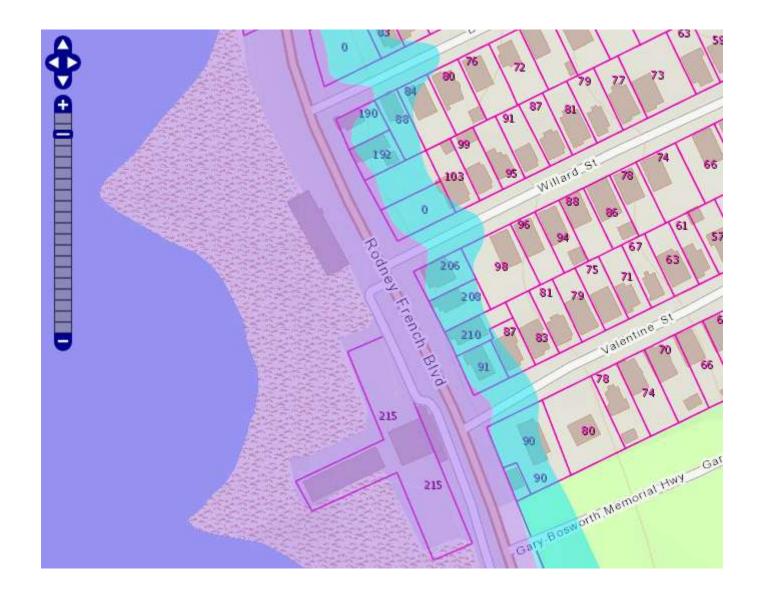
Marland Mills

The oldest surviving building of the <u>Marland Moolen Mills, 15 Stevens St.</u>, is the woolen mill (ca. 1820-30) which is located on the west side of the Shawsheen just downstream from the dam. The original Greek Revival structure has granite sills and lintels and tied-in walls. Three stories survive, the pitched roof and fourth story having been removed around 1910 and a fourth story with flat roof added. To the west, along Stevens Street, stand the two most visible structures in this complex. An 1883 spinning and carding mill (with a fourth story added in 1925) is distinguished by segmentally arched windows, ornate brick corbeling, and a 5-story bell tower; a 4-story weaving mill built in 1925 has a distinctive saw-toothed roof.

Other prominent structures at this complex include a two-story picker house built in 1850 and a two-story finishing-spinning mill of 1864, on the cast side of the river. Various additions from 1925-40 obscure some of the smaller, older buildings. (CONTRACT)

195 West Rodney French Blvd, New Bedford







State, Tribal, and Local Plans & Grants

State Preservation Program

Certified Local Government Program

Massachusetts	Certification		
Total Number of CLGs	25		
Bedford	08/29/2002		
Boston	08/12/1985		
Brookline	07/30/1990		
Danvers	06/03/1993		
Eastham	01/27/1997		
Easton	07/07/2016		
Falmouth	07/18/1994		
Framingham	10/03/2016		
Gloucester	10/03/2016		
Grafton	10/30/1992		
Hingham	09/26/1988		
Holyoke	06/09/2014		
Lexington	09/30/2009		
Lowell	07/01/1991		
Marblehead	01/28/2015		
Medfield	10/23/1995		
Medford	07/17/2012		
Methuen	10/22/1992		
New Bedford	07/24/1987		
Newton	08/19/1985		
Plymouth	07/29/1992		
Quincy	08/19/1985		
Salem	08/19/1985		
Somerville	08/03/1987		
Worcester	01/14/1986		





Department of Planning, Housing & Community Development 608 Pirasant St, New Bedford, Massachusetts 02740 Telephone: (508) 979.1500 Facsimile: (508) 979.1575

STAFF REPORT

NEW BEDFORD HISTORICAL COMMISSION MEETING December 4, 2017

Determination of Historic Significance for Historic Resources Funded through CPA

Historic Resource Information

PROPERTY NAME:	West Beach Bathhouse (North)
PROPERTY LOCATION:	West Rodney French Boulevard
PROPERTY AGE:	Constructed 1916 / altered 1935
PROPERTY TYPE:	Public Building

The West Beach Bathhouse is one of two bathhouses located at West Beach and is located adjacent to the Hazelwood Park National Register District. Originally built in 1916 as the Children's Public Bathhouse, and most likely attributed to local architect Louis E. Destremps, it was situated just north of the Adult Public Bathhouse. The Adult Public Bathhouse is a contributing resource to the



Hazelwood Park NRD however the Children's Bathhouse, for reasons unknown, was not included within the boundaries.

The one story narrow, linear, stucco concrete block Childron's Bathhouse has a gable roof, and along with the Aduit Bathhouse may have been rebuilt in 1935 during the WPA era as a replacement to the original 1916 structure. Located directly across from Hazelwood Park, the bathhouses and beach pavilions were developed during the same time period in which the park's recreational amenicies, such as tennis courts, handball courts, and a bowling green, were built.

The creation of recreational resources was in response to the city's population growth of immigrant labor. Hazekwood Park and the municipal beach provided open space for the increasingly congested South End, which was home to seven sprawling mill complexes and double- and triple-dockers closely spaced in dense neighborhoods.

The development of the bathhouse reflects New Bedford's participation in the City Beautiful movement at the turn of the 20th century as the creation of open space and recreational facilities was perceived as a solution to the potential and actual social turnoil triggered by the working and living conditions of a growing, and targely immigrant, population crowded around the city's South End mills. The 1935 modernization of the bathhouse reflects the use of New Doal funding programs during the Great Depression which hit New Bedford's textile industry particularly hard.

The building has a demonstrated association with the cultural, economic, political and social history related to the city's textile industry, immigrant population and community planning and development practices of the early 20th century. The bathhouse retains integrity and Staff recommends that the NBHC find the West Beach Bathhouse to be a Significant Historic Resource.

STAFF COMMENTS Page 1 of 2