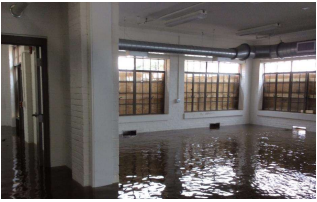


Adapt to Reduce Damage – Let Water In



Source: City of Davenport, Iowa

Source: Oaksterdam University Foundation

- Wet Floodproofing
- Elevate Interior
- Abandon the Lowest Floor

5

Relocate – Avoid the Flood



- Fill the Basement
- Elevate Foundation
- Move

6

Unconventional Adaptations



- Amphibious design
- Hydraulic lift
- Innovative large-scale landscape intervention
 - Engineered network
 - Reestablished natural systems

7

Assessment criteria

A Venn diagram with three overlapping circles. The top circle is yellow and labeled 'Reduce Flood Risk'. The bottom-left circle is blue and labeled 'Feasible and Affordable'. The bottom-right circle is green and labeled 'Maintain Historic Character'. The circles overlap in the center and at the intersections of two circles. The background of the slide shows a historic building with a large arched window.

8

Reducing Risk/Vulnerability

- How well does the treatment address the risk?
- Is there a time frame for the increased resilience?

A yellow circle with the text 'Reduce Flood Risk' inside. There is a small icon of a house with a lightning bolt at the bottom right of the circle.

9

Retaining Character

- Will the historic character be maintained?
 - Can the treatment be implemented without visible changes?
 - If visible alterations are necessary, is it possible to match the appearance?
 - If the appearance cannot be matched, is there a compatible solution?
- How does the treatment fit within the surrounding context?

A green circle with the text 'Maintain Historic Character' inside. There is a small icon of a house with a lightning bolt at the bottom right of the circle.

10

Practical Solutions

- Is the treatment technically feasible considering the building type, condition, and structural capacity?
- Is there available/adequate funding?
- What have you learned by engaging with your community?
 - Neighborhood-scale interventions planned?
 - Continued support/maintenance of infrastructure?

Feasible and Affordable

11

Assess This Treatment...

Before

After

Open the Guidelines – pg. 84

12

Pg. 84

NOT RECOMMENDED

Elevating a building without considering the impact to the massing, size, scale, form, and proportional relationships of the historic building and/or the historic district.

Designing a new foundation that is too tall, so that its size and scale are out of proportion to the historic building and, diminishing its character.

13

Pg. 86



NOT RECOMMENDED
Altering the building's important character-defining features to mask the change in height, such as elongating first-floor windows.
Adding conjectural features from other buildings to mask a change in height, such as adding a new porch where none existed historically.
Applying regional or local traditions to property or construction types that are not associated with that location.
Elevating a building on grade or with no visible foundation more than a few feet without concealing or masking the change in height of the foundation using site alterations or other design techniques.
Elevating a small-scale or one-story building to a height approaching a full additional story.

14

Pg. 91



NOT RECOMMENDED
Abandoning historic primary entry points or significantly altering the path to a front or main entrance, when it can be avoided.

15

Pg. 95



NOT RECOMMENDED
Altering a landscape, garden, or archeological site that has historic significance in its own right or that is integral to the significance of the site in conjunction with the building.
Adding new site features in prominent locations where they negatively impact the historic character of the building site or result in the loss of historic landscape features or plant materials.
Adding new driveways and curb cuts to facilitate parking underneath an elevated house.

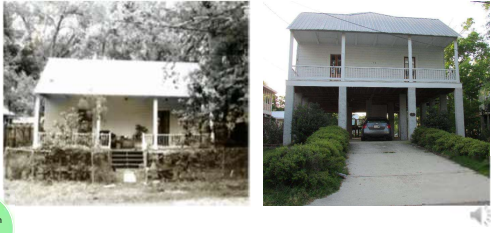
Reduce Flood Risk

Feasible and Affordable

Maintain Historic Character

16

What is your assessment?



17

Required Reviews - Public Processes

- Determine if your project is subject to local, state, or federal **regulatory review processes** related to historic preservation
 - Local preservation ordinances
 - Permitting processes
 - Formal NHPA Section 106 review
- Identify consulting and interested parties and community **stakeholders** early in the planning process and pre-decision making



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18

Make a treatment decision



19

Implement treatment decision



20

Evaluate for intended resiliency



21

Summary

- There is no one-size-fits-all solution
- Many adaptation options, and more being developed
- Assess for balanced approach
- Consult, make and implement a treatment decision



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