

Procedures for Post-Disaster Rebuilding/Repair of Historic Resources

Lee County Historic Preservation Board

November 17, 2022

Background

- Staff completed site visit with NPS/FEMA staff on October 27, 2022
- Focused on Matlacha Historic District and post-disaster recovery









- Focus on adaptive approaches during rehabilitation
- Reconstruction/new construction should rely on established design guidelines
 - Maintains sense of place
- Consider high water mark measurements for elevation standards



Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

- Prepared by NPS in 2019
- Provides for adaptation strategies of varying scope and complexity
 - Temporary protective measures
 - Dry floodproofing
 - Wet floodproofing
 - Elevate buildings on a new foundation
- Includes case studies for various strategies





Temporary Protective Measures



Photo: Liz Petrella/NPS

- Deployed/activated when flooding is predicted
 - Requires time and people
- Low impact on historic character
- Affordable
- Not failproof
 - Designed for relatively shallow floods of limited duration
 - Requires storage space
 - Must not rely on continual on-site monitoring



Dry Floodproofing

- Designed to keep water out
- Involves significant alterations
 - Windows/doors/utility penetrations must be sealable
 - Exterior foundation surfaces must be impervious to water
- Only appropriate for:
 - Load-bearing masonry buildings
 - Frame buildings with masonry foundations
 - Established flood risk must be below top of foundation
- Requires regular maintenance, monitoring, and repair to remain effective



Photo: Brian Mesmer



Wet Floodproofing



Photo: Mary Delaney Krugman, JD, MSHP

- Allows water to enter/drain out of a building
 - Controlled by vents
 - May require structural reinforcement
 - Utility systems must be located above established flood risk level
- Interior spaces must be altered
 - Use of water-resistant/impervious materials
 - Wall cavities need to opened/accessed for cleaning/drying
 - May involve harsh chemicals
 - May take extended periods of time



Elevating a Building on a New Foundation

- Most common solution for addressing flood risk
- Easiest for frame buildings above crawlspaces, piers, or post foundations
- Must be carefully planned/considered
 - Size/shape of lot
 - Placement of building/setbacks
 - Horizontal/vertical orientation
 - Access
- Elevations in historic districts can be coordinated to maintain historic spatial/architectural relationships



Photo: p3elevation.com



- Focus on adaptive approaches during rehabilitation
- Reconstruction/new construction should rely on established design guidelines
 - Maintains sense of place
- Consider high water mark measurements for elevation standards
 - Also consider established NFIP BFEs



9

- Focus on adaptive approaches during rehabilitation
 - The strategies outlined herein are all adaptive approaches
 - Adaptive approaches have been used before



2644 Cajuput Street, Matlacha Photo: Anthony Rodriguez



- Reconstruction/new construction should rely on established design guidelines
 - Maintains sense of place



2672 Cajuput Street, Matlacha Photo: Anthony Rodriguez



- Consider high water mark measurements for elevation standards
 - High water mark +/- 4 feet
- Also consider established
 NFIP BFEs
 - New NFIP maps effective today





Staff Approach

- Remain flexible and accommodating
 - Provide technical assistance
 - Consider administrative changes when possible/appropriate
- Maintain consistency with:
 - NPS recommendations
 - Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings
- Encourage Pre-application meetings prior to SCA applications for adaptive approaches



Questions and Contacts

Peter Blackwell, AICP Planner Lee County DCD <u>PBlackwell@leegov.com</u> 239-533-8312 Dirk Danley, Jr., AICP Principal Planner Lee County DCD DDanley2@leegov.com 239-533-8317

Anthony Rodriguez, AICP, CPM Zoning Manager Lee County DCD <u>ARodriguez4@leegov.com</u> 239-533-8786

