

## Chapter 5 – Relocation and Demolition

### 5.2 Demolition

- .1 Work with the Commission and other interested parties to seek alternatives to demolition such as relocation and change of use.  
  
Note: Due to its irreversible consequence, the demolition of a historic building may be delayed by 365 days. This allows the Commission to explore fully the possible alternatives to the loss of a historic structure.
- .2 The Commission must issue a Certificate of Appropriateness for the demolition before any other necessary permits can be obtained.
- .3 Prior to demolition, document the structure through photographs and measured drawings as specified by the Commission. These drawings may include a site plan, floor plans and building elevations. The documentation must be submitted for review by the Commission before the demolition.
- .4 Work with the Commission and other interested parties to salvage all usable materials and building components prior to demolition.
- .5 Protect the site from vandalism and prevent it from posing a danger to public safety, health and welfare.
- .6 Minimize the amount of ground disturbing activity to the site, protecting trees from damage by heavy equipment and/or compaction of the soil.
- .7 Clear the structure quickly and thoroughly.
- .8 Submit a plan illustrating proposed landscaping and any other site development to be complete after the demolition. If the site is to remain vacant for over one year, it should be improved to reflect an appearance consistent with other open spaces.