



Types of Demolition by Neglect and Recommended Corrective Measures.

Structural Failure.

Defects involving the structural failure of a building or a portion of a building are the most difficult to correct. For certain types of building failure, it is necessary to seek the advice of a structural engineer to determine the measures necessary to correct them. If the condition of the building has deteriorated to the point the building or a portion of the building can not be saved, it is sometimes reasonable to propose demolition as a means of "correcting" the structural failure. See "*Demolition Application.*"

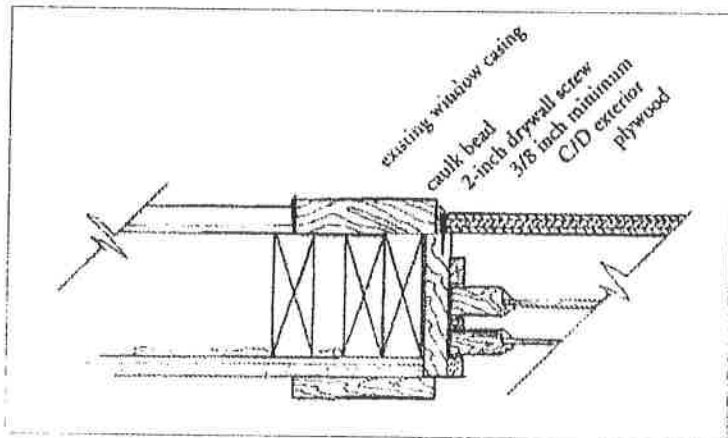
Missing Exterior Finish Material.

Exterior finish material such as weatherboards, trim, fascia, soffits and window casings serve the important function of protecting the basic structure of the building as well as protecting the interior finishes. These building elements also often carry important information about the style and age of the building. When repairing loose or missing exterior finish material, care must be taken not to remove any important historic fabric. Where replacement material is necessary, it must match the original in material and detail. All replacement wood should be primed and painted after installation to insure that the work will not have to be repeated. If defects include failure of masonry, construction repairs must be made using masonry units (bricks) and mortar which match the existing in material, composition, size and density.

Broken or Missing Glazing, and Open or Missing Windows or Doors.

Missing windows, doors or glazing can allow the entry of water into the building. If left unchecked, water can lead to the deterioration of the structural fabric of the building and damage to both the interior and exterior finishes. An open building is also an invitation to vandals and vagrants to enter and possibly damage the building. The method used to correct this type of defect varies according to the seriousness of the problem. If the matter involves simply the need to replace glazing in existing frames, the work can be easily accomplished. If a building is missing doors or windows, or is

abandoned, the Commission recommends that the building be boarded up.



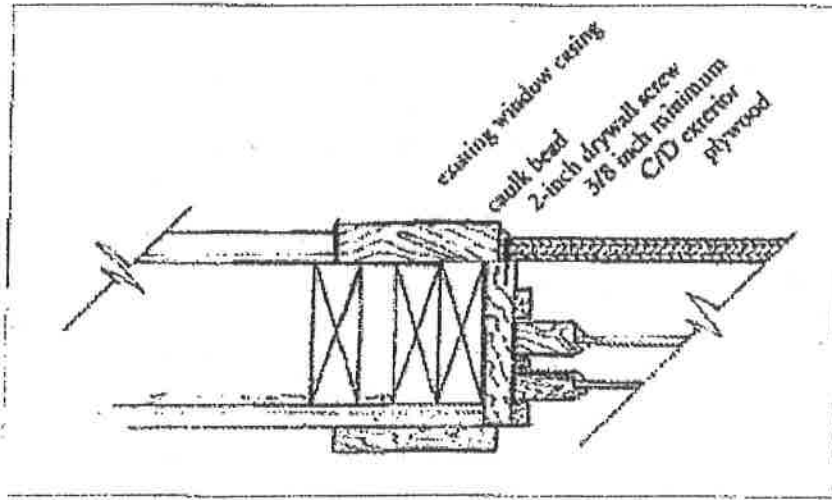
In either case, a minimum of 3/8" plywood should be cut to fit tightly inside the frame of the window or door on the exterior of the building. In the first method of attachment, 2" drywall screws spaced no more than 12" on center are used to attach the plywood to the frame of the opening. In the second method of attachment, 3/8" carriage head bolts with 2" washers are used to attach the

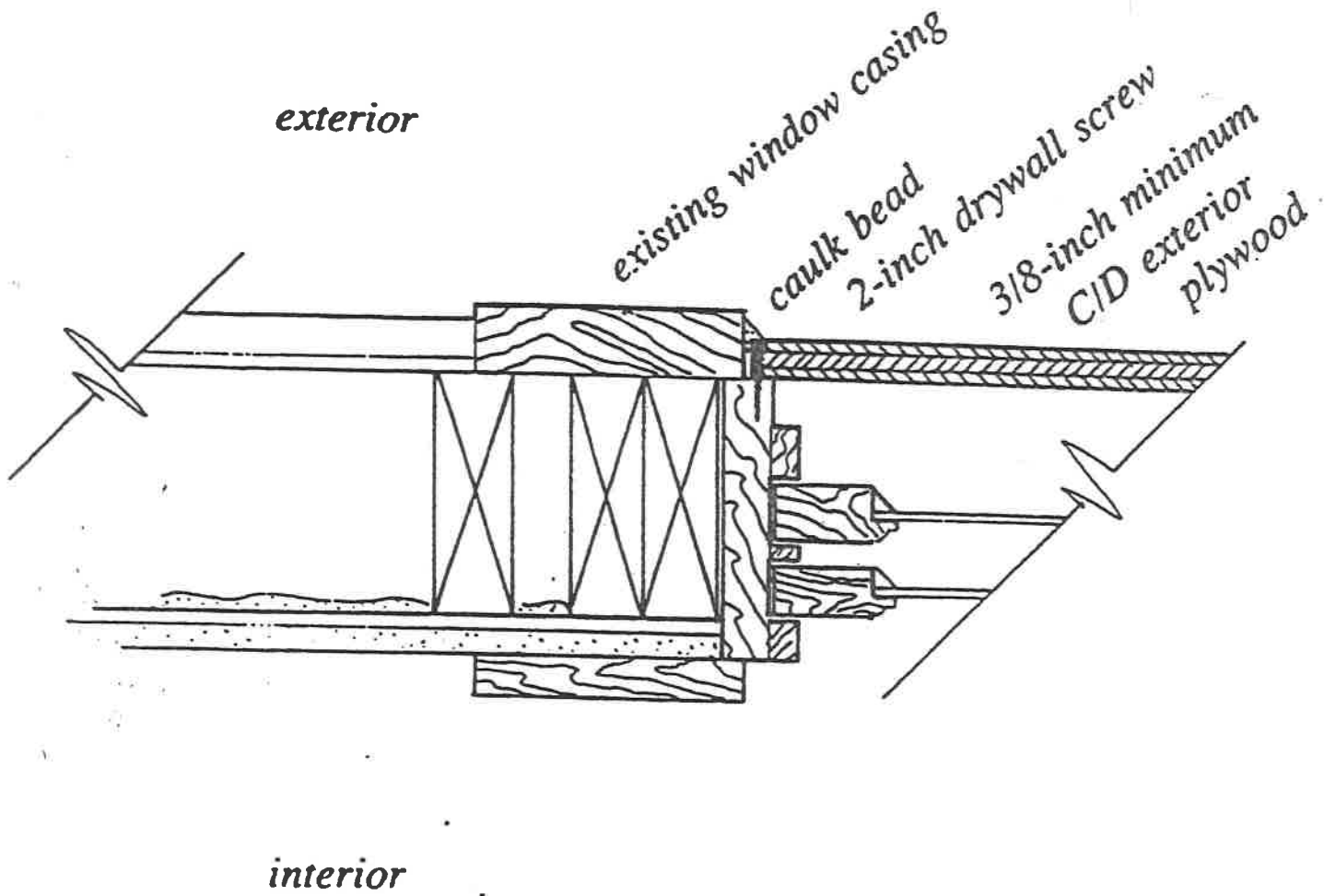
plywood to 2 x 4 wood bars mounted on the interior of the building. When the bolts are tightened, the wall is "sandwiched" between the plywood and the 2 x 4 bars, holding the entire assembly in place. In both examples, the plywood *must* be placed on the *outside* of the window opening. The Commission recommends that the plywood be primed and painted before installation to improve the general appearance of the building and to make it durable against the weather.



Demolition by Neglect Guidelines for boarding openings

A minimum of 3/8" plywood should be cut to fit tightly inside the frame of the window or door on the exterior of the building. In the first method of attachment 2" drywall screws spaced no more than 12" on center are used to attach the plywood to the frame of the opening. In the second method of attachment, 3/8" carriage head bolts with 2" washers are used to attach the plywood to 2 x 4 wood bars mounted on the interior of the building. When the bolts are tightened the wall is "sandwiched" between the plywood and the 2 x 4 bars which holds the entire assembly in place. In both examples the plywood MUST be placed on the OUTSIDE of the window opening. The Commission recommends that the plywood be primed and painted before installation to improve the general appearance of the building and to make it durable against the weather.





BOARDING DETAIL

D BY N