



# Community Preservation Program

## Instructions for HISTORIC RESOURCES PROPOSALS Resources Selected for Waban Area Council 19 March 2015

### SECRETARY of the INTERIOR'S *STANDARDS* for HISTORIC BUILDINGS & LANDSCAPES

- ◆ *Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (focus on buildings), especially *Choosing an Appropriate Treatment*:  
[www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/standguide/overview/choose\\_treat.htm](http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/standguide/overview/choose_treat.htm)
- ◆ *Guidelines for Cultural Landscapes* (considered part of the *Standards* above):  
[www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/](http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/)

The federal *Standards* above identify 4 recommended treatments for historic properties, in the following order – roughly, from most to least preferred:

- ◆ **preservation**: places a premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair; reflects successive occupancies and respectful changes and alterations
- ◆ **rehabilitation**: emphasizes retention and repair of historic materials, but provides more latitude for replacement because the property is more deteriorated, or is being adapted respectfully for a new use
- ◆ **restoration**: focuses on the retention of materials from a single significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods
- ◆ **reconstruction** (limited opportunities): re-creates a well-documented but non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object using all new materials

The choice of the most appropriate treatment for each project should be made by following this process: analyze the resource's historical significance

2. identify the features most closely associated with that significance
  3. protect those significant features
- ◆ while ensuring the resource's future— its economic sustainability)

### RESOURCES for ANALYZING HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Age or rarity alone does not establish significance. Significance is the ability of a property's physical features to tell a story about change, or resistance to change, through time. The resources below may help you identify some of the stories your resource might tell. These resources are suggestive rather than comprehensive – you may be able to demonstrate significance using ideas not listed here.

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Criteria for Listing

(also used by Massachusetts state register)

[www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_2.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_2.htm)

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting,

materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that [meet one or more of the following criteria]:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons or with events significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE THEMES & CONCEPTS in AMERICAN HISTORY**

[www.nps.gov/nhl/learn/thematicframework.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nhl/learn/thematicframework.htm)

[This framework is] a conceptual tool for evaluating the significance of cultural resources. ... [It] makes it easier to incorporate ... the stories of broad social trends and ordinary people. Unique and notable events ... are included ... [but are] placed firmly within the broader contexts of their time.

**I. Peopling Places** ... Communities, too, have evolved according to cultural norms, historical circumstances, and environmental contingencies. ... *Topics include:* family and the life cycle; health, nutrition, and disease; migration from outside and within; community and neighborhood; ethnic homelands; encounters, conflicts, and colonization ...

**II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements** ... the diverse formal and informal structures such as schools or voluntary associations through which people express values and live their lives. ... *Topics include:* clubs and organizations; reform movements; religious institutions; recreational activities.

**III. Expressing Cultural Values** ... people's beliefs about themselves and the world they inhabit ... the ways that people communicate their moral and aesthetic values. ... *Topics include:* educational and intellectual currents; visual and performing arts; literature; mass media; architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design; popular and traditional culture.

**IV. Shaping the Political Landscape** ... tribal, local, state, and federal political and governmental institutions that create public policy and those groups that seek to shape both policies and institutions. ... *Topics include:* parties, protests, and movements; governmental institutions; military institutions and activities; political ideas, cultures, and theories.

**V. Developing the American Economy** ... the ways Americans have worked, including slavery, servitude, and non-wage as well as paid labor. ... including class formation and changing standards of living in diverse sectors of the nation. ... *Topics include:* extraction and production; distribution and consumption; transportation and communication; workers and work culture; labor organizations and protests; exchange and trade; governmental policies and practices; economic theory.

**VI. Expanding Science and Technology** ... **the physical sciences, the social sciences, and medicine...** *Topics include:* experimentation and invention; technological applications; scientific thought and theory; effects on lifestyle and health.

**VII. Transforming the Environment** ... the variable and changing relationships between people and their environment, which continuously interact. The environment is where people live, the place that supports and sustains life. The American environment today is largely a human artifact, so thoroughly has human occupation affected all its features. ... *Topics include:* manipulating the environment and its resources; adverse consequences and stresses on the environment; protecting and preserving the environment.

**VIII. Changing Role of the United States in the World Community** ... diplomacy, trade, cultural exchange, security and defense, expansionism - and, at times, imperialism ... While the United States, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, has left an imprint on the world community, other nations and immigrants to the United States have had a profound influence on the course of American history. ... *Topics include:* international relations; commerce; expansionism and imperialism; immigration and emigration policies.