

Application #: _____

Date Submitted: _____

**Application for Review and Public Meeting
Franklin Heritage Commission
Franklin, New Hampshire**

Please complete the entire application. Failure to do so will delay processing it. PRINT legibly and in INK or complete PDF version using Adobe® Reader®. The application must be signed and dated. The owner must sign the application or submit a letter of authorization.

This application is to be completed by anyone requesting a REVIEW AND PUBLIC MEETING before the HERITAGE COMMISSION. Review criteria are defined in the Regulations of the Heritage Commission (attached). Please also refer to Chapter 78 of the City of Franklin Code. The following activities within the district require review (map attached):

- a. The alteration, addition, erection, painting, roofing, relocation or demolition of buildings, signs, facades, and any visible exterior features of any building within the district.
- b. The construction of any new free-standing buildings.

1. Location of property for which the appeal is being applied: Tax Map & Lot #: 117-319
Street Address: 38. E. Bow Street

OWNER

PERSON COMPLETING APPLICATION

2. Name: Franklin Power, LLC Ryan Miller
Mailing: 7315 Wisconsin Ave, Ste 1100W 7315 Wisconsin Ave, Ste 1100W
Address: Bethesda, MD 20814 Bethesda, MD 20814
Phone #: _____ 703 728 6884

3. Describe all the PROPOSED work to be performed to the Building and the property: (attach separate sheet if necessary)

Applicant seeks authorization to demolish building due to structural concerns noted by city. See attachments

4. Please provide the following information if applicable to your project:
 - a. Samples of paint or roofing materials to be used.
 - b. Drawings showing proposed landscaping or the areas where existing landscaping will be removed.
 - c. Drawings or design showing any proposed grading or other site work [parking areas, retaining walls, etc].
 - d. Drawings, sketches, or other representations showing the proposed exterior changes to front, side, or rear faces of the building.
 - e. Pictures of the proposed windows or other exterior trim work.
 - f. Any other information that will be helpful to support the application.

The Heritage Commission reserves the right to ask for any other information it deems necessary to review and act on the application.

Signature of Applicant

9/22/2023

Date

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE - OFFICE USE ONLY!!

1. Date Application Submitted: _____
2. Fee Collected ☐ Yes ☐ No Amount: \$ _____
Form of Payment: ☐ Cash ☐ Check # _____
3. Date of Public Meeting: _____
Date Notice Sent to Applicant Explaining Board Action: _____

Franklin Heritage Commission
Franklin, New Hampshire

Certificate of Approval

For Historic District Commission Use Only:

1. Property Location Tax Map & Lot #: _____
Street Address: _____
OWNER
2. Name: _____
Mailing _____
Address: _____
Phone #: _____

Approved (date): _____

Conditional Approval (date and conditions to be met): _____

Disapproved (date): _____

Held for further information (date and required information):

By: _____, Franklin Heritage Commission

Distribution of Copies:

1. Commission's Files
2. Applicant
3. Planning and Zoning Office



Franklin Power, LLC
c/o Eagle Creek Renewable Energy, LLC
7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1100W
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
240.482.2700

38 E. Bow Street Narrative

Franklin Power, LLC is the owner of the 38 E. Bow Street property. This unoccupied building was identified for repair by Franklin Fire & Emergency Services on 8/30/2022, noting “an unsecure structure, broken or missing windows, and potential structural issues” (Attachment 1). The owner hereby applying to the Franklin Heritage Commission to demolish the structure.

Current State:

The former water pump house is no longer in use and does not serve a need for the onsite hydropower operation. Mid-South Engineering performed an inspection and prepared an assessment of the structure (Attachment 3). The accompanying photos (Attachment 4) demonstrate the dilapidated state of the building with its cracked brick walls, broken windows, leaking roof and settling foundation. Their Professional Engineer further consulted with a contractor to assess the cost to repair those items. Nordic Construction Services states that repair costs will exceed \$150,000 to address the repairs/replacement of the roof, structure, and foundation of the building (Attachment 5). Therefore, the cost to rehabilitate the building far exceeds the value of the building. Demolition is a significantly more economical means to meet the requirements of the Franklin Fire & Emergency Services Department.

Franklin Power has also determined that the building cannot be sold to an interested third party because the building is subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The FERC license that governs Franklin Power’s hydropower plant and the subject building prohibits the sale of the building. FERC only reduces its jurisdiction to permit the sale of property in exceptional circumstances that do not exist in this situation. And such permission, if granted, would require months-long multi-agency consultation that would be prohibitively expensive.

Proposed Work:

Demolition work will require the abatement of any asbestos found by certified professionals, razing the structure, removing all debris to one foot below grade, filling in the foundation and stabilizing the area (Attachment 2). Final stabilization is proposed to be a standard gravel lot which is commensurate with the adjacent area. Additionally, the existing barrier will be extended along the remaining retaining wall to ensure public safety.

Franklin Power does not believe the structure represents the same historical or architectural value possessed by the rest of the Franklin Falls Historic District, particularly given its current state. Removal of the building is unlikely to impact the nature and look of the overall historic district, much of which is not immediately adjacent to the property. This building is also not on the State Register of Historic Places. Only one unassociated building in Franklin is on that list (Attachment 6).

Should the Heritage Commission approve this request, Franklin Power plans to procure a Demolition Permit from the Franklin Planning and Zoning Department. Work will be scheduled to begin once all necessary permits are in place.

Franklin Fire & Emergency Services



Occupancy: **FRANKLIN POWER, LLC**
 Occupancy ID: **EASTB 038**
 Address: **38 E BOW ST**
FRANKLIN NH 03235

Inspection Type: **Request for Service Follow Up**

Inspection Date: **8/30/2022**

By: Reale, Steve (14215)

Time In: **09:30**

Time Out: **10:15**

Authorized Date: **09/01/2022**

By: Reale, Steve (14215)

Form: Property Maintenance

Inspection Description:

A Limited visual inspection of your facility was conducted in accordance with the applicable: NFPA, IBC or IRC Standards and Codes, NH State Fire Code, or 2018 International Property Maintenance Code.

102.1 General. The provisions of this code shall apply to all matters affecting or relating to structures and premises, as set forth in Section 101. Where, in a specific case, different sections of this code specify different requirements, the most restrictive shall govern.

Inspection Topics:

Unsafe Structures 108

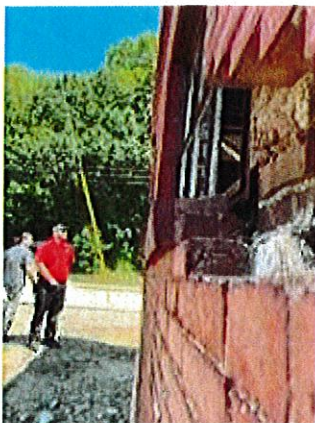
108.1.1 Unsafe Structures - International Property Maintenance Code 2018 Edition

108.1.1 Unsafe structures. An unsafe structure is one that is found to be dangerous to the life, health, property or safety of the public or the occupants of the structure by not providing minimum safeguards to protect or warn occupants in the event of fire, or because such structure contains unsafe equipment or is so damaged, decayed, dilapidated, structurally unsafe or of such faulty construction or unstable foundation, that partial or complete collapse is possible.

Status: Attachments

Notes: July 28, 2022 photos and observations

Attached photos illustrate shifts in multiple masonry walls that need inspection and/or repairs completed by a qualified person OR documentation from a qualified engineer stating that conditions are safe.



Summary:

Overall Result: Correction Notice Issued

The Franklin Fire Department Fire Prevention Division met on site with Property Manager Corey Colby. Also present was Planning and Zoning Director Seth Creighton. All agreed that the building condition needed repair or razing. Included in this report is the report from the July 28, 2022, inspection. This included report illustrates structural and safety concerns including foundation and wall shifting and OSB covered windows. In addition, the integrity of the roof system may have been jeopardized from lack of maintenance. The condition of this structure presents a hazard that may cause injury or death and has become a nuisance attractant to the neighborhood. Corey, PZ Director Creighton, and I determined that there are at least 3 possible options at this time listed below.

- Inspector Notes:**
1. Demolish the structure and fill the foundation hole.
 2. Repair the structure to current codes and standards and bring the building to a safe condition more in line with the City of Franklin's efforts and downtown vision.
 3. Contract an Engineering company/Engineer to determine the requirements to make this structure safe, and complete minimal repairs to prepare for possible sale. In this case the following applies:
 - a) Seller must disclose Property Maintenance Complaint and generate a correction plan.
 - b) Roof must be repaired to eliminate further property degradation.
 - c) Front entry porch roof must be repaired or removed.
 - d) Foundation and wall shifting to be addressed as outlined within the aforementioned Engineering report.
 - e) Windows to be replaced or covered with appropriate exterior material

All of these options are subject to approval by the City Planning and Zoning Director prior to any action. In addition, the Planning and Zoning Director reserves the right to require all applicable building permits to repair, raze, or replace.

Next Steps - Franklin Power, LLC shall supply the Franklin Fire Department Code Enforcement Division with a written plan to make corrections to resolve the deficiencies outlined in this report within 30 days from the date of this report. Thirty days from this report shall be October 3, 2022. This written plan shall include planned/expected timelines and a planned completion date. As noted, no work shall be conducted prior to approval by the Planning and Zoning Department.

Any questions can be directed to Captain Steve Reale, Building Inspector @ 603-934-5680 or Planning/Zoning Director Creighton @ 603-934-2341

Failure to remediate the hazards presented by your building, may result in legal counsel involvement to better facilitate safety and progress within the City of Franklin.

Closing Notes:

You may contest these orders at an Administrative Hearing. The request for a hearing must be in writing within 20 days after receipt of the order and addressed to: Franklin Fire Department Code Enforcement Division 59 West Bow Street, Franklin, NH 03235

NH RSA 153:24 Penalty For Violation applies

Inspector:

Name: Reale, Steve
Work Phone(s): 603-934-5680
Email(s): sreale@franklinnh.org



35 VETERAN'S DRIVE
LOUDON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03307
(603) 228-5558 FAX (603) 228-5559

January 6, 2022

Attn: Corey Colby
Eagle Creek Renewable Energy
24 Mill St., Tilton, NH 03276

RE: Stevens Mill Pump House Demolition

Corey,

The following is our proposal for the demolition of the single story brick pump house building at the Stevens Mill Dam in Franklin, NH. The building will be completely razed and removed with the foundation walls removed to one foot below grade and the foundation filled in. In order to facilitate the demolition we will need to shut down 1 lane of traffic on East Bow Street and utilize one way alternating traffic under flagger control.

Bid Items:

Mobilization	1 Lump Sum @ \$5,800.00	=	\$5,800.00
Turbidity Curtain	1 Lump Sum @ \$1,775.00	=	\$1,775.00
Traffic Control	1 Lump Sum @ \$2,975.00	=	\$2,975.00
Building Demolition	1 Lump Sum @ \$22,825.00	=	\$22,825.00
Foundation Partial Demo/Fill-in	1 Lump Sum @ \$5,200.00	=	\$5,600.00
Grand Total Lump Sum Cost		=	\$28,950.00

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the office.

Sincerely, _____

Aaron Chandler
FLMCI

ATTACHMENT 3

38 E. Bow Street, Franklin, NH

Building Evaluation by Mid-South Engineering – 12/30/2022

General Observations

1. The main building was built on a granite block foundation. I was told it was built pre-1900. I was informed that the building was originally utilized by the public works department for maintaining a water supply to the fire hydrants in the area utilizing water from the river. The original building is approximately 27 feet across the roadside face of the building and 26 feet deep (toward the river). The height to the underside of the building to the eave is approximately 11 feet. North for this discussion is out the front door to the street. River flow is East to West. The rear South wall rests on the retaining wall made of stacked block and rock which lines the canal. The top portion of the retaining wall East of the building abutting the block wall is made of cast in place concrete. It was formed and poured on top of the same block and rock wall which lines the canal. There was no notice of a tie between the two walls where they meet.
2. The main building shell is made of brick approximately 12 inches thick. The only access door is at the street side of the building (called North). Windows exist in the South, East and North walls, but the glass has been broken due to vandalism. The windows are now covered in plywood.
3. The interior electrical panel appears to be damaged and the wiring is not intact in a few places.
4. The roof of the building is a mansard style. Since the building is essentially square, it peaks at the center. The roof joists are sheathed with wood boards and covered with slate roofing. A hole was noticed near the lower edge of the roof on the West side at about the center, with pieces of slate missing. The slate was found on the lower roof of the adjacent building addition. The roof overhangs the main building with a 16 inch eave.
5. The interior floor is a cast in place concrete slab. A portion of the floor is a suspended slab with a large space underneath. A steel plate covers an access hatch in the floor. The access leads to a large valve with attached hand wheel and some piping. This area was treated as a confined space, so entrance was not attempted and size of room was not determined.
6. The majority of the floorspace of main building had been converted to office space. Walls are covered with vertical pine boards approximately 5 feet high with sheetrock above. Sheetrock and pine boards are placed directly on laths on the interior brick walls and allow a ½ to ¾ inch air space between the brick and the sheetrock. No insulation was found in this space. A small bathroom existed in the office area. Only the toilet exists.
7. At the main entrance, a small foyer exists, with a door passing through to the office area on the left and a door passing through to the rear of the original building. The area beyond the foyer is part of what is assumed to be the pump room. The concrete floor in

ATTACHMENT 3

- this area is also a suspended slab with a space below approximately 6 feet by 9 feet, which was part of the original water supply system. The access to this area is located in the floor of the SW corner of the original building and is uncovered. A thin board covered the hole but would not prohibit someone from accidentally falling into the hole. The opening is approximately 2 feet by 3 feet. The inside elevation of this portion of the main building is approximately 11 feet and is clear to the underside of the attic area.
8. A false ceiling exists over the office area and the foyer, consisting of 2x4 ceiling joists with 3 1/2 inches of insulation placed in between the joists. 8 inch by 8 inch ceiling tiles were stapled on the underside of the false ceiling. The difference in elevation between the false ceiling and the underside of the attic is approximately 2 – 2 ½ feet.
 9. The attic is only accessible through a hatch located above the false ceiling. The location does not allow for convenient access. Access was gained by placing plywood on top of the ceiling joists of the false ceiling and while laying on top of the plywood, propping up the door with a shovel to gain access. The door was hinged on the North side, and due to the pitch of the roof, could not be opened completely. This area was also treated as a confined space.
 10. Observations of the attic were taken from the roof access hatch. Due to the need to treat this area as a confined space, and the awkwardness of keeping the door propped open with a shovel, observations were somewhat limited. The attic floor is comprised of 2 inch by 6 inch ceiling joists and covered on top with wood to allow for access if desired. The roof rafters appeared to be 2 inch by 6 inch lumber, supporting the sheathing boards and slate roofing. The attic appeared to be generally dry and dusty. I saw no signs of decaying or rotting rafters or sheathing. I saw no signs of any rodent activity in the attic area. It is unclear if bats could access this area from the hole in the roof on the West side as the hole is so close to the edge of the roof.
 11. The adjacent building, assumed to be built at a later time than the main building, is approximately 13 feet wide (E-W) by 19 feet deep (N-S). The building is approximately 11 feet tall, from the top of foundation to the top of the small parapet wall on the North and West sides. The newer building was formed on what appears to be a cast in place concrete frost wall on the West and North sides. The rear wall of the building was built on top of the cast in place concrete retaining wall. The walls are of the same 12 inch thick brick construction as the original building. The parapet is approximately 12 inches deep and the roof slopes to the rear, allowing any runoff from this roof and the West portion of the main building roof to drain into the river. The roof is sheathed with wood boards and covered with copper cladding. Some form of asphaltic material was mopped on the roof at some time in the past. The copper cladding is not securely fastened to the sides of the parapet walls in many locations, allowing for rain and snow to seep inside the building.
 12. Approximately 10 feet of the original west wall of the old building was opened up to create a large access into the newer portion of the building, where it is assumed the

ATTACHMENT 3

- pump was located. The newer building is essentially only a three sided building. The North and South walls of the newer building abut the West wall of the original building.
13. The building has settled slightly to the Northwest corner. The settlement is estimated at approximately 1-2 inches. This settlement has caused the large cracking in the brick work at the upper corner of the South side of the West wall. Also, the North wall where it meets the main building has pulled away from the main building leaving a large space at the top under the roof line. Upon further inspection, it does not appear that the cast in place frost wall was tied to the older building granite block foundation at the North wall face or the cast in place retaining wall at the rear. Also, there appears to be no tie between the two walls where the brick has pulled away due to the settlement.
 14. The floor of the interior addition appears to be a cast in place concrete slab on grade. No thickness was determined. A built-up section of floor existed with exposed anchor bolts to the North side of the room. This is probably a housekeeping pad for a pump that was originally installed for the operations of the pumping station. The underside of the roof is supported by 2 inch by 8 inch roof joists and appear to be made of pressure treated lumber. Due to the span, the joists are spaced at 12 inches on center. The joists slope downward from the front of the building to the rear, allowing water to drain to the rear of the building into the river. It appears the bottoms of the joists were built up with tapered dimensional lumber to allow the bottom of the combined joists to be level. Wood slats were nailed onto the underside of the joists to create a ceiling. The majority of these slats were becoming partially unattached or had already fallen onto the floor.
 15. Daylight could be seen in several locations along the roof line where the copper roofing has become unattached. Daylight could also be seen coming through the upper North section of wall where space had opened up due to the settlement in the NW corner.

Conclusions

- 1) Although the building has been abandoned for many years and vandalism has occurred (primarily broken windows), the structural integrity of the main building at this time is generally sound.
- 2) The addition, which was added at a later time, and has experienced settlement at the NW corner. This has caused the North wall of the addition to pull away from the main building on the NE corner at the top. Also, we estimate that the crack in the face of the West wall at the SW corner was also caused by the settlement at the NW corner. It is our opinion that this does make the newer building more open to the elements, and if the settlement in the NW corner continues to any significant degree, this could cause the North wall of the addition to pull away even more from the original building, creating an unsafe condition. It would also cause the crack in the SW corner of the building to increase in size.
- 3) Access inside the newer building is compromised due the extent of the debris which has fallen from the underside of the roof and what was left behind after the building use

ATTACHMENT 3

was discontinued. Access in this room required walking on debris and is generally unsafe.

Recommendations

The assumption is that the building should be left in a safe and accessible condition until a permanent solution is identified. I understand there are two options being explored at this time. The first was to sell the building. The second was to tear the building down.

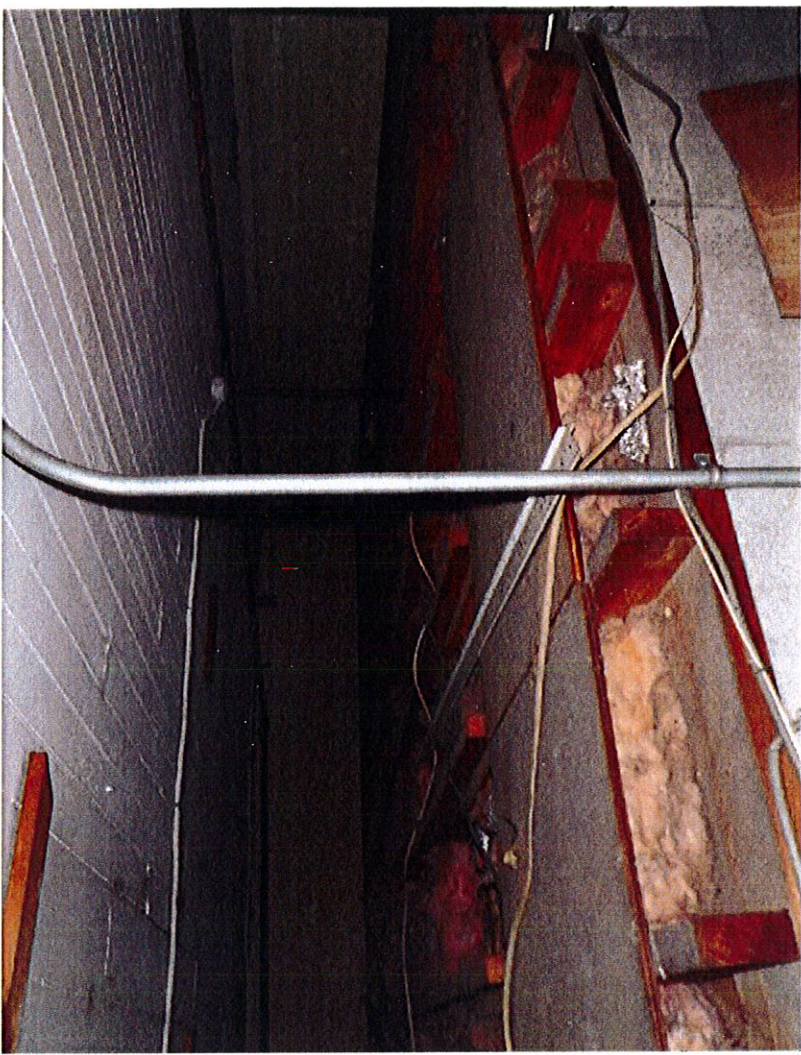
Selling the building assumes that some form of continued utilization will occur by someone. Final repairs will depend on the proposed use of the building once a new owner takes possession. This report will only address the suggested repairs to be made to the building to make the building safe for the foreseeable future so as to sell the building in intact form. The repairs suggested are for preservation and not for aesthetic purposes.

- 1) Repair the hole in the roof of the original building to avoid any potential entrance of bats or other vermin and replace the slate or apply some form of asphalt or bituminous patch to maintain water tightness and eliminate any rot developing in the existing exposed roof sheathing.
- 2) Maintain the plywood in the windows, but seal around them to eliminate any large cracks and maintain water tightness.
- 3) Clean up broken glass and other debris that is located in the older section of the building to minimize any potential injuries when accessing the building.
- 4) The crack in the wall at the North face of the building where the two buildings meet should be spray foamed to fill the void to eliminate the entrance of rodents and weather. We would recommend structurally reinforcing this corner. This could possibly be bent plate in the form of an angle and bolted through the walls to create a more stable corner.
- 5) The crack on the West wall in the SW corner should also be sealed with foam to minimize weather penetration. A steel plate secured to the wall to stiffen the wall in this area may be required.
- 6) The access hole in the rear of the older building should have a plate cut to fit to seal the entrance so no one accidentally steps into the hole.
- 7) The remainder of the wood ceiling in the newer building should be removed along with all of the debris which currently rests on the floor in this area.
- 8) Secure the roof of the newer building by sealing the copper flashing against the parapet walls to eliminate moisture from reaching the room below.

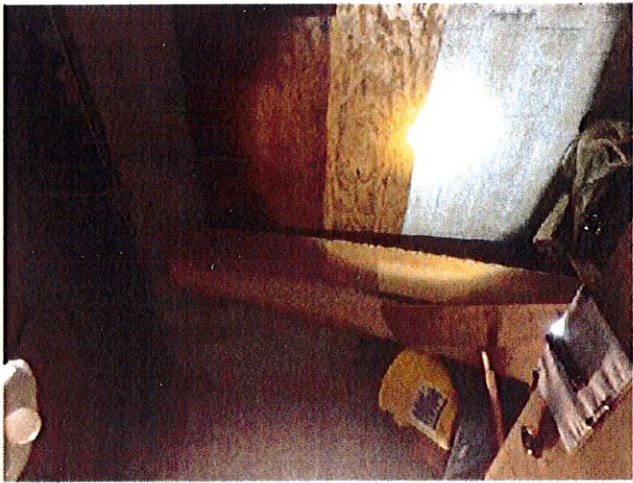
Should the decision be to remove the building, the repairs mentioned above obviously do not need to be made. The building should be checked by a certified lead abatement professional for lead paint and if present, should be demolished utilizing the appropriate safety protocols necessary.

Attachment 4

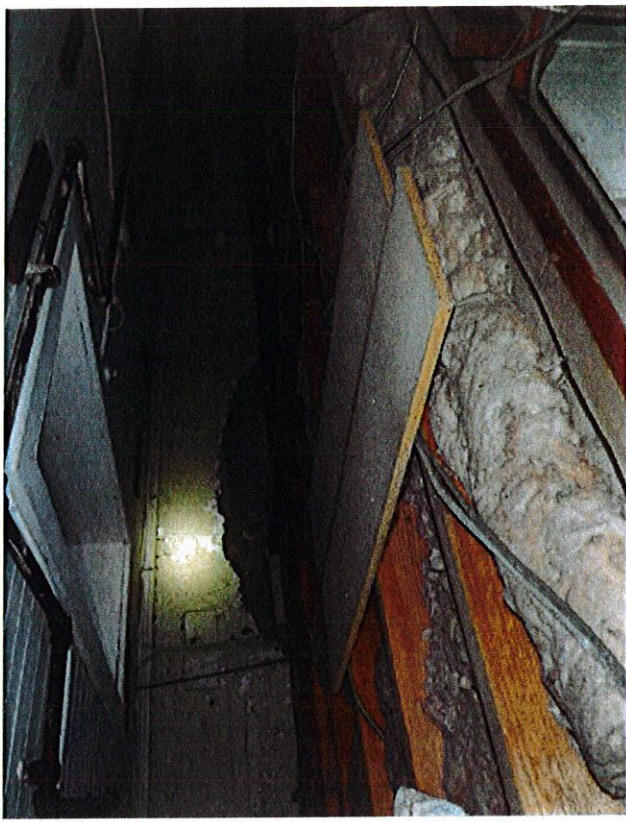




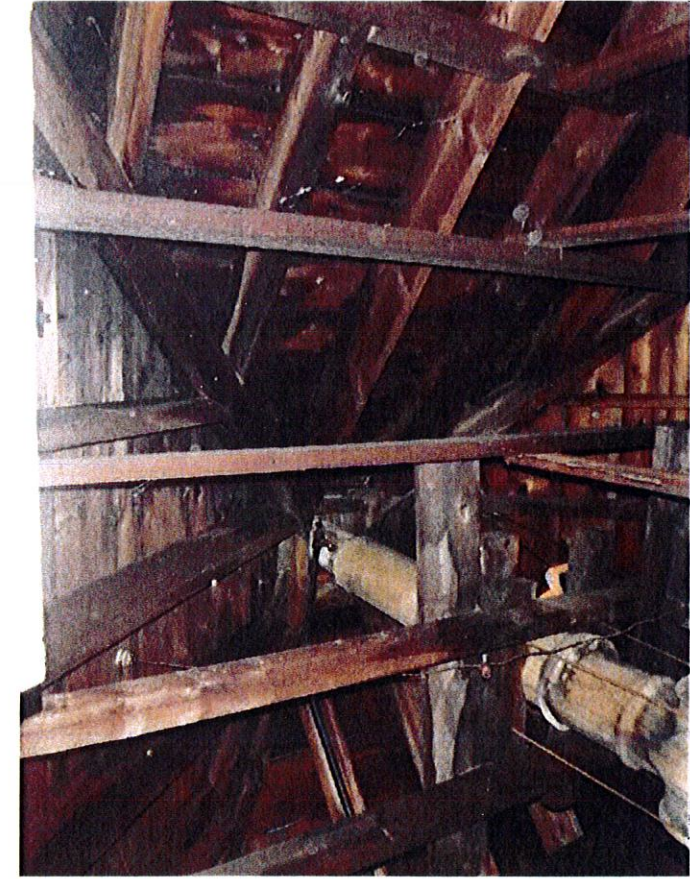
Attic of western structure



Interior of building



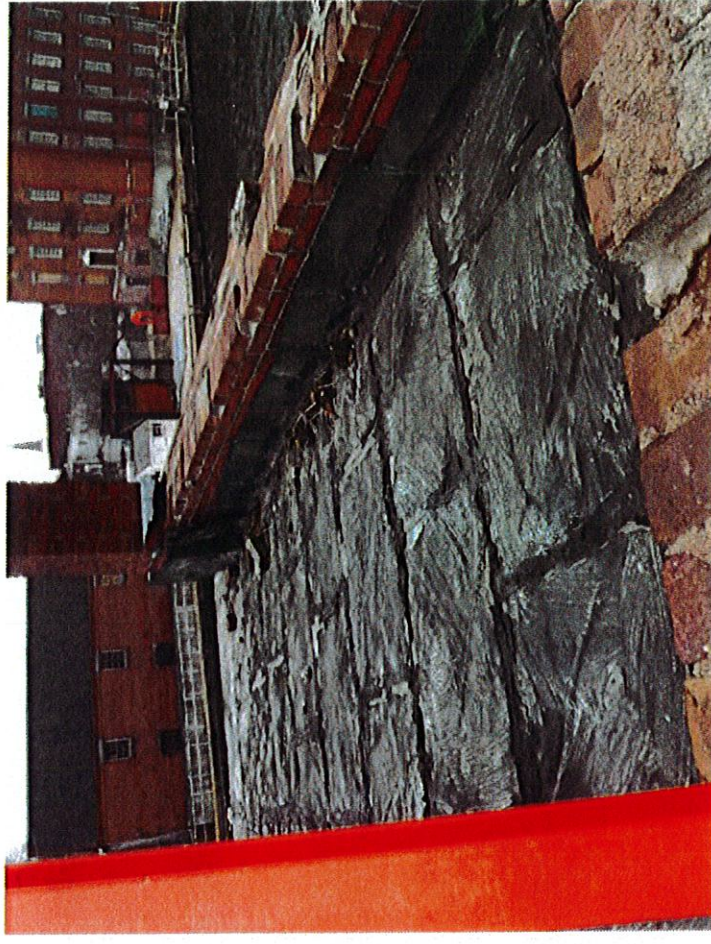
Attic of western structure



Attic of eastern structure



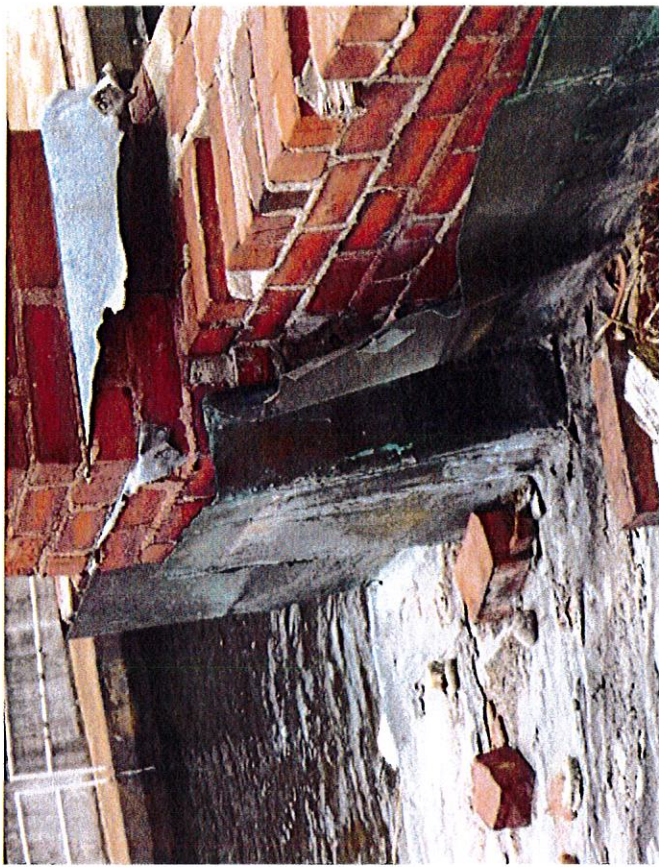
Cracked walls



Damaged and leaking roof



Damaged and leaking roof





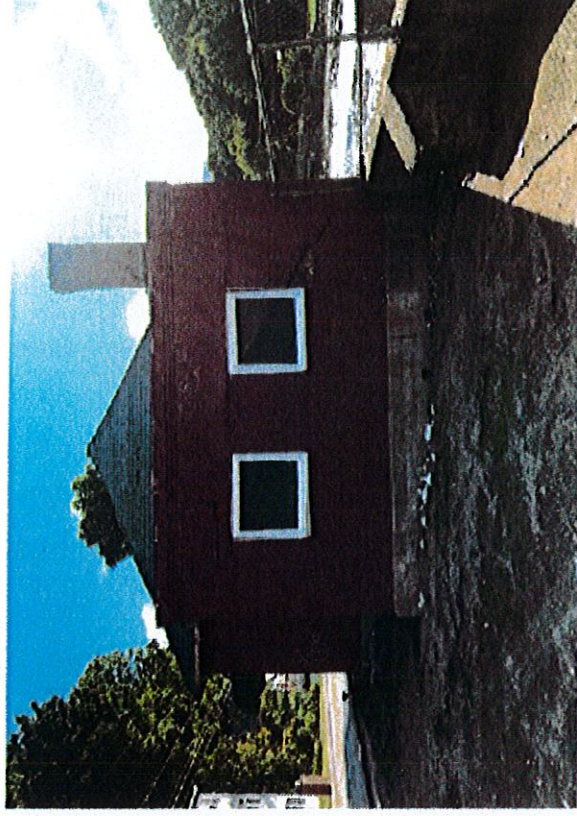
Damaged and leaking roof



Damaged and leaking roof



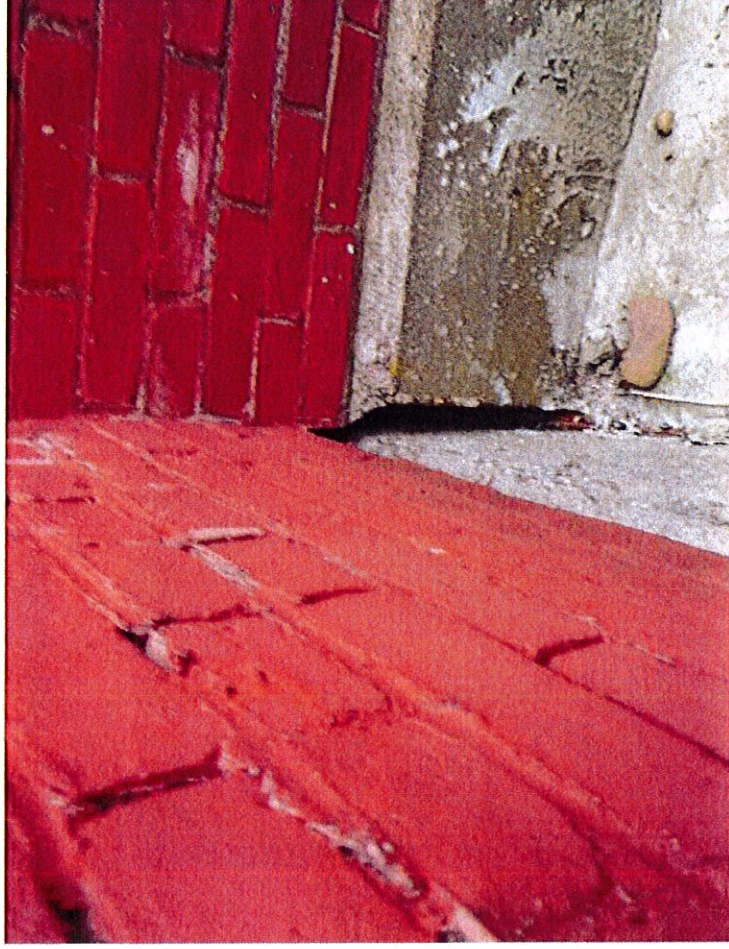
Damaged and leaking roof



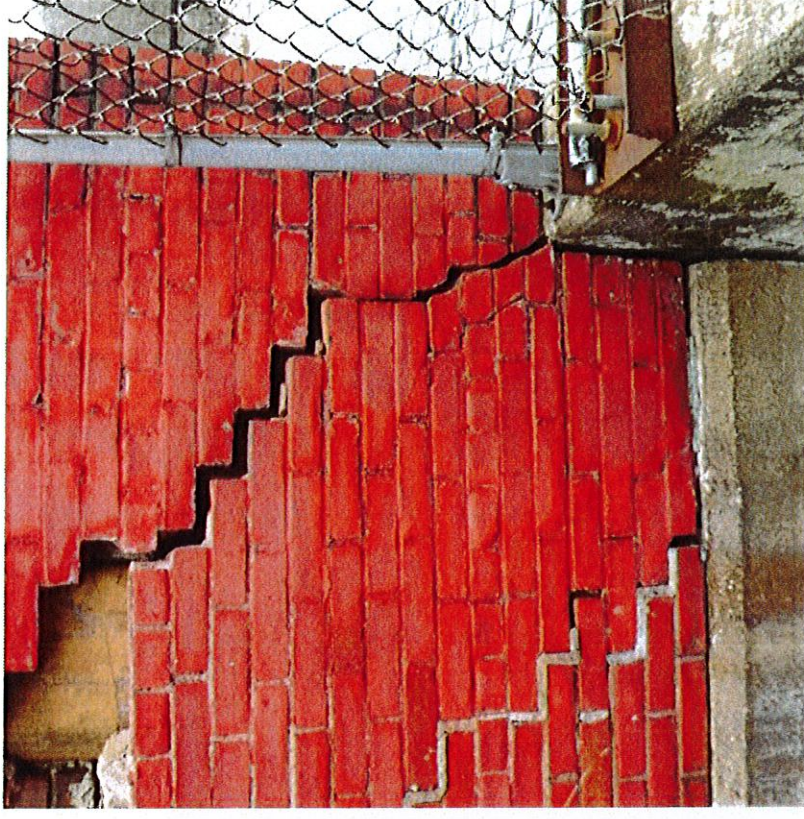
View of eastern structure



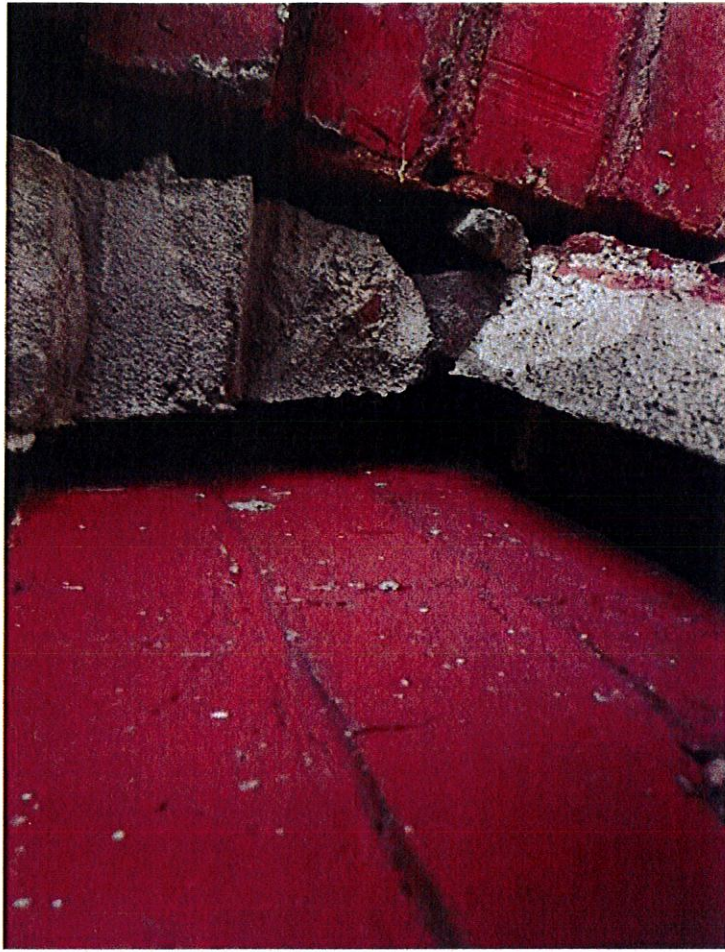
Damaged brick walls



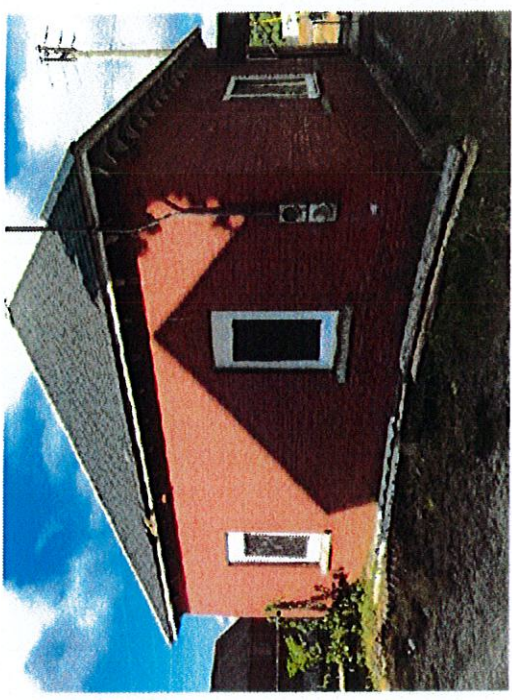
Settling foundation



Brick damaged by settling foundation



Brick damaged by settling foundation



Views of western structure



Views of western structure



View of eastern structure



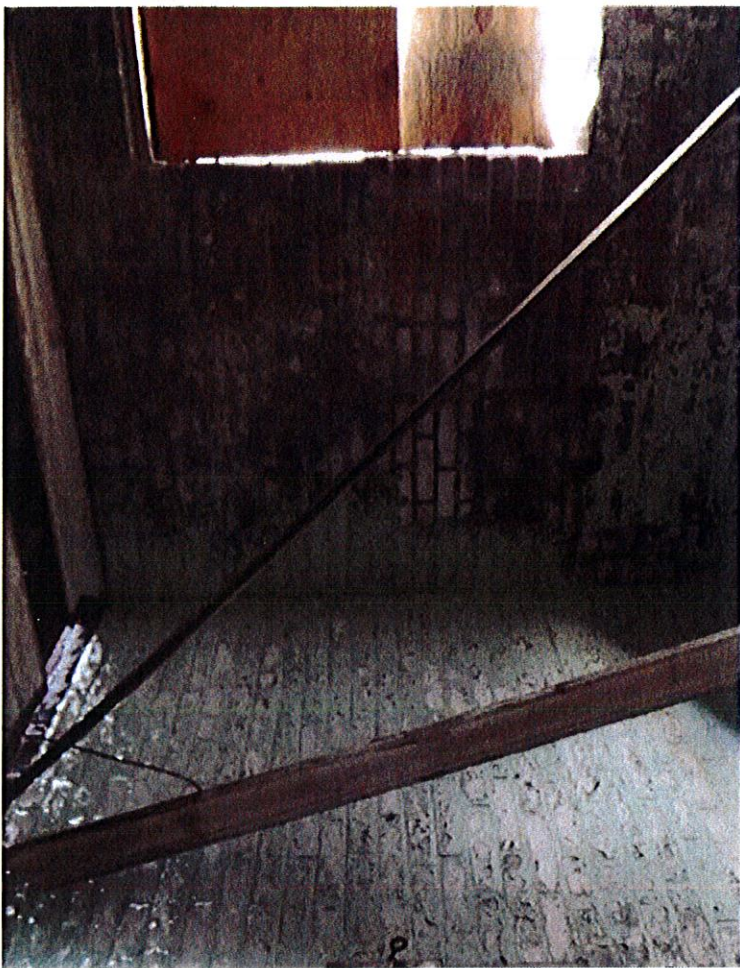
Settling Foundation



Cracks due to settling foundation



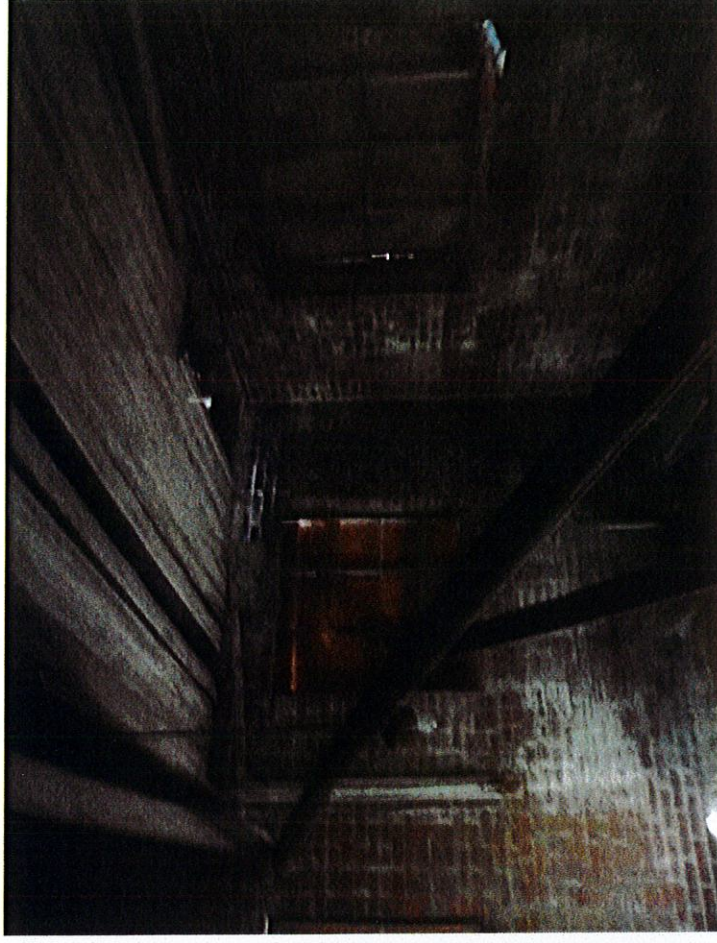
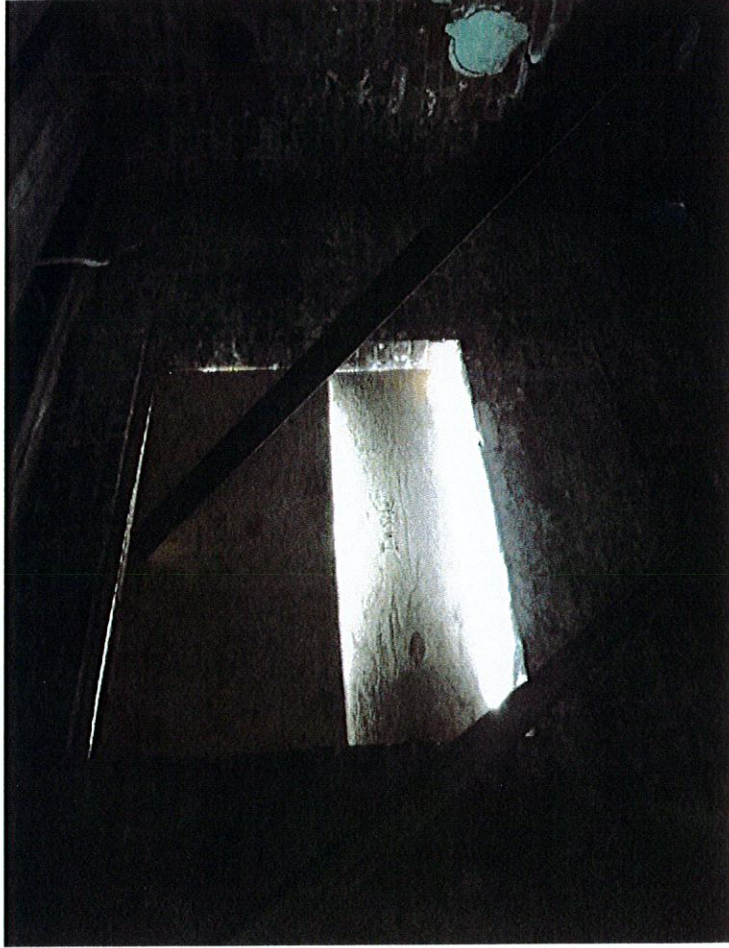
Settling foundation blocks



Broken windows



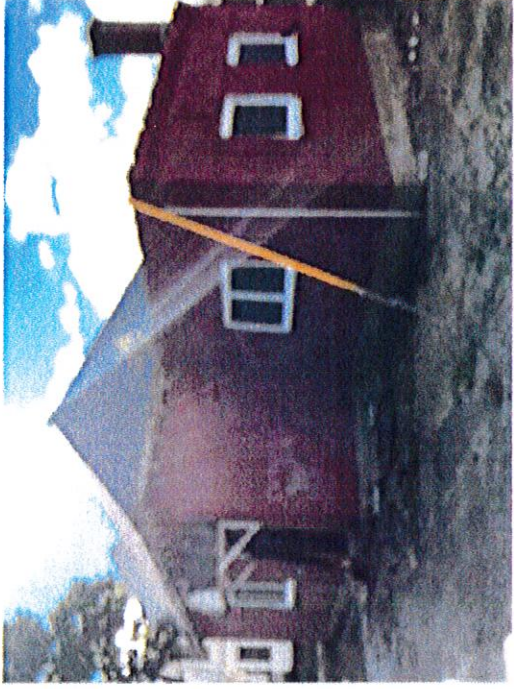
View of well pit



Interior view with broken windows and damaged ceiling



Attic of eastern structure



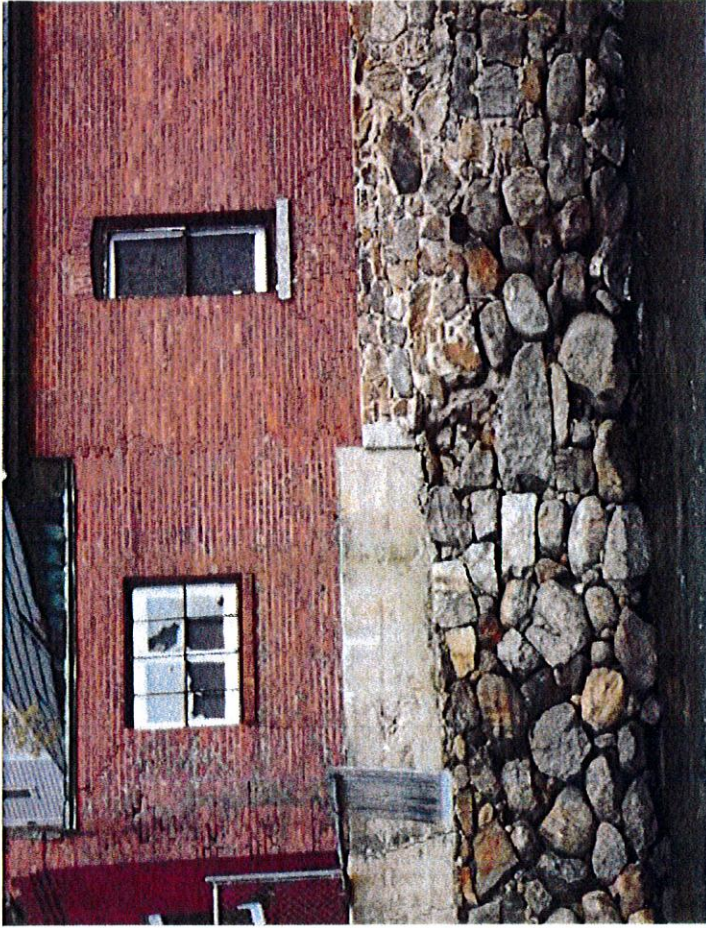
View of both structures



View of western structure



View of both structures



Rear view of structures

Attachment 5

Nordic Budget Estimate - 38 E. Bow Street Franklin, NH

Chris Hansen <chris.nordic@gmail.com>

Mon 9/18/2023 5:43 PM

To: Ryan Miller <ryan.miller@eaglecreekre.com>

Cc: Brice Corrigan <Brice.nordic@gmail.com>

[This email originated OUTSIDE of Eagle Creek. Exercise caution. DO NOT open attachments or click links from unknown senders or unexpected email.]

Hi Ryan, as discussed please see below Budget Estimate for the repairs we reviewed during our site visit on 9-12-23. As mentioned it is our opinion that this building could potentially require even more than what has been identified to date.

Roof repairs/replacement, Building structural repairs/replacement, Block foundation repairs/replacement.....Budget Estimate Cost - \$150,000.00

Please note this is only an estimate and could cost more depending on what is found as each item is revealed.

If you have any questions or want to discuss please let me know.

Chris Hansen

Nordic Construction Services, LLC

10 Seventh Ave. Berlin, NH 03570

C- 603-381-1845/603-915-3064

chris.nordic@gmail.com

Attachment 6

Inventory #	Property Name	Address	Town	SR Listing Date
DUR0008	Folsom's Tavern / Odiome Farm	1 Back River Road	Durham	7/31/2006
DUR0023	Smith Chapel	45 Mill Pond Road	Durham	4/29/2013
DUR0033	Wagon Hill Farm	156 Piscataqua Road	Durham	1/27/2020
EAS0001	Kinsman Cemetery	Paine Road	Easton	10/25/2010
EAS0009	John Howland Homestead	484 Paine Road	Easton	7/26/2021
EFF0001	NE Masonic Charitable Institute/Effingham Town Hal	Town House Road	Effingham	4/29/2002
ENF0023	Woodbury House	130 Main Street	Enfield	7/30/2012
ENF0025	Francis H. Wells House	16 Wells Street	Enfield	1/30/2012
ENF0026	Stickney House	10 Wells Street	Enfield	1/30/2012
ENF0031	North Enfield Universalist Meeting House	96 Main Street	Enfield	7/30/2012
ENF0033	J.P. Washburn House	102 Main Street	Enfield	7/30/2012
ENF0035	Duplex	264 Route 4	Enfield	1/30/2012
EPP0011	Burley Homestead	270, 264 North River Road	Epping	7/25/2011
EPP0016	John Prescott Chase Farm	245 North River Road	Epping	4/28/2014
EPP0026	Samuel Haley Farm	352 North River Road	Epping	4/1/2015
EPS0094	Epsom Town Hall	1598 Dover Road (Route 4)	Epsom	1/26/2004
EXE0002	Wiggin-Raynes Barn and Farmland	61 Newfields Road	Exeter	10/30/2017
EXE0019	Folsom Tavern	164 Water Street	Exeter	10/29/2018
EXE0037	Conner Homestead	Beech Hill Road Extension	Exeter	10/2/2018
EXE0042	Winter Street Cemetery	Front Street, Winter Street, Railroad Avenue	Exeter	4/30/2012
FAR0016	Sarah and Simon Green Farm	77 Sheepboro Road	Farmington	7/26/2004
FAR0023	Goodwin Library	422 Main Street	Farmington	1/27/2014
FAR0024	First Congregational Church	400 Main Street	Farmington	7/31/2017
FRA0028	Rumford House	913 South Main Street	Franklin	4/25/2011
FRC0011	Sam's House	Route 116 at town yard	Franconia	7/22/2013
FRE0001	First Christian Church	12 Elm Street	Freedom	7/30/2018
FRE0004	Freedom Village Grammar School	33 Old Portland Road	Freedom	4/25/2011
FRE0005	Freedom Town Hall	16 Elm Street	Freedom	4/28/2014
FRE0006	Masonic Hall (1830 Church)	29 Old Portland Road	Freedom	7/22/2013
FRE0008	Roller Shed	Old Portland Road	Freedom	7/30/2012
FRE0009	Freedom Village Bandstand	Old Portland Road	Freedom	10/28/2012
FRE0010	Freedom Village Store	11 Elm Street	Freedom	1/25/2016
FRN0002	Gregg-Montgomery House	105 Bible Hill Road	Francetown	4/27/2009
FRN0003	Issacher Dodge House	157 New Boston Road	Francetown	7/28/2008
FRN0005	Robert Todd House	176 New Boston Road	Francetown	10/27/2008
FRN0006	Joseph Huntington House	194 New Boston Road	Francetown	7/28/2008
FRN0007	Luke Preston House	215 New Boston Road	Francetown	7/28/2008
FRN0010	The Mill House	5 Potash Road	Francetown	7/28/2008