Board of Historic Preservation

Wednesday, July 8
4:00 pm
City Center, Room 110
231 North Dakota Avenue
Sioux Falls, SD

MEETING ASSISTANCE. Upon request, accommodations for meetings will be provided for persons with disabilities. Please contact the Human Relations office, located on first floor of City Hall, 224 West Ninth Street, Sioux Falls, SD, at 367-8745 (voice) or 367-7039 (TDD) 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

AGENDA

Alex Halbach, Board Chair
Lura Roti, Board Vice Chair
Diane deKoeoyer, Neighborhood & Preservation Planner

CALL TO ORDER & QUORUM DETERMINATION

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

APPROVAL OF REGULAR AGENDA

APPROVAL OF 6/10/2020 MEETING MINUTES

PUBLIC INPUT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS
(5-minute comment period per individual)

NEW BUSINESS
A. Terrace Park Repairs
   National Register
   (board action required)
B. 732 W. 9th Street Rehabilitation
   Cathedral Historic District
   (board action required)
C. Window Seminar-cancelled
   No CLG funds from SHPO
D. Administratively reviewed projects
E. New board member introduction
   Adam Nyhaug, Siouxland Heritage Museum
   August board meeting

UNFINISHED BUSINESS
A. None

ADJOURNMENT
Regular Meeting Minutes for June 10, 2020
City Center, Conference Room 110

Members Present:
Rachael Meyerink
Lynn Remmers
Kathy Renken
Tom Keller
Lura Roti
Alex Halbach
Jennifer Dumke

Members Absent:
Shelly Sjovold

Staff Present:
Diane deKoeyer, Staff Liaison

Public in Attendance:
Destinie Marshall, Applicant

Call to Order and Quorum Determination
Chairperson Rachael Meyerink called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

Welcome and Introductions
Chairperson Rachael Meyerink welcomed Board members and guests and gave introductory comments.

Approval of Regular Agenda
Chairperson Rachael Meyerink requested a motion to approve the regular agenda. Member Alex Halbach made the motion to approve the regular agenda. Member Lynn Remmers seconded the motion. The motion to approve the regular agenda passed unanimously.

Approval of the April 8, 2020 Meeting Minutes
Chairperson Rachael Meyerink requested a motion to approve the April 8, 2020 meeting minutes. Member Lura Roti made the motion to approve the minutes and Member Kathy Renken seconded the motion. The motion to approve the April 8, 2020 meeting minutes passed unanimously.

Public Input on Non-Agenda Items (five-minute period)
None

New Business
A. 309 N. Spring Ave.
   Cathedral Historic District

   Destinie Marshall, Applicant
Destinie presented the new construction of a single-family house in the Cathedral Historic District. After review of materials and window locations of the applicant, and board discussions, Member Halbach made a motion that the project as presented would have an adverse effect on the Cathedral Historic District. Based on the applicant’s schedule to start construction, Member Halbach noted as part of the motion that revised plans with the following revisions could be administratively approved by Diane rather than coming back to the board for review in July:

- No vinyl windows — aluminum clad or wood windows. Provide specification sheet on selected windows. Double hung or casement? Identify grid/grille pattern on window specifications.
- Determine what width siding, trim, etc. will be used and provide specification sheet with submittal.
- Consider using shakes or board and batten at gable ends of house and garage.
- Consider adding windows to create more balance on the front and side elevations of the house and garage.
- Front porch – review existing porches in historic district
  Create a larger porch at front door
  Add railing
  Provide additional detail

Member Keller seconded the motion and the motion passed unanimously by the remaining board members.

B. Election of new Chair and Vice-Chair

Diane

Member Halbach expressed interest among the board to serve as Chair for the following year. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously by the remaining board members.

Member Roti expressed interest in serving as Vice Chair to the board for the following year and was seconded by Member Meyerink and the motion passed unanimously by the remaining board members.

C. Outgoing and New Board Members

Diane

After serving two full terms, Member Dumke, Member Keller and Member Sjovold were thanked for their service to the board.

Diane reported that Adam Nyhaug had expressed interest in serving on the board for Member Sjovold’s replacement. Following additional discussion, board members requested an additional architect serve on the board. Diane will contact Kyle Raph with Co-Op Architects to request that he apply for the position.

Member Roti will forward Gail Fossum’s contact information for Dane to send her an application for board appointment as well.

D. Window Restoration Contractor

Diane
Diane spoke with David White in early May about postponing the seminar until October 17. This date is tentative until September to determine if the health of the community is no longer at risk.

E. Administratively Reviewed Projects
No specific discussion.

F. 300 W. 21st Street – request for vinyl windows  Diane
Sherman Historic District
The property owner has requested window replacement for his apartment building. The structure is non-contributing to the district. Based on previous discussion for the new construction property in the Cathedral Historic District, the board will not approve vinyl windows in a historic district. Diane will contact the property owner to notify him of the determination.

Unfinished Business
A. None

Adjournment
With no further business, the Board of Historic Preservation meeting adjourned at approximately 5:00 pm.
24:52:07:04. Standards for new construction and additions in historic districts. New construction or additions within a historic district must comply with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as incorporated by reference in § 24:52:07:02. In addition the following standards apply:

(1) Compatibility of design. Massing, size, and scale of new construction must be compatible with surrounding historic buildings. Overall architectural features of new construction must be of contemporary design which does not directly mimic historic buildings. Architectural elements such as windows, doors, and cornices must be similar in rhythm, pattern, and scale to comparable elements in adjacent historic buildings. The overall visual appearance of new construction may not dominate or be distracting to the surrounding historic landscape;

(2) Height. The height of new buildings or additions to existing buildings may not exceed a standard variance of ten percent of the average height of historic buildings on both sides of the street where proposed new construction is to be located;

(3) Width. The width of new buildings or additions to existing buildings must be similar to adjacent historic buildings;

(4) Proportion. The relationship between the height and width of new buildings or additions to existing buildings must be similar in proportion to existing historic buildings. The proportion of openings in the facades of new construction or additions must be compatible with similar openings in adjacent historic buildings;

(5) Rhythm and scale. The rhythm, placement, and scale of openings, prominent vertical and horizontal members, and separation of buildings which are present in adjacent historic buildings must be incorporated into the design of new buildings or additions to existing buildings;

(6) Materials. Materials which make up new buildings or additions to existing buildings must complement materials present in nearby historic properties. New materials must be of similar color, texture, reflective qualities, and scale as historical materials present in the historic district;

(7) Color. The colors of materials, trim, ornament, and details used in new construction must be similar to those colors on existing historic buildings or must match colors used in previous historical periods for identical features within the historic district;

(8) Details and ornament. The details and ornament on new buildings or additions to existing buildings must be of contemporary design that is complementary to those features of similar physical or decorative function on adjacent historic buildings;

(9) Roof shape and skyline. The roof shape and skyline of new construction must be similar to that of existing historic buildings;

(10) Setting. The relationship of new buildings or additions to existing buildings must maintain the traditional placement of historic buildings in relation to streets, sidewalks, natural topography, and lot lines; and

(11) Landscaping and ground cover. Retaining walls, fences, plants, and other landscaping elements that are part of new construction may not introduce elements which are out of character with the setting of the historic district.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation

The Standards for Rehabilitation, a section of the Secretary’s Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, address the most prevalent preservation treatment today, rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is defined as the process of returning a property to state of utility, through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural and cultural values.

The Standards that follow were originally published in 1977 and revised in 1990 as part of the Department of the Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 67, Historic Preservation Certifications). They pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building’s site and environment as well as attached, adjacent or related new construction.

The Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historic development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
The historic core of Terrace Park is 11.3 acres and located northeast of downtown Sioux Falls on the eastern shore of Covell Lake, an oxbow lake of the Big Sioux River, between W. 2nd and W. 4th Streets. The eastern, highest portion of the park is a half-block section with level topography, a grass lawn, stone and concrete sidewalks, small flower beds, and modern improvements of a picnic shelter, half-court basketball, restroom building, and playground. The central portion is comprised of long terraces along the more-than-thirty foot descent to the gardens. The terraces arc on the south end to form an amphitheater and arc the other direction around the hill on the north end. The west portion of the park includes the Japanese Gardens extending along the lakeshore the full length of the historic core. The contemporary city park boundary extends beyond the historic area that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Those additional sections include a large aquatic center to the north and playgrounds and baseball fields on the west shore of Covell Lake. Areas east and south of the park are primarily older residential developments. The areas north and west on the west side of Covell Lake were used as the Sioux Falls Army Air Force Radio Technical Training School during World War II and are now widely-spaced commercial properties and residential apartments.

The park was constructed over a period of years starting with its acquisition in 1916 through the late 1930s. The southern terraces were built up in 1922. Steps of Sioux quartzite stone were constructed along the terraces the next year in 1923. Caretaker Joseph Maddox directed and worked on the construction of the Japanese Gardens in 1928 and an addition in 1934. The city built the Mediterranean-styled open stage in 1932. The northern terraces and stone retaining walls were built up in the mid-1930s. The park underwent a period of vandalism during World War II and then neglect in the years that followed, with minor repairs completed in the gardens 1963 and a concerted series of improvements completed to the park in 1986-1990. The later improvements were spearheaded by a local organization called Shotenai and directed by Professor Koichi Kawana, Ben Chu, and the local firm Architecture Incorporated. Historic terraced land forms, terraced steps of Sioux quartzite, the stone Lion’s Den building, the Mediterranean stage, and the stone steps and walls running through the Japanese gardens survive to anchor the historic character of Terrace Park.

Terrace Park is notable for its asymmetry. Terraces follow the curve of the lake and arc at the southern end to form an earthen amphitheater for the stage. The Japanese gardens are designed according to the principles of fukinseli—asymmetry and odd numbered groupings—and miegakure—hiding a part of the whole to increase dynamic visual interest (aesthetic terminology is included in Section 8 in greater detail). The
gardens are divided from the rest of the park by a modern fence that extends partly into the lake on each end. The tall chain link fence has gates at each of the stone step entrances to the park as well as the wood gate house at the north end, and the gardens are locked during the night.

The main sign with the name of the park is located in the upper east section of the park near quartzite steps, which are located along W. 4th Street across from its intersection with N. Grange Avenue. It is a modern sign constructed of two horizontal boards with incised lettering set into three-step wood posts in a quartzite paver-lined flower bed. There are also large notice-board signs with gabled canopies located in the upper east section near the picnic shelter and outside the gate house of the Japanese gardens to the north.

The topography of Terrace Park is relatively flat on the southeastern section. The central section drops more than thirty feet down five to six man-made rolling terraces descending east to west. In the gardens along the west edge of the park, there are two to four smaller terraces with stone walls at the steeper south end that converge towards the gentler slope of the north end.

The circulation patterns of the park serve to draw visitors from the neighborhood streets on the south and east sides westward down the hill towards Covell Lake. In the upper east section, there are small steps and paths of Sioux quartzite stone that run towards the picnic shelter from two points along W. 4th Street. There are concrete sidewalks that run north from W. 4th Street towards the basketball court and around to the playground and the restroom building. In the central section, there is a modern set of steps running down the terraces from W. 4th Street towards the stage. These were constructed of concrete with quartzite stone side walls, pedestal lights with urn-shaped glass globes, and heavy metal railings. An asphalt sidewalk runs from its base to a small accessible parking lot and on to a garden entrance gate. Along the terraces there are additional sets of historic steps constructed entirely of Sioux quartzite stone in bedding that has largely been patched with concrete. The two sets of steps closest to the stage are made of rows of brick-shaped paver stones on the steps and irregular flat stones on the flat sections. The third set uses longer large stones for steps and rectangular stones along the flat sections. The fourth set, leading from the Lion's Den to the gardens, and the three northern sets are constructed with larger irregular stones. In the gardens, the main circulation route consists of a curvilinear path running along the lake shore past the pagodas and arbors to the northern gate house and back along the fence line on a higher terrace. The path is primarily asphalt with small sections of concrete. Stone steps lead into the gardens at four points along the fence. Additional smaller sets of stone steps cut through the low stone walls of the terraces at three points within the gardens. Portions of the stone walls on the south end of the gardens are made of stone that is more square and regularly-coursed than the majority of the garden walls. There are two additional small sections of paths made with quartzite pavers set in the grass near each of the wood arbors.

The upper east section is primarily open lawn with scattered mature deciduous shade trees. The flower beds currently include species like Salvia, Russian Sage, Liatris, Yarrow, Daisy, Bee Balm, Mums, Purple flame, Veronica, Stonecrop, Gaillardia, Blanket Flower, Hyssop, Asiatic Lily, Phlox, and Purple coneflowers.2 There are a few mid-sized shade trees planted at points along the southern terraces, and there have been new trees planted along the northern terraces. There are many assorted deciduous trees, evergreen trees, and shrubs of varied maturity planted along the fenced boundary between the terraced lawn and the Japanese gardens, including ash and sumac. Within the Japanese gardens, there are large single cottonwood, willow, and maple trees, as well as additional amur maple, cherry, bilboa, honeysuckle, pine, spruce, cedar, and other varieties interspersed with large boulders to create shizen, or designed naturalness.
Manufactured and built features are interspersed throughout the landscape. The major historic built features are the Lion’s Den and the Mediterranean-style outdoor stage. The structure called the “Lion’s Den” was built as a below-grade carriage house for the 1884 Phillips House, which was demolished in 1966. For a number of years in the 1950s, the structure served as winter shelter for lions from the zoo at Sherman Park. The Lion’s Den has irregular coursed Sioux quartzite walls, a concrete roof reinforced with steel beams, wood sash windows in poor condition on the south and north elevations, and a concrete railing with decorative balusters on the north, west, and south elevations. On the west elevation, there is a four-panel overhead vehicle door, a vertical board door, and a screened-in window opening. On the interior, there are two room spaces and modern steel posts to stabilize the roof. There are tall retaining walls extending from the north and south ends of the Lion’s Den. The other major historic structure, the outdoor stage, was built in 1932 and rehabilitated in 1992. The stage features a tripartite backdrop with a central tower and a fan-shaped stage. The wing walls each have two rectangular panels flanking an arched panel and separated by pilasters with banded molding to create simple capitals. At the connection wall between the wings and the center section, there are arched doorways. The center has two rectangular panels and pilasters flanking a central tower with an arched panel (historically an open doorway) on the ground floor, an arched panel (historically a door) with balconette railing, elaborate brackets at the corner above the center wall and tower, and a bracketed cornice with a faux-tile pyramidal roof. The stage has a concrete floor edged by a low Sioux quartzite wall with a raised central block and, at either end, stone steps with short stone piers. A wheelchair ramp has been built on the rear south side leading to the south corner entry. Tall flood lights have been installed on the lawn to either side of the stage.

At the east end of the upper section of the park, there are four rectangular flower beds of unknown age lined by Sioux quartzite paver stones. Non-historic structures in the upper park include a rectangular, open, gable-roofed picnic shelter and a restroom building with a gable-roof, pyramidal cupola, boxed eaves, sided gable ends, striped brick veneer walls, and a recessed entrance housing the men’s and women’s bathroom doors. The basketball half-court features a single basketball hoop on an arched metal pole with a curved metal backboard. The modern playground equipment is constructed of tubular metal poles, hard plastic slides and canopy roofs, and there is a detached swing set to the south.

Within the Japanese gardens, the upper asphalt walking path has low benches and tall light posts installed at irregular intervals. The benches were built with wood post legs and slat seating, and the modern light posts resemble cast iron with bracketed bases on concrete blocks and wide conical caps. At the south end of the gardens, there is a three-level waterfall and pond feature. The upper section of the waterfall has water flowing over stepped quartzite stone with irregularly-shaped and naturally-set stone walls. Water passes under a low arched concrete-surfaced footbridge with stone abutments, and then down additional stepped stones, under a large flagstone, and off a projecting stone ledge to the pond. A wooden bridge with carved railings crosses the neck of the rounded pond that is lined with large quartzite boulders. As the asphalt walking path leads down quartzite steps to the bridge and on to the north, there are additional wood benches. The one directly to the north is set over a historic bench, which was built into a section of the earliest rubble-stone wall left extant from surrounding square quartzite walls. North of the waterfall, the low stone terrace walls have subtle square piers built at regular intervals. The walking path then leads past a wood arbor built under an old cottonwood tree on a square rise of ground lined with a low quartzite wall. There is a short stretch of asphalt path on a mid-level terrace leading from stone steps north to the arbor. The arbor is largely open with sections of bamboo walls at each of the four corners and wood posts set on stones. The combination hip-gable roof has angled fascia
and wood shingles. Along the wall running above the arbor, there are stone lanterns built onto the wall piers. The short lanterns are made of small rubble-stones of assorted type set in concrete, and they have square bases, sloping walls, central openings for the light, and wide, bell-shaped caps with square bases.

In the center of the gardens, below the gate reached by the steps leading down from the Lion’s Den, there is a set of Y-shaped stone steps with stone lanterns at either side and a central domed pier of rubble-stone granite. The center pier features a historic copper plaque noting the recognition of Sioux Falls’ City Federation of Women’s Clubs in 1934 by Better Homes & Gardens, and a modern plaque below dedicated to J.F. Maddox as the garden’s original designer and builder. Above the steps to either side are two stone and concrete balusters. To either side of the Y-shaped steps, there are additional garden terraces and stone paths leading to flanking stone pagodas. The pagodas feature arched back walls and floors of irregularly-sized Sioux quartzite flagstones with a low stone bench running along the base. The setting of the irregular stone along the top edge of the back wall creates a sawtooth line. The open roof consists of rubble-stone beams emanating from a central base on the back wall out to rest on a rounded rubble-stone arcade. Each beam ends in a concave arc, and there are peaked concrete caps along the tops of each to shed water. Above each rubble-stone square column, there is a star of white stone set into the arcade. Across the walking path from the Y-shaped steps, there is a modern stone lantern sculpture carved of white-grey granite and set on a rough boulder in a grouping with other boulders and a small pine tree. At this point, off the shore in Covell Lake and outside the nominated boundary, there is an artificial island of grass space, planted with evergreens and lined with natural-set stones, built c.1989-1990.

Continuing north from the stone pagodas, the low walls with stone lanterns continue and there is a stone paver-lined bed with amur maple trees, boulders, and other ground plantings. The asphalt path then curves towards another arbor with a plaque indicating that it was built in 1990 and designed by Dr. Koichi Kawana. The arbor is set amid pine trees at the base of a large maple tree. The wood frame arbor is set up on stones and has wood posts, a half-width stucco wall with a semicircular opening on the south elevation, a full-width stucco wall with a square opening on the east elevation, an L-shaped wood slat bench, and a pyramidal roof with wood shingles. North of the arbor, the path converges through an open space with scattered boulders and several cherry trees towards the north gatehouse. In a triangle formed by the paths, there is a small lantern sculpture of white-grey stone set on a low boulder. The gatehouse is flanked by solid walls along the chain-link fence line. The long open gatehouse has a gable roof and is constructed with wood posts set on stones with bamboo walls. There are L-shaped wood slat benches set into the side bays of the gate house, and the path goes through the center bay towards a picnic area. The upper walking path leads back south from the gatehouse along a higher garden terrace. Closer to the fence, the path is shaded and there are occasional wood slat benches and light posts. It continues south above the stone pagodas, along two stone balustrades that flank the Y-shaped steps, and above the southern arbor. In this mid-section, there are fewer shade trees and more shrubs lining the fence. The upper path then crosses the upper bridge over the waterfall and meets the southern-most set of stone steps.

The views of the landscape are heavily impacted by the topography of the park. From the east, views are limited to the upper edge of the terraces. Standing at upper edge, there are wide views of the terraces but the gardens are largely screened by topography and vegetation. Within the gardens, the asymmetry and wandering paths are designed for miogakure with limited views focused on natural compositions and discovery. From the west side of Covell Lake, looking east towards the historic core of the park, the view is comprised of the rock and cattail-lined shore, areas of grass, masses of maturing vegetation, and breaks through which can be seen the stone walls, steps, and
lanterns. The height and maturity of the three maple, willow, and cottonwood trees are particularly notable from that vantage point. Above the gardens can be seen the stone steps on the terraces, the Lion’s Den, and the rear wall of the stage. Looking out from the park, sections to the east and south are comprised of older residential city lots with one- and two-story houses. Looking to the north, the aquatic center is at such a distance that it is largely screened by topography and vegetation. Looking west across the lake, there is an expanse of open space, a playground, and ball fields, newer tree plantings near the shore, and mature trees that screen commercial and apartment properties further to the west.

**Project Representative** Chad Kucker, Landscape Architect, Confluence
Tory Miedema, Park Development Specialist, City of Sioux Falls Parks & Recreation

**Neighbor Notification** No

**Staff Comments** Recommendation for Approval

**Board Action** Required

**Photos & Plans** See attached
Pergola Renovation

Precast Structure

Salvage and Reinstall Pergola Beams

Precast Concrete Structure

Concrete Footing

Tie-Point Walls and Benches

Salvage and Reinstall Stone Veneer

Terrace Park Improvements

Pergola Renovation Illustration
Lion's Den Renovation Illustration

Terrace Park Improvements

- TUCKPOINT STONE MASONRY
- SALVAGE AND REINSTALL MASONRY; REBUILD DETERIATING/COLLAPSING WALLS
- REPAIR CONCRETE
- PAINT RAILING
- RENOVATE RAILING TO MEET ALL LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY CODES AND REQUIREMENTS
- SEAL AND WATERPROOF ROOF
- FILL WINDOW OPENINGS WITH PAINTED PLYWOOD PANEL TO MATCH DOOR
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Project Review</strong></th>
<th>July 8, 2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property Address</strong></td>
<td>732 W. 9th Street</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Property Owner</strong></td>
<td>City of Sioux Falls</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Year Built</strong></td>
<td>1890</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Category</strong></td>
<td>Cathedral Historic District</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Projects</strong></td>
<td>Property Owner intends to make the following modifications:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Replace existing wood siding with LP Smart Siding and Trim.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Replace existing windows with Gerkin aluminum clad windows.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Replace stucco wall at stairs with wood railing.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Replace existing door with steel entry door and style</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Replace existing gutters and downspouts.</td>
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<td><strong>National Register</strong></td>
<td>Queen Anne, Grade B structure - no further description</td>
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<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project Representative</strong></td>
<td>Ryan Olson, BHI Construction</td>
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<td><strong>Neighbor Notification</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Staff Comments</strong></td>
<td>Recommendation for Approval</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Board Action</strong></td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Photos &amp; Plans</strong></td>
<td>See attached</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Photos courtesy of Siouxland Heritage Museum
Replace all windows, white in color.
ABOVE: 101 N. PRAIRIE AVENUE

BELOW: 714 W. 9TH STREET
ABOVE: 112 N. PRAIRIE AVENUE

BELOW: 100 S. PRAIRIE AVENUE
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Work Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>6/30/2020</td>
<td>120 S. Phillips Ave.</td>
<td>Downtown HD</td>
<td>Repaint storefront windows</td>
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<td>6/25/2020</td>
<td>1100 S. 4th Ave.</td>
<td>Terrace Park</td>
<td>Historic Plaque for Lion’s Den</td>
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<td>6/24/2020</td>
<td>624 E, 21st Street</td>
<td>McKennan HD</td>
<td>Basement egress window addition</td>
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<td>6/24/2020</td>
<td>103 S. Duluth Ave.</td>
<td>Cathedral HD</td>
<td>Shingle roof replacement</td>
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<td>6/24/2020</td>
<td>1100 S. 2nd Ave.</td>
<td>All Saints HD</td>
<td>Replace rubber membrane roof of garage for deck /</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>replace wood guardrail</td>
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<td>6/10/2020</td>
<td>1621 S. 2nd Ave.</td>
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<td>Replace rear deck, like material for like material</td>
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<td>6/10/2020</td>
<td>732 W. 9th Street</td>
<td>Cathedral HD</td>
<td>Replace siding and windows</td>
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