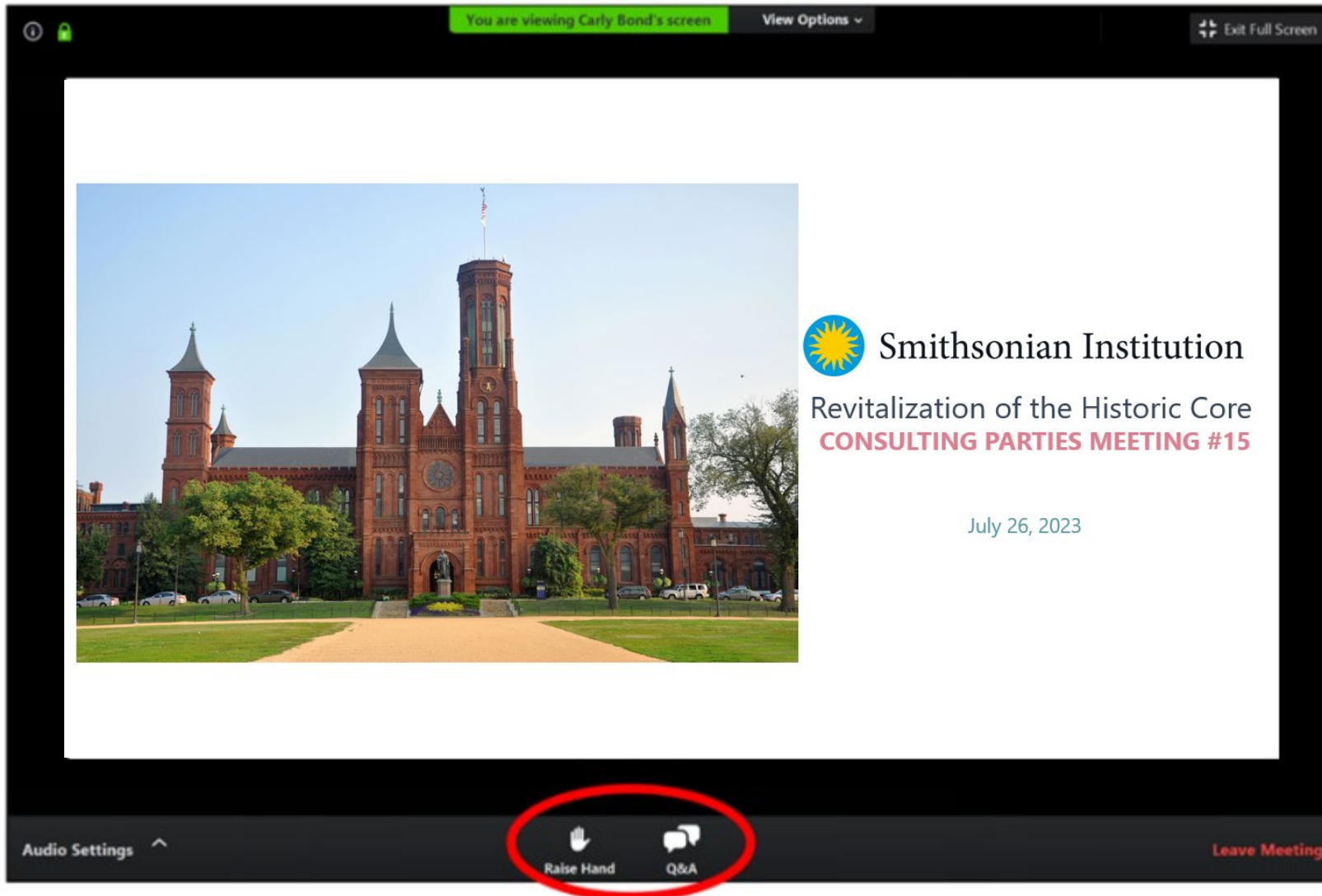


Welcome!

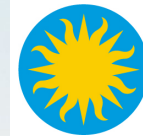
The meeting will begin momentarily.



The image shows a Zoom webinar interface. At the top, there is a status bar with a lock icon, a green bar indicating "You are viewing Carly Bond's screen", "View Options" with a dropdown arrow, and "Exit Full Screen" with a full-screen icon. The main content area features a large photograph of the Smithsonian Institution building on the left. To the right of the photo is the text: "Smithsonian Institution" with the logo, "Revitalization of the Historic Core", "CONSULTING PARTIES MEETING #15" in red, and "July 26, 2023". At the bottom, there is a dark control bar with "Audio Settings" and an upward arrow on the left, "Raise Hand" and "Q&A" icons in the center (circled in red), and "Leave Meeting" on the right.

How to Use Zoom Webinar:

- Zoom webinar will not permit access to your camera.
- Please submit comments/questions in writing through the Q&A function.
- Written comments/questions can be submitted at any time and will be answered or discussed at designated points during the meeting by the panelists.
- Click "Raise Hand" if you would like to speak your comments/questions at designated points with the panelists. A moderator will grant access to your device's microphone.



Smithsonian Institution

Revitalization of the Historic Core
CONSULTING PARTIES MEETING #16

September 27, 2023

PANEL OF SPEAKERS

MODERATOR

Carly Bond, Historic Preservation Specialist

PRESENTERS / PANELISTS

Brenda Sanchez, FAIA, Sr. Design Manager

Christopher Lethbridge, Architect/Program Manager

Matthew Chalifoux, FAIA, Sr. Historic Preservation Architect, EYP-Loring, LLC

Anthony Bochicchio, AIA, Project Manager, EYP-Loring, LLC

Faye Harwell, FASLA, Landscape Architect, RHI (Rhodeside and Harwell)

AGENDA

- **Section 106 Consultation Status**
- **Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources – Phase 2**
- **Schedule and Next Steps**

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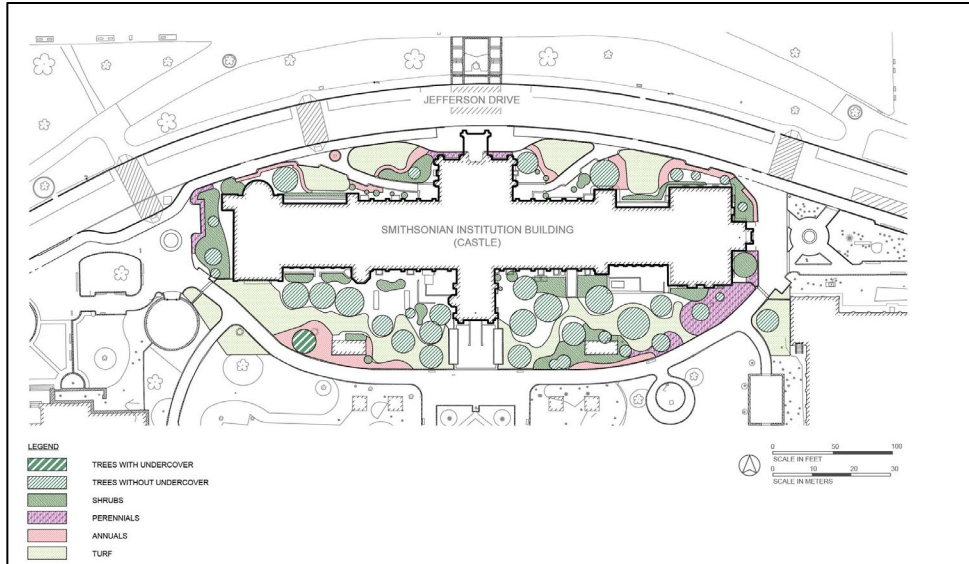
SECTION 106 CONSULTATION STATUS



- Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources reviewed in two phases.
- Phase 1 effect determinations finalized in Fall 2023.
- Phase 2 preliminary effect determinations reviewed in Fall 2023.
- Draft Phase 2 effect determinations released for Consulting Parties review August 16, 2023.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON HISTORIC RESOURCES – PHASE 2

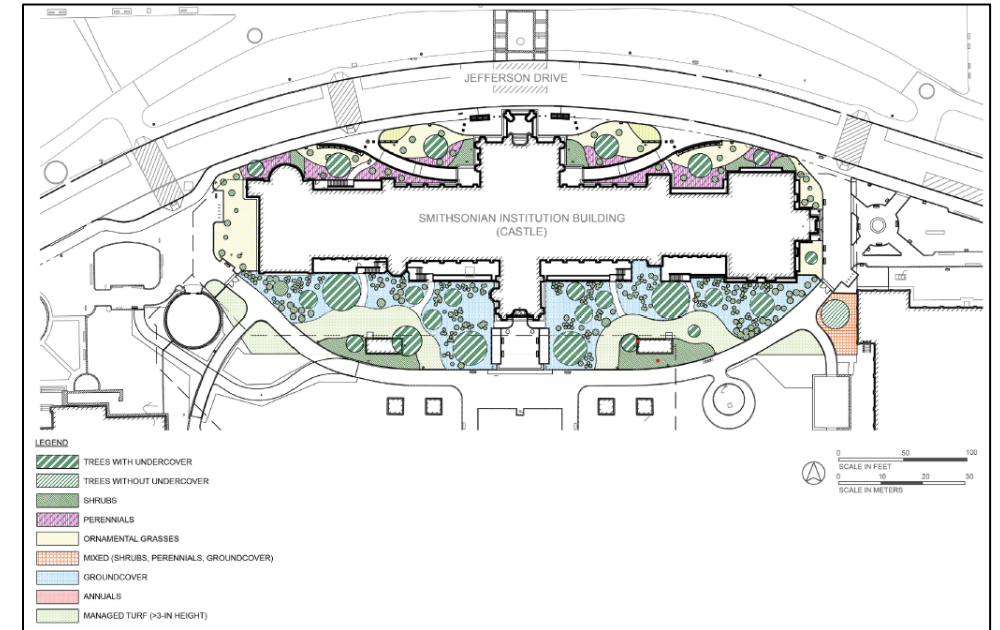
LANDSCAPE AND PLANTING PLAN



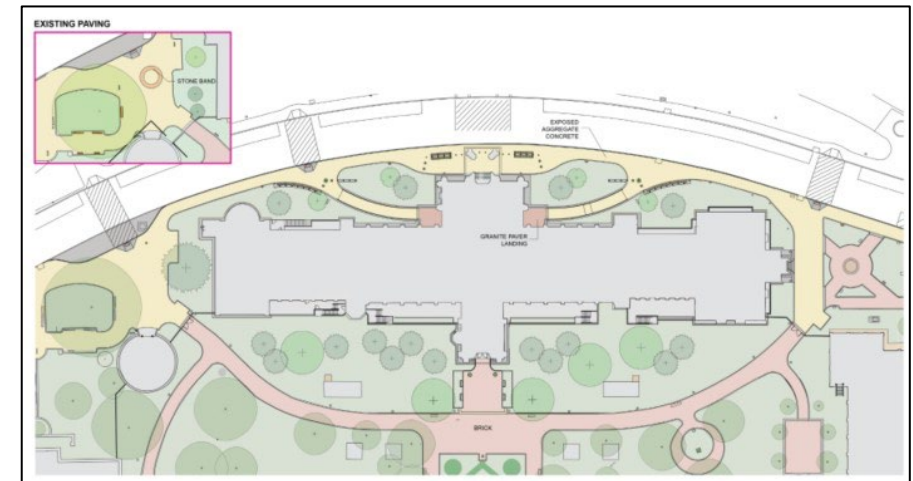
Existing landscape plan.



Castle South Elevation and South Yard, 1880.



Final landscape planting plan. Trees are placed around the Castle perimeter, with shrubs, perennials, and turf comprising the ground cover.



Final paving plan. Yellow shading notes aggregate concrete, red shading notes brick.

LANDSCAPE AND PLANTING PLAN



Existing landscape character south of the Castle.



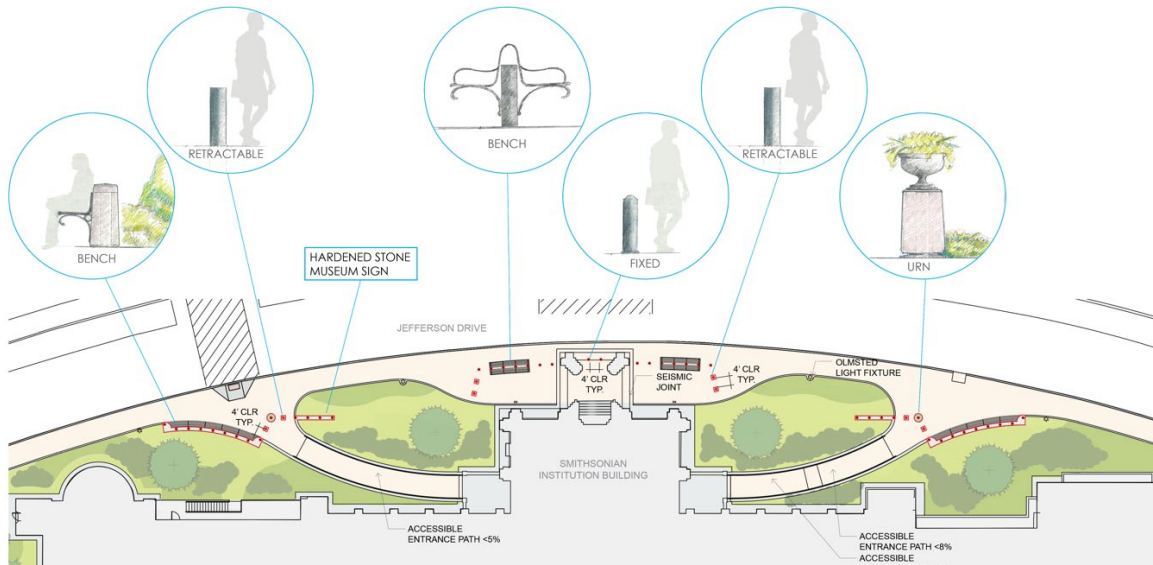
Rendering of the proposed landscape south of the Castle.

No Adverse Effect

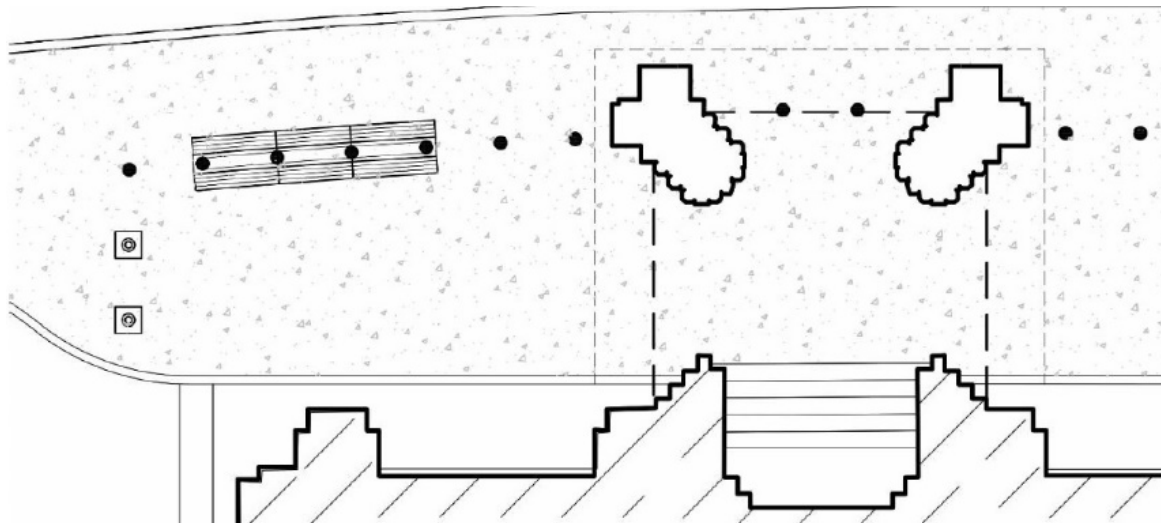
- Haupt Garden and Folger Rose Garden will have salvaged red brick paving.
- Aggregate concrete sidewalk replaced in-kind on Jefferson Drive and adjacent paths.
- Tree and plants will be placed in a similarly loose arrangement to the existing condition.
- Tree plantings will be slightly setback to prevent biological growth and damage to the Castle's sandstone.
- Diversity, type, and hierarchy of plantings maintained.



PERIMETER SECURITY



Proposed perimeter security elements at north entry along Jefferson Drive.



Partial site plan at the porte cochere.



Smithsonian Institution

Adverse Effect

- Alters the Castle's setting.
- Combination of hardened metal bollards (fixed and retractable), urns, wall signage, and benches.
- Two fixed bollards will be placed between the porte cochere piers.
- Two double-sided open metal slat benches are proposed on each side of the porte cochere.

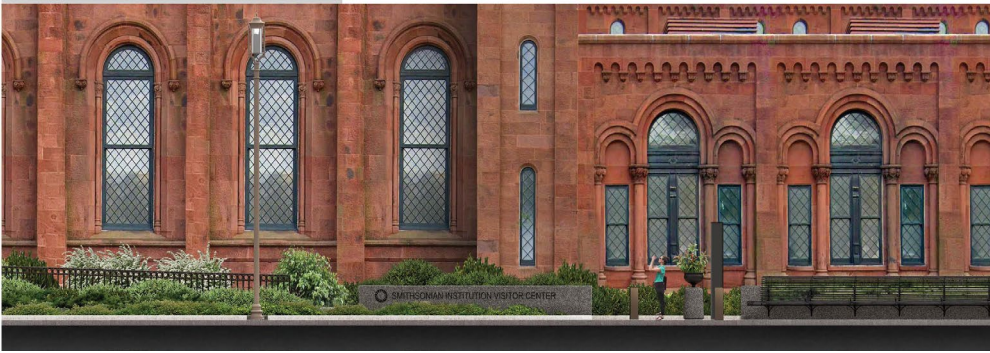


Bollard mock-up inside the porte cochere.

PERIMETER SECURITY



OLYMPIC BLACK - SANDBLAST FINISH



Detail rendering of perimeter security with Olympic Black granite.



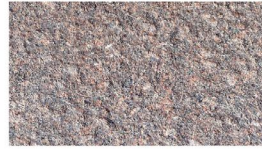
Context renderings of the perimeter security with Olympic Black granite on Jefferson Drive.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

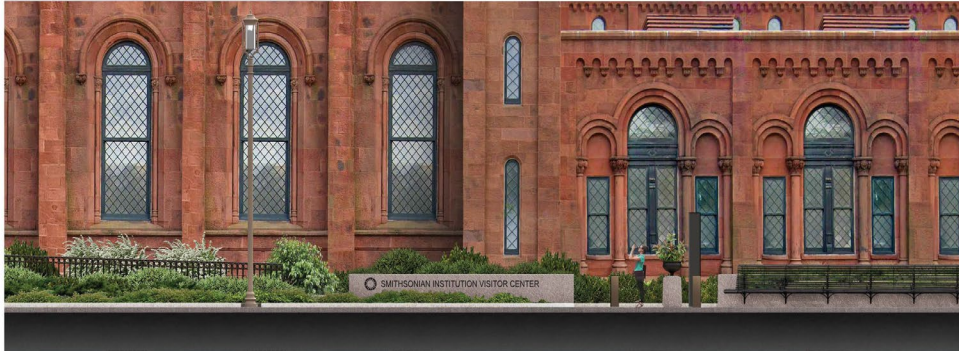
- Use of Olympic Black or Prairie Brown granite undetermined.
- Fixed and retractable bollards are the same height and diameter.
- Bollards clad in bronze.
- Perimeter security limited to three visitor queueing areas.
- Benches conceal bollards in customary street furniture.
- Wall benches detailed for maximum visibility of the Castle.
- Neutral granite color.



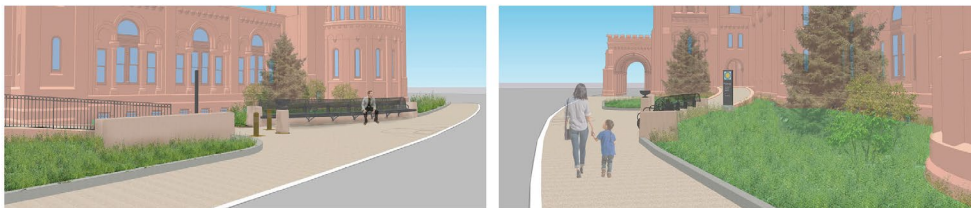
PERIMETER SECURITY



PRAIRIE BROWN (FINISH TBD)



Detail rendering of perimeter security with Prairie Brown granite.



Context renderings of the perimeter security with Prairie Brown granite on Jefferson Drive.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

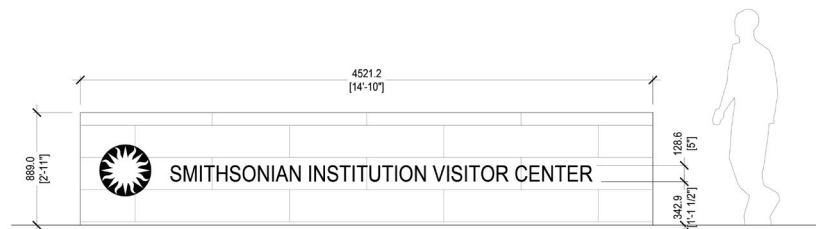
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- Benches conceal bollards in customary street furniture.
- Wall benches detailed for maximum visibility of the Castle.
- Neutral granite color.



SIGNAGE



Rendering of the approach to the west accessible walkway at the North Entry.



Elevation drawing of the hardened wall with engraved signage, and other National Mall precedents.



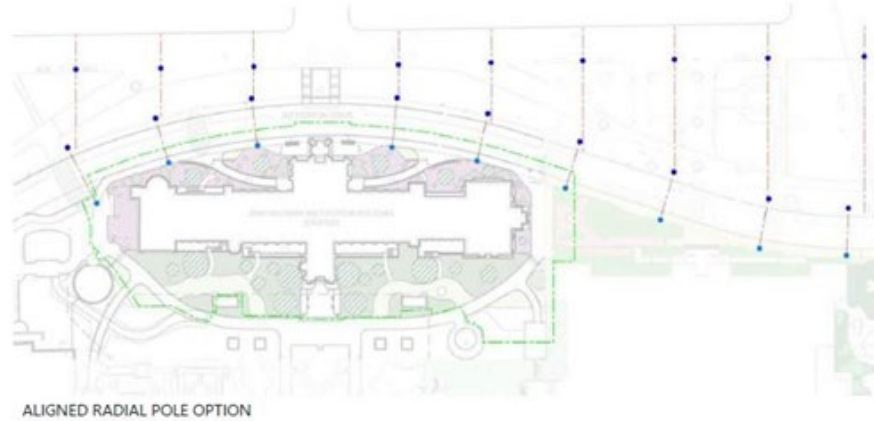
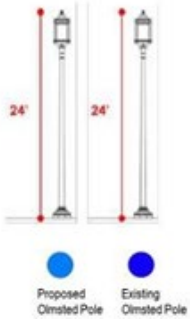
Elevation and section of the proposed signage pylon.

No Adverse Effect

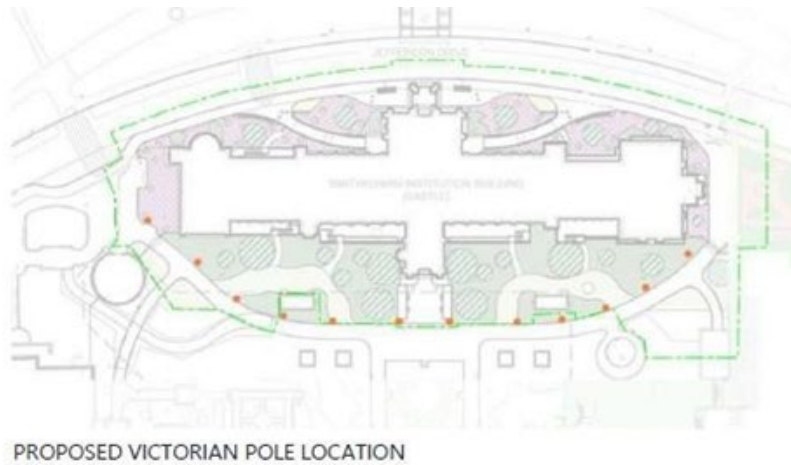
- Large pylon sign cluttering Jefferson Drive west of the porte cochere removed.
- Two new directional signage pylons in the planting beds.
- Two existing "Visitor Center" signs replaced with hardened stone signage.
- Overall reduction in amount of SI signage adjacent to the Castle.
- Precedent for engraved building signage on National Mall.
- Will not detract from Castle or Mall settings.

SITE LIGHTING

- The proposed Olmsted Pole location runs in relation to the natural curve of Jefferson Drive.
- Maintains formality of mall



Proposed placement of the Olmsted light posts on the south side of Jefferson Drive, aligning radially with the existing National Mall Olmsted posts.



Proposed placement of the Victorian light posts south of the Castle.

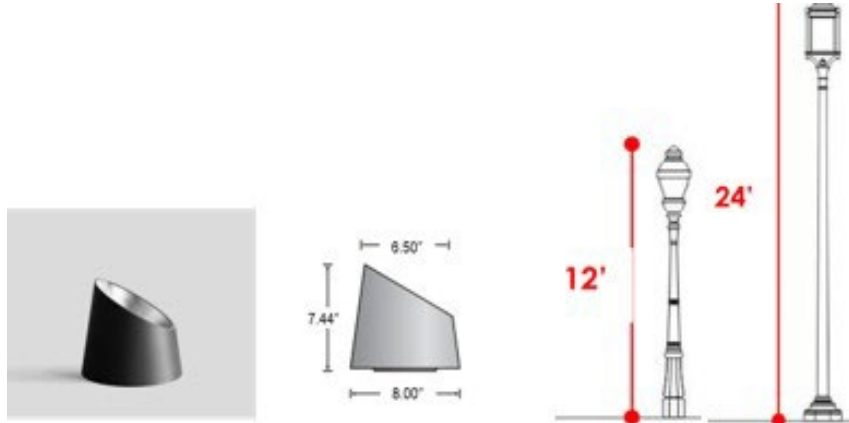
No Adverse Effect

- Olmsted light posts are 24' high along Jefferson Drive.
- Victorian light posts are 12' high along south pedestrian path.
- Proposed lighting is keeping with historic context and existing light posts on the National Mall.
- Proposed number of light posts on the southside of Jefferson Drive is less than existing.
- Conforms with dark sky requirements in the National Mall.

BUILDING LIGHTING



Rendered night view of the Castle's south elevation and Haupt Garden paths.



Building lighting is accomplished from the street light posts and a 7" tall light fixture installed in the ground and in non-visible locations on the Castle.

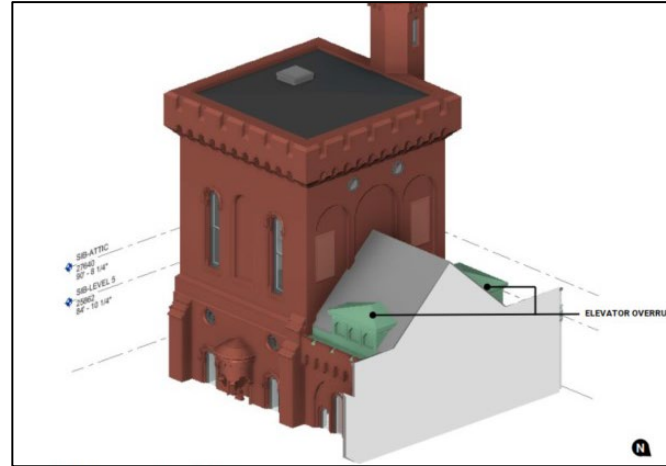
No Adverse Effect

- Fixtures hidden in landscape and non-visible locations.
- Existing building specific fixtures restored and rehabilitated.
- Fixtures attached to Castle to be non-visible and reversible.
- Consistent with lighting seen on other monumental buildings within the National Mall.
- Does not detract from the Castle or National Mall settings.

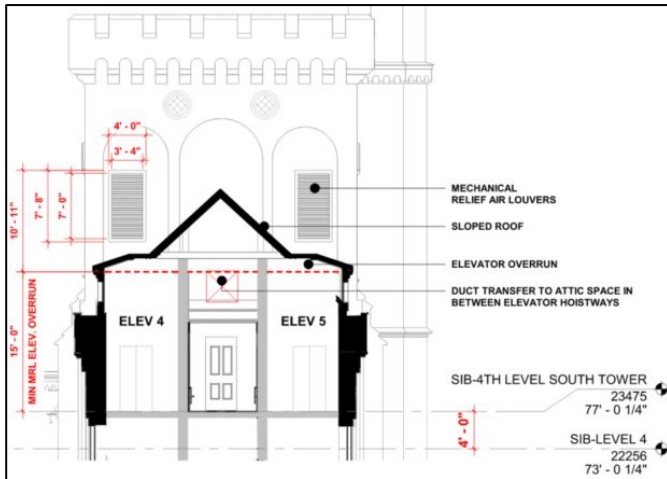
SOUTH TOWER ELEVATORS – EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS



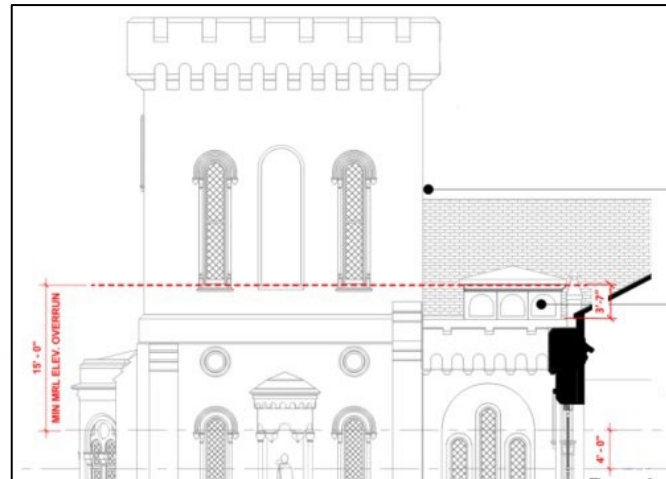
Existing condition of the South Tower peaked roof and mechanical bulkhead to be removed, and the blind arches infilled with brick masonry.



Partial axonometric view of the South Tower.



Section elevation depicting the size of the through wall louvers and extent of brick removal.



East elevation of the South Tower, depicting the preferred hipped roof and detailing of the overruns.

Adverse Effect

- Two new elevators in the South Tower will have visible elevator overruns.
- Two sets of through wall mechanical louvers at the north elevation of the South Tower.
- Exterior changes adversely effect the Castle's roofline and South Tower massing.
- Work requires removal of historic roofing materials and infill brick masonry.

SOUTH TOWER ELEVATORS – EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS



Existing view from grade looking northwest.



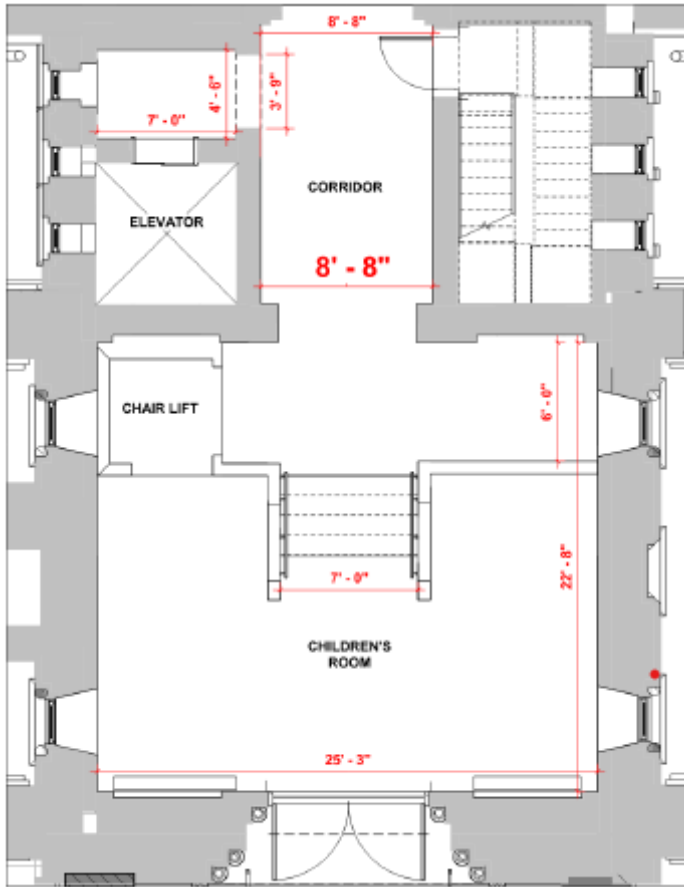
Rendered view of the west elevator overrun from grade looking northwest.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

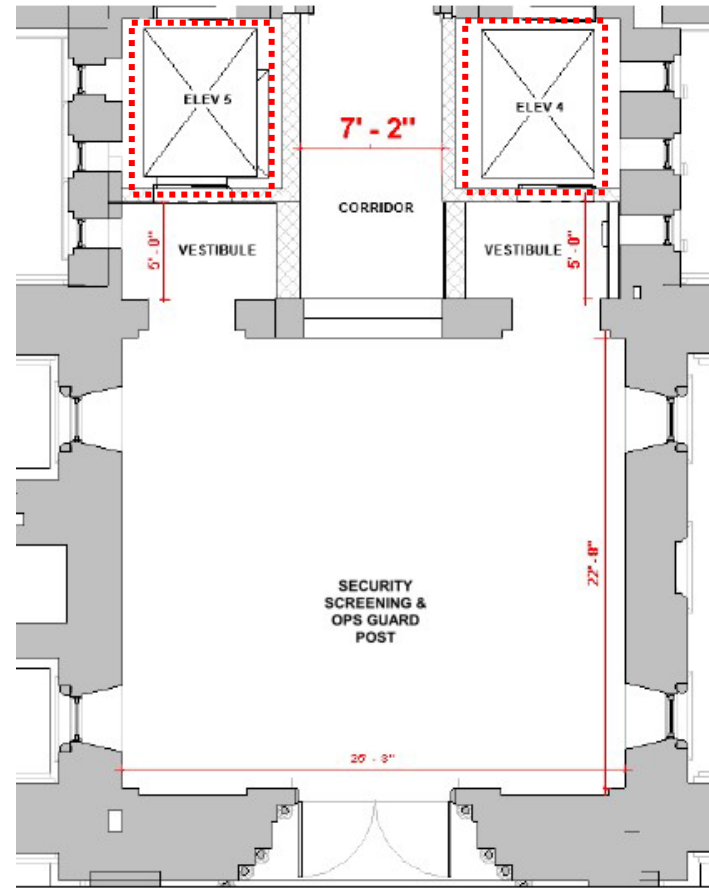
- Through wall louvers eliminate the alternative of a significantly visible mechanical penthouse.
- Use of Machine Room-less technology does not require overhead mechanical equipment above the elevator shaft.
- Elevator overruns will be the smallest exterior size possible.
- Elevator overruns will have a hipped profile, articulation, and copper cladding in keeping with other Castle appurtenances.



SOUTH TOWER ELEVATORS – INTERIOR EFFECTS



Existing first floor South Tower plan.



Proposed elevators noted with red dotted outlines, corridor reduced by 1'6". Proposed first floor South Tower plan.

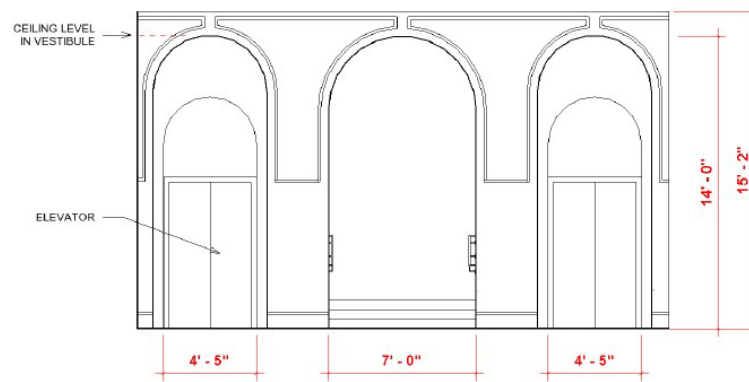
Adverse Effect

- Two South Tower elevators require shafts and access to the elevators.
- Historic corridors will narrow in the South Tower impacting historic fabric.
- New elevator access cab openings will remove historic fabric.
- Adverse effect can't be avoided locating the elevators elsewhere due to the Class modifications that inserted quarter level height differences between the South Tower and Main Building.

SOUTH TOWER ELEVATORS – INTERIOR EFFECTS



Existing conditions in the Children's Room.



Proposed north elevation of the Children's Room. New arched openings within the historic blind arches lead to the elevator cabs, centered on the openings.



Rendered view from the Great Hall looking into the Children's Room. New bronze elevator doors flank the historic center arched opening.



Proposed modification to the mosaics from narrowing the corridor to accommodate the elevator shafts.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Arched openings in Children's Room.
- Elevator cabs in all spaces will be bronze with minimal frames.
- Work permits the restoration of the Children's Room, currently half occupied by non-historic stairs, accessible lift, and platform.
- Historic stone stairs in the first floor corridor exposed and restored.
- Third floor mosaics in the third floor corridor retained, excising field tesserae and preserving the center medallion.

Questions or Comments

MODERATOR

Carly Bond, Historic Preservation Specialist

PRESENTERS / PANELISTS

Brenda Sanchez, FAIA, Sr. Design Manager

Christopher Lethbridge, Architect/Program Manager

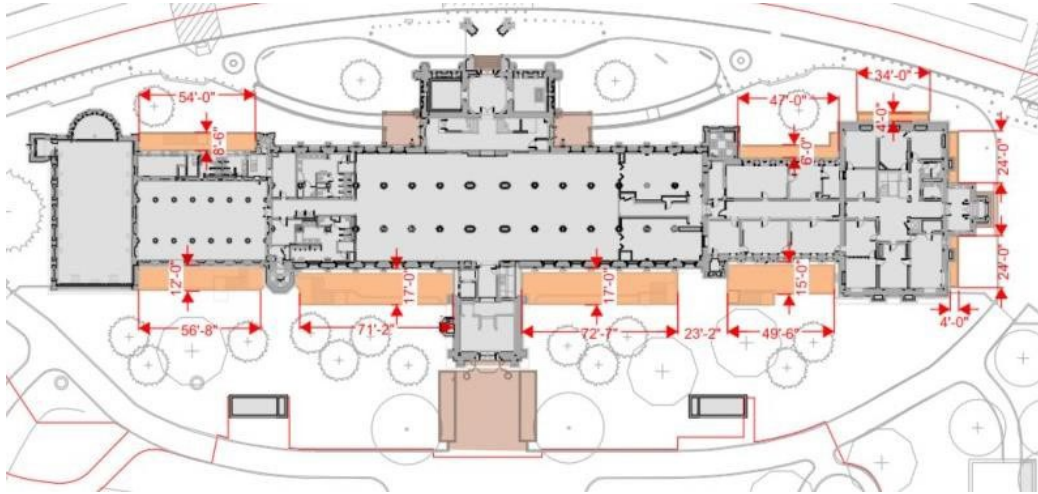
Matthew Chalifoux, FAIA, Sr. Historic Preservation Architect, EYP-Loring, LLC

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AREAWAYS AND WINDOW WELLS – FINISHES



Castle site plan, with proposed below-grade areaways and window wells noted with orange shading.

Phase 1 - Adverse Effect

- Areaways and Window Wells affect the Castle's setting and relationship with the ground plane.
- Areaways, egress stairs, window wells, and their fall protection railings will be visible at the base of the Castle.

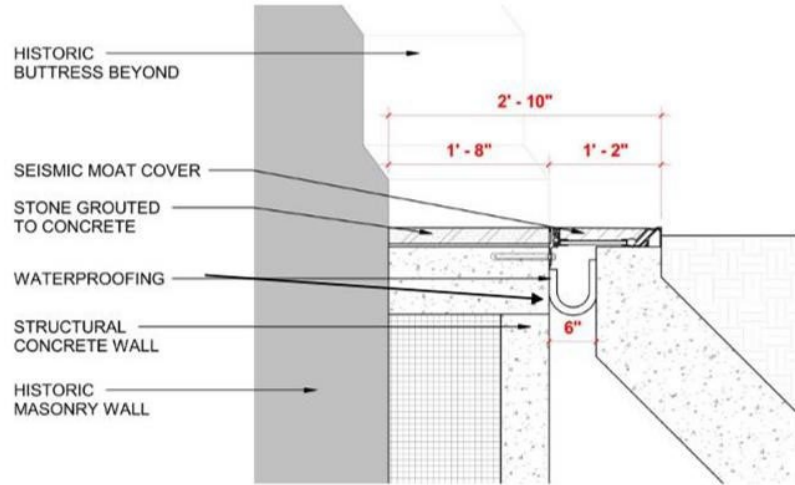


Rendering of finishes at the southwest areaway. Parging is shown on the Castle's base, gray porcelain pavers, and a neutral gray ultra-high performance concrete on the new retaining wall.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Rubble stone left intact with exterior protective finishing.
- Proposed finishes are neutral and intended to be utilitarian.

SEISMIC CONTROL JOINT COVER PLATE – FINISHES



SEISMIC JOINT COVER WITH FINISHED METAL EDGE

Narrowest finish option for the seismic control joint, selected as preferred during Phase 1 consultation. Note the dimension of the seismic moat cover width of 1'2".



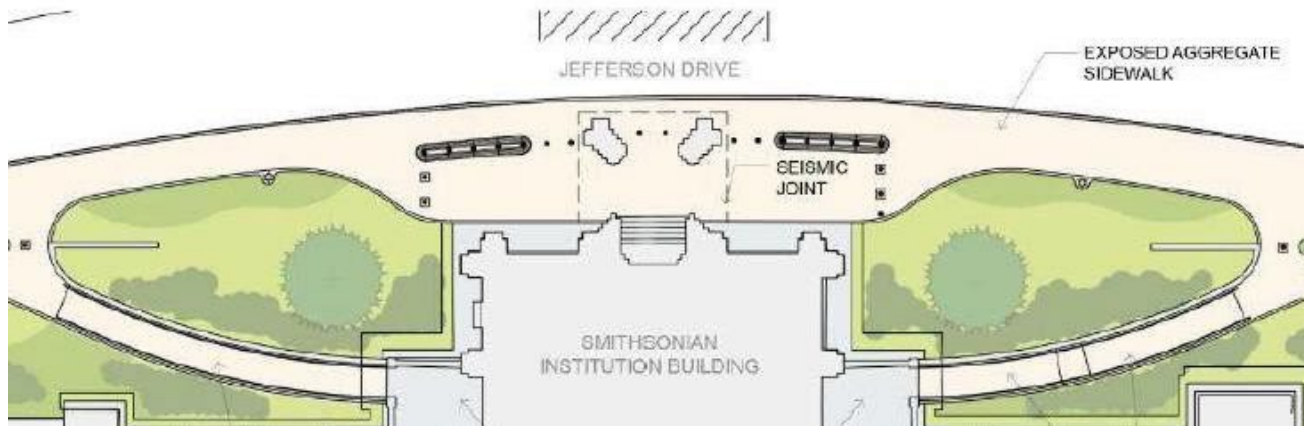
OLYMPIC BLACK (PREFERRED)

Phase 1 - Adverse Effect

- Visibility of the Seismic Control Joint has an adverse effect on the Castle and National Mall settings.

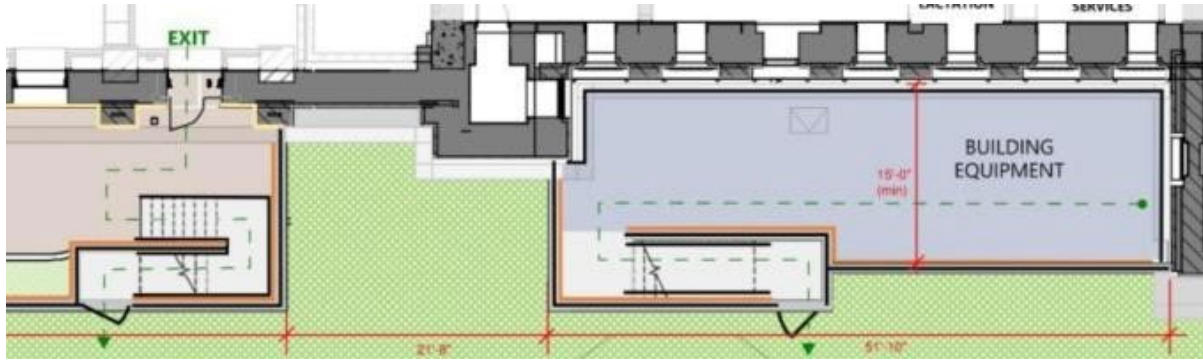
Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Exposed aggregate concrete joint moat cover used over the section passing into the Jefferson Drive sidewalk.
- Proposed joint width minimum dimension possible.
- Olympic Black granite material preferred neutral option.
- Joint incorporated into recessed areaways and under projecting building elements.

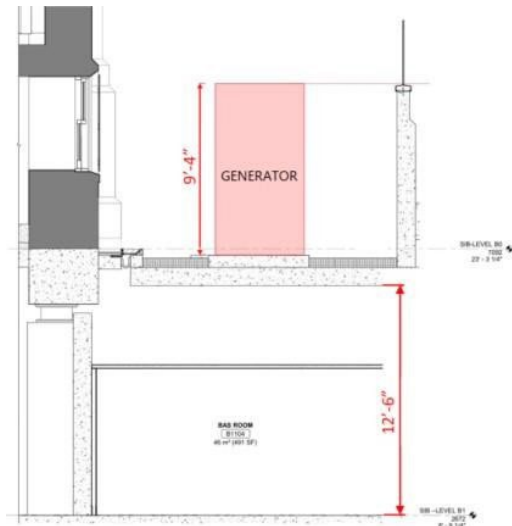


Partial site plan noting the seismic joint line location at the porte cochere.

EMERGENCY GENERATORS



Partial southeast areaway plan. Location for the emergency generator noted with blue shading.

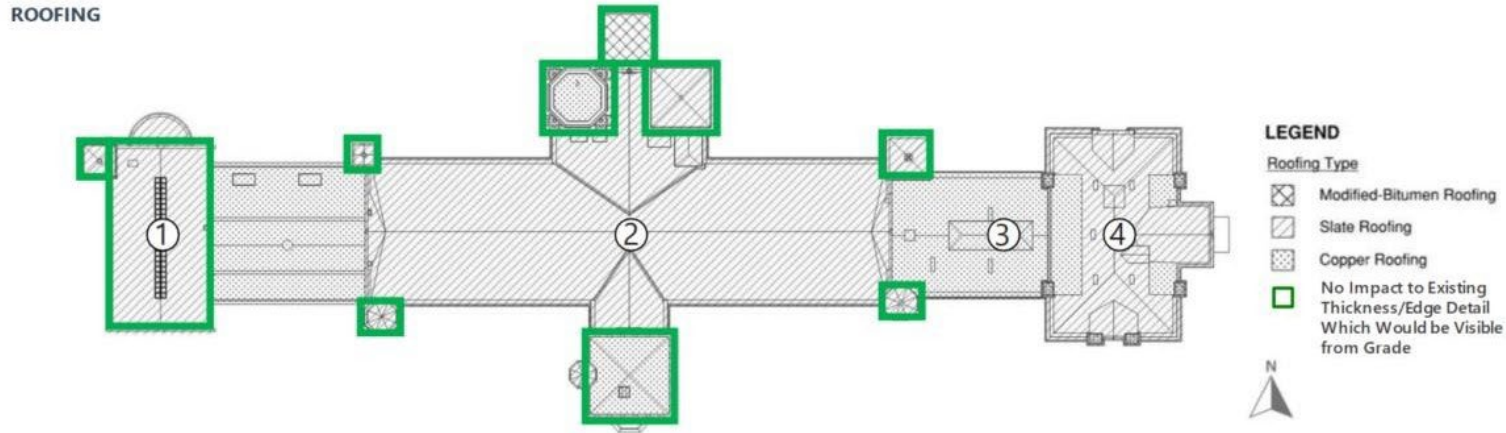


Section of southeast areaway above the SIB Extension. Generators do not exceed the height of the areaway wall.

No Adverse Effect

- Maximum height will not exceed the proposed areaway wall.
- Will not be visible within the Haupt Garden and setting.
- Southeast areaway will not have any public function.
- Replaces existing mechanical equipment, one being visible above-grade.

IN-KIND REPLACEMENT OF ROOF MATERIALS



Proposed roof plan noting locations of slate and copper cladding.

No Adverse Effect

- Slate shingles replaced with closest matching material available "Grayson Slate."
- Existing lead coated copper replaced with zinc-tin coated copper.
- Shingle exposure and roof appearance maintained.



Typical conditions of slate roofing shingles.

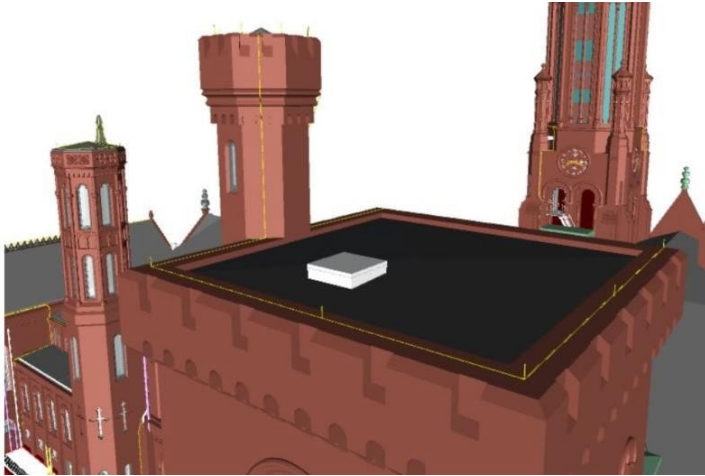


Typical conditions of flat seamed copper roofing.

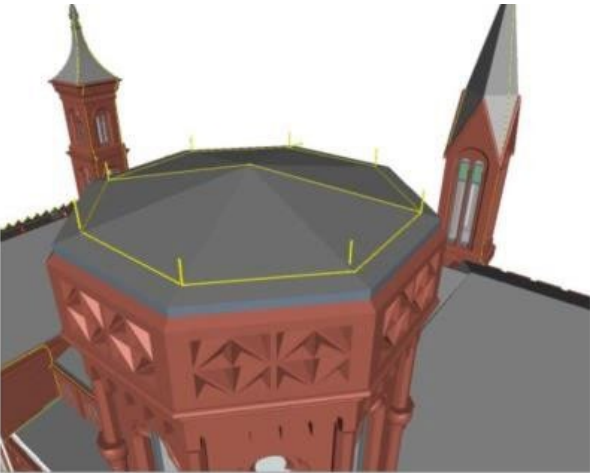


Proposed "Grayson Slate" shingles.

INSTALLATION OF LIGHTNING PROTECTION



Axonometric view over the South Tower roof looking west.



Proposed Octagon Tower air terminals and cables.

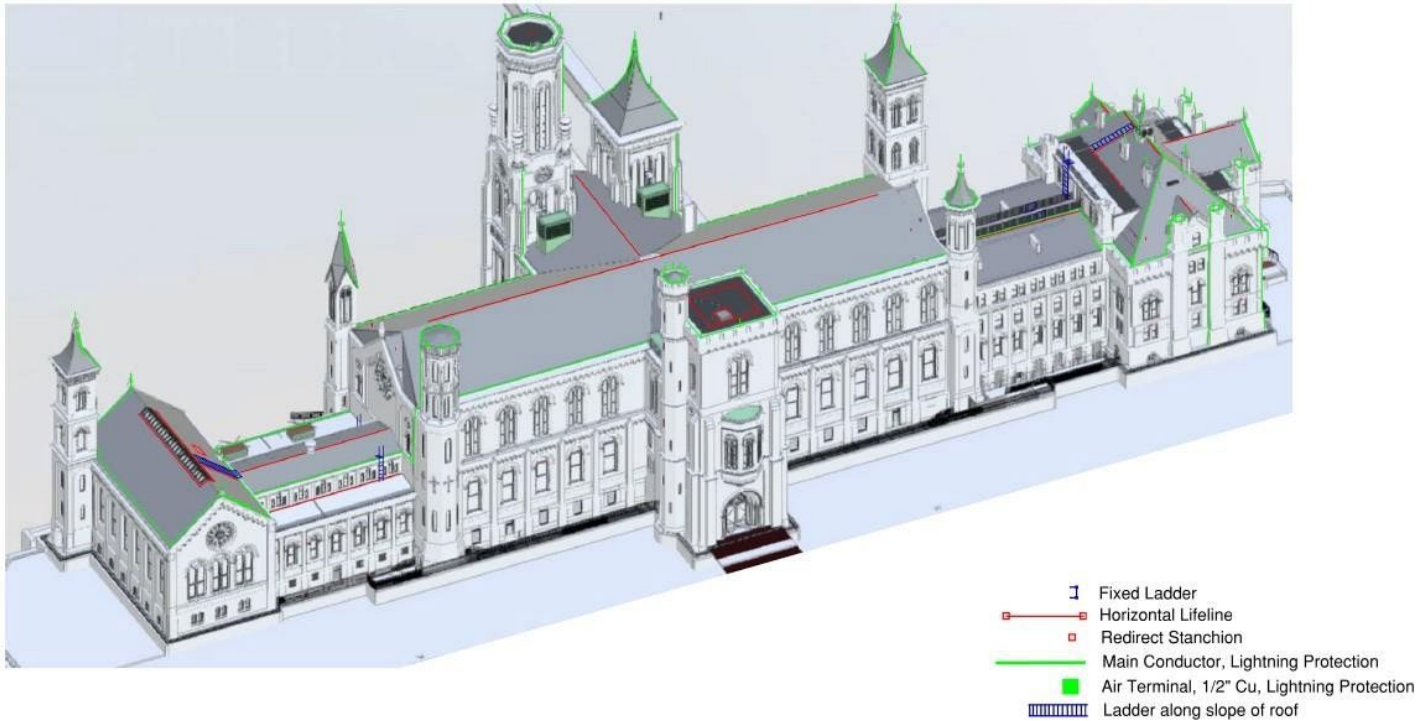


Historic image c. 1930 of the West Tower.

No Adverse Effect

- Minimally visible 10" air terminals placed on all towers and the East Wing roof peak.
- Grounding cables installed in least obtrusive locations.
- Air terminals clamped to existing features.
- Grounding cables attached by brackets at mortar joints or adhesive, where required.
- Proposed system is fully reversible.

INSTALLATION OF ROOFTOP FALL PROTECTION



Axonometric drawing of the Castle. Red lines indicate the horizontal cable lifelines. Green lines indicate the lightning protection system.

Adverse Effect

- Roof profile is a character defining feature.
- Requires low metal cables and stanchions at the roof ridges.
- Low metal stanchion redirects in select locations for system connection.

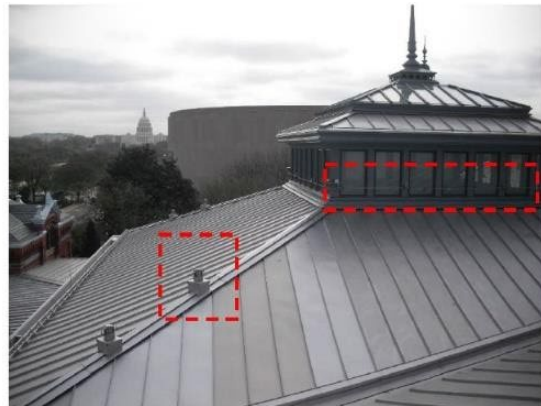
INSTALLATION OF ROOFTOP FALL PROTECTION



Rendered view of the fall protection system looking south to the Castle.



EXAMPLE OF REDIRECT STANCHION



EXAMPLE OF REDIRECT STANCHION AND HORIZONTAL LIFELINE

Similar fall protection system installed on the Arts & Industries Building.

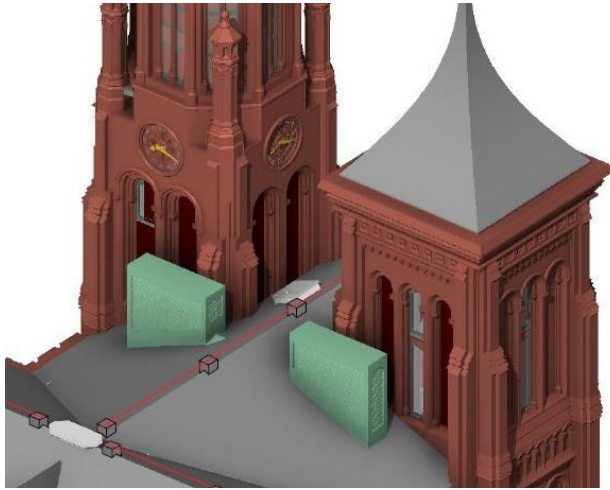
Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Proposed system avoids roof perimeter guardrail requirement.
- Redirect stanchions reduce visual impact.
- Placing stanchions at the ridge gap mitigates water intrusion opportunities.

INSTALLATION OF ROOF ACCESS



Existing conditions of roof access ladder and stairs at the south elevations of the Flag and North Towers.

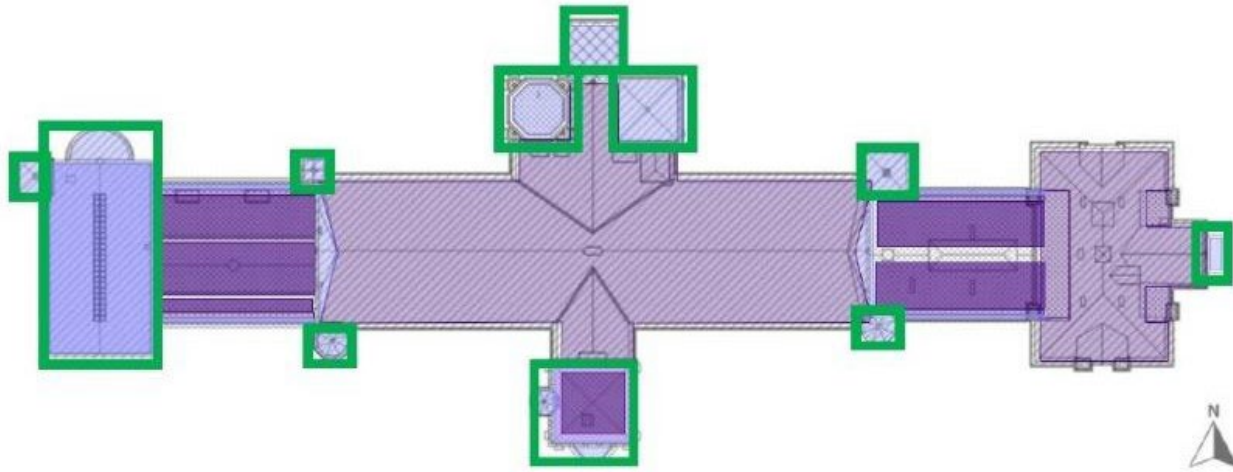


Proposed roof hatch shown in light gray between the towers. Green rooftop additions represent mechanical penthouses. Red lines represent the fall protection system.

No Adverse Effect

- Proposed access hatch between the Flag and North Towers.
- Access to cable fall protection system.
- Allows for removal of south facing non-historic access roof stairs.
- Hatch will not be visible.

ROOF MODIFICATIONS – ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING INCREASES IN ROOF THICKNESS



Proposed roof plan noting locations of slate and copper cladding, and dimensional changes. Green outline notes areas with no proposed dimensional changes due to visible impacts.

No Adverse Effect

- Replacement of existing roofing system to meet energy requirements.
- Increase in roof thickness to not exceed 5.25".
- Dimensional change will not be located on visible roof edges.
- Will not result in discernible impacts at grade or distances around Castle.
- Flat metal roof change tapered to roof edge to remain non-visible.

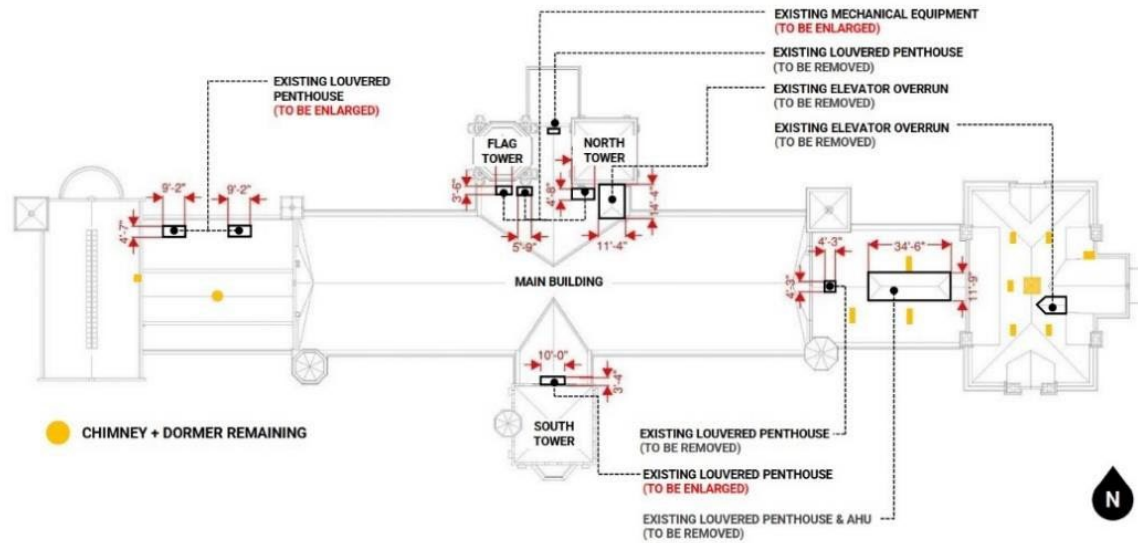


Proposed and existing montage demonstrating the dimensional roof change over the East Range.

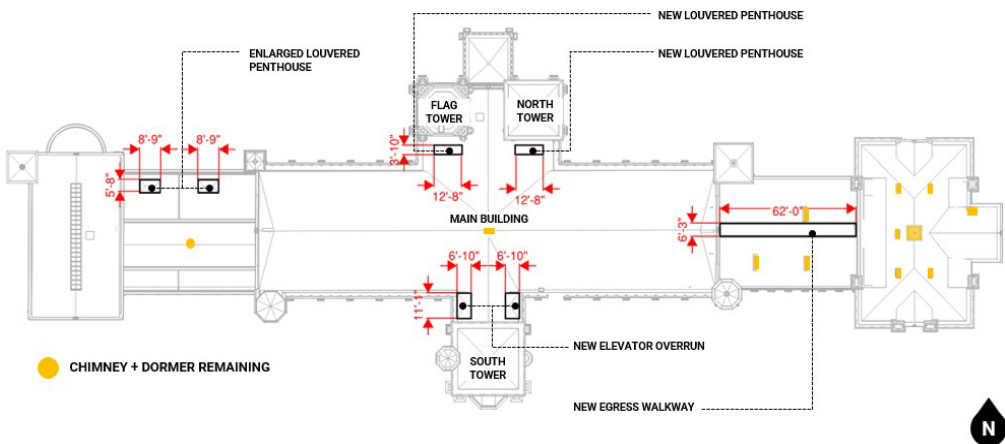


Proposed and existing montage demonstrating the dimensional roof change over the Main Building.

MODIFICATIONS TO ROOFTOP MECHANICAL PENTHOUSES



Existing roof plan. Existing rooftop features with all black text in the tags will be removed.



Proposed roof plan. Historic chimneys and dormers that will be retained are noted in yellow.

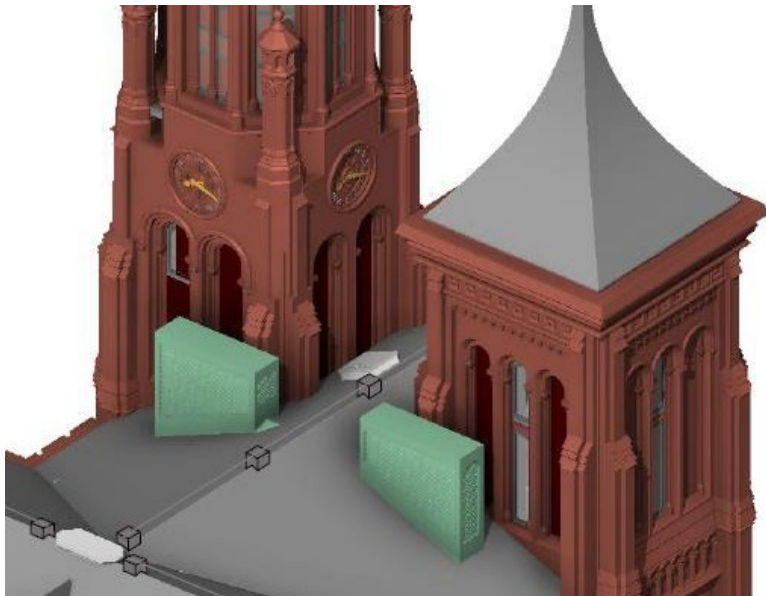
Adverse Effect

- Two West Range mechanical penthouse width expansions.
- One visible elevator and two mechanical penthouses removed from the North Entry Hyphen.
- One non-historic mechanical penthouse removed from the East Wing egress path.
- Two visible proposed mechanical penthouses behind the Flag and North Towers at the North Entry Hyphen.
- Roof Profile and Building Massing are character defining features.

MODIFICATIONS TO ROOFTOP MECHANICAL PENTHOUSES



West Range existing mechanical penthouses. West range proposed mechanical penthouses.



Axon view of the proposed North Entry Hyphen mechanical penthouses.

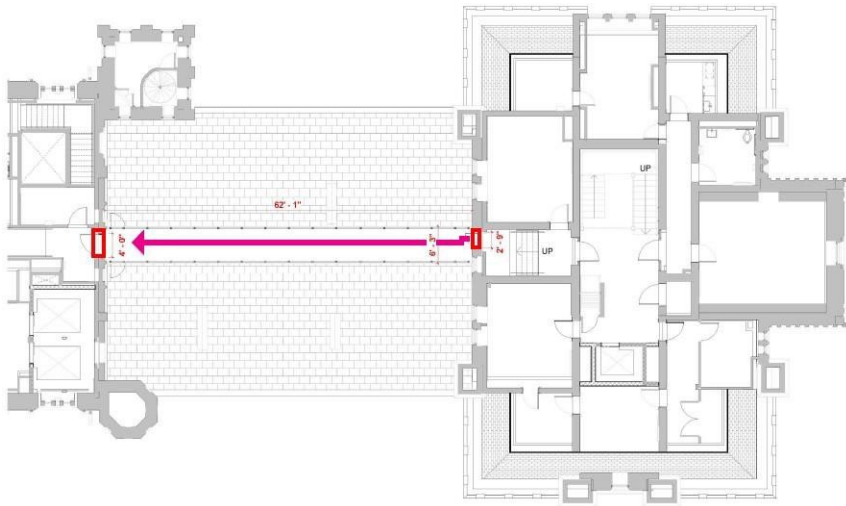


Rendered view of visibility of the west penthouse at the North Entry Hyphen from Jefferson Drive.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Visible historic chimneys, dormers, and ventilators retained.
- Historic East Wing copula with louvers re-used without expansion.
- Additional mechanical modifications occur within the attic interior.
- North Entry Hyphen penthouses preferred option is the narrowest width and closest to the ridge.
- Copper clad.
- North Entry Hyphen proposed with arched louver at east and west sides.

INSTALLATION OF EAST WING 4TH FLOOR EGRESS



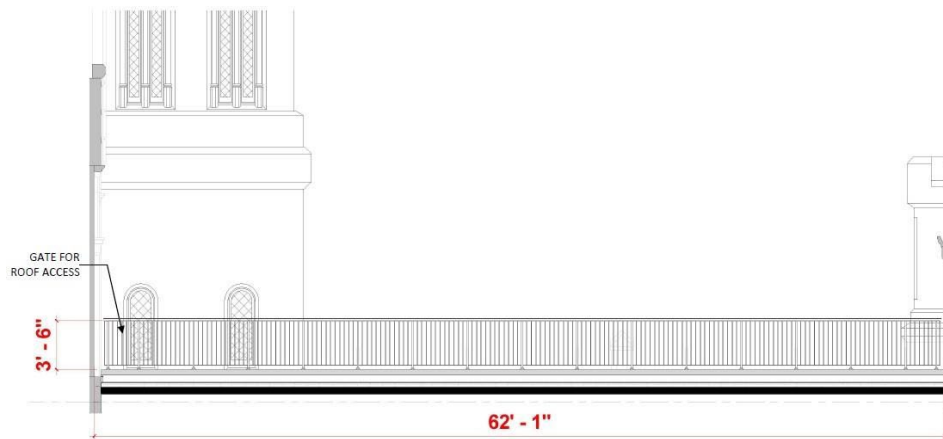
Plan of the proposed egress path from the East Wing across the East Range roof to the Main Building.

Adverse Effect

- Roof Profile is a character defining feature.
- Exterior roof pathway for additional egress from the fourth floor.
- Unenclosed with 42" black metal picket fall protection.
- Two non-historic window sashes removed for egress doors.



Walkway railing visibility from the middle of the National Mall.

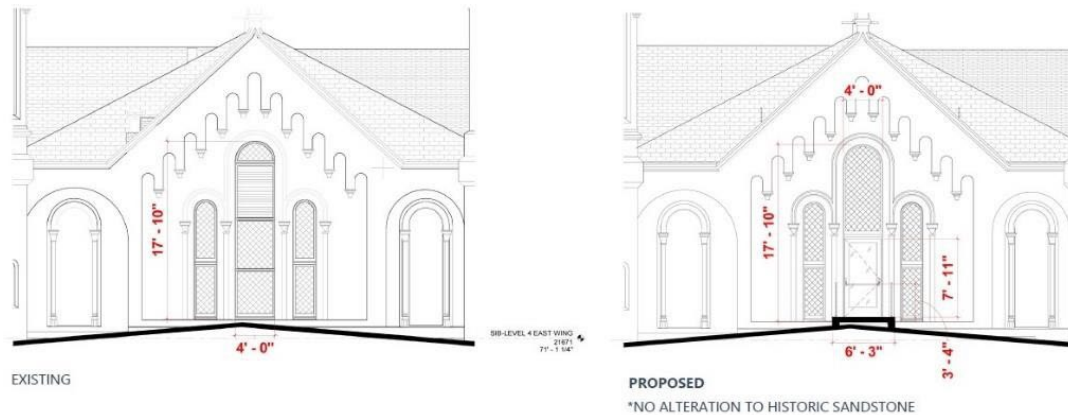


Elevation of the egress walkway and fall protection railing design.

INSTALLATION OF EAST WING 4TH FLOOR EGRESS



Photograph of the East Range and the visibility of the 1973 mechanical penthouse. Red dotted line indicates the height of the 42" guardrail.



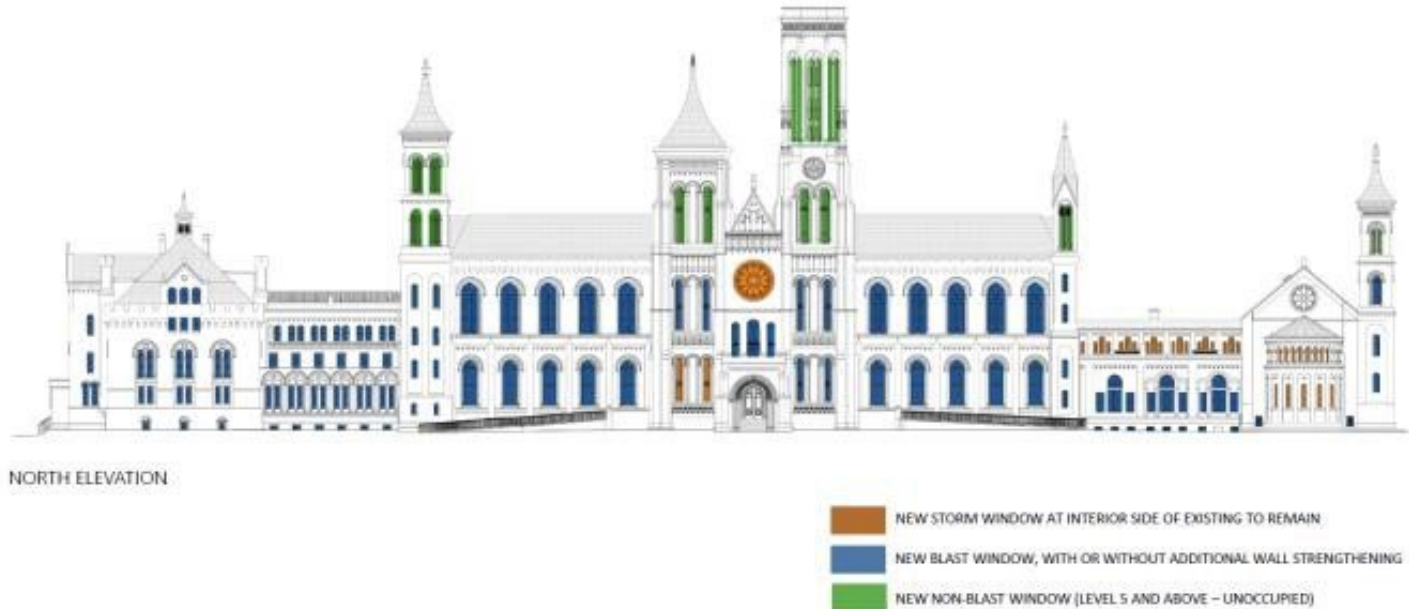
4th Level Main Building, east elevation. Non-historic window sash will be replaced with a metal and glass egress door with a fixed window above.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Secondary egress required.
- Current egress passes through windows without fall protection on proposed route.
- Egress door installation does not require masonry alterations.
- Height of fall protection matches height of non-historic penthouse (to be removed).
- Adjacent historic brick chimneys retained and restored.
- Lit fall protection railings only activated during emergencies.

REPLACEMENT AND RESTORATION OF WINDOWS

WINDOW REPLACEMENT | PROPOSED
NORTH ELEVATION

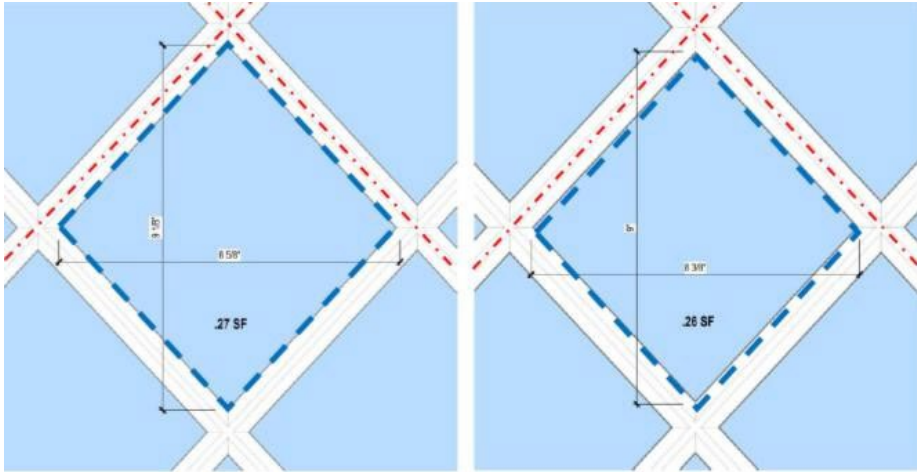


Proposed Castle north elevation with window replacement types noted.

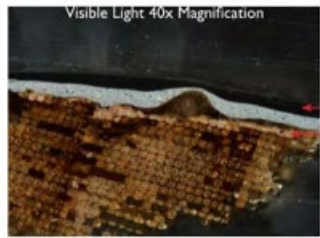
Adverse Effect

- Windows are a character defining feature.
- Majority existing windows are non-historic wood (1987-1992).
- Building-wide non-historic window sash replacement with required Facility Security Level III blast resistant windows.
- Replacement windows are steel and simulated divided light.
- Dimond muntin pattern size varies.
- Muntin size will differ causing 4% reduction in free glass from existing.

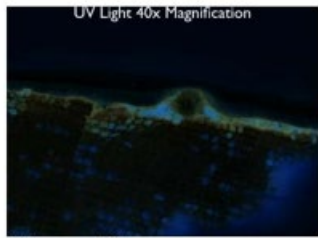
REPLACEMENT AND RESTORATION OF WINDOWS



Free glass comparison of a typical diamond muntin, historic at left, simulated divided light at right.



All Layers and Substrate



All Layers and Substrate



MP15967
Colonial Red



MP07100
Sarsaparilla Red



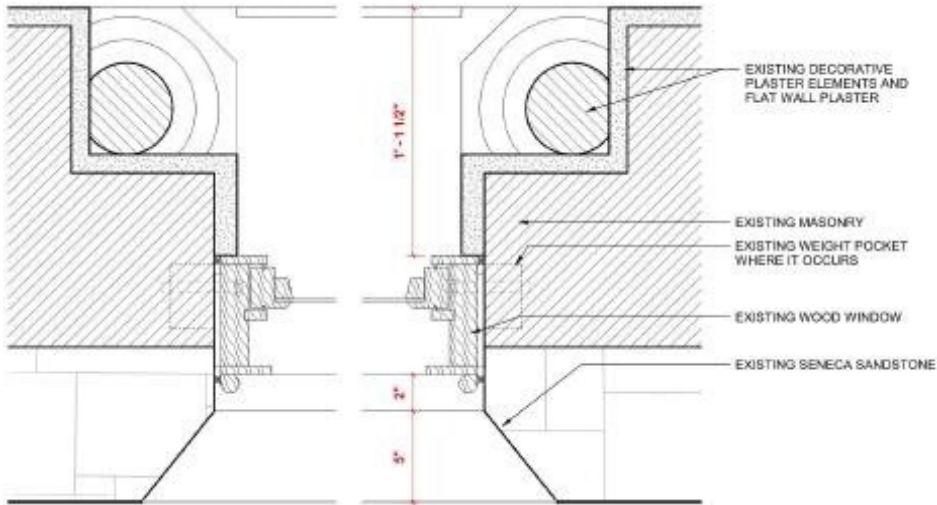
BM SWATCH

Swatch of historic window color discovered with a paint analysis.

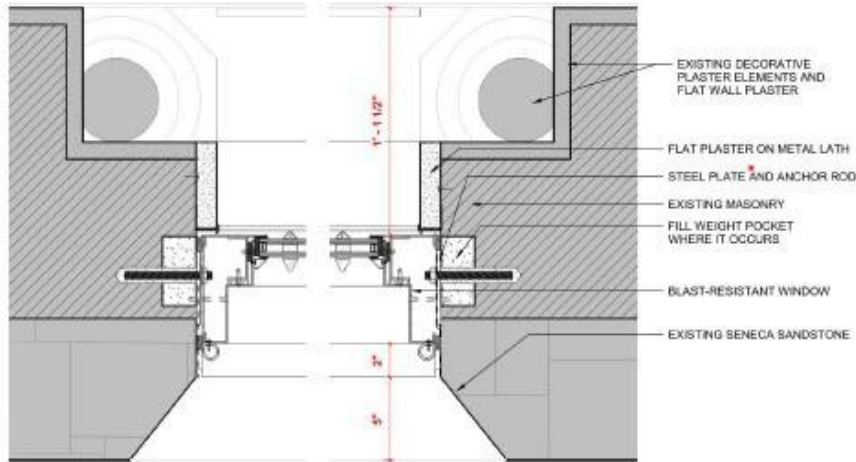
Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Historic windows restored and retained in place.
- Replacement windows to be finished with historic red-brown color.
- Historic documentation indicates diamond muntin size varies (pre-1887).
- Any decorative metal panels and woodwork will be salvaged, restored, and reinstalled.
- Replacement windows match in dimension, detail, and finish.

REPLACEMENT AND RESTORATION OF WINDOWS – INTERIOR EFFECTS



Existing Great Hall window plan detail.



Proposed Great Hall window plan detail.

No Adverse Effect

- Building-wide non-historic window sash replacement with required Facility Security Level III blast resistant windows.
- Historic windows restored and retained in place.
- Blast resistant storm windows installed on the interior to maintain the exterior appearance.
- Requires removal of only flat plaster that will be replaced in-kind.
- Remove and replacement of interior finishes around openings subject to Section 106 consultation.

EXTERIOR MASONRY RESTORATION



Seneca sandstone with biological growth staining.



Displaced Seneca sandstone masonry at the Octagon Tower.

No Adverse Effect

- Maximum amount of sound Seneca sandstone will be preserved.
- Exterior sandstone restored, cleaned, and pointed.
- Any required stone replacements will be in-kind.
- St. Bees red sandstone alternative to be used after SI Seneca stockpile depleted.
- Stone restoration consistent with Secretary of the Interior's Standards Preservation approach.

Questions or Comments

MODERATOR

Carly Bond, Historic Preservation Specialist

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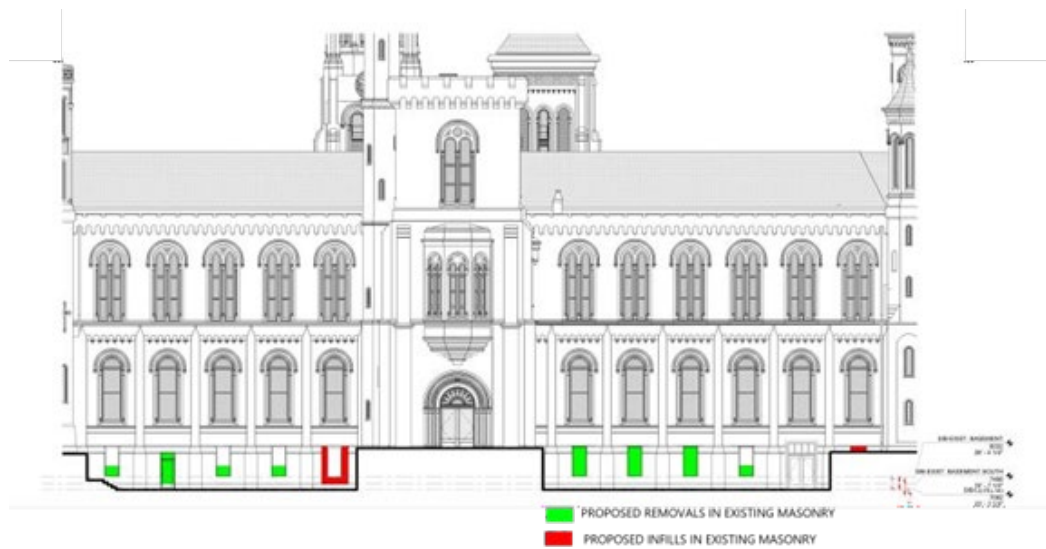
Faye Harwell, FASLA, Landscape Architect, RHI (Rhodeside and Harwell)



NEW BASEMENT WINDOWS



Existing south elevation



Proposed south elevation.

Adverse Effect

- Replacement of basement level areaway windows.
- New masonry openings.
- Proposed fixed double hung with diamond muntin pattern on upper and single light on lower sash.
- Existing 3'-4" by 4'-6" windows to proposed 3'-4" by 7'.
- Applied metal security grille with wider horizontal bars and thin verticals with finials.
- Door at southeast end of the Main Building will be replaced.
- Visible from Haupt Garden.

NEW BASEMENT WINDOWS



Detail elevation at the southeast basement level.



Photograph of existing basement window at the southeast side of the Main Building. Note the metal window security grille.

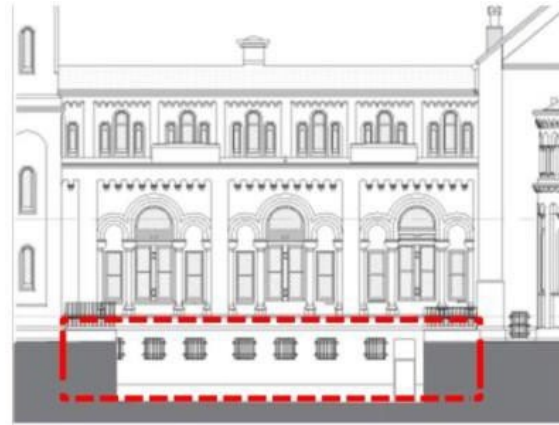
Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Maintains existing window header and width.
- Security grilles match existing design.
- Historic door opening on southeast end of the Main Building will be retained.
- Least impactful option on decorative stone.
- Existing sidewalks and pedestrian paths maintained in the Haupt Garden.

BASEMENT EGRESS DOORS



Existing windows.



New egress door at proposed areaway.

Partial elevation of North Elevation, West Range areaway with new egress door.



Detail elevation at the southeast basement level with the c. 1871 historic door opening and proposed egress infill.

Adverse Effect

- Egress doors on the East and West Range areaways will be modified (South elevation).
- One new door opening on the West Range areaway (North elevation).
- Proposed metal fully glazed single light doors.
- Historic southeast areaway door infill will be single-light metal paired doors with a four-light transom.

BASEMENT EGRESS DOORS

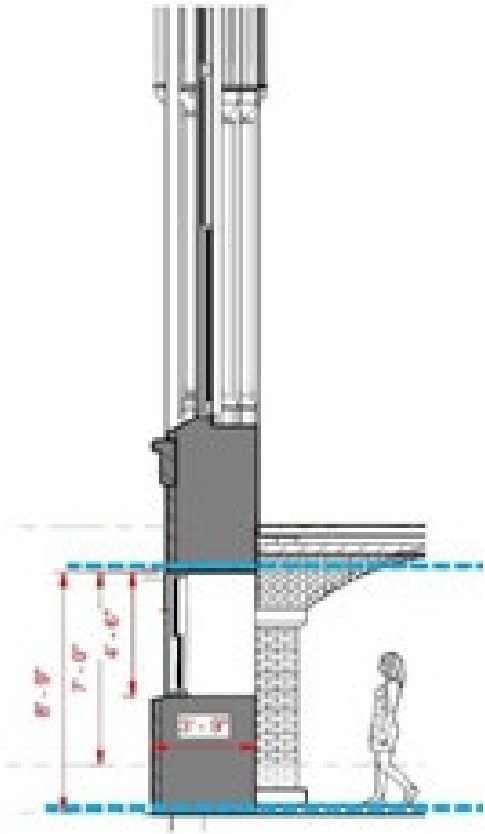


Existing egress door at the East Range south areaway.

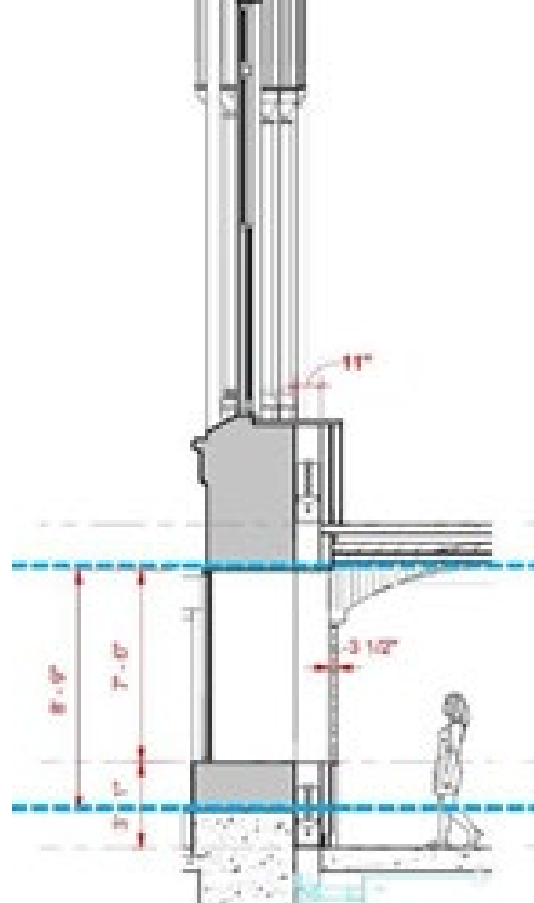
Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Historic southeast areaway masonry opening maintained.
- All egress doors located at the basement level areaways.
- Masonry blocks will be removed, cut, and reinstalled.
- Existing sidewalks and pedestrian paths maintained in the Haupt Garden.

BASEMENT LEVEL INTERIOR ALTERATIONS – LOWERING OF THE BASEMENT FLOOR, NEW BASEMENT WINDOW OPENINGS



Existing Main Building section at an existing window opening.



Proposed Main Building section
At an altered window opening.

Adverse Effect

- Interior alterations at the Castle basement level (B0) are connected to exterior alterations.
- Proposed lowering the historic basement floor 3'.
- Pier extension parged in light gray.
- New terrazzo flooring.
- New and altered basement level windows.
- Altering the historic fabric of the existing basement volume space.

BASEMENT LEVEL INTERIOR ALTERATIONS – LOWERING OF THE BASEMENT FLOOR, NEW BASEMENT WINDOW OPENINGS



Rendering of the Basement interior.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Interior of new windows will have an embrasure consistent with existing windows.
- New construction in historic piers integrated but differentiated.
- Utilitarian pier parging in keeping with historic character.
- Any unanticipated found historic fabric will be considered for recordation, salvage, or preservation in place.

ALTERATIONS AT THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY



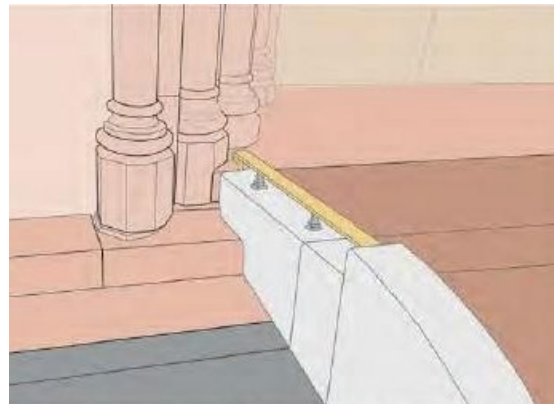
Existing South Entrance condition.



Existing ramp connection to the historic sandstone stair treads.



Proposed South Entrance renderings.



Detail drawing of the placement of the walkway, curb, and kick railing, against the historic features of the Castle's South Entrance.

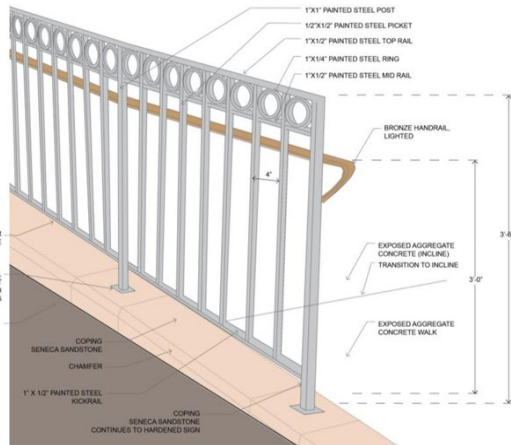
No Adverse Effect

- Proposed universally accessible walkway.
- On axis with existing non-historic South Tower entrance ramp.
- Paved in salvaged brick and Mount Airy granite curbs.
- Low bronze kick rail.
- Historic sandstone steps retained.
- Design does not obscure architectural features.
- Wider ramp has no significant impact on circulation, setting, nor use of the entrance.

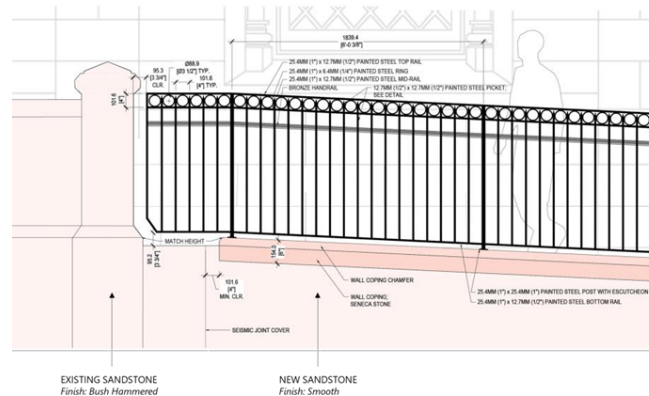
ACCESSIBLE WALKWAYS AT THE NORTH ENTRANCE



Existing west accessible ramp to the Castle's North Tower.



Proposed accessible walk section, elevation, and guardrail detail.



Proposed elevation detail of the accessible walkway connection to the west landing at the North Entry.

No Adverse Effect

- Two proposed symmetrical universally accessible ramps.
- Replaces non-historic pathways at the east and west entrances of the North Tower.
- Aggregate concrete walkway to connect with National Mall sidewalk context.
- Granite landings and smooth finish red sandstone walkway walls.
- Guardrails proposed black finished steel pickets with circular details at the top to align with Haupt Garden.
- Non-historic entrance doors replaced with wood and glass paired doors.
- No historic fabric will be removed.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE CASTLE



Mock-up of bollards inside the porte cochere.

Identified Adverse Effects

- Perimeter Security
- South Tower Elevators – Exterior Alterations
- South Tower Alterations – Interior Alterations
- Installation of Rooftop Fall Protection
- Modifications to Rooftop Mechanical Penthouses
- Installation of New East Wing 4th Floor Egress
- Replacement and Restoration of Windows
- New Basement Windows
- Basement Egress Doors
- Basement Level Interior Alterations
- Areaways and Window Wells – Locations and Dimensions (identified in Phase I)
- Seismic Control Joint – Location and Width (identified in Phase I)
- Project Limit of Disturbance and Constuction Fencing – Duration of Construction (5-6 years)

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE CASTLE

Cumulative Adverse Effects

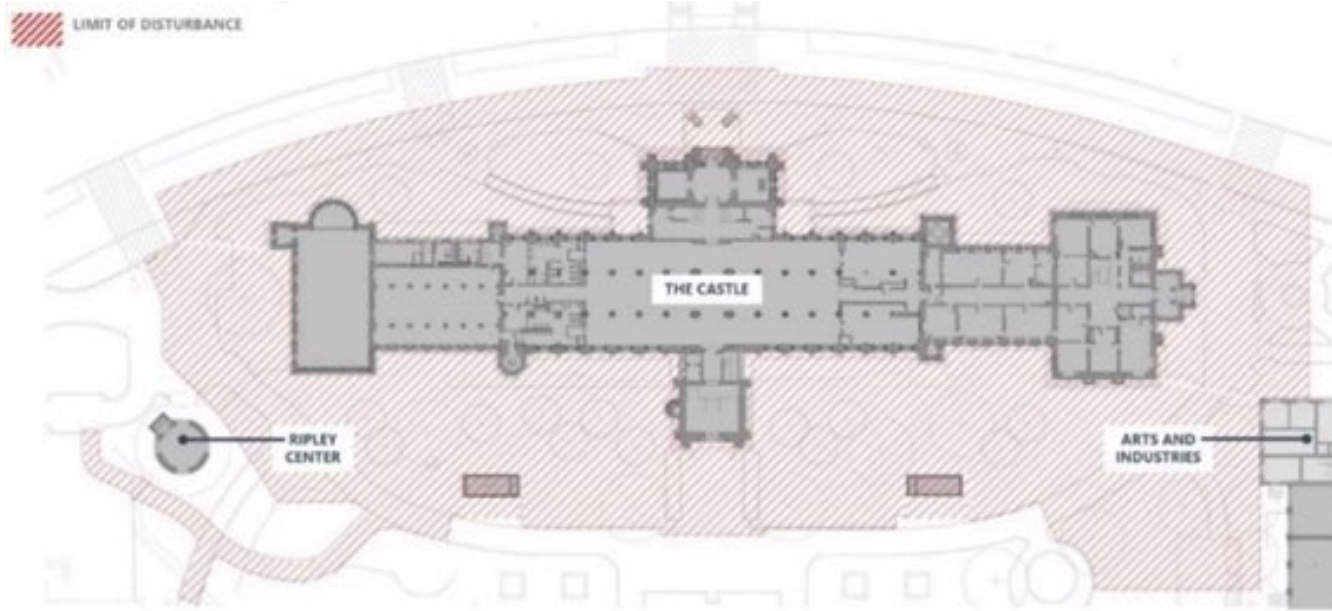
- Temporary effects from excavation work, construction fencing, and alternate pedestrian routes.
- Perimeter Security adversely effects Castle's character defining setting.
- Building Massing, Roof Profile, North and South Towers, and Façade configurations adversely impacted by identified actions.
- Interior adverse effects on the Children's Room, Great Hall, Basemen Level, and upper floors by South Tower Elevators and basement alteration of volume and character.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

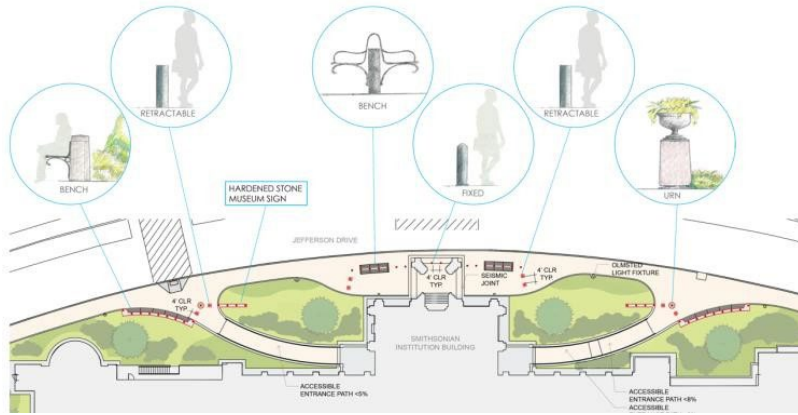
- Any landscape settings disturbed by construction related activities will be restored.
- Reinstallation of salvaged hardscape pavers and plantings after construction completion.
- Material and metal finish for the Seismic Control cover plate minimizes adverse effects.
- Utilitarian finishes for areaways will not intensify adverse effects.



CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE NATIONAL MALL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Project Limit of Disturbance noted with red hatch shading.



Proposed perimeter security elements at north entry along Jefferson Drive.

Identified Adverse Effects

- Perimeter Security
- Seismic Control Joint
- Installation of New East Wing 4th Floor Egress
- Modifications to Rooftop Mechanical Penthouses
- Installation of Rooftop Fall Protection
- Replacement and Restoration of Windows
- New Basement Windows
- Basement Egress Doors
- Project Limit of Disturbance and Constuction Fencing – Duration of Construction (5-6 years)

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE NATIONAL MALL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Visualization of proposed seismic joint cover at the porte cochere.

Cumulative Adverse Effects

- Temporary effects from excavation work, construction fencing, and alternate pedestrian routes.
- Visibility of the seismic control joint and perimeter security at grade and around the porte cochere creates an adverse effect on the National Mall setting.
- How the Castle exterior presents within the Historic District context will be adversely impacted by the identified actions.

Minimization of Adverse Effect:

- Any landscape settings disturbed by construction related activities will be restored.
- Andrew Jackson Downing Urn will be temporarily relocated to an SI storage facility.
- Material and metal finish for the Seismic Control cover plate minimizes adverse effects.

UPCOMING SECTION 106 CONSULTATION MEETINGS

* Subject to Change

Milestone	Date	Meeting Content *
Consulting Parties Meeting #16	September 27, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review Draft Assessment of Effects on Historic Resources for Phase 2 design actions
Consulting Parties Meeting #17	October 25, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review minimization and mitigation Measures
Consulting Parties Meeting #18	November 22, 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thanksgiving Eve – Moved to November 15?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Review draft Section 106 agreement document
	December 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Execute Section 106 agreement document

RoHC REVITALIZE CASTLE – NEXT STEPS

- Thank for your support and assistance with this critical project!
- Comments are welcoming in writing anytime to: BondC@si.edu
- Contact Carly with questions or any trouble with the recurring Zoom Webinar.



Please visit the project webpage:
<https://ahhp.si.edu/historic-core>

Questions or Comments

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