Monroe County
Historic Preservation Board of Review

Monday, January 23, 2023
5:30 p.m.

Hybrid Meeting

In-person

Monroe County Government Center
Planning Department
501 N. Morton Street, Room 100B
Bloomington, IN 47404

Virtual

Zoom Link: https://monroecounty-in.zoom.us/j/85490430168?pwd=OGIxT0JENUFVN0ovM24vaWdxMnFzUT09
If calling into the Zoom meeting, dial (312) 626 6799
Meeting ID: 854 9043 0168
Password: 214096

AGENDA

MONROE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BOARD OF REVIEW

Monday, January 23, 2023

5:30 PM

HYBRID MEETING INFO

IN-PERSON: Monroe Government Center 501 N Morton ST Room 100B Bloomington IN 47404

VIRTUAL LINK: https://monroecounty-in.zoom.us/j/85490430168?pwd=OGIxT0JENUFVN0ovM24vaWdxMnFzUT09

If calling into the Zoom meeting, dial: 312-626-6799.
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Password: 214096

1) Call to Order

2) Approval of Meeting Minutes: November 21, 2022 — PAGE 3

3) Administrative Business
   a) Follow-up to MCHP Board of Review membership terms — PAGE
   b) Coordination Letter, FHWA Project: INDOT Des. No. 2200020; High Street Multi-Use Path; Monroe County, Indiana — PAGE 1

4) Old Business
   a) Dry Stone Conservancy Report – Rumpke Stone Wall Preservation & Maintenance Plan — PAGE 16
   b) INDOT Early Coordination Letter: Hot Mixed Asphalt (HMA) Overlay, Minor Structural Project along SR 46, from the SR 446 intersection to the W Junction (JCT) of SR 135 — PAGE 61
   c) Bloomington Ops Tower (Project) – Historic Properties Review — PAGE 62

5) New Business
   a) 2023 Work Plan Updates — PAGE 69

6) Adjournment

NEXT MEETING: February 20, 2023

Anyone who requires an auxiliary aid or service for effective communication, or a modification of policies or procedures to participate in a program, service, or activity of Monroe County, should contact Monroe County Title VI Coordinator Angie Purdie, (812)-349-2553, apurdie@co.monroe.in.us, as soon as possible but no later than forty-eight (48) hours before the scheduled event.

Individuals requiring special language services should, if possible, contact the Monroe County Government Title VI Coordinator at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to the date on which the services will be needed.

The meeting will be open to the public.

DRAFT MINUTES

MONROE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BOARD OF REVIEW

Monday November 21, 2022

5:30 PM

HYBRID MEETING INFO

IN-PERSON: Monroe Government Center 501 N Morton ST Room 100 B, Bloomington IN 47404

VIRTUAL LINK: https://monroecounty-in.zoom.us/j/87950224220?pwd=MFRJN2ZFSm1lV0R0WUdCWFloblljUT09

If calling into the Zoom meeting, dial: 312-626-6799.
When prompted, enter the Meeting ID #: 879 5022 4220
Password: 491694

Attendees:	Duncan Campbell, Doug Wilson, Debby Reed, Susan Snider Salmon, Donn Hall, Danielle Bachant-Bell, Don Maxwell
Absent:	Polly Root Sturgeon, Devin Blankenship
Staff:	Drew Myers, Tech Services to assist with meeting
Public:	None.

1) **Call to Order @5:31 PM.**

2) **Approval of Meeting Minutes: September 19, 2022**

Reed: **Motion to approve the minutes.**

Snider Salmon: Seconded with addition of the notation regarding the late start of the meeting.

Approved: **7-0**

3) **Administrative Business:**
   a) **Follow-up to MCHP Board of Review membership terms**

Myers: Updated the Board on the newly adjusted terms for MCHP Board members. Planning Staff worked with the Commissioners' Office to correct the staggering of the Board members' term lengths. Opened the floor for discussion.

Snider Salmon: Pointed out that this update is not included in the packet.

Bachant-Bell: Reiterated for the record that she will not be seeking term renewal in 2023.

Snider Salmon: Asked if there are any active applications to become a member.

Myers: Stated that Planning Staff had not received any applications yet. Mentioned that the Board of Commissioners during their weekly meetings routinely ask the public to apply for open board positions if they are interested. Reminded MCHP Board members that they can also encourage individuals to apply.

Wilson: Asked if the Board must be careful with respect to townships and board position openings.

Myers: Stated he was unsure about the requirement for townships.

Bachant-Bell: Mentioned there's a city – county residency consideration. She is a resident of the city, so if MCHP finds someone who is a resident of the city, then it's just a 1 for 1 change.

Campbell: Confirmed there's a limit to how many city residents can sit on the MCHP Board of Review.

Myers: Stated that a representative from the Commissioners' Office will be reaching out to those whose terms are to expire in 2023 in order to get the proper paperwork processed and confirm reappointment.

b) Re-coordination Letter, Des. 1900405, Karst Farm Trail Connector Project, Monroe County, IN

Myers: Summarized the project's scope and correspondence thus far with the project manager. According to project contact, a change in the project's scope necessitated a re-coordination with MCHP. Asked for any comments or questions from the Board.

Bachant-Bell: Asked if anyone knew the name of the mobile home park involved with the project.

[General discussion of what is the mobile home park's name]

Campbell: Asked what the rationale was for the trail's rerouting.

Myers: Stated the change was made due to right-of-way dedication/acquisition concerns with the trail's original path.

Bachant-Bell: Recalled that MCHP did not have any real comments for the first iteration of the proposed project.

Snider Salmon: Asked if there needs to be a motion to convey MCHP's contentment with the changes.

Myers: Stated it does not hurt to make a motion, but suggested the Board simply request staff to act on behalf of the Board communicate to the project coordinator there is no further comment.

c) Potential Book Project with The History Press

Myers: Summarized an email Planning Staff received asking if the MCHP Board or any of its members were interested in contributing to a proposed history book.

Bachant-Bell: Stated that she talked on the phone with the same History Press representative before the pandemic and advises anyone who may be interested to do the same.

[Discussion on how the work put it into the book is volunteer based with minimal proceeds and a lot of dedication]

4) Old Business

a) INDOT Early Coordination Letter: Hot Mixed Asphalt (HMA) Overlay, Minor Structural Project along SR 46, from the SR 446 intersection to the W Junction (JCT) of SR 135

Myers: Reintroduced the item and summarized the work to be completed. Shared the email from Planning Staff communicating to the project coordinator the MCHP Board's request for a comment extension.

Snider Salmon: Recalled that Polly knew of a major fossil bed located near the project's boundaries.

Myers: Stated he was unable to pinpoint the exact location of the fossil bioherm on Elevate GIS.

Hall: Asked if the project was just to repave the road.

Wilson: Stated he read the road is to be widened as well.

Bachant-Bell: Confirmed the project plans to widen the road.

Reed: Reiterated the significance of the bioherm and requested that Polly assist with drafting a response to the project coordinator regarding this geological feature.

Bachant-Bell: Wondered if one of the reasons to widen the road is to provide more space for cyclists and passing lanes.

Campbell: Voiced several issues. State Road 46 is a historic route. This widening will transform the road to a state highway which will require additional signage, widening areas, and passing lanes. All of which will change the nature of the route between Bloomington and Nashville with the goal to seemingly speed up travel time. The yellow study area will likely be impacted by the change and is fair game for discussion from a Historic Preservation perspective.

Bachant-Bell: Emphasized communicating to the project coordinator early on to establish MCHP as a consulting party and will have comments after further review.

Reed: Stated that utilities will expand outward along with the road's widening. Commented on how dangerous the route can be and echoes a concern for how the proposed changes can drastically change the flavor of this area of southern Indiana.

[Continued discussion on how improvements will foster higher speeds but not necessarily improve safety, the overall impact on the nature of the area, and the importance of requesting to remain a consulting party to the project]

Campbell: Asked if there was a scenic designation on State Road 46.

[Conversation about a specific scenic location along State Road 46, but no indication that the route is classified as a scenic byway]

Reed: Asked if anyone has heard anything from Brown County's historical preservation organizations.

Bachant-Bell: Advised MCHP and/or staff reach out to Indiana Landmark and Peaceful Valley to ensure parties are kept in the loop.

b) Federal Highway Administration Project Completion: Interpretive Signs, Fullerton Pike Corridor Improvement Project, Monroe County, Indiana

Myers: Reintroduced the item and summarized the discussion points from the September 19th MCHP meeting. Asked if Board members had any additional comments or updates to provide regarding this signage project.

Snider Salmon: Plans to learn more about the specifics of historical signage for cases similar to this one in the future.

[Discussion about all the historical resources incorporated into this interpretive signage project]

Snider Salmon: Asked if there was somewhere she can go to review this project progression to get a better understanding of the project as a whole.

Bachant-Bell: Advised she contact INDOT or look up the des. number to find more information about the project's details and stages of progression.

Myers: Revisited the meeting minutes from the previous meeting when this project was discussed. Asked if any Board members had any final comments before giving the final go-ahead to the project coordinator.

Maxwell: Asked if a motion is necessary.

Myers: Stated that the item is not technically a petition and therefore does not necessitate a final vote, but some sort of communication to the project coordinator is expected.

[Consensus that staff can communicate to the project coordinator that MCHP has no further comment]

Bachant-Bell: Suggested that staff – in the future – include the original project letter for the item under discussion and the link to the project's website so that Board members can refamiliarize themselves with the details of a project. Especially for those projects that tend to linger.

5) New Business

a) Bloomington Ops Tower (Project) – Historic Properties Review

Myers: Summarized the Duke Energy project, which involves the construction of an approximately 300-foot-tall communications tower at 8111 N Lee Paul Road, Bloomington, IN. Discussed the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the Visual Area of Potential Effect (VAPE).

Reed: Asked if Duke owns the land where the communications tower will be placed or if the land is to be leased.

Campbell: Stated that the land involved with these types of projects is typically leased.

Myers: Explained that Duke Energy Indiana LLC owns the property at 8111 N Lee Paul RD. The larger surrounding parcel at 498 W William RD and 500 W Simpson Chapel RD is owned by CGI Real Estate Holdings LLC.

Reed: Pointed out the structure will stand 310 feet tall and will certainly have lights on it at that height.

Campbell: Counted nine historic resources and four cemeteries. Said MCHP should simply reject the project outright.

Maxwell: Echoed that over a dozen historic resources within three quarters of a mile will be affected.

Hall: Asked if it will do any good if the Board disapproves of the tower's location.

Reed: Highlighted that the community rejected a proposed tower in Upper Cascades. Mentioned the concerns community members may have for living near a tower and its electromagnetic emissions.

Myers: Explained that the Planning Dept. has a permitting process for a wireless communication facility (WCF). However, any colocation of equipment on the tower only requires an Improvement Location Permit (ILP) waiver. The Planning Dept. also looks at the "fall zone" of a WCF and considers that area as non-buildable area.

Snider Salmon: Asked someone to explain what the project letter means in stating that tree cover and intervening development and distance translates to it not a being a big deal with respect to the cemeteries located within the visual area of potential effect.

[Discussion on how visitors to cemeteries could view a tower of this size as unaesthetic and/or unnerving]

Snider Salmon: Asked how the public learns of this kind of proposal. Are landowners notified?

Myers: Will investigate the notice requirements for a project of this category and size.

Campbell: Stated that MCHP is getting notified through the 106 federal process for licensing and automatically receives consulting power. There are enough historic resources here to simply reject the construction of the tower at this location. Plainly rejecting the proposal at this stage may provide an opportunity for further discussion of possible mitigation strategies.

Snider Salmon: Motion to reject the project as proposed.

Campbell: Seconded.

Bachant-Bell: Commented that the nearby church can request to be a consulting party as well.

Snider-Salmon: Stated she will make sure the church is aware of this.

Approved: 7-0

b) 2022 Work Plan

Myers: Requested MCHP Board members share any updates regarding projects. Reminded Board members that at the last meeting progress was made in creating a Google Sheet for tabulating and keeping track of the location of existing drystone walls. There was talk at the last meeting about creating a similar sheet for "endangered" historic structures within the County.

Campbell: Asked if there were any updates from the subcommittee for drystone walls.

Bachant-Bell: Did not have any updates regarding drystone walls as she is not in that subcommittee anymore. Mentioned the Limestone Heritage Project and the ongoing process and headache to get the website updated.

Campbell: Asked if there was any update to the Rumpke project and its drystone wall preservation plan.

Myers: Explained that Rumpke must submit the drystone wall preservation plan to receive final occupancy.

Campbell: Asked that staff send him the city's demolition delay ordinance.

Bachant-Bell: Asked if the upcoming Plan Commission meeting discussion over the CDO will have anything to do with historic preservation.

Myers: CDO Module 2 discussion will not involve anything related to historic preservation.

[General discussion regarding a potential quorum issue with the next meeting on December 12, 2022]

6) Adjournment @7:23 PM

MONROE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD OF REVIEW

CONTACT: **Drew Myers (812) 349-2562**
CODE: IC 36-7-11-1 Local Chapter 823
FOUNDED: January 26, 2001 (Amended June 17, 2003)
PURPOSE: In exercising its powers and performing its duties, the Board Of Review shall be concerned with those elements of development, redevelopment, rehabilitation, and preservation that affect visual quality in designated Historic Districts. However, the Board of Review may not consider details of design, interior arrangements, or building features if those details, arrangements, or features are not subject to public view, and may not make any requirement except for the purpose of preventing development, alteration, or demolition in a Historic District obviously incongruous with the Historic District. The Board of Review holds regular meetings on the 2nd Monday of the month at 5:30 P.M. in the Judge Nat U. Hill, III Meeting Room of the Monroe County Courthouse, except when it has no business pending. All appointments are 3-year terms. Only 4 members may live in the city limits.

MEMBERS	APPOINTING BODY	TERM EXPIRES

Duncan Campbell **Commissioners** **1-1-25**
2300 W. Tapp Rd.
Bloomington, IN 47403
Phone: (812) 325-0248 (c)
Email: campbellduncan02@gmail.com

Douglas Wilson **Vice Chair** **Commissioners** **1-1-24**
509 S. Sale Street
Ellettsville, IN 47429
Phone: (812) 325-2063 (h)(c) (812) 876-2277
Email: dwilson@rbbschools.net

Deborah Reed **Commissioners** **1-1-25**
2855 Old Meyers Road.
Bloomington, IN 47408
Phone: (812) 333-1781 (h) (812) 332-2771 (w) (812) 325-1590
Email: debbyrqi@sbcglobal.net

Susan Snider Salmon **Commissioners** **1-1-25**
7107 E Spillway Rd
Unionville, IN 47468
Phone: (765) 346-7042
Email: SusanSniderSalmon@gmail.com

Polly Root Sturgeon (Chair) **Commissioners** **1-1-24**
3075 N. Prow Road
Bloomington, IN 47404
Phone: (812) 855-1378 (w) (703) 403-6494 (c)
Email: pollyroot@gmail.com

Devin Blankenship **Commissioners** **1-1-24**
1930 W. Lawson Road
Bloomington, IN 47404
Phone: (812) 325-8016 (c)
Email: indianadevin@gmail.com

Donn Hall **Commissioners** **1-1-23**
7333 E. Salt Creek Dr.
Bloomington, IN 47401
Phone: (812) 837-9140 (h) (812) 330-6126 (w)
Email: donnhall403@yahoo.com

Donald Maxwell **Commissioners** **1-1-23**
703 South Rose Ave.
Bloomington, IN 47401
Phone: (812) 339-4089 (h)
Email: dmaxwell@imail.iu.edu

~~**Danielle Bachant-Bell** **Commissioner** **1-1-23**~~
~~605 W. Allen St.~~
~~Bloomington, IN 47403~~
~~Phone: (812) 336-6141 (h) (812) 333-2484 (w) (812) 360-6544 (c)~~
~~Email: lordandbach@gmail.com~~

Rev: 10-17-22 ddm

From:	Elizabet Biggio
To:	Slider, Chad (DNR); abrooks@indianalandmarks.org; glmurray@indiana.edu; director@monroehistory.org; Drew Myers; bri@bloomingtonrestorations.org; gloria.colom@bloomington.in.gov; herteric@bloomington.in.gov; tcoppock@downtownbloomington.com; martipa@bloomington.in.gov; vandevej@bloomington.in.gov; Lisa Ridge
Cc:	Neal Bennett; Alexander, Kelyn; Coon, Matthew (mcoon@indot.IN.gov); SBranigin@indot.IN.gov
Subject:	FHWA Project: INDOT Des. No. 2200020; High Street Multi-Use Path; Monroe County, Indiana
Date:	Wednesday, January 11, 2023 9:25:51 AM
Attachments:	High St Trail_Des2200020_CP-and-Tribal-ECL_2023-01-11.pdf

Des. No.: 2200020

Project Description: Trail Construction

Location: High Street from Arden Drive to 3rd Street, Bloomington

The City of Bloomington, with funding from the Federal Highway Administration and administrative oversight from the Indiana Department of Transportation, proposes to proceed with construction of a multi-use path on High Street between Arden Drive and 3rd Street (Des. No. 2200020).

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. The following agencies/individuals are being invited to become consulting parties:

Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer
Indiana Landmarks Central Regional Office
Monroe County Historian
Monroe County History Center
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review
Bloomington Restorations, Inc.
Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission
Downtown Bloomington
Bloomington Street Division
Monroe County Highway Department
Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization
David B. Mackay Revocable Living Trust (owner of the Ralph and Ruth Rogers House)
Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Shawnee Tribe

This letter is part of the early coordination phase of the environmental review process requesting comments associated with this project. We are requesting comments from your area of expertise regarding any possible environmental effects associated with this project. Please use the above Des. Number and project description in your reply and your comments will be incorporated into the formal environmental study.

Please review the attached letter, which is also located in IN SCOPE at http://erms12c.indot.in.gov/Section106Documents/ (the Des. No. is the most efficient search term,

once in IN SCOPE), and respond with your comments on any historic resource impacts incurred as a result of this project so that an environmental report can be completed. We also welcome your related opinions and other input to be considered in the preparation of the environmental document. If a hard copy of the materials is needed, please respond to this email with your request within seven (7) days.

Consulting parties have thirty (30) calendar days from receipt of this information to review and provide comments. If we do not receive a response from an invited consulting party within the time allotted, the project will proceed consistent with the proposed design. **Therefore, if we do not receive a response within thirty (30) days, your agency or organization will not receive any further information on the project unless the scope of work changes.**

Tribal Contacts, please respond to INDOT's Acting Tribal Liaison, Matt Coon at mcoon@indot.in.gov (317-233-2083) with any responses pertaining to this project including to provide INDOT/Indiana FHWA additional information about Tribal resources/concerns and questions/comments regarding cultural resources. The FHWA point of contact is Kari Carmany-George at K.CarmanyGeorge@dot.gov (317-226-5629).

Thank you in advance for your input,

Logo

Elizabet Biggio
Architectural Historian
Butler, Fairman & Seufert, Inc.
p 317-713-4615
EBiggio@bfsengr.com | www.bfsengr.com

8450 Westfield Blvd., Suite 300, Indianapolis, IN 46240-8302

www.bfsengr.com

January 11, 2023

This letter was sent to the listed parties.

RE: High Street Trail; Des. No. 2200020; Monroe County, Indiana

Dear Consulting Party (see attached list),

The City of Bloomington, with funding from the Federal Highway Administration and administrative oversight from the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), proposes to proceed with a trail project on High Street between Arden Drive and 3rd Street. (Des. No. 2200020). Butler, Fairman, & Seufert, Inc. is under contract with the City of Bloomington to advance the environmental documentation for the referenced project.

This letter is part of the early coordination phase of the environmental review process requesting comments associated with this project. We are requesting comments from your area of expertise regarding any possible environmental effects associated with this project. Please use the above Des. Number and project description in your reply and your comments will be incorporated into the formal environmental study.

The proposed undertaking is along High Street between Arden Drive and 3rd Street in the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana. It is within Perry Township on the USGS Bloomington, Indiana Quadrangle, in Sections 3 and 18, Township 8 North, Range 1 West. The project area can be viewed online at https://arcg.is/jqueP (the Des. No. is the most efficient search term once in the CRO - Public Web Map App).

The need for the project derived from the lack of pedestrian facilities on High Street between Arden Drive and 3rd Street. The purpose of the project is to provide pedestrian connectivity on the south side of Bloomington. The High Street Corridor is a recommended location for a multi-use trail in the 2019 Transportation Plan adopted by the City of Bloomington.

The preferred alternative is the construction of an approximately 10-foot wide asphalt-paved multi-use trail along High Street between Arden Drive and 3rd Street. The project is approximately 1.18 miles long. A scoping study is currently underway to determine the best alignment for the trail as well as to consider any necessary intersection improvements. The project is likely to include new pedestrian crossings and signals, the replacement of existing traffic signs, and drainage work. There may be short spurs included at either end of the High Street Segment: along 3rd Street west to Union Street and along Arden Drive east to Southeast Park, where an existing multi-use trail currently ends. Right-of-way acquisition will be required from adjacent properties; the amount is being investigated as part of the scoping study.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.2 (c), you are hereby requested to be a consulting party to participate in the Section 106 process. Entities that have been invited to participate in the Section 106 consultation process for this project are identified in the attached list. Per 36 CFR 800.3(f), we hereby request that the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) notify this office if the SHPO staff is aware of any other parties that may be entitled to be consulting parties or should be contacted as potential consulting parties for the project.

The Section 106 process involves efforts to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties. For more information regarding the protection of historic resources, please see the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's guide: *Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review* available online at https://www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2017-01/CitizenGuide.pdf .

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the area in which the proposed project may cause alterations in the character or use of historic resources. At this time, no cultural resource investigations have occurred; however, the results of cultural resource identification and evaluation efforts, both above-ground and archaeological, will be forthcoming. Consulting parties will receive notification when these reports are completed.

Please review the information and comment within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt. If you indicate that you do not desire to be a consulting party, or if you do not respond, you will not be included on the list of consulting parties for this project. If we do not receive your response in the time allotted, the project will proceed consistent with the proposed design, and you will not receive further information about the project unless the design changes.

All future responses regarding the proposed project should be forwarded to Butler, Fairman, & Seufert, Inc.at the following address:

Elizabet Biggio
Architectural Historian II
Butler, Fairman, & Seufert, Inc.
8450 Westfield Boulevard, Suite 300
Indianapolis, IN 46240
317-713-4615
ebiggio@bfsengr.com

Tribal Contacts, please respond to INDOT's Acting Tribal Liaison, Matt Coon at mcoon@indot.in.gov (317-233-2083) with any responses pertaining to this project including to provide INDOT/Indiana FHWA additional information about Tribal resources/concerns and questions/comments regarding cultural resources. The FHWA point of contact is Kari Carmany-George at K.CarmanyGeorge@dot.gov (317-226-5629).

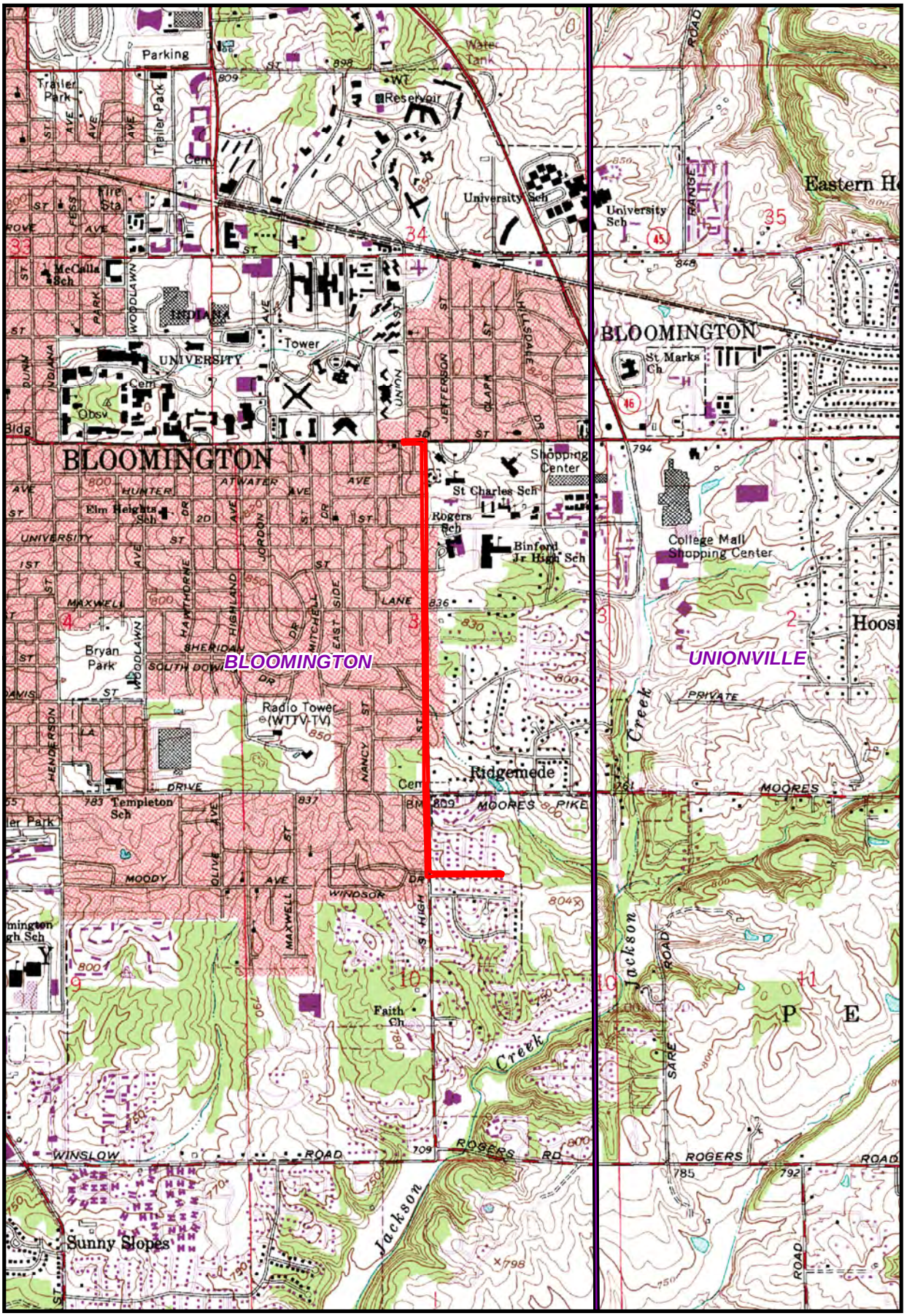
Sincerely,

Matt Coon, Acting Manager
Cultural Resources Office
Environmental Services

Enclosures:
Topographic Map

Distribution List:

Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer
Indiana Landmarks Central Regional Office
Monroe County Historian
Monroe County History Center
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review
Bloomington Restorations, Inc.
Bloomington Historic Preservation Commission
Downtown Bloomington
Bloomington Street Division
Monroe County Highway Department
Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization
David B. Mackay Revocable Living Trust (owner of the Ralph and Ruth Rogers House)
Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (owners of the Covenanter Cemetery)
Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Shawnee Tribe



Legend

Project Area

Quadrangle Boundary

Map Source: Indiana Geological Survey (IGS), IndianaMap, ArcGIS Online (ESRI) USGS Quad Map

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

USGS Bloomington & Unionville Quadrangle

High Street Trail between Arden Drive and 3rd Street
City of Bloomington, Monroe County, IN
Section 34, Township 9N, Range 1W, and
Sections 3 & 10, Township 8N, Range 1W
Des. No. 2200020

RUMPKE STONE WALL PRESERVATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

5220 Production Drive, Bloomington, Indiana

Submitted to:

Rumpke Waste and Recycling, Inc.
3990 Generation Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45251

Site Visit, January 19, 2022

Submitted by:

Dry Stone Conservancy, Inc.
Russell Waddell, MHP, Acting Executive Director
1065 Dove Run Road, Suite 5
Lexington, Kentucky 40502

The mission of the nonprofit Dry Stone Conservancy is to preserve historic drystone structures and to promote the ancient craft of dry-laid stone masonry

October 26, 2022

DRY STONE
conservancy

Preserving and promoting dry stone masonry

1065 Dove Run Road
Suite 5
Lexington
Kentucky
40502

859-266-4807
Phone

859-266-4840
Fax

www.drystone.org
Web

russell@drystone.org
E-mail

October 26, 2022

John Butler | Site Engineer
Rumpke Waste and Recycling
3990 Generation Drive
Cincinnati OH 45251

Re: **Stone Wall Preservation & Maintenance Plan**
Monroe County IN Resource Recovery Facility
5220 Production Drive
Bloomington, IN 47403

To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for inviting the Dry Stone Conservancy, Inc. (DSC, the Conservancy) to provide the following *Stone Wall Preservation & Maintenance Plan* (the Plan) for the historic dry-laid stone wall located along the southern boundary of your Resource Recovery Facility in Bloomington, IN. We are grateful for Rumpke's commitment to preserve this locally important historic resource.

Our understanding is that the Plan include:

1. Photo documentation and assessment of the current site and wall conditions;
2. Recommendations for vegetation removal and maintenance as it relates to the stone wall preservation;
3. Evaluation of current site drainage and the proposed grading plans and make recommendations as they relate to the wall preservation goals;
4. Identification of priority wall repairs;
5. Cost estimates for owner-selected priority wall repairs;
6. Development of a stone wall specification to guide future wall repairs; and
7. Recommendations for facilitating continued maintenance and restoration activities through public-private partnerships.

Historic documentation of the stone wall was not requested for inclusion in this Plan; nor was the development of a formal Preservation Easement.

The mission of the nonprofit Dry Stone Conservancy is to preserve historic drystone structures and to promote the ancient craft of dry-laid stone masonry. The organization provides drystone masonry consultation, training, and restoration services to further its 501(c)(3) mission objectives and partners with various owners, agencies and organizations as a means by which drystone training opportunities can be provided and our nation's incredible drystone heritage preserved.

Thank you again for inviting the Conservancy to work with you on this Plan. We are honored to have been offered the opportunity. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

Russell Waddell, MHP, Acting Executive Director

The DSC is a 501(c)(3) publicly-supported nonprofit organization

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HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE RUMPKE STONE WALL:

Although in-depth research into the history of the Rumpke stone wall was not requested for this Preservation & Maintenance Plan, it is interesting to know more about when it was built, who built it, and why. The historical context also illuminates why local entities are interested in preserving this rare surviving resource from Indiana's settlement and early development periods. Finally, including the historical context of the Rumpke stone wall with this Preservation & Maintenance Plan is an opportunity to present previous research in a new venue and to suggest avenues for additional research.

Extensive research was undertaken for the recent nomination of the Stipp-Bender Farm (which originally included the Rumpke property) to the National Register of Historic Places. Relevant *"quotes"* from that nomination and additional input from the author are included here to provide historical context for the Rumpke stone wall.

Danielle Bachant-Bell's *Stipp-Bender Farm National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (submitted March 2021) is focused on the remaining 5.47 acres of the original 300-acre Stipp-Bender farm in Monroe County. The period of significance for the nomination is limited to the time the Stipp's built their Greek Revival House in 1876 through 1910 when other related farm structures were completed. The nomination includes several stone walls documented by previous research as having been built in 1882 (although she notes *"derivation for this date is unknown"*). These walls were associated with additional dry-laid stone walls on the original 300-acre farm. The southernmost E-W oriented stone wall followed the southern boundary of the Farm and was originally connected to the Rumpke stone wall before it was bisected by a railroad in the early 1900's and further divided in 1979 when State Road 37 was built. Additional drystone walls in the region include several located in the *Maple Grove Rural Historic District* (NR listed, May 1998) north of Bloomington, two of which are also documented as having been built in the late 1800's, specifically 1878 and 1885.

The late-1800's dates attributed to these historic stone walls surprised us. Based on our evaluation of its condition, appearance, quality, and construction and our knowledge of the evolution of rock fence building in Kentucky as discussed in the following section, we expected the Rumpke stone wall to have been built decades earlier.

In the Stipp-Bender Farm NRHP Nomination, Bachant-Bell also provides historical context of the region, its early European-American settlement, and agricultural development. She says: "*Early settlers to Monroe County arrived around 1815 and soon began growing corn and raising swine",* and *"The 1850s farmers in the state were reaping unprecedented prosperity",* and *"By 1860, Indiana was first in the nation in hog production and second in wheat harvests. Sheep also dominated the livestock markets".* These comments suggest the need existed for durable livestock-proof fencing long before 1882.

She goes on to note the land on which the Rumpke stone wall was built was originally *"settled as a farm by Hugh Campbell [whose] family settled in Monroe County in the 1830's and established a sizeable farm"* which *"was well established by the time of the Poll Tax of 1841 as he was one of the third highest payers . . .",* and *"By the 1856 plat map [which also showed Stipp's farm], Hugh Campbell had the roughly 300 acres that were eventually sold to George Stipp in 1873 [for $20,000]".* Perhaps the prosperity of the Campbell farm can be attributed to hog and sheep production, for which strong livestock-proof fencing was essential.

Bachant-Bell's research reveals another connection that existed between the Campbells and Stipps long before 1856 when they were Monroe County neighbors. *"Hugh Campbell (elder) was born **in Virginia** and was between 50-60 years old by the 1840 census",* thus, he was born between 1780 and 1790 when Kentucky was still part of Virginia. *"All his children but his youngest son were born **in Kentucky"**,* thus after June 1792 when Kentucky achieved statehood. Although George Stipp was born in Indiana in 1824, his father *"John Oscar*

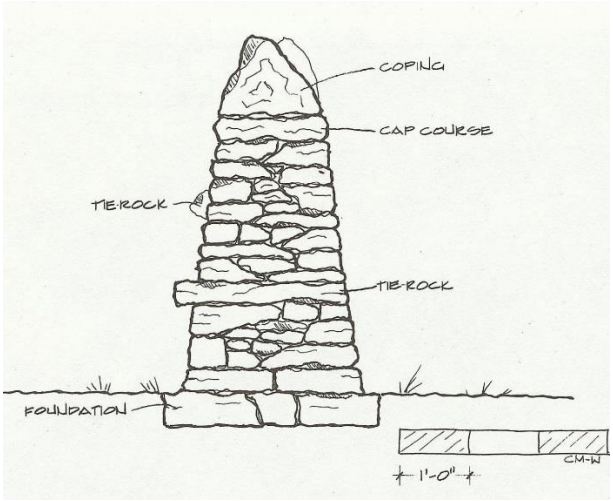
*Stipp, Sr. (1792-1857) [was] born **in Bourbon County, Kentucky**".* Bourbon County was founded in 1785 and was originally one of the nine "western counties" of Virginia formed since its expansion westward to the Mississippi River in 1772 and its subsequent establishment of ***Kentucky County, Virginia*** in 1776. Both families lived "in Kentucky" in the late 1700's and early 1800's when the Scots-Irish tradition of building rock fences was well known and permeated the Kentucky landscape.

Since the 1882 attribution of the Stipp-Bender / Rumpke stone walls is not definite, and the need for strong fencing existed much earlier, and there was a connection of the property's first farmers to Kentucky, we think it is possible they were built before 1882. Did the Campbell and Stipp families know each other before they moved to Indiana? Did they own property in Kentucky? Were they already familiar with the Scots-Irish rock fence building tradition before they emigrated and settled in Indiana? Did Indiana have a Trespass Law similar to Kentucky's that motivated farmers to maintain a "legal" livestock-proof fence in order to claim damages to their crops from roaming livestock? Did Indiana experience a mid to late-1800's period of turnpike building similar to Kentucky's, and if so what was different so that Indiana's turnpike walls were better built than Kentucky's?

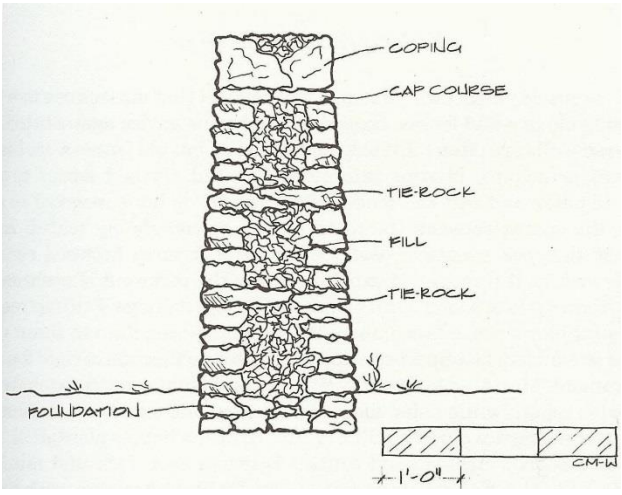
More research into the early to mid-1800's Campbell Farm era and Indiana's mid to late-1800's turnpike era might provide some answers to these questions.

KENTUCKY ROCK FENCES:

The construction of the Rumpke Stone Wall closely matches the high quality of Scots-Irish built "plantation-era" rock fences (stone walls) built throughout Central Kentucky in the early- to mid-1800's. These earliest Kentucky rock fences were colloquially described as being "horse-high, pig-tight and bull-strong". They were built by skilled drystone craftsmen who contracted directly to farm and plantation owners, primarily for the purposes of containing livestock, maintaining a "legal" fence as required by Kentucky's Trespass Law (in order to recover damages from owners of roaming livestock), and to preserve their diminishing wood lots. Rock fences were built to last generations and quickly became status symbols that announced their owners' forward-thinking and progressive farming practices.



"Plantation-era" Kentucky Rock Fence, early to mid-1800's.



"Turnpike-era" Kentucky Rock Fence, mid to late 1800's.

From the mid- to late-1800's, many of Kentucky's roadside fences were constructed by turnpike construction companies that employed enormous crews of (mostly) Irish "turnpikers". Charters were issued by groups of investors to build or improve a local roadway, then dissolved once the construction costs were recovered.

Roadside fences were needed not only by farmers along the road to comply with Kentucky trespass laws, but also by the charter investors to prevent travelers from bypassing the toll gates. Motivated by speed and economy, the turnpike construction companies changed how the fences were built, sacrificing structural elements in order to conserve on stone and build faster. As seen in the diagrams above, turnpike-era fences have a distinct line of weakness down the center that makes them more vulnerable to seasonal frost-heave cycles. Although built more recently, these fences have not performed as well over time as the earlier built plantation-era fences.

GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT DRYSTONE MASONRY:

Dry-laid stone masonry is an ancient construction technology that produces a self-supporting stone structure (free-standing fence, retaining wall, building, bridge) without the use of any mortar. Historically, it was in widespread use and well understood during America's settlement period. Flexibility and free-draining are two key properties that distinguish drystone from rigid masonry systems. Unyielding foundation systems down to frost depth and weep holes are not typically needed.

Drystone masonry relies on several factors for its success: the morphology, strength, size, shape and frictional properties of the stone itself; the choices made by the builder on how each stone is placed in the structure; the footing and bearing characteristics and their ability to hold the wall in place; the characteristics of the slope material behind and the packing material within the structure; its anticipated interaction with external forces such as water, weather, wind and vibration; and the wall's design profile based on its intended use.

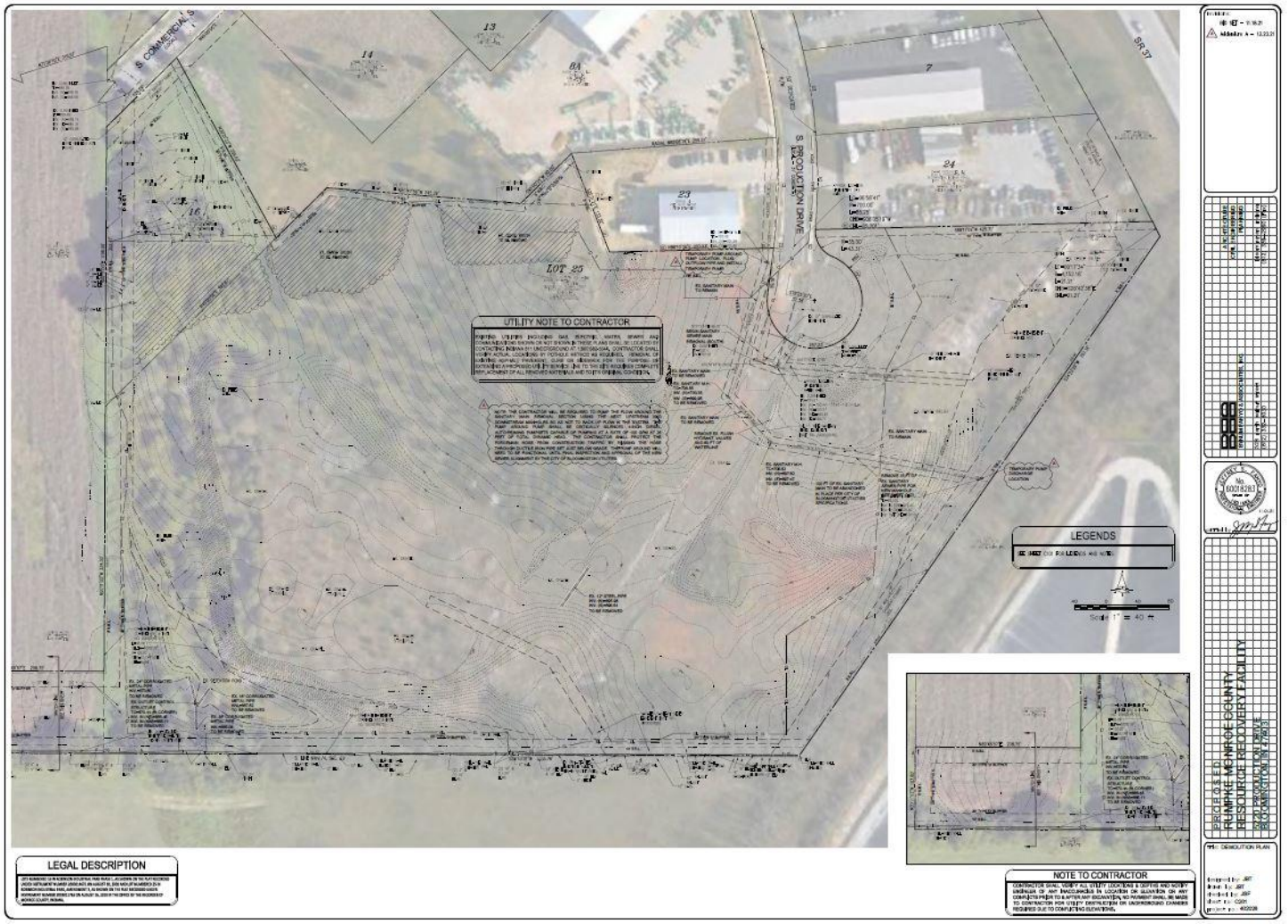
Drystone masonry is considered *structural* when it is load-bearing and used to carry an additional load (a roof or building) and/or counteract a natural force (a sloped embankment above, a spring or perched water table). A drystone retaining wall is considered *surcharged* when the load exceeds a well-drained level grade behind it.

The integrity of dry-stone masonry relies on fundamental principles of its design including its batter and inclusion of stone elements that bind the structure together: ties, dovetailed corners, adequately sized and placed face stones, multiple points of contact between adjacent stones, laid up with joints well covered, etc.

Centuries of exposure to rain, snow loads, ice, melt water, and frost-heave (the seasonal shrink and swell of associated soils), unchecked growth of woody vegetation on and near the wall, and deferred maintenance have resulted in some damage. A saving grace of drystone masonry, however, is that it is recyclable. Drystone structures can be sensitively and strategically dismantled and rebuilt to their original form using their own original building materials. Structural improvements missing from the original wall design (in this case, a projecting foundation course and more frequent tie-stones) can be discreetly added for increased longevity without interfering with the wall's historic appearance.

PRE-SURVEY SITE VISIT, SITE CONDITIONS & GUIDANCE ON VEGETATION REMOVAL:

A recognizance site visit was conducted on January 19, 2022 for the purpose of Rumpke and DSC to develop a plan-of-action to accomplish the site and wall survey work. Attending were Kevin Meyers representing Rumpke, Jane Wooley representing DSC, and Danielle Bachant-Bell and Cheryl Munson representing Monroe County's Historic Preservation Board of Review and Planning Department.



Rumpke's Site Demolition Plan as of January 19, 2022, showing existing grades and stone wall along southern property line. The plan shows the existing grades that the presence of the berm installed below the fill slope in the low area that impacts the stone wall.

During the recognizance visit it quickly became apparent it would not be possible to proceed with the assessment and pre-construction survey the dense vegetation growing along both sides of the wall that precluded access and visibility. That notwithstanding, the group then proceeded to walk along the line of the wall (as close to it as was possible) to get a sense of the overall site, its drainage issues, and the condition of the wall.

The Conservancy provided guidance to Rumpke on the extent of vegetation removal needed to allow the survey to proceed. Guidance for the initial phase of vegetation removal was limited to that needed to expose the wall to full view from 10' away from the wall for photography and to allow up close investigation, assessment and measurements. Since Rumpke does not own the property to the south, it was not within their authority to remove any of the vegetation along the south side of the wall beyond that which overhung the wall. Mature and established trees (over 3" in diameter measured at breast height) were left in place for future determination of their disposition, as discussed later in the stone wall maintenance recommendations.

PRE-SURVEY GENERAL SITE VIEWS PRIOR TO VEGETATION REMOVAL *(1/19/2022 Site Visit):*



PRE-SURVEY 360-VIEW OF UPPER SITE – clockwise, approx. STA 1+90 *(1/19/2022 Site Visit):*






PRE-SURVEY 360-VIEW OF SITE BELOW FILL SLOPE, showing berm/soil heaped up on the stone wall – approx. STA 5+60 *(1/19/2022 Site Visit):*






PRE-SURVEY 360-VIEW OF LOW AREA DRAINAGE ISSUES – approx. STA 7+80 *(1/19/2022 Site Visit):*






PRE-SURVEY 360-VIEW OF THREATENED FENCE – approx. STA 7+40 to 8+00 *(1/19/2022 Site Visit):*









PRE-SURVEY VIEWS OF FAR END OF SITE, approx. STA 10+60 to 11+40 *(1/19/2022 Site Visit):*



Following the initial site visit, Rumpke coordinate with Eco Logic, a landscaping firm recommended by Bachant-Bell, to perform the initial vegetation removal. Their website states:

> Eco Logic LLC is an ecological restoration and green infrastructure firm founded in Bloomington Indiana in 1999. We work with clients focused on restoring natural areas and improving the sustainability of our urban environment. We bring over 20 years of experience to every project from assessment and planning through to implementation and long-term management.

By late February, the woody vegetation was removed – including shrubs, vines, saplings and deadwood – within a 10-foot wide zone along the north side of the wall as well as the herbaceous vegetation was knocked down sufficiently to allow the survey to proceed.

PRE-SURVEY, AFTER VEGETATION REMOVAL, early February 2022 (photos provided by Rumpke):





PRESERVATION/RESTORATION DEFINED & PLAN OBJECTIVES:

Rumpke has agreed to work with an historic preservation professional to produce a preservation plan for the dry-stack limestone wall on the property. It is agreed that the preservation plan must include a field and condition survey as well as a long-term maintenance commitment.

The National Park Service administers the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties which explicitly lay out what is and is not acceptable within a particular type of treatment. There are 4 different types of Treatments of Historic Properties: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. These standards are what drive the decision-making process when preserving historic properties. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties says that "Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time." Preservation is the appropriate treatment for this property and Rumpke has agreed to follow the standards for preserving this wall. What follows is lifted directly from the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.*

> "Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.
>
> The Standards for Preservation are as follows:
>
> 1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
> 2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
> 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.
> 4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
> 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
> 6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Preservation as a Treatment:

When the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, Preservation may be considered as a treatment."

WALL SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

The purpose of a detailed field survey of the stone wall for this Preservation & Maintenance Plan is to establish the condition of the wall and damages it had sustained prior to Rumpke's ownership of the property and their planned site development activities.

Once the vegetation was removed, it was possible to get up close to the wall to assess, measure, and photograph it. The length of the wall was measured using a 100-foot fiberglass-bladed open reel tape measure, and staked using standard highway stationing methodology, namely 36" tall wooden stakes at 100-foot intervals and 18" tall stakes at 10-foot intervals. Retractable tape measures were used to measure wall heights and widths. Pocket rods, unrolled with the end at surface grade, were attached to rebar and placed at each end of the 10-foot section to provide scale in each photograph. The wooden stake was labeled with 100-foot and 10-foot station numbers, beginning with STA 0+00 at the far eastern end of the wall to the western end of the Rumpke property at STA 10+95 (i.e., one thousand and ninety-five feet, indicated by pink ribbon on the woven wire fence on the south side of the stone wall). Although not on Rumpke property, the stakes were continued further west to the curved 90-degree corner at STA 11+22.5, turning north to the end of the wall at a gate opening at STA 11+45.

Photographs of every 10' section were taken from 10 feet back, and other angles as needed to see behind any trees left standing that obstructed straight-on views.

Field measurements were taken of the wall dimensions at every 10-foot increment, including height of the double build, width at the top of build, and height of the coping. Base width was not possible to determine.

Given the inexact nature of using tape measures, our field measurements will likely not coincide perfectly with Rumpke's survey that employed more precise survey instruments.

RUMPKE STONE WALL FIELD SURVEY PHOTOS (March 9-10, 2022)
LONG DISTANCE VIEWS (photos taken from 100-Foot Stations)
(Detailed photos of each 10' Station are included in a later section.)

POINT-OF-BEGINNING, STA 0+00 (southwest corner of site):

STA 0+00 south side, view northwest.

STA 0+00 north side, view southwest.

STA 1+00

STA 1+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 1+00 north side, view southwest.

STA 3+00

STA 3+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 3+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 4+00

STA 4+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 4+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 5+00

STA 5+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 5+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 6+00

STA 6+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 6+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 7+00

STA 7+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 7+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 8+00

STA 8+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 8+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 9+00

STA 9+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 9+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 10+00

STA 10+00, north side, view southeast.

STA 10+00, north side, view southwest.

STA 10+95 SURVEY END POINT

STA 10+95 end point (pink ribbon), view southwest.

STA 10+90 to 11+00, north side, view south (10+95 at pink ribbon in middle of photograph).

STA 10+95 SURVEY END POINT to end of fence @ 11+45 (off Rumpke property)

STA 11+00 to 11+10, north side, view southeast.

STA 11+20 to curve corner @ 11+22.5, north side, view southwest.

STA 11+22.5 inside of curved corner to 11+30, view west.

STA 11+22.5 to 11+30 outside of curved corner, view east.

STA 11+30 to 11+45, end of fence, west side, view east.

STA 11+45, end of fence, north end, view south.

RUMPKE STONE WALL ASSESSMENT:

Generally, the wall is in good condition for its age, apart from locations where large trees have grown and pushed it out of alignment, and in areas where concentrated drainage patterns and flooding have resulted in collapses and undermining issues. We attribute the wall's longevity to its high quality original construction, and the use of covers and single copes to tie the two sides together.

It is a double-faced dry-laid stone wall with random build uncoursed stonework that varies along its length from fine-grained (thin stone, 10-11 stones high) to course-grained (thick stone, 7-8 stones high), presumable resulting from the composition of the loads of stone delivered to the wall builders. Its construction exhibits the hallmark features of high-quality construction, namely: battered sides, a cover course with single copes, occasional ties, and tight-knit stonework with minimal running joints, carefully packed core, and no face pinning.

The Rumpke stone wall was originally intended and built as a self-supporting, non-structural, non-surcharged agricultural field wall. It was intended to contain livestock, protect crops from wandering livestock, mark a boundary between adjacent properties, and/or delineate a public roadway. It was not intended to support any additional loads; however, recent alterations to the landscape including installation of a massive fill slope and berm along the north side of the wall, and storm water drainage collected and directed toward the wall and along its base have added surcharge to some sections not originally designed nor built to handle these additional pressures. At this point, though, most of the wall seems to be in a stable condition. The walls condition should be monitored.

Please note: DSC's assessment of the stone wall condition and the site drainage issues are limited to visual inspection. No additional testing or investigations are included.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION SITE DRAINAGE ASSESSMENT:

The purpose of evaluating the pre-construction site drainage issues for this Preservation & Maintenance Plan is to establish the site conditions that existed and the damage that had occurred to the stone wall prior to Rumpke's ownership of the property and their planned site development activities. Additionally, the pre-construction site drainage evaluation provides guidance for Rumpke to consider as they improve the site and enhance protection measures for the stone wall.

1986 aerial photograph (Bachant-Bell) and 2022 Google-earth image of Rumpke property (blue ovals added).

Bachant-Bell's 1939 through 1989 aerial photographs show the property's open pasture (cultivated?) landscape with gently sloped grades and surface drainage patterns that did not impede mowing and/or plowing activities. Today, very little of that agrarian landscape remains.

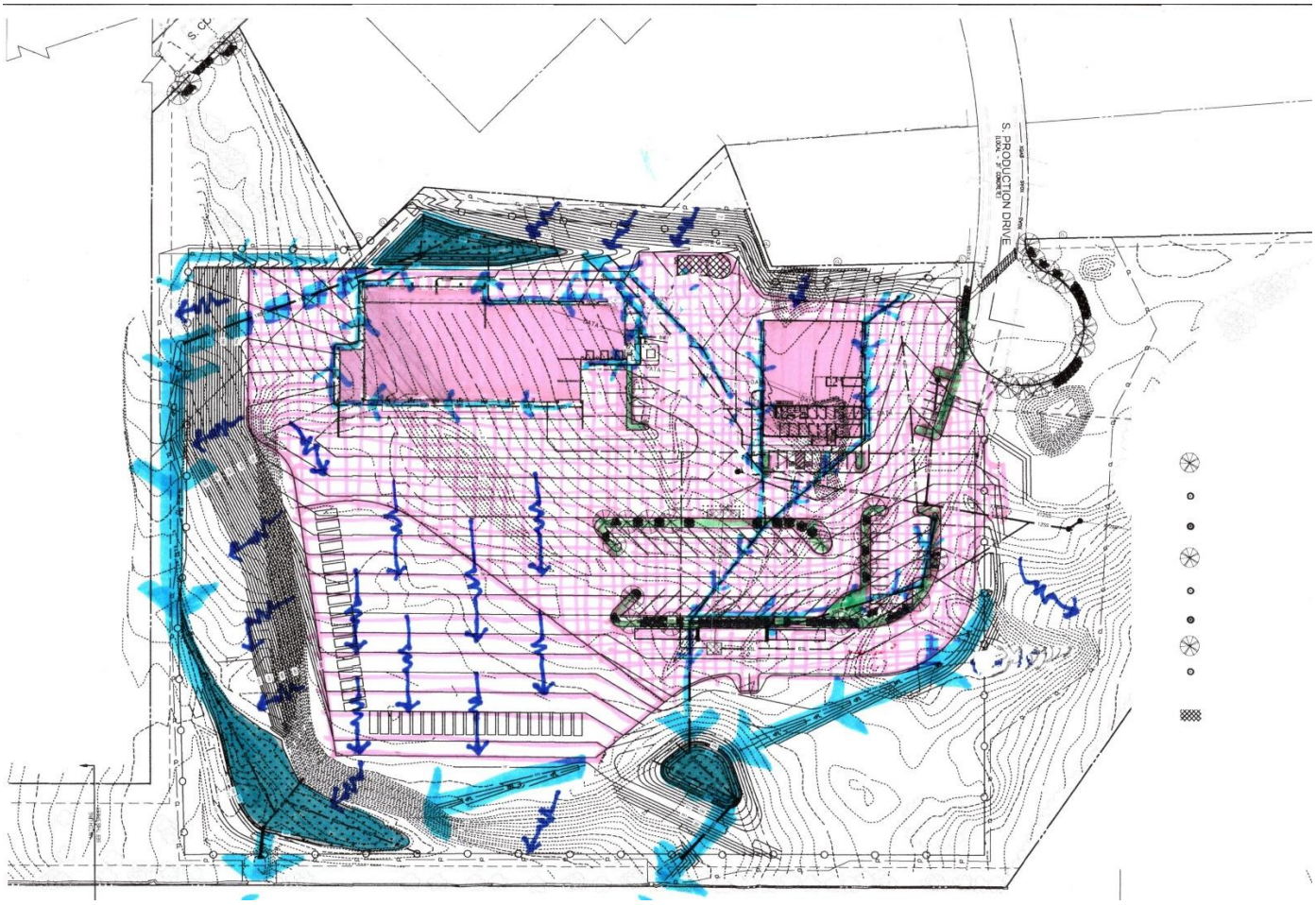
A massive 20+ foot high fill slope occupies a significant percentage of the site, presumably created when Production Drive was developed and after as construction spoils were dumped to create a level building site. The fill slope greatly altered the original site surface drainage pattern and negatively impacted long stretches of the stone wall.

Retention ponds, dams, berms, swales, pipes, and other drainage structures were added along the southern edge and southwest corner of the fill slope to direct water flow ultimately to the low area of the site along the southern property line. This low area still floods frequently; water ponds on both sides of the fence and slowly drains and/or soaks in. We do not know if and to where the floodwaters drain, but mud and silt on both properties indicate it ponds for extended periods of time. Silt fencing was also installed in an attempt to contain adverse effects of the fill slope on the site; an inadequate effort given the current state of the fence in total collapse and now buried under accumulated silt. The western edge of the fill slope forces previous overland surface drainage into a concentrated drainage channel along the western property line that leads south to the low area and increases its flooding and ponding issues.

The site drainage changes resulting from the addition of the fill slope, retention basins, berm, and drainage channels had damaging consequences on the stone wall, itemized as follows:

1. Between STA 310 to STA 380 the stone wall meanders to and fro, possibly due to surface drainage from swales on each side of the gravel "road" below Production Drive and an outlet pipe directed to the low area just east of the fill slope; the wall is totally collapsed (washed out?) from STA 320 to STA 350;
2. An earth berm/dam was installed below the fill slope from STA 525 to STA 790 with its toe within a few feet and at times directly on the stone wall; this berm has resulted in the grade along the north side of the wall being considerably higher than it was originally; the base of the stone wall is now essentially buried, leaving less than half of the original wall height visible above grade;
3. The wall from STA 525 to STA 565 is completely collapsed (washed out?), possibly due to overland sheet drainage from the southwest facing slopes on eastern side of the site encountering the fill slope, then concentrating as it makes it way downhill;
4. Another section of wall between STA 755 and STA 785, at the lowest area on the site and directly opposite the detention pond storm pipe, is also completely gone or washed out (was wall stone intentionally dismantled and used for the outlet pipe rock chute?); and
5. Although the stone wall is still standing from STA 785 to STA 800, it is being actively undermined from slowing draining floodwaters and concentrated flow immediately along the base of the wall.

With all the site drainage directed to these retention ponds and ultimately the flood prone low area along the southern property line, floodwaters encroached upon the property to the south and compromise the stone wall footing.



Rumpke's construction documents include the proposed grading and drainage plan shown above. Most of the redeveloped site will be under impervious hardscape (building rooves and concrete vehicular and pedestrian paving) and additional compacted gravel areas that will increase the volume of storm water directed to the low area.

SITE DRAINAGE RECOMMENDATIONS:

The detention and ultimate release of storm waters through the low area along the southern property line should include measures to protect the stone wall from further damage. Of particular concern are: the volume and velocity of storm waters released from the new detention ponds and directed toward openings in the stone wall that were originally created by previous storm water measures; the possibility of continued ponding and inundation of the stone wall in the low area given the apparent lack of positive drainage on the adjacent property; and the effect slowing draining floodwaters that channelize along the base of the wall.

A recommendation for the mitigation of these watershed issues is to create diversion swales on the uphill side of the wall to help direct the flow of water through the existing low spot instead of along it. This will allow the water to flow more evenly through the wall and will prevent further deterioration and inundation from the watershed issues.

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Maintain the wall in at least the same condition as it was when the property was purchased.
2. Rebuild collapsed sections to match the historic (see accompanying specifications).
3. Recondition threatened bulging, leaning, undermined sections.
4. Reset loose coping stones.
5. Establish (or reestablish) a period-compatible structural wallhead at the eastern end of the fence, and in locations were permanent passageways (drainage, wildlife, pedestrian) through the wall are to be inserted.
6. Do not insert features or elements that are not period specific.

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Maintain a 10'-wide zone on both sides of the wall (north side at least) that is cleared of all woody vegetation. Diligently remove all shrubs, saplings and vines growing near the wall.
2. Collect collapsed stones from both sides of the wall and set it next to the wall section from which it fell. This can assist with future repairs
3. Keep clear of vermin burrows and fill where appropriate
4. Reset and lock copes each spring, after winter freeze-thaw cycles
5. Establish drainage swales (and berms as needed) back from line of the wall to capture overland flow and redirect it away from the base of the wall.
6. Dissuade people and deer from crossing over the wall by establishing designated crossing points and/or step stiles.
7. Fill holes with stone where groundhogs persistently undermine the wall; consider rebuilding the wall with intentional linteled openings (creep holes) in locations where filling holes is unsuccessful.
8. Clear woody vegetation and maintain a clear zone on the south side of the wall up the Rumpke property line.
9. Remove all tree branches hanging over the wall.
10. Rebuild wall sections where trees have grown into the alignment and pushed the wall over.
11. Salvage stone from collapsed wall sections and store along the historic wall alignment as close to where each stone was originally located as possible. Identify, sort, and store historic copes, covers, and ties separately; historic face stones as identified by weathered faces can be stored with weathered side up.

DETAILED CHART / FIELD NOTES @ 10-FT INTERVALS STA 0+00 to 10+95 (and beyond):

Dry Stone Conservancy
Rumpke Stone Wall Field Survey
March 9-10, 2022
(Detailed Measurements Field Notes @ 10' Intervals)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	STATION # Stakes	Front Build Height	Front Total Height	Back Height	Top Width	Courses	Copes	Covers	Notes
2	0+00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	start of section, base width 26", clearly just torn down at property line with no consideration for a wallhead
3	0+10	31	42	38	16	Med Grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	no visible batter (north side)
4	0+20		29	31	18	mix	n/a	n/a	
5	0+30	34	44	44	16	fine grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
6	0+40	34	44	44	16	fine grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	big stones at bottom, smaller as you go up
7	0+50	34	44	42	18	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	big stones at bottom, smaller as you go up
8	0+60	32	38	38	18	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
9	0+70	34	44	42	16	mix	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
10	0+80	32	40	44	16	Med Grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
11	0+90	34	44	44	16	mix	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
12	1+00	32	44	44	16	Med Grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
13	1+10	24	36	42	16	course grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
14	1+20	30	36	40	16	fine grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
15	1+30	28	44	46	16	fine grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	26" wide cope
16	1+40	25	40	44	16	fine grain	uphill/projecting north side	yes	
17	1+50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	collapsed by tree, also TOP OF HILL
18	1+60	26	36	36	16	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	start of downhill copes
19	1+70	30	40	38	16	Course to Fine	down/projecting north side	yes	
20	1+80	25	33	32	16	course grain	n/a	n/a	
21	1+90	26	33	32	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
22	2+00	30	38	38	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
23	2+10	31	39	40	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
24	2+20	32	42	42	16	mix	down/projecting north side		
25	2+30	28	38	42	18	mix	cope collapse	yes	tree push
26	2+40	33	n/a	36	16	course grain	cope issues	n/a	
27	2+50	32	42	42	17	mix	cope issues	yes	
28	2+60	28		30	16	mix	n/a	yes	tree push
29	2+70	36	42	36	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	tree push to the south
30	2+80	36	48	42	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
31	2+90	34		32	16	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	
32	3+00	29	40	36	16	fine grain	down/projecting north side	yes	starts to collapse
33	3+10	22		20	20	course grain	n/a	n/a	half of wall stands
34	3+20	16		20	18	mix	n/a	n/a	half of wall stands
35	3+30	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	no wall/just one course
36	3+40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	big tree
37	3+50	26		20	20	mix	n/a	n/a	issues from tree
38	3+60	30		32	17	course grain	n/a	n/a	issues from tree/and a curve is in there
39	3+70	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	collapsed 43" wide pile of rocks and fallen on south side
40	3+80	27		21	18	course grain	n/a	n/a	
41	3+90	22	32	28	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	From here, wall starts to be buried by berm against the north side.
42	4+00	18	26	24	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	no	
43	4+10	14		10	16	fine grain	n/a	yes	
44	4+20	14		14	18	fine grain	n/a	yes	
45	4+30	18		12	16	Med Grain	n/a	yes	
46	4+40	16		8	16	Med Grain	n/a	yes	
47	4+50	18	30	26	16	fine grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
48	4+60	19		16	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	near animal hole
49	4+70	10		9	16	Med Grain	n/a		
50	4+80	14	22	24	20	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried
51	4+90	17	24	22	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried
52	5+00	22	28	30	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried
53	5+10	18	30	38	16	course grain	vert	yes	buried
54	5+20	24	32	40	16	course grain	n/a	yes	buried
55	5+30	8		16	22	n/a	n/a	no	collapsed
56	5+40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	collapsed 36" wide pile of stone fallen to northside
57	5+50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	collapsed 24" wide pile of stone fallen to northside
58	5+60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	collapsed 48" wide pile of stone fallen to northside
59	5+70	10	22	30	18	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside
60	5+80	14	24	30	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside
61	5+90	16	24	30	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside
62	6+00	12	22	36	18	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside
63	6+10	8	18	24	18	Med Grain	just copes/Not projecting	yes	buried from northside
64	6+20	8	20	30	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside
65	6+30	8	19	24	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside
66	6+40	0	8	16	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside

Dry Stone Conservancy

Rumpke Stone Wall Field Survey

March 9-10, 2022

(Detailed Measurements Field Notes @ 10' Intervals)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
67	6+50	5	12	16	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	buried from northside
68	6+60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	collapsed due to tree, 60" wide pile of stone
69	6+70	5		12	19	Med Grain	n/a	n/a	
70	6+80	13		20	20	n/a	n/a		
71	6+90	10			28	n/a	n/a	n/a	mostly collapsed
72	7+00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		36" wide pile of stone collapsed on both sides
73	7+10	8		20	20	Med Grain	n/a	yes	
74	7+20	11		24	20	Med Grain	n/a	yes	
75	7+30	9	20	28	18	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
76	7+40	14	23	30	18	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
77	7+50	18	24	28	18	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
78	7+60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	tapers to nothing across drainage
79	7+70	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	same
80	7+80	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	same
81	7+90	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BOTTOM OF HILL!!!
82	8+00	29		29	16	mix	n/a	n/a	starts to push over the northside
83	8+10	22	31	30	16	mix	uphill/projecting north side	yes	big copes
84	8+20	14		17	17	mix	n/a	n/a	
85	8+30	16		18	17	mix	n/a	would have	
86	8+40	20	28	28	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
87	8+50	16	26	30	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	no	
88	8+60	20	32	30	18	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	big copes
89	8+70	16	24	24	16	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	big copes
90	8+80	19	26	20	16	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	big copes
91	8+90	12		10	16	mix	n/a	yes	big copes
92	9+00	16	24	20	16	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	big copes
93	9+10	14	24	20	18	course grain	down/projecting north side	yes	big copes
94	9+20	23	28	16	18	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	
95	9+30	15		10	22	course grain	n/a	yes	missing copes
96	9+40	20		18	18	mix	n/a	n/a	missing copes
97	9+50	26		24	18	course grain	n/a	n/a	
98	9+60	27		22	20	course grain	n/a	n/a	
99	9+70	20	30	24	16	course grain	down but not projecting	no	
100	9+80	18	26	26	18	mix	down but not projecting	no	
101	9+90	17	26	22	18	course grain	down but not projecting	no	collapsing
102	10+00	12		8	18	course grain	n/a	no	collapsing
103	10+10	18		12	18	Med Grain	n/a	n/a	collapsing
104	10+20	18		12	19	Med Grain	n/a	n/a	collapsing
105	10+30	16	30	12	18	course grain	n/a	n/a	active collapse to the north side
106	10+40	24	34	34	18	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
107	10+50	23	35	32	16	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	
108	10+60	22		20	17	Med Grain	n/a	would have	
109	10+70	30		24	18	Med Grain	n/a	would have	
110	10+80	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36" wide by 24" tall pile of collapsed stone
111	10+90	24		15	22	Med Grain	n/a	n/a	where it stops being collapsed
112	10+96								PROPERTY LINE, END OF RUMPKE-OWNED WALL
113	11+00	24	30	29	18	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	
114	11+10	32		26	18	mix	n/a	n/a	
115	11+20	27	36	30	16	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	
116	11+22.5	24	32	20	20	Med Grain	down/projecting north side	yes	curve!
117	11+30	28		28	18	mix	down/projecting north side	yes	
118	11+40	14		18	18	mix	n/a	n/a	collapsed
119	11+44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	54" wide by 16" tall pile of stone END OF WALL!
120									
121	STATION #	Notes							
122	1+08	Tree causing failure to south side							
123	1+45 to 1+60	Tree causeing failure to south side							
124	1+85	Tree causeing failure to south side							
125	2+65	Tree causeing failure to south side							
126	2+75	Tree causeing failure to south side							
127	3+00 to 3+80	"hot mess"							
128	4+15	Active collapse							
129	4+75	Animal path causing issues							
130	5+85	Tree causing failure to north side							
131	6+05	Tree causing failure to north side							
132	5+20 to 7+50	Embankment causing burial							
133	7+85	Picks back up/low point/wallhead							
134	8+05	Tree/water causing collapse							
135	8+85	Tree issues causing collapse to the northside							
136	9+95 to 10+3(	no copes							
137	10+75 to 10+9	collapsed							

PRIORITY REPAIRS ITEMIZED:

Section	Condition	Treatment	Priority
End - 0+03	Deteriorated	Set foundations and build a wallhead where the wall has been cut away	High
0+03 - 0+10	Missing top 2 courses	Reset top 2 courses, covers, and copes	Medium
0+10 - 0+25	Missing copes	Find and reset copes	Low
0+25 - 0+45	Spot cope damage	Spot cope repairs	Low
0+45 - 0+65	Copes missing	Replace copes with like material, find stone nearby if possible	Low
0+65 - 0+85	Spot cope damage, overall good condition	Spot cope repairs	Low
0+85 - 0+90	Copes missing	Replace copes with like material, find stone nearby if possible	Low
0+90 - 1+20	Spot cope damage, overall good condition	Spot cope repairs	Low
1+20 - 1+30	Copes missing	Replace copes with like material, find stone nearby if possible	Low
1+30 - 1+40	Spot cope damage, overall good condition	Spot cope repairs	Low
1+40 - 1+60	Large collapsed portion due to tree	Reset foundations, rebuild with like material, compensate for tree location by building around roots. Could also locate wildlife crossing point here	High
1+60 - 1+70	Spot cope damage, overall good condition	Spot cope repairs	Low
1+70 - 1+80	Missing a couple courses	Reset top 2 courses, covers, and copes	Medium
1+85	Tree on wall	Remove tree, reset copes under	Low
1+80 – 1+90	Section collapsing	Repair with like material	Medium
1+90 – 2+30	Spot cope damage, overall good condition	Spot cope repairs	Low
2+30 - 2+55	Missing a couple courses	Reset top 2 courses, covers, and copes	Medium
2+55 - 2+80	Large trees caused failure of wall	Rebuild with like material, leave room for trees, perhaps gentle curve around	High
2+80 - 3+00	Miss a couple courses	Reset top 2 courses, covers, and copes	Low
3+00 - 3+80	Extensive damage throughout due to poor drainage and added surcharge	Rebuild with like material (Medium urgency due to the sheer volume of missing stone)	Medium
3+80 - 4+10	Good condition but is shorter due to added retention	Spot cope repairs	Low
4+10 - 4+20	Tree damage, loose, bowed, missing	Rebuild where needed, replace missing stones	High
4+20 - 4+60	Good, but missing copes and covers	Replace copes with like material, find stone nearby if possible	Low
4+60	Groundhog hole	Fill holes	High
4+60 - 4+75	Missing stones, loose, and bowed	Rebuild where needed, replace missing stones	High

4+75 - 5+25	Good, but missing copes and covers	Replace copes with like material, find stone nearby if possible	Low
5+25 - 5+65	The wall has become a retaining wall here but is in good condition	Replace copes with like material, find stone nearby if possible. Adding some sort of drainage to this section might help (over the top, or lintel drain) (This section is medium priority due to the volume of missing stone)	Medium
5+77	Good condition	Good location for potential step stile for crossings	Medium
5+65 - 5+80	Good condition	Replace copes where needed	Low
5+80 - 6+20	Tree damage, loose, bowed, missing	Replace stones, copes, and covers where needed	High
6+20 - 6+50	Good condition but missing copes	Replace copes and covers where needed	Low
6+50 - 7+20	Wall mostly disappears. Only a couple courses high	Establish height and rebuild covers and copes in line with adjacent sections	Medium
7+20 - 7+35	Good condition but missing copes and covers in spots	Replace copes and covers where needed	Medium
7+35 - 7+55	Wall begins to deteriorate	Replace stones as needed.	Low
7+55		Build a wallhead	High
7+55 - 7+75	There is no wall, has become a drainage point		
7+85		Build a wallhead	High
7+85 - 8+10	Good condition	Spot repairs	Low
8+10 - 8+35	Slightly deteriorated	Replace top 2 courses, reset copes and covers	Medium
8+35 - 8+85	Overall good condition	Spot repairs, reset covers and copes	Low
8+85 - 8+95	Collapsed	Strip down rebuild section	High
8+95 - 9+40	Missing covers and copes in spots	Replace where needed	Medium
9+45 - 9+60	Good condition	Spot cope repairs, reset covers where needed	Low
9+60 - 9+70	Tree has caused collapse	Strip down and rebuild section	High
9+70 - 9+90	Good condition, few missing copes	Replace copes where needed	Low
9+90 - 10+25	Damaged sections	Strip down and rebuild section	Medium
10+25 - 10+55	Good condition	Reset copes as needed	Low
10+55 - 10+90	Damaged sections	Strip down and rebuild sections as needed	Medium
10+90 - END	Missing covers and copes in spots	Replace where needed - Build wallhead	Medium

RUMPKE STONE WALL FIELD SURVEY PHOTOS (March 9-10, 2022)
DETAILED VIEWS (photos taken straight on of each 100-Foot Station

POINT-OF-BEGINNING, STA 0+00 to 0+10

End view, view west.

STA 0+00 to 0+10, view south.

STA 0+00 to 0+10, view southeast.

STA 0+10 to 0+20

STA 0+10 to 0+20, view south.

STA 0+1- to 0+20, view southeast.

STA 0+20, close up collapsed stone.

STA 0+20 to 0+50:

STA 0+20 to 0+30, view south.

STA 0+30 to 0+40, view south.

STA 0+40 to 0+50, view south.

STA 0+50 to 0+70:

STA 0+50 to 0+60, view south.

STA 0+60 to 0+70, view south.

STA 0+70, view southeast behind trees.

STA 0+70 to 0+90:

STA 0+70 to 0+80, view south.

STA 0+80 to 0+90, view southwest.

STA 0+80 to 0+90, view southwest.

STA 0+90 to 1+00:

STA 0+90 to 1+00, view south.

STA 0+90 to 1+00, view southwest.

STA 1+00, view east behind tree stump.

STA 1+00 to 1+10:

STA 1+00 to 1+10, view south.

STA 1+00 to 1+10, view west behind tree.

STA 1+10, view east behind tree.

STA 1+10 to 1+30:

STA 1+10 to 1+20, view south.

STA 1+20 to 1+30, view south.

STA 1+20 to 1+30, collapsed stone.

STA 1+30 to 1+50:

STA 1+30, long view southwest to gap.

STA 1+30 to 1+40, view south.

STA 1+40 to 1+50, view south.

STA 1+40 to 1+50 TREE DAMAGE / COLLAPSE:

STA 1+40 to 1+50 collapse, view south.

STA 1+50 collapse, view west.

STA 1+50 collapse, view west.

STA 1+50 to 1+60, view south.

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STA 1+60 to 1+80:

STA 1+60 to 1+70, view south.

STA 1+70 to 1+80, view south.

STA 1+70 to 1+80, collapsed stone.

STA 1+80 to 1+90:

STA 1+80 to 1+90, view southwest

STA 1+80 to 1+90, view south.

STA 1+80 to 1+90, view southeast.

STA 1+90 to 2+20:

STA 1+90 to 2+00, view south.

STA 2+00 to 2+10, view south.

STA 2+10 to 2+20, view south.

STA 2+20 to 2+50:

STA 2+20 to 2+30, view south.

STA 2+30 to 2+40, view south.

STA 2+40 to 2+50, view south.

STA 2+50 to 2+80 TREE DAMAGE:

STA 2+50 to 2+60, view southwest.

STA 2+60 to 2+70, view west behind tree.

STA 2+60 to 2+70, view south.

STA 2+70 to 2+80, view west behind trees.

STA 2+70 to 2+80, view south.

STA 2+70 to 2+80, view east behind trees.

STA 2+80 to 3+10:

STA 2+80 to 2+90, view south.

STA 2+90 to 3+00, view south.

STA 3+00 to 3+10, view south.

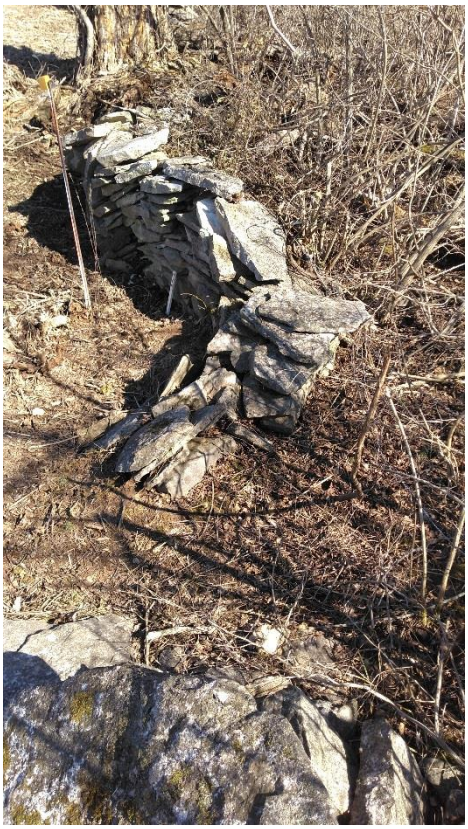
STA 3+00 to 3+80 OVERVIEW UPCOMING TREE/DRAINAGE DAMAGE:

STA 3+00 to 3+80, view west.

STA 3+10 to 3+30, view west.

STA 3+50 to 3+80, view west.

STA 3+50 to 3+70, view west.



STA 3+30 to 3+50, view east.

STA 3+30 to 3+50, view east.

STA 3+70 to 3+80, view south.

STA 3+10 to 3+20:

STA 3+10 to 3+20, view west, behind tree.

STA 3+10 to 3+20, view south.

STA 3+10 to 3+20, view east, behind tree.

STA 3+20 to 3+30:

STA 3+20 to 3+30, view west, behind tree.

STA 3+20 to 3+30, view south.

STA 3+20 to 3+30, far left, behind tree.

STA 3+30 to 3+40:

STA 3+30 to 3+40, view southeast.

STA 3+30 to 3+40, view south.

STA 3+40 to 3+50:

STA 3+40 to 3+50, view west, behind tree.

STA 3+40 to 3+50, view south.

STA 3+40 to 3+50, view east, behind tree.

STA 3+50 to 3+70 OVERVIEW:

STA 3+50 to 3+70, view west.

STA 3+50 to 3+70, view east.

STA 3+50 to 3+70, view east.

STA 3+50 to 3+80:

STA 3+50 to 3+60, view south.

STA 3+60 to 3+70, view south.

STA 3+70 to 3+80, view south.

STA 3+80 to 4+10:

STA 3+80 to 3+90, view south.

STA 3+90 to 4+00, view south.

STA 4+00 to 4+10, view south.

STA 4+10 to 4+40:

STA 4+10 to 4+20, view south.

STA 4+20 to 4+30, view south.

STA 4+30 to 4+40, view south.

STA 4+40 to 4+60:

STA 4+40 to 4+50, view south.

STA 4+50 to 4+60, view south.

STA 4+50 to 4+60, burrow 12" deep.

STA 4+60 to 4+90:

STA 4+60 to 4+70, view south.

STA 4+70 to 4+80, view south.

STA 4+80 to 4+90, view south.

STA 4+90 to 5+20:

STA 4+90 to 5+00, view south.

STA 5+00 to 5+10, view south.

STA 5+10 to 5+20, view south.

STA 5+25 to 5+65 OVERVIEW UPCOMING TREE/DRAINAGE DAMAGE:

STA 5+20 to 5+70, view west.

STA 5+20 to 5+40, view east.

STA 5+40 to 5+70, view west.

STA 5+20 to 5+50 TREE DAMAGE:

STA 5+20 to 5+30, view south.

STA 5+30 to 5+40, view south.

STA 5+40 to 5+50, view south.

STA 5+50 to 5+70 DRAINAGE DAMAGE?:

STA 5+50 to 5+60, view south.

STA 5+60 to 5+70, view south.

STA 5+50 to 5+70, view east.

STA 5+50 to 5+80, view east.

STA 5+70 to 5+80 STEP STILE:

STA 5+70 to 5+80, view south.

STA 5+75, view south, step stile!

STA 5+75, step stile, top view.

STA 5+80 to 6+10 TREE DAMAGE:

STA 5+80 to 5+90, view south.

STA 5+90 to 6+00, view south.

STA 6+00 to 6+10, view south.

STA 6+10 to 6+40:

STA 6+10 to 6+20, view south.

STA 6+20 to 6+30, view south.

STA 6+30 to 6+40, view south.

STA 6+40 to 6+70:

STA 6+40 to 6+50, view south.

STA 6+50 to 6+60, view south.

STA 6+60 to 6+70, view east.

STA 6+70 to 7+00:

STA 6+70 to 6+80, view south.

STA 6+80 to 6+90, view south.

STA 6+90 to 7+00, view south.

STA 7+00 to 7+20:

STA 7+00 to 7+10, view south.

STA 7+10 to 7+20, view south.

STA 7+10 to 7+20, view east.

STA 7+20 to 7+50:

STA 7+20 to 7+30, view south.

STA 7+30 to 7+40, view south.

STA 7+40 to 7+50, view south.

STA 7+50 to 8+00 ONGOING PONDING & DRAINAGE DAMAGE:

STA 7+40 to 7+50, view east behind tree.

STA 7+60 to 7+70, adj. property ponding.

STA 7+70 to 7+80, adj. property ponding.

STA 7+50 to 7+60, view south.

STA 7+60 to 7+70, view south.

STA 7+70 to 7+80, view south.

STA 7+80 to 7+90, view south.

STA 7+80 to 7+90, end view west.

STA 7+90 to 8+00, view south.

STA 7+90 to 8+00, view west.

STA 8+00, view over fence to adj. property.

STA 7+50 to 8+00, view east.

STA 8+00 to 8+30:

STA 8+00 to 8+10, view south.

STA 8+10 to 8+20, view south.

STA 8+20 to 8+30, view south.

STA 8+30 to 8+40:

STA 8+30 to 8+40, view west behind tree.

STA 8+30 to 8+40, view south.

STA 8+30 to 8+40, view east behind tree.

STA 8+40 to 8+70:

STA 8+40 to 8+50, view south.

STA 8+50 to 8+60, view south.

STA 8+60 to 8+70, view south.

STA 8+70 to 9+00:

STA 8+70 to 8+80, view south.

STA 8+80 to 8+90, view south.

STA 8+90 to 9+00, view south.

STA 9+00 to 9+30:

STA 9+00 to 9+10, view south.

STA 9+10 to 9+20, view south.

STA 9+20 to 9+30, view south.

STA 9+30 to 9+60:

STA 9+30 to 9+40, view south.

STA 9+40 to 9+50, view south.

STA 9+50 to 9+60, view south.

STA 9+60 to 9+90:

STA 9+60 to 9+70, view south.

STA 9+70 to 9+80, view south.

STA 9+80 to 9+90, view south.

STA 9+90 to 10+20:

STA 9+90 to 10+00, view south.

STA 10+00 to 10+10, view south.

STA 10+10 to 10+20, view south.

STA 10+20 to 10+50:

STA 10+20 to 10+30, view south.

STA 10+30 to 10+40, view south.

STA 10+40 to 10+50, view south.

STA 10+50 to 10+80:

STA 10+50 to 10+60, view south.

STA 10+60 to 10+70, view south.

STA 10+70 to 10+80, view south.

STA 10+80 to 10+95 (END OF RUMPKE PROPERTY):

STA 10+80 to 10+90, view south.

STA 10+90 to 11+00, view south (pink ribbon @ 10+95, center beyond).

STA 10+95, view south (END RUMPKE).

RUMPKE STONE WALL PRESERVATION / RESTORATION SPECIFICATION:

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Monroe County IN Historic Rock Fence

B. Related Sections:

1. Division 31 Section "Earthwork" for excavation, filling, and rough grading

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Workmanship shall be of high quality, as recognized by the Dry Stone Conservancy, Inc. (DSC) and international dry stone industry standards. Refer to www.drystone.org for Dry Stone Conservancy's contact information and a list of DSC-Certified Professional Drystone Masons.

1.4 MASON QUALIFICATIONS

A. All dry stone masonry work shall be accomplished under the direct supervision of a Drystone Mason qualified under any of the following levels of certifications administered by DSC or equivalent certifying organization: Level 1 Qualified, Level 2 Journeyman, Level 3 Master Craftsman.

1.5 SAMPLE SUBMITTALS

A. Provide samples for each of the following types of rock. The rock samples need to show the range of morphology and colors expected to match the existing historic rock fence on site. Approved samples may be installed in the work.

1. Foundation Rocks
2. Coping Rocks
3. Tie-rocks and covers
4. Face Rocks
5. Packing

1.6 MOCK UPS

A. After approval of the rock samples, produce a full scale fence mock-up of at least 10 linear feet to demonstrate the full range of rock samples submitted, the range of colors, rock face finish, projections, batters, coping and execution specifications below. Obtain approval of the mock-up from the Owner's representative prior to commencing the contracted work. Maintain mock-up during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed work. The approved mock-up may be incorporated into the final work.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SOURCE LIMITATIONS FOR STONE

A. Obtain limestone from a quarry located in Central Indiana with resources to provide material

of consistent quality in appearance and physical properties as described in this specification.

2.2 MATERIALS, STONE

A. Supply limestone building stone that is sound (not fractured due to blasting techniques), and is similar in color and composition of the original historic stone.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION OF SITE

A. Prepare a 32"-wide, 5”-6” deep level trench in soil at 95% compaction to receive a drystone foundation course.

3.2 FENCE CONSTRUCTION

A. Match the historic double-faced fence construction with covers and copes. Add tie rocks and a projecting foundation course for increased longevity. Use guide strings and build to a tolerance of one-half inch (½").

3.3 FENCE HEIGHT & WIDTH

A. Fence height varies. Match adjacent intact sections where rebuilding a gap or missing section. If building new, the height of fence shall be 42” H from top of foundation course to top of copes, including 30” H double-faced build and 12” H for combined covers and copes. The double-faced build shall be 26” wide at the base (on top of foundation course), and taper to 16” wide just below the cover course.

3.4 COURSING

A. The pattern of build is random, i.e., it is not strictly coursed. The fence varies from “fine-grained” (many layers of thinner stones) to “course-grained” (fewer layers of thicker stones) along its length, presumably dependent upon the stone delivered to the masons as it was being built. The finished fence should have clearly defined horizontal lines only at the top of the foundation level, just below the tie level, and just below the cover course. In general, lay the fence with the majority of the larger/thicker stones in the lower portion of the wall and smaller/thinner stones in the upper portion of the wall. Strive for the rule that no more than two stones shall equal the height of one adjacent stone.

3.5 LINE AND STRAIGHTNESS

A. Construct walling frame templates as per the dimensions of the fence segment to be built. The completed fence should have smooth and consistently battered face planes. Use string lines to guide the work. Build to a tolerance of ½” from the string line; except the coping top line can vary up to 3”

3.6 BATTER

A. Maintain a consistent 1" to 6" face batter (1H:6V). Slope faces inward 1" for each 6" of wall height, excluding covers, coping, and foundation. Wallhead ends should be built vertically.

3.7 CORE

A. Use largest available packing stones to fill gaps between and around the face stones and continue with smaller stones until gaps are filled. Interlock stones as much as possible in all directions. Do not use gravel.

3.8 FACE STONES

A. Face stones should be at least 1/3 the width of the fence at all levels and abut each other with at least 2” of contact along the outer faces. Lay the flattest side of the face stones down, pinned and supported from behind with little or no face chinking (i.e., no non-structural stones inserted from the front after the face stones are laid that serve only to fill visual holes on the face). Leveling plates (at least ½” thick and 2” deep) inserted as the face stones are placed are permitted, provided they are fully wedged in place with full contact top and bottom. Level up the top surfaces of adjacent face stones with additional plates and wedges to support subsequent layers of stones. Cover all joints; striving for at least 2 inches of overlap.

3.9 PINNING

A. Pin only when needed to support or level a stone, not for appearance. Avoid using multiple pins.

3.10 FOUNDATION COURSE

A. Lay a 5” to 6” deep foundation course with its top level with finish grade; incorporate a 3" wide projection on both sides beyond the base width of the double-faced fence build above. Use rocks that are 5" to 6" thick and at least 1/3 the total width of the foundation course; place each rock so that more than 50% of its depth is under the main body of the fence build above. Foundation face stones should abut each other at least 3” along the outer edges of the trench (i.e., full contact the entire width of the 3” projection). Place foundation stones with their flattest sides down, fully supported by the subgrade or by large plates and underpinning. Use full thickness stones along the outer edges of the trench; do not use underpinned thinner stones. Fill and level the top / inner surface of the foundation course with large core packing and pinning stones. Do not use gravel to fill.

3.11 LOWER LIFT COURSES

A. Use the larger available stones on the lower lift courses. Present weathered faces of stones to the exterior whenever possible, with each placed to cover the joints below. Ensure good contact between all stones. Face stones should be of sufficient size to project into the fence interior at least 1/3 the fence width. Build one layer at a time; pack and level the core simultaneously. Level the lower lift courses at 18" above the foundation course for the tie-rock layer.

3.12 TIE-ROCKS

A. Incorporate tie-rocks at 18" vertical intervals within the wall (i.e., ½ the height of a 36” H double-faced fence build, as measured from the top of the foundation course to the bottom of the cover course) and at 36” (3-foot) horizontal intervals along the line of the fence. Overlap the lower course joints. Use single stones that span the full width of the wall. Fully support all ties with wedges and pins. Match the historic fence for tie-rock projections on both sides (for the Monroe Co fence: flush on the north side, and flush or project up to 2” on the south side).

3.13 UPPER LIFT COURSES

A. Continue to place face stones around and over the tie-rocks as on the lower lift courses. Present weathered faces of stones to the exterior where possible, maintaining a minimum projection into the fence interior of at least 6". Place so joints overlap. Ensure good contact between all stones. Level the top of the upper lift courses at the cover course level.

3.14 COVER COURSES

A. Lay a continuous cover course to cap the full top width of the double-faced build. Individual cover course stones can range somewhat in thickness, allowing the coping stones to adjust to the various cover heights. Project cover course no more than 2" on both sides of the fence. Fully support all cover stones.

3.15 COPING

A. Lay 9"-10” tall single copes to within a 3” tolerance of guide strings. Individual copes shall be irregular, roughly-triangular shaped stones, fully supported with leveling pins, and placed on 45- degree downhill slope. Drive in wedges to level and lock in the copes. Allow variation in heights and thicknesses to match the historic fence. Do not project copes beyond the face of the cover course.

3.16 WALLHEADS

A. Provide a structural end to the fence using large stones, squared and vertical on the end with face batters to match the fence. Use larger stones than those used within the body of the fence, with no more than three stones spanning the wallhead end width per course. Lay alternate courses with long stones spanning the end width, alternating with courses where stone lengths run well back along the faces. Strive for two-over-one and one-over-two if possible. Provide a stable stone “cube” (or stack of two or three large slabs) on top to support the coping, equal to the full height of the coping and spanning the full width of the fence top.

END OF SECTION.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS:

A Public-Private Partnership could be a useful mechanism for the long-term preservation of this wall. It would be mutually beneficial for Rumpke to enter into agreement with the Dry Stone Conservancy for assistance in the administration of this preservation plan.

The wall is a suitable specimen for the Dry Stone Conservancy's central educational programming. Each year the DSC holds several workshops for the general public to learn basic dry stone techniques and for advanced mason training. Participants learn international standards in dry stone masonry and then participate in building projects to upgrade their skill. The Conservancy regularly offers workshops and training courses taught by highly qualified instructors teaching internationally-accepted standards for the craft. Introductory two-day workshops are geared to three groups: those interested in careers as professional dry stone masons; those interested in building or restoring their own drystone fences and garden walls; and professional designers, engineers, inspectors and project owners who design and oversee drystone masonry restoration projects. We also have more advanced offerings.

The Dry Stone Conservancy could use the wall for programming to actively maintain the wall. Each spring and fall the Dry Stone Conservancy could conduct a workday to reset copes and clear vegetation followed by a 2-day workshop to address the priority repairs. This combination over the course of multiple years would achieve Rumpke's commitment to preserve the wall and also assist in supporting the Dry Stone Conservancy's central programming.

Costs for an agreement of this nature would be based upon the identification of owner selected priority sections, costs for extra stone, instructor costs, and miscellaneous expenses associated with conducting a workshop. It would be relatively safe to say, however, that an annual agreement would allow for 2 workshops, and 2 workdays a year. Each workshop could repair several linear feet over the course of two days. Each workday would be sufficient to keep the vegetation clear. This, over the course of a couple of years, would bring the fence into a good state of repair. A rough estimate for the Conservancy to conduct such exercises would be $10,000 annually until the wall is stabilized. We feel that we could address the high priority repairs (listed above) within 3 years using the workday/workshop model.

It would also be possible for the Conservancy to utilize the wall as a training project where the wall would be repaired in the high priority locations and stabilized elsewhere in one large phase. To cost the project in this way would require further examination, site visits, stone location, and other considerations. The Conservancy asks Rumpke to reach out for more information in exploring this avenue.

Ultimately, a partnership of this nature could be a catalyst for further interest in the craft and Rumpke could be the lead steward. Should Rumpke decide to pursue an agreement please contact the Dry Stone Conservancy.

CLOSING STATEMENTS:

In closing, the NPS defines preservation as "the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction." This is important to keep in mind when considering an appropriate preservation plan for a wall of this nature. Preserving the historic qualities of this rock fence would not entail its complete rebuilding. It would simply require maintaining the wall in its current

state and preventing further deterioration. This may require rebuilding entire sections with like material, resetting copes every spring, or simply keeping the honeysuckle from taking over.

The wall, for its age, is in a relatively good state of repair aside from the sections where vegetation and other environmental issues have inundated it. The wall was built with structural features consistent with historically well-built fences. This has contributed to it withstanding many of these environmental factors. That said, there are many sections of the wall that have succumbed to or are actively succumbing to these factors, this goes for most walls of this age. The issues that currently threaten the wall, as previously described, are site drainage, vegetation, and deferred maintenance. The drainage issues could be resolved by helping to direct storm waters to one central crossing rather than along the wall as it currently is. Vegetation can be most detrimental to a wall's structural integrity, therefore it is most important to keep both sides clear of vegetation. It is also important to consider, when rebuilding a section, to allow for room for growth when dealing with trees and other large vegetation that isn't practical to remove. Finally, each year after the freeze thaw cycles re-secure copes and other loose stones, identify sections that need repaired, repair, and repeat. Diligence in taking these measures will ensure the preservation of this wall.

END.

From:	Drew Myers
To:	"MZook@chacompanies.com"
Cc:	Polly Root Sturgeon; Douglas Wilson
Subject:	SR 46, SR 446 intersection to W Junction (JCT) of SR 135, Lead Des. No. 190331
Date:	Tuesday, September 20, 2022 2:10:00 PM

Hi Margaux –

The Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review (MCHP) meets on a monthly basis. During yesterday evening's meeting, the Board discussed this project and the Early Coordination Letter for the first time. The Board is aware of several historically sensitive locations near or adjacent to the project's location along State Road 46. As a consulting party, the Monroe County Board of Review requests a 1-month extension to provide a written evaluation of the potential impacts under MCHP jurisdiction. The next meeting of the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board is **October 17, 2022**. Only after this date is the Board prepared to provide an evaluation of the potential impacts within Monroe County jurisdiction.

Additionally, please be aware that several other relevant groups within this project's scope were left out of the initial correspondence. Some of these organizations include:

- Indiana Landmarks & Historic Preservation: info@indianalandmarks.org
- Peaceful Valley Heritage & Preservation: peacefulvalleyheritage@gmail.com

Please update your email list for the Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review for future project notifications. See below:

- Chair: Polly Root Sturgeon – pollyroot@gmail.com
- Vice chair: Douglas Wilson – dwilson@rbbschools.net
- MCHP staff member: Drew Myers – dmyers@co.monroe.in.us

Best,

Drew Arthur Myers
Senior Planner
Monroe County Planning Department
501 N. Morton St., Suite 224
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 349-2560

From: Drew Myers
To: Ruoff, Emily
Cc: Polly Root Sturgeon; Douglas Wilson
Subject: RE: Bloomington Ops Tower (Project)- Historic Properties Review
Date: Friday, December 9, 2022 3:35:00 PM

Hi Emily –

The Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review (MCHP) met on November 21, 2022 and discussed the proposed Bloomington Ops Tower Project. By the MCHP Board of Review's direction, I am communicating to you that the MCHP Board of Review **objects** to the construction of this tower in this location. There are too many historic resources within the affected area.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best,

Drew Arthur Myers
Senior Planner & Historic Preservation Secretary
Monroe County Planning Department
501 N. Morton St., Suite 224
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 349-2560

From: Ruoff, Emily <eruoff@burnsmcd.com>
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2022 1:29 PM
To: Drew Myers <dmyers@co.monroe.in.us>
Subject: RE: Bloomington Ops Tower (Project)- Historic Properties Review

Yes, here is the full message with attachments:

Dear Mr. Myers,

I am forwarding the information below to the Monroe County Historic Preservation Review Board regarding the proposed Duke Energy Bloomington Ops Tower (Project) that consists of an approximately 300-foot tall (310-ft overall structure height), self-supporting lattice communications tower and associated facilities in Monroe County, Indiana. The Project is located West of I69, and North of W Simpson Chapel Rd. The address is 8111 N. Lee Paul Road, Bloomington, Indiana. The coordinates of the proposed tower are 39° 17' 0.6" North and 86° 31' 28.9" West. As Duke Energy's consultant, Burns & McDonnell is contacting your office on behalf of our client regarding Project-related cultural resource considerations.

The Project requires registration with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The FCC requires public or local government notice with regard to effects on historic properties that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This email is that notification.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for physical effects is the area that may be disturbed

during tower construction. The Project proposes to use an access road and physical APE that have been graveled and graded recently for another project. The recent changes are not yet reflected in available aerial imagery seen in Figure 3. Burns & McDonnell did not identify any archaeological sites during investigation of the physical APE.

The visual Area of Potential Effect (VAPE) is the area within which the tower has the potential to introduce visual elements that diminish or alter the setting for historic properties. The VAPE for the Project includes the area within a 0.75-mile radius from the tower location (see attached maps Figures 1 and 2).

Four previously evaluated historic-age cemeteries are located within the VAPE. The cemeteries are separated from the proposed tower location by tree cover, intervening development, and distance. The cemeteries are currently recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion C. Additional research outside the scope of the current survey would be required for NRHP recommendations under Criterion A or B. However, any potential visual effects would not undermine potentially significant historic associations. Therefore, no further consideration of potential effects to the cemeteries is recommended.

The cultural resources investigation documents and other supporting materials will be submitted to the Indiana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and interested Native American tribes for review. Burns & McDonnell recommends that there are no historic properties within the APE or the VAPE. We can send you a copy at your request.

Please have your office review the APE and VAPE for the Project's impact on historic properties or forward this information to the appropriate county or local governmental entity for their comment. Please address comments to Burns & McDonnell as per the contact information below. An email response is preferred. If we do not hear from your office, or other office, within 30 days, we will assume you have no concerns about the Project's effect on historic properties.

Thank you for your assistance in this review.

Sincerely,

Emily Ruoff

Emily Ruoff \ Burns & McDonnell
Assistant Cultural Resources Specialist
Pronouns: She/her/hers
Phone 816.363.7236
eruoff@burnsmcd.com \ burnsmcd.com
404 W. 90th St, Kansas City, MO 64114

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Ruoff, Emily
To: Drew Myers
Subject: RE: Bloomington Ops Tower (Project)- Historic Properties Review
Date: Friday, October 28, 2022 1:29:28 PM
Attachments: combined maps- gov notice.pdf

Yes, here is the full message with attachments:

Dear Mr. Myers,

I am forwarding the information below to the Monroe County Historic Preservation Review Board regarding the proposed Duke Energy Bloomington Ops Tower (Project) that consists of an approximately 300-foot tall (310-ft overall structure height), self-supporting lattice communications tower and associated facilities in Monroe County, Indiana. The Project is located West of I69, and North of W Simpson Chapel Rd. The address is 8111 N. Lee Paul Road, Bloomington, Indiana. The coordinates of the proposed tower are 39° 17' 0.6" North and 86° 31' 28.9" West. As Duke Energy's consultant, Burns & McDonnell is contacting your office on behalf of our client regarding Project-related cultural resource considerations.

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Please have your office review the APE and VAPE for the Project's impact on historic properties or forward this information to the appropriate county or local governmental entity

for their comment. Please address comments to Burns & McDonnell as per the contact information below. An email response is preferred. If we do not hear from your office, or other office, within 30 days, we will assume you have no concerns about the Project's effect on historic properties.

Thank you for your assistance in this review.

Sincerely,

Emily Ruoff

Emily Ruoff \ Burns & McDonnell
Assistant Cultural Resources Specialist
Pronouns: She/her/hers
Phone 816.363.7236
eruoff@burnsmcd.com \ burnsmcd.com
404 W. 90th St, Kansas City, MO 64114

Please consider the environment before printing this email.

From: Drew Myers
Sent: Friday, October 28, 2022 12:22 PM
To: Ruoff, Emily
Subject: RE: Bloomington Ops Tower (Project)- Historic Properties Review

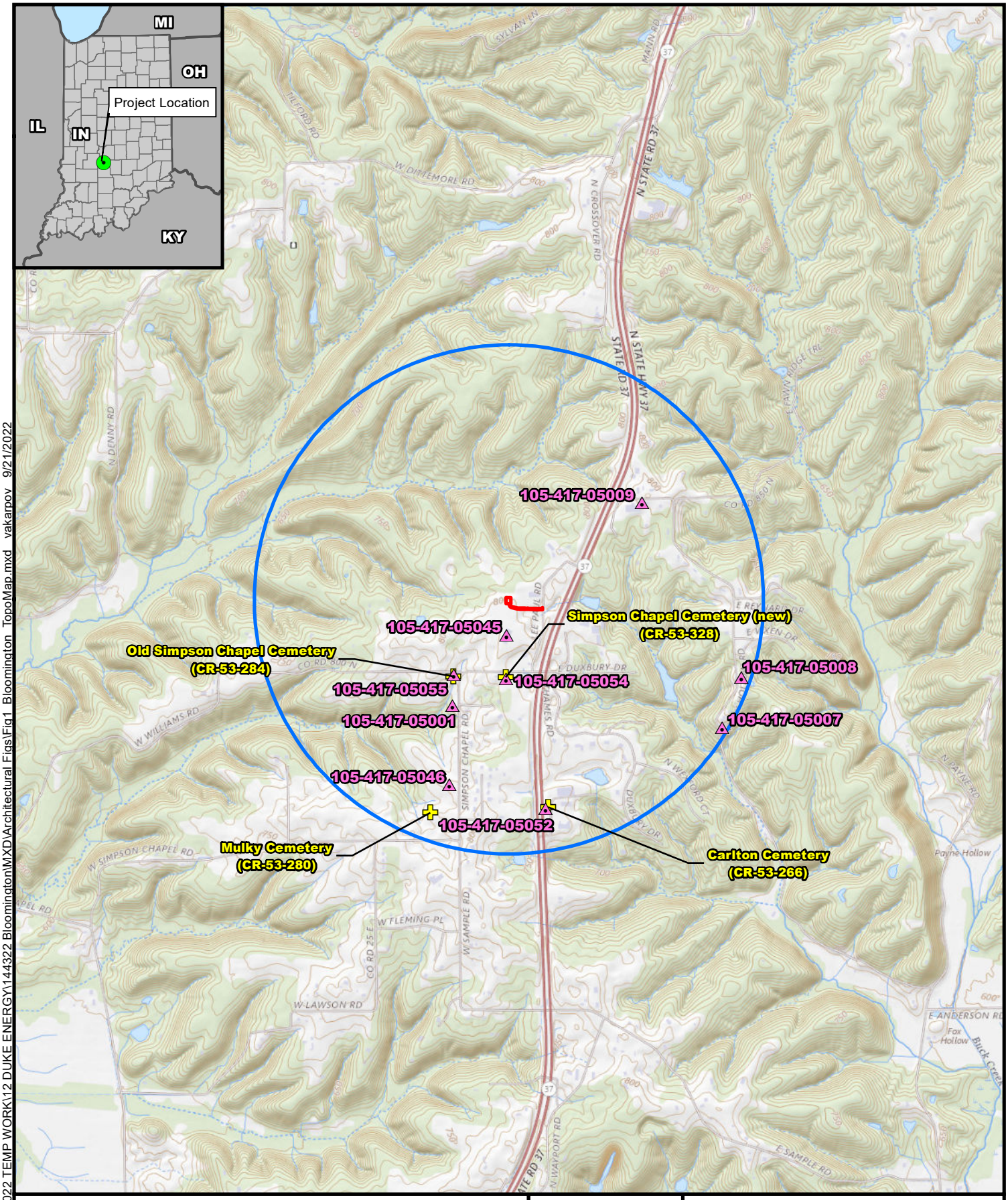
Hi Emily –

Thank you for your message. I will add a discussion of this project as an agenda item for the next regularly scheduled Monroe County Historic Preservation Board of Review meeting on November 21, 2022. Please note, in order to provide enough time to thoroughly review the APE and VAPE, the HP Board of Review may request an extension of the 30-day comment period. I will forward the Board members your email so that they each have an opportunity to review the project before the formal meeting on November 21, 2022.

Are there any attachments or links that you would like for me to include in my email to the HP Board?

Best,

Drew Arthur Myers
Senior Planner & Historic Preservation Secretary
Monroe County Planning Department
501 N. Morton St., Suite 224
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 349-2560



Physical APE

Visual APE (0.75-Mile Radius)

Contributing Historic Resource (IHSSI)

Cemetery

NORTH

0 1,000 2,000

Scale in Feet

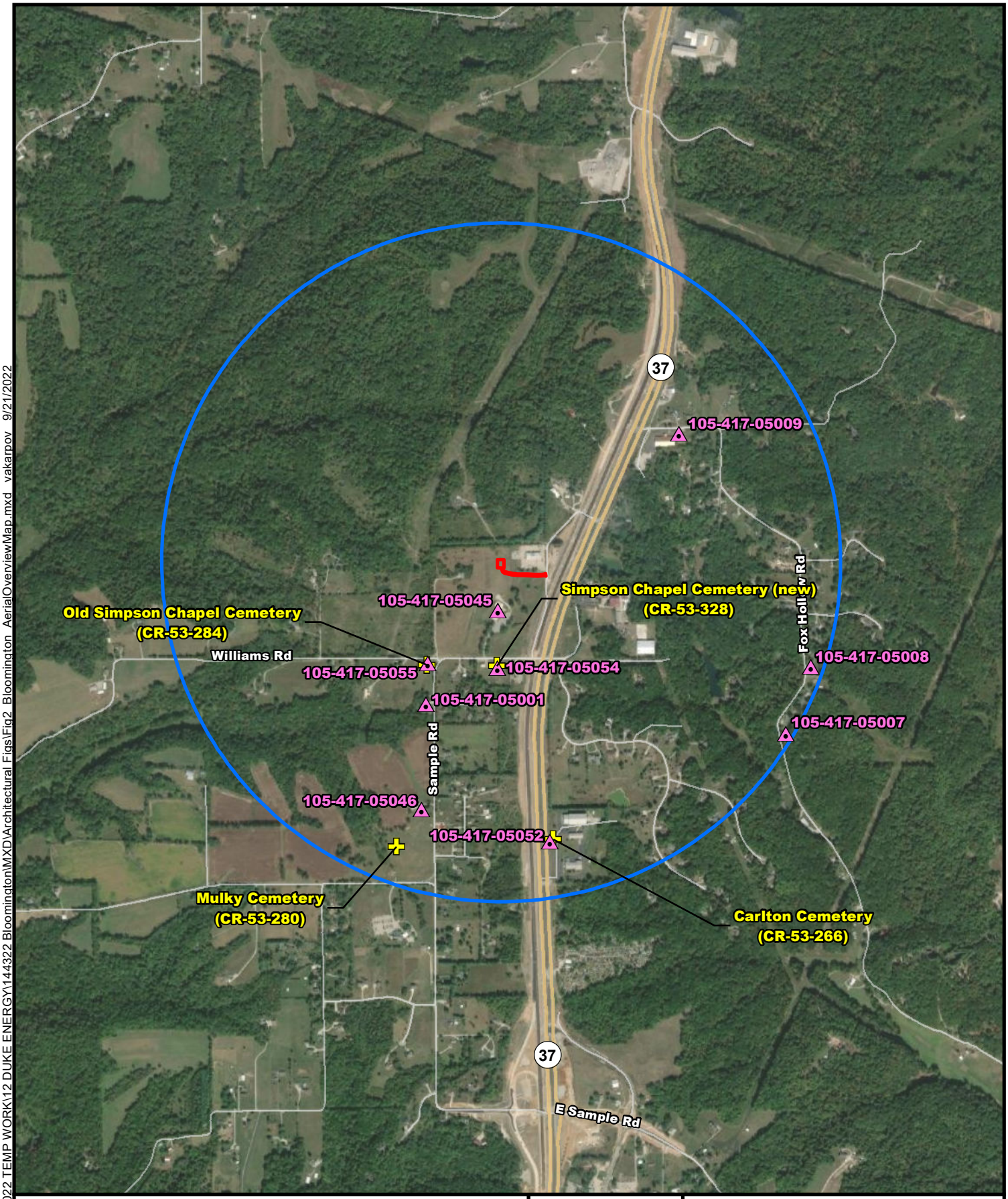
BURNS McDONNELL

Figure 1
Bloomington Ops Tower
Topographic Map
Monroe County, Indiana

Path: C:\TEMP WORK\0 2022 TEMP WORK\12 DUKE ENERGY\1144322 Bloomington\MXD\Architectural Figs\Fig1 Bloomington TopoMap.mxd vakarpov 9/21/2022

Source: ESRI; USGS; SHAARD; Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.

Issued: 9/21/2022



Physical APE

Visual APE (0.75-Mile Radius)

Contributing Historic Resource (IHSSI)

Cemetery

NORTH

0 750 1,500

Scale in Feet

BURNS McDONNELL

Figure 2
Bloomington Ops Tower
Aerial Overview Map
Monroe County, Indiana

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Source: ESRI; USGS; SHAARD; Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.

Issued: 9/21/2022

Physical APE

Proposed Tower Location

Contributing Historic Resource (IHSSI)

NORTH

0 100 200

Scale in Feet

68

BURNS McDONNELL

Figure 3
Bloomington Ops Tower
Physical APE Map
Monroe County, Indiana

Path: C:\TEMP WORK\0 2022 TEMP WORK\12 DUKE ENERGY\1144322 Bloomington\MXD\Architectural Figs\Fig3 Bloomington PhysicalAPEMap.mxd vakarpov 9/15/2022

Source: ESRI; SHAARD; Burns and McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.

Issued: 9/15/2022

2022 Work Plan—Approved March 21, 2022
Monroe County Historic Preservation Board

Project Priorities: Outreach and Preservation, Ongoing Board Initiatives

1) **Limestone Heritage Project**
    a. Update website with new information as it is available
    b. Connect with Partners on information to link to

Sub-committee members: ~~Danielle~~, Debby

2) **Drystone Walls**
    a. Create list of action steps needed to prep for launch of survey
    b. Launch and conduct survey
    c. Discuss/pursue local designations and/or in-depth documentation of some walls
    d. Explore possibility for a hands-on workshop

Sub-committee members: Duncan, Doug, Don, Donn

3) **Community and Site Signage**
    a. Pursue community signage as long as funding is provided
    b. Pursue interpretive signate for new historic covered bridge

Sub-committee members: Devin, Polly, Don, Donn

4) **Public Historic Preservation Education**
    a. Develop a social media scavenger hunt of architectural types, styles, etc.
    b. Update current driving tour brochures as needed, consider completion of partially completed brochures, and examine new options for distribution of information to the public
    c.~~Participate in the Limestone Month Festival~~

Sub-committee members: Devin, Polly, Susan

5) **Annual Property Owner Notice**
    a.~~Send previous year's letter to full board for review (March) and update if needed~~
    ~~b. Confer with staff on sending letter to property owners (March-April)~~

Sub-committee members: Don, Debby, Polly

6) **Demolition Delay and Staffing Committee**
    a. Review demolition delay examples and develop a draft document for Monroe County
    b. Review County Development Ordinance for proposed revisions per the proposed timeline
    c. Engage in discussions with the Plan Commission Executive Committee in creating plans and procedures for demolition delay, public notification, staffing needs, etc.

Sub-committee members: Duncan, Donn, ~~Danielle~~

Project Priorities: Procedure, Time Sensitive Initiatives—All Board

1) Actively engage in County Development Ordinance revisions

Board Education Priorities, Ongoing Options—All Board and staff

~~1)Attend the Preserving Historic Places Conference (September)~~
~~2)Attend CAMP held just prior to the preservation conference (September)~~
~~3)~~ Attend, either in-person or online, lectures on topics of historical and preservation interest locally or elsewhere
~~4)~~ Read books and other literature approved by DHPA's CLG coordinator and refer to the lit of other options provided by DHPA
5) Hold our own educational sessions/workshops presented by a board member or other qualified individual