



Architectural
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Historical Resources Technical Report Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project

Prepared for

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Prepared by

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San Francisco, CA

Draft, January 2017



Historical Resources Technical Report

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Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project

Redwood City, CA

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1. Introduction and Methodology

At the request of David J. Powers & Associates, Inc. (DJPA), Architectural Resources Group (ARG) has prepared a Historical Resources Technical Report (HRTR) for the proposed Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project at 1455 Madison Avenue within Red Morton Community Park in Redwood City. The project entails construction of a joint Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA facility. The existing buildings on the site will be demolished.

The existing Veterans Memorial Building on the project site was constructed in 1955 and was found in two recent evaluations to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). As a result, the building is considered a historical resource for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). No other building on the project site has previously been found to be a historical resource.

To prepare the following HRTR, ARG:

- Conducted a site visit to examine and photograph the project site and surroundings on December 16, 2016 and January 6, 2017.
- Reviewed information regarding the proposed project supplied by DJPA.
- Reviewed two prior historic evaluations pertaining to the project site:
 - Diana J. Painter, “Historic Resource Report, Veterans Memorial Building, Redwood City, California,” September 2010.
 - Richard Brandi, “Peer Review of Historic Resource Evaluation, Veteran’s Memorial Senior Center Building at 1455 Madison Avenue,” April 2015.

ARG did not conduct any historical research in preparing this HRTR.

2. Summary of Findings

ARG concurs with previous evaluations that found the existing Veterans Memorial Building on the project site to be eligible for the CRHR and thus a historical resource for purposes of CEQA. No other buildings on the project site appear to be historical resources. Because it entails demolition of a historical resource, the proposed Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project poses significant impacts to historical resources. The HRTR includes description of measures that, if incorporated into the project, would mitigate those impacts, though they would remain significant. The HRTR closes with a discussion of potential project alternatives that may reduce historic resource-related project impacts to less than significant.

3. Property Description

The approximately 5.4-acre project site is located at 1455 Madison Avenue within Red Morton Community Park in Redwood City. The City of Redwood City created the park (originally known simply as Community Park) in 1944 through passage of a \$998,000 bond to fund post-WWII civic improvements, including infrastructure, a branch library and improved recreation facilities. The portion of the park bound by Madison and Vera Avenues and Myrtle and St. Francis Streets was selected for a Veterans Memorial Building. Following the 1944 bond, Redwood City began levying a special tax to pay for the new building. By 1954, Redwood City had selected Palo Alto architect Birge Clark to design the structure

based on a master plan that Clark had developed with fellow architect Walter Stromquist. Construction commenced in August 1955 and the building opened in May 1956.¹

The project site is located at the western end of the park, at the intersection of Madison Avenue and St. Francis Street, and includes the following buildings:

- Veterans Memorial Building (1955)
- VMSC Gift Shop (1982)
- Senior Center Annex (old 49er Building) (1956/1965/1968)
- Herkner Memorial Swim Center (1951/1980)
- NFL Alumni Association Building (1962)

Photographs of the building are included below in Appendix A.

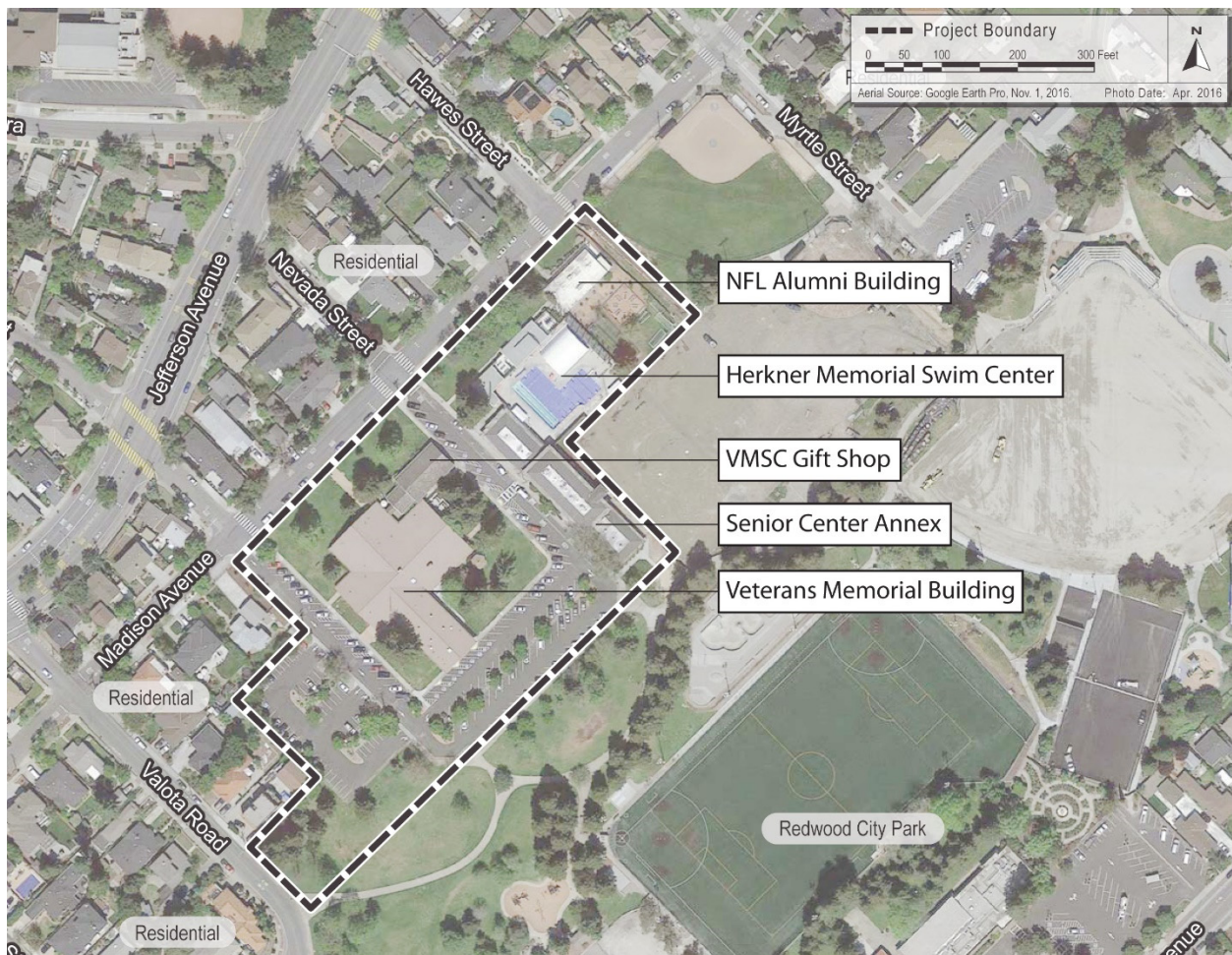


Figure 1. Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project Site (adapted from “Notice of Preparation and Scoping Meeting for an Environmental Impact Report for the Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project,” November 11, 2016.)

¹ Painter, 11-12.

Veterans Memorial Building (1955)

The Veterans Memorial Building is a one-story brick building with a cross-shaped plan. The building has shallow-pitched gable roofs with deep eaves. A detailed description of the Veterans Memorial Building, including its Modern/Ranch architectural style, is presented on pp. 17-24 of Diana Painter's Historic Resource Report. No significant deviations from that description were noted by ARG while on-site in December 2016, apart from the wood roof shakes, which are no longer extant.

VMSC Gift Shop (1982)

The VMSC Gift Shop is immediately north of the Veterans Memorial Building. It is a rectangular-in-plan, one-story building clad in stucco. The building has metal sliding windows and a shallow-pitched roof with deep eaves.

Senior Center Annex (old 49er Building) (1956/1965/1968)

The Senior Center Annex is northeast of the Veterans Memorial Building, across Nevada Street. It is a long, rectangular building with a central two-story portion flanked by one-story portions. The building is clad with vertical siding and stucco, and has metal sliding windows, along with shallow-pitched hipped roofs with deep eaves.

Herkner Memorial Pool (1951/1980)

The Herkner Memorial Pool is immediately northeast of the Senior Center Annex. The pool house is a one-story building that is clad in diagonal wood boards and has a flat roof. The central portion features a pergola and clerestory windows. The pool house and surrounding wood fence enclose two concrete in-ground pools.

NFL Alumni Association Building (1962)

The NFL Alumni Association building is immediately northeast of the Herkner Memorial Pool and fronts Madison Avenue. The one-story building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. It is primarily clad in stucco, with portions of the front (northwest) façade clad in brick. A pergola with brick pillars extends along this façade. The main entrance consists of a glazed metal door with metal sidelights and transom.

4. Federal, State and Local Significance Criteria

The regulatory background provided below offers an overview of local, state, and federal criteria used to assess historic significance.

4.1 Federal Criteria

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's master inventory of known historic resources and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological or cultural significance at the national, state or local level. As described in National Register Bulletin Number 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, a property must have both historical significance and integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

To be significant, a property must be "associated with an important historic context."² The National Register identifies four possible context types, of which at least one must be applicable to the property

² National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, Washington, DC: National Park Service, updated 1997, 3.

at the national, state, or local level. As listed under Section 8, “Statement of Significance,” of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, these are:

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.³

Second, for a property to qualify under the National Register’s Criteria for Evaluation, it must also retain “historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.”⁴ While a property’s significance relates to its role within a specific historic context, its integrity refers to “a property’s physical features and how they relate to its significance.”⁵ To determine if a property retains the physical characteristics corresponding to its historic context, the National Register has identified seven aspects of integrity:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.⁶

Since integrity is based on a property’s significance within a specific historic context, an evaluation of a property’s integrity can only occur after historic significance has been established.⁷

³ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, Washington, DC: National Park Service, updated 1997, 75.

⁴ National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 44.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 44-45.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 45.

4.2 State Criteria

The California Register of Historical Resources is the authoritative guide to the State's significant historical and archeological resources. It serves to identify, evaluate, register and protect California's historical resources. The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act. All resources listed on or formally determined eligible for the National Register are eligible for the California Register. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the California Register.

The California Register criteria are modeled on the National Register criteria discussed above. An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, state or the nation.

The California Historic Resource Status Codes (CHRSCs) are a series of ratings created by the California Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) to quickly and easily identify the historic status of resources listed in the state's historic properties database. These codes were revised in August 2003 to better reflect the many historic status options available to evaluators. The following are the seven major status code headings:

1. Properties listed in the National Register or the California Register.
2. Properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register.
3. Appears eligible for National Register or California Register through Survey Evaluation.
4. Appears eligible for National Register or California Register through other evaluation.
5. Properties recognized as historically significant by local government.
6. Not eligible for listing or designation.
7. Not evaluated for National Register or California Register or needs reevaluation.

4.3 Local Criteria

Redwood City's policies and regulations regarding historic preservation are included in Chapter 40 of the Redwood City Municipal Code. In particular, Section 40.6 specifies local significance criteria for local landmarks, sites and districts:

Sec. 40.6. - HISTORIC DESIGNATION CRITERIA:

For the purposes of this Chapter, an improvement may be designated an historic landmark or historic site by the City Council, and any area within the City may be designated an historic district by the City Council pursuant to Section 40.7 of this Chapter if it meets the following criteria or other criteria established by the Planning Commission pursuant to Section 40.5 of this Chapter:

- A. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, aesthetic or architectural history; or
- B. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, State or national history; or
- C. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or
- D. It is representative of the notable work of a builder, designer or architect.

5. Evaluation of Historic Significance and Integrity

ARG concurs with previous evaluations that concluded that the Veterans Memorial Building, and no other buildings or structures within the project site, should be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA.

5.1 Historic Resource Report, Veterans Memorial Building, Redwood City, California (Painter, 2010)

Diana Painter's Historic Resource Report includes a detailed discussion of the history and architectural features of the Veterans Memorial Building, along with substantial background information on Birge Clark, the building's architect. Painter concluded that the Veterans Memorial Building should be considered a historical resource for purposes of CEQA, due to its significant for its association with patterns of local history and as the work of a master architect. In particular, Painter found that the building appeared significant under California Register of Historical Resources Criteria 1 and 3.

CRHR Criterion 1 (Events/Pattern of Events):

The Veterans Memorial Building is significant with respect to patterns of local history. It was constructed as a World War II memorial, consistent with the national movement at this time to design "living memorials" to commemorate those who served in World War II. In addition, it was a wholly home-grown effort to commemorate Redwood City's veterans. It was conceived by, approved by, funded and developed by the people of Redwood City, in a sustained effort that took thirteen years to realize.⁸

CRHR Criterion 3 (Design/Architecture):

The Veterans Memorial Building is significant for its association with Birge Clark, a prominent Palo Alto architect who is generally credited with creating the 'look' of downtown Palo Alto and many of its neighborhoods. While this building is not typical of his early work, he had a long career that ranged from his earlier Spanish Colonial Revival style work to his later corporate modern look. This building is not typical of either. It reflects the Ranch style influences seen in the Sunset Magazine Headquarters building, for which his firm - with Cliff May - designed the

⁸ Painter, 6.

second phase. The Veterans Memorial Building reflects Clark's emphasis on good planning and creating comfortable, functional indoor-outdoor spaces.⁹

Painter also found that the Veterans Memorial Building retains all seven aspects of integrity.¹⁰

Finally, Painter concluded that none of the other buildings on the site "retain sufficient age and/or integrity at this time to be considered historic resources for purposes of CEQA."¹¹

5.2 Peer Review of Historic Resource Evaluation, Veteran's Memorial Senior Center (Brandi 2015)

Richard Brandi completed a peer review of Painter's Historic Resource Report in April 2015, in which he partially agreed with Painter's findings. Specifically, Brandi concurred that the Veterans Memorial Building appears to satisfy CRHR Criterion 3 (Design/Architecture) for its association with architect Birge Clark. Brandi, however, argued that the building did not satisfy CRHR Criterion 1 (Events/Pattern of Events) for various reasons:

- The Veterans Memorial Building is one of hundreds, if not thousands, of World War II memorials that were built across the United States during the 1940s and 1950s.
- There is no evidence that the Veterans Memorial Building influenced the design of other World War II memorials.
- There is no evidence that the Veterans Memorial Building had a significant influence or impact on the development of Redwood City.¹²

5.3 Conclusion

ARG concurs with Painter's determination that the Veterans Memorial Building appears significant under CRHR Criteria 1 and 3, and retains sufficient integrity to convey that significance. While ARG agrees with Brandi's three bulleted statements in section 5.2 (based on the background research presented in the Painter Historic Resource Report), we disagree that that renders the Veterans Memorial Building ineligible under CRHR Criterion 1. The building is important for its association with the national effort, in the wake of World War II, to commemorate veterans' service and sacrifice through construction of local memorial halls throughout the country. The pervasiveness of this effort nationally underscores the significance of the events with which the building is associated.

By virtue of its significance under CRHR Criterion 1, the Veterans Memorial Building also appears to satisfy Redwood City landmark criteria A. It also appears to satisfy Redwood City landmark criteria D as a notable, if uncharacteristic, work of architect Birge Clark.

In addition, ARG concurs with Painter's findings that none of the other buildings and structures within the project site appear eligible for consideration as historical resources under CEQA. None exhibits architectural distinction or known association with events or persons significant to local, state or national history.

⁹ Painter, 6.

¹⁰ Painter, 7-8.

¹¹ Painter, 9. Note that Painter refers to the VMSC Gift Shop as the "Senior Resource Center."

¹² Brandi, 3-4.

6. CEQA and Historical Resources

When a proposed project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a city or county to carefully consider the possible impacts before proceeding (Public Resources Code Section 21084.1). CEQA equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (Section 21084.1). The Act explicitly prohibits the use of a categorical exemption within the CEQA Guidelines for projects which may cause such a change (Section 21084).

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b) defines a “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource as “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.” Further, that the significance of an historical resource is “materially impaired” when a project:

- “demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
- “demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources... or its identification in an historical resources survey..., unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- “demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.” (Guidelines Section 15064.5(b))

For the purposes of CEQA (Guidelines Section 15064.5), the term “historical resources” shall include the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et.seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be

considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) as follows:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (Guidelines Section 15064.5)

7. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Project-related impacts to historical resources are limited to the proposed demolition of the Veterans Memorial Building. Demolition of other buildings and structures on site would not pose an impact to historical resources, as none of those buildings and structures is a historical resource.

In ARG’s professional opinion, the mitigation measures proposed below are feasible and reasonable in light of the environmental impact brought on by the proposed project. If implemented, the measures would reduce the proposed project’s impact on historical resources, though that impact would remain significant.

Impacts Related to Demolition of a Historical Resource

The project proposes to demolish the Veterans Memorial Building to accommodate construction of a joint Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA facility on the site. The Veterans Memorial Building has been found eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources and therefore qualifies as a historical resource per CEQA. The significance of an historic resource is considered to be “materially impaired” when a project demolishes or materially alters the physical characteristics that justify the determination of a historic resource’s significance (*CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(b)*). Given that the project proposes full demolition of the resource, the proposed project would materially impair the integrity and significance of the Veterans Memorial Building as all character-defining features of the property identified would be lost. Such an adverse change to a CEQA-defined historic resource constitutes a significant impact.

Impact 1. The proposed Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project entails demolition of the Veterans Memorial Building, a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Mitigation Measure 1 – HABS Level II Documentation. In consultation with the Redwood City Community Development Department, the project applicant shall have documentation of the Veterans Memorial Building completed prior to issuance of any demolition or grading permits. The documentation shall be in the form of a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level II and shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation. The documentation shall include drawings, photographs and a narrative overview:

- Drawings: Existing historic drawings of the Veterans Memorial Building, if available, shall be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on Mylar.

- **Photographs:** Photo-documentation of the exterior of the Veterans Memorial Building shall be prepared to Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) standards for archival photography. Key views of the building's interior should also be included in the photo-documentation.
- **Historical Overview:** A detailed narrative description of the building and its history shall be prepared. It is anticipated that much of this information will be drawn from the Historic Resource Report that Diana Painter completed for the Veterans Memorial Building in 2010.

The documentation shall be completed by a historian or architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History. To ensure its public accessibility, the completed documentation would be filed with the Redwood City Public Library for inclusion in their local history collection, as well as with the San Mateo County History Museum.

Mitigation Measure 2 – Commemoration. The project applicant shall be responsible for the production and placement of an interpretive display in the new VMSC/YMCA facility that describes the history and significance of the Veterans Memorial Building, preferably using photographs and drawings in addition to narrative text. The display shall be placed in a prominent public space within the new building. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of Redwood City.

While Mitigation Measures 1 and 2 would reduce impacts to the Veterans Memorial Building, those impacts would remain significant, given the proposed demolition.

8. Preservation Alternative

The Preservation Alternative represents a project variant that (1) reduces project-related impacts to historical resources to less than significant, while at the same time (2) meets as many project objectives as possible, by freeing up as much of the site as possible for new construction. Specifically, the Preservation Alternative would retain the Veterans Memorial Building, with the exception of the southeast (theater) wing. The other buildings on site would be demolished and replaced with new construction. No new construction would be located on the lawn immediately west of the Veterans Memorial Building.

This alternative would preserve the northwest and southwest wings of the Veterans Memorial Building, which are the building's primary public façades, as well as the open space between those façades and Madison Avenue and St. Francis Street, respectively. The alternative would also preserve the northeast wing, which is stylistically quite similar to the northwest and southwest wings. The southeast wing is less architecturally distinctive than the other wings and could be removed without significant loss to the building's character-defining features and the building would retain its CRHR eligibility.

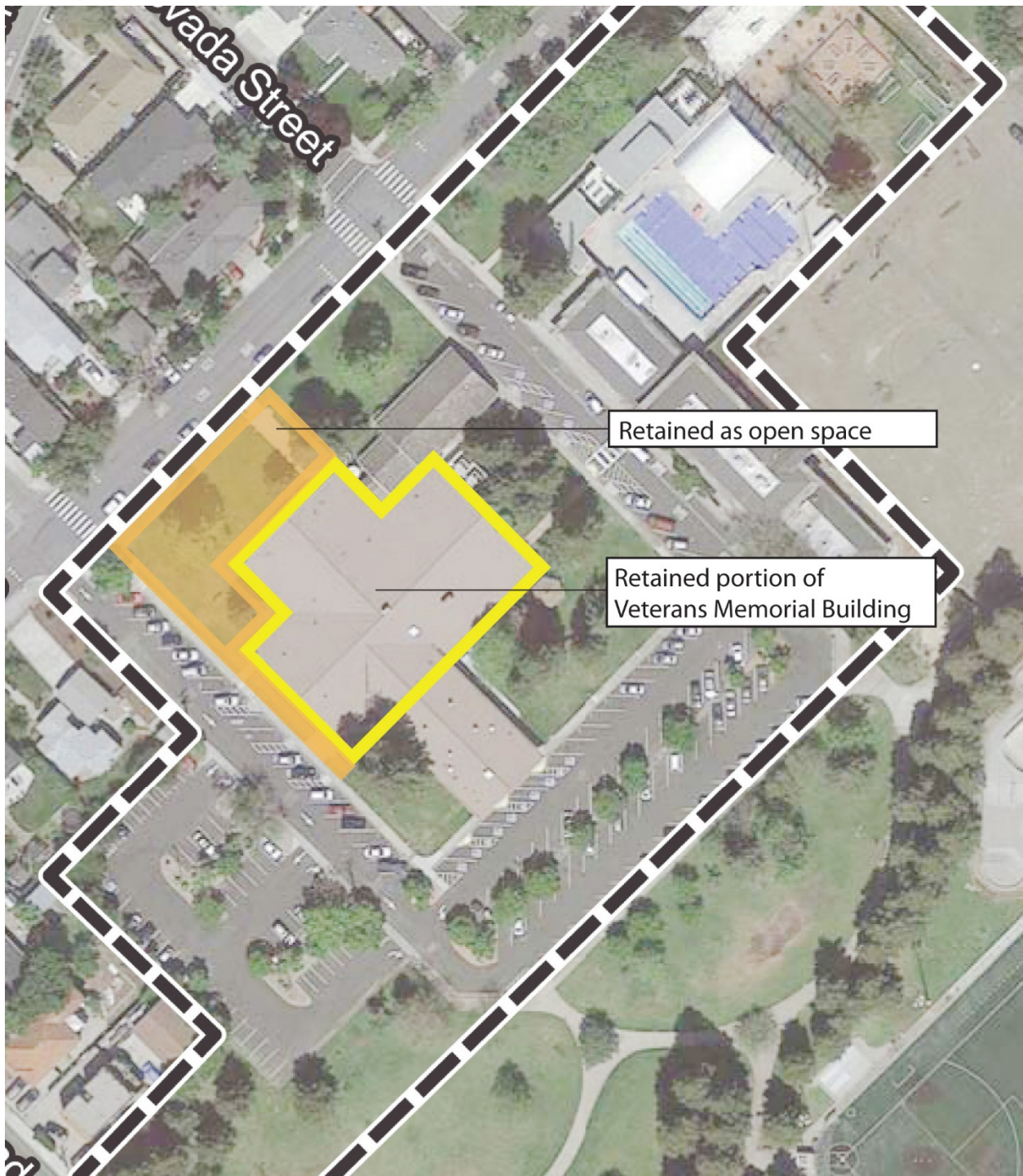


Figure 2. Preservation Alternative (base map taken from "Notice of Preparation and Scoping Meeting for an Environmental Impact Report for the Veterans Memorial Senior Center/YMCA Project," November 11, 2016.)

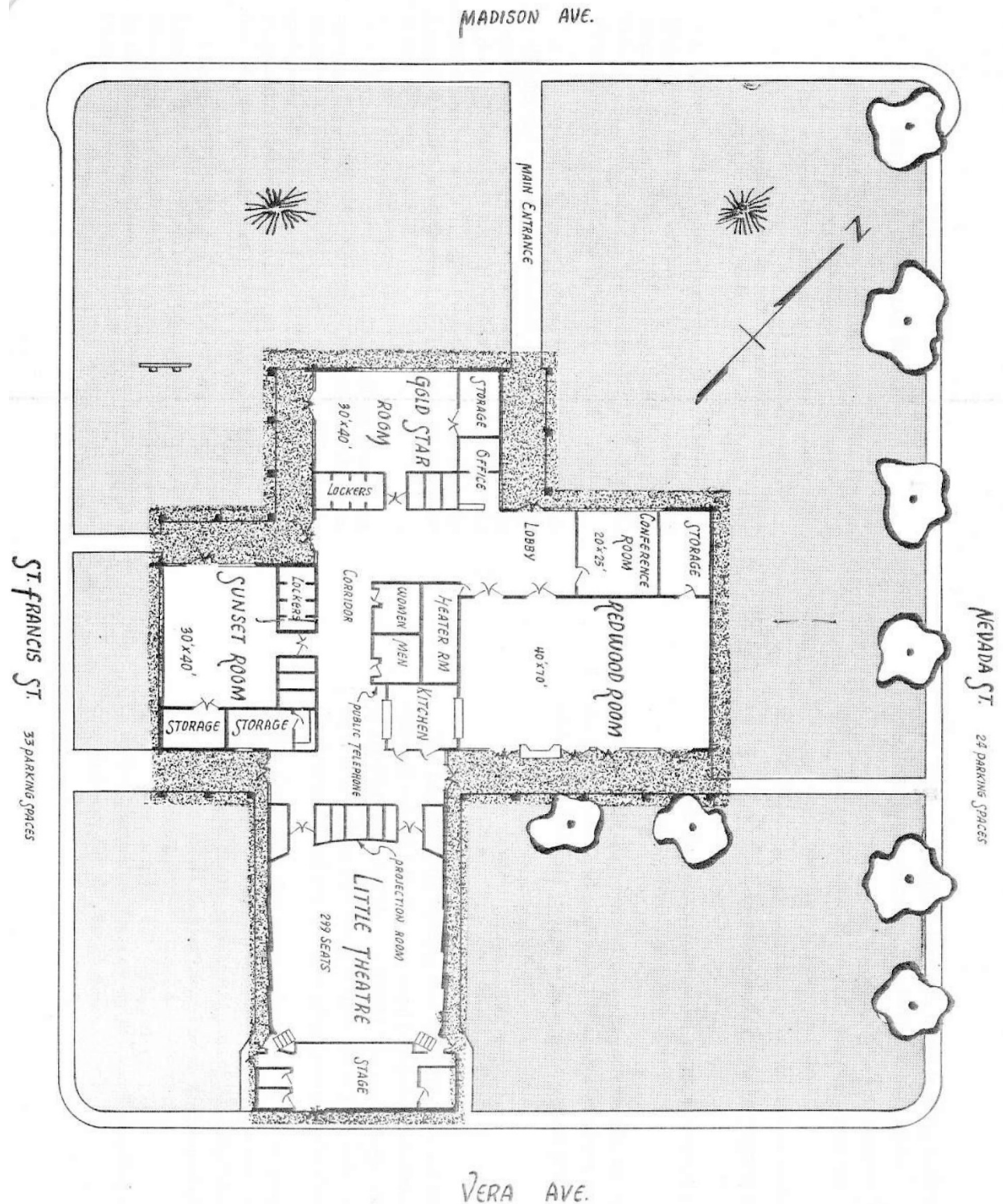


Figure 3. Veterans Memorial Building floor plan, reproduced in Painter, "Historic Resource Report, Veterans Memorial Building, Redwood City, California," 35. The preservation alternative would include removal of the "Little Theatre" wing.

Mitigation

The Preservation Alternative poses some potential impacts to historical resources that, as described below, are less than significant with mitigation. (The proposed project, by contrast, poses an impact to historical resources that is significant and unavoidable.)

Treatment of Retained Buildings

Though no reuse plan has been developed, it is assumed that the Veterans Memorial Building would necessarily undergo some degree of modification to support its ongoing use. In general, alterations that entailed little to no modification of the building's exterior features, including significant interior alterations, would not endanger the property's historic eligibility and thus would be permissible.

Inappropriate rehabilitation has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change in a building's historical significance by materially altering in an adverse manner those character-defining features that convey its historical significance. Therefore, care and oversight need to occur to ensure that such work does not compromise the building's historical integrity.

Impact PA-1: The Preservation Alternative could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource by rehabilitating the Veterans Memorial Building in a manner that endangers the property's historical eligibility. (Less Than Significant with Mitigation)

Mitigation Measure PA-1: Prior to issuance of site or construction permits related directly to the Veterans Memorial Building, proposed plans for the rehabilitation of those buildings shall be submitted to the Redwood City Community Development Department for review and approval. Any exterior alterations shall be conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and undertaken with the assistance of a historic preservation architect meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards Professional Qualifications Standards*. The historic preservation architect shall regularly evaluate the ongoing renovation to ensure it continues to satisfy the *Standards*. The historic preservation architect shall submit status reports to the Redwood City Community Development Department according to a schedule agreed upon prior to commencement of the work.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 will reduce project-related impacts to the Veterans Memorial Building associated with rehabilitation of the historic building to a less-than-significant level.

Design of New Construction

The Preservation Alternative includes the addition of new construction to much of the existing property. So as not to endanger the property's historic significance, this new construction will need to be designed in a manner that satisfies the Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standard 9:

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

Impact PA-2. The Preservation Alternative could cause a substantial adverse change in a historical resource by enabling new construction in the vicinity of the Veterans Memorial Building in a manner that would potentially cause a substantial adverse change in the Veterans Memorial Building's historical eligibility. (Less Than Significant with Mitigation)

Mitigation Measure PA-2. Prior to issuance of site or construction permits, proposed plans for new construction on site shall be submitted to the Redwood City Community Development Department for review and approval. Said permits shall only be issued after it has been confirmed that the design of the new construction is in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standard 9 and, in particular, is compatible with the design of the Veterans Memorial Building.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 2 will reduce project-related impacts to historical resources that are associated with the design of the new construction to a less-than-significant level.

9. Bibliography

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Figure A1. Veterans Memorial Building, northwest and southwest wings (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A2. Veterans Memorial Building, southwest wing (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A3. Veterans Memorial Building, northwest wing (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A4. Veterans Memorial Building, entry at northwest wing (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A5. Veterans Memorial Building, entrance at northeast wing (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A6. Veterans Memorial Building, southeast wing (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A7. VMSC Gift Shop, looking east (Architectural Resources Group, January 2017).



Figure A8. VMSC Gift Shop, looking south (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A9. Senior Center Annex, looking west (Architectural Resources Group, January 2017).



Figure A10. Senior Center Annex, looking east (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A11. Herkner Memorial Swim Center, looking south (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A12. Herkner Memorial Swim Center, looking east (Architectural Resources Group, December 2016).



Figure A13. NFL Alumni Building, looking east (Architectural Resources Group, January 2017).



Figure A14. NFL Alumni Building, looking west (Architectural Resources Group, January 2017).

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