

4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This chapter addresses historic buildings, features, and landscapes, and archaeological and paleontological resources in the study area for the 2020 LRDP and the Tien Center, and evaluates the potential effects of the components of the 2020 LRDP on these resources.

During the scoping period for this EIR, questions were received about the methodology for determining historic significance and cumulative impacts on cultural resources. Various methodologies were suggested and considered during the preparation of this chapter.

4.4.1 ANALYTICAL METHODS

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

To establish baseline conditions, the listings of historical resources in this chapter were drawn from the National Register of Historic Places, the State Historic Resources Inventory (State Inventory) compiled by the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, the Physical and Environmental Planning unit in Facilities Services at UC Berkeley, and registers of the cities of Berkeley and Oakland. Federal, state and local land use plans and ordinances relevant to historic resources were reviewed and are summarized in Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3. 2020 LRDP program and specific Tien Center impacts were then evaluated, including the adequacy of existing programs and proposed 2020 LRDP policies intended to protect and enhance cultural resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Data on archaeological and paleontological resources used in the preparation of this chapter were obtained from several sources, particularly the 1990 LRDP EIR, the Northwest Information Center and staff of the UC Museum of Paleontology. Previous EIRs prepared for UC Berkeley projects, the City of Berkeley General Plan EIR, and the Oakland Land Use and Transportation Element EIR were also reviewed. Federal, state and local land use plans and ordinances applicable to archaeological and paleontological resources were reviewed and are summarized in Sections 4.4.2 and 4.4.3.

4.4.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

FEDERAL

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) is the most influential federal law dealing with historic preservation. Numerous other federal statutes are also relevant to historic properties.

NATIONAL REGISTER. The NHPA authorized the Secretary of the Interior to maintain and expand a National Register of Historic Places. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are eligible for listing in the Register. Nominations are listed if they are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture at the national, state or local level. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service.

Listing in the National Register provides recognition of a significant property, consideration in the planning for federal or federally assisted projects, eligibility for federal tax benefits, and qualification for federal assistance. The National Register is influential beyond its statutory role because it established uniform standards of documentation and

evaluation. Projects involving properties listed in the National Register must be evaluated under CEQA.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION AND GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS. To guide preservation efforts of federal agencies, the Secretary of the Interior has developed "Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings". The Secretary of the Interior's Standards are codified in 36 CFR, part 67. "Rehabilitation" is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values." The Secretary of the Interior's Standards have been widely used over the years to guide federal agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities, and by state and local officials in reviewing both federal and non-federal rehabilitation proposals. The State Historic Preservation Officer is responsible for reviewing and interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for projects in California.

STATE

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that project impacts to historical resources be analyzed. This EIR is being prepared to provide such analysis for the 2020 LRDP. CEQA consists of Sections 21000 through 21177 of the Public Resources Code Division 13. The Guidelines for CEQA consist of Sections 15000 through 15387 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES. CEQA provisions codified in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 define a "historical resource" as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Resources included in a local register, or deemed significant pursuant to criteria established in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g), are also presumed historically or culturally significant, unless a preponderance of evidence supports a contrary finding. A lead agency may also make its own determination of significance for unlisted resources.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), an historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage,
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past,
- 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
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. CEQA distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource as described above, and "unique archaeological resources." Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resources" as "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information,
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.”

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines asks whether a project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.” CEQA does not define what is “a unique paleontological resource or site.”

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE, DIVISION 5: PARKS AND MONUMENTS; CHAPTER I: STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS, ARTICLE 2: HISTORICAL RESOURCES, SECTION 5024

Section 5024 of the California Public Resources Code (along with PRC 5027 and Executive Orders B-64-80, W-26-92) is broadly similar to provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. It requires state agencies “to preserve and maintain, when prudent and feasible” properties which are eligible for the National Register and to provide the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) with an inventory of such structures which are more than 50 years old. The SHPO is required to work with agencies to maintain a master list of state-owned historic structures. Agencies must submit documentation of projects which could affect these buildings to the SHPO for comment. The SHPO must also be made aware of any proposed actions that may transfer, relocate, or demolish an historic resource. Agencies are required to incorporate reasonable measures to eliminate or mitigate any adverse effects on historic resources.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE, DIVISION 5: PARKS AND MONUMENTS, CHAPTER I.7: ARCHAEOLOGICAL, PALEONTOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES, SECTION 5097

Public Resources Code 5097 specifies the procedures to be followed in the event of the unexpected discovery of human remains on nonfederal land. The disposition of Native American burials falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

Section 5097.5 of the Code states the following:

“No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.”

As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Consequently, the University of California is required to comply with PRC 5097.5 for its activities.¹

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, DIVISION 7: DEAD BODIES, CHAPTER 2: GENERAL PROVISIONS, SECTION 7052 AND 7050.5

Section 7052 of the Health and Safety Code states that the disturbance of Indian cemeteries is a felony. Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission.²

CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND SACRED SITES ACT

The California Native American Historical, Cultural and Sacred Sites Act applies to both state and private lands. The Act requires that upon discovery of human remains, that activity cease and that the county coroner be notified. If the remains are of a Native American, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC then notifies the most likely descendants. The Act stipulates the procedures the descendants may follow for treating or disposing of the remains and associated grave goods.³

4.4.3 LOCAL PLANS AND POLICIES

Although the University is constitutionally exempt from local regulations when using its property in furtherance of its educational purposes, it is University policy to evaluate proposed projects for consistency with local plans and policies. Therefore, this section outlines the plans and policy goals of the cities of Berkeley and Oakland related to cultural resources.

CITY OF BERKELEY

The City of Berkeley implements controls over the design and extent of local development through land use zoning, master plans, and city ordinances.

BERKELEY GENERAL PLAN

The Berkeley General Plan provides a comprehensive and consistent set of policies designed to guide the development and preservation of the city. The General Plan includes an Urban Design and Preservation Element, the goal of which is to “protect and enhance Berkeley’s special built environment and cultural heritage by carefully conserving the numerous existing good buildings, areas, and other features and ensuring that new elements are so located and designed as to respect and strengthen the whole.”⁴

The element traces the history of Berkeley’s neighborhoods and architecture and discusses major preservation measures in previous plans and ordinances. The element states that “preservation and good design” offer two types of benefits: economic (including neighborhood and district stability, cost and time savings over new construction, conservation of resources, increased opportunities for small businesses, and attracting residents and business activity) and community identity (beauty, continuity, and understanding of history).

The element calls for protecting existing resources, including historic buildings, districts, and landscapes, and it states that new construction should be designed so that it not only “complements and enhances the old, but that it also makes its own distinctive contribution to the built and natural environments.” The Urban Design and Preservation

Element includes 39 policies and actions which spell out how the city should survey, inventory, regulate, and promote historic structures, sites, districts, and neighborhoods.

FINDINGS OF THE BERKELEY GENERAL PLAN EIR

The Berkeley General Plan EIR found that implementation of the General Plan would not be expected to result in environmental impacts in the area of cultural resources, and that implementation of some policies would benefit this resource area. The EIR further found a “high potential for Native American cultural resources exists within the city limits.” An EIR mitigation measure requires the city to establish standard conditions of approval and criteria for determining which discretionary projects require further information about potential archaeological impacts.

The EIR also stated the General Plan provisions for increased residential development in the Downtown in association with the University and along transit corridors could have the potential to encourage demolition of historic resources in these areas, but due to city mechanisms for designating and protecting historic structures, and to the role of the Landmarks Commission in reviewing demolition permits for non-residential structures more than 40 years old, the increased development would not cause an impact which would require mitigation.⁵ The EIR concluded that implementation of the General Plan would not result in any significant impacts to cultural and historic resources. It further stated that “Proposed new development would not contribute to any cumulative regional loss of historic resources”⁶ given state-mandated mitigations and policies.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

Berkeley also has a Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, adopted in 1974, that requires the city to establish a list of potential buildings that should be considered for landmark, historic district, or structure of merit status. The ordinance outlines procedures for designating properties to landmark status and review procedures for physical changes to landmark buildings. A City Council-appointed Landmarks Preservation Commission and city staff administer the ordinance. Buildings designated as landmarks or as structures of merit must meet criteria for consideration set forth in the ordinance. The Landmark Preservation Ordinance codifies policies stipulated by the city General Plan to preserve and enhance historic buildings.

The criteria used in evaluation of buildings afford three levels of designation for historic buildings, including properties of exceptional significance (landmarks); structures of merit; and properties that do not meet landmark criteria but are worthy of preservation as part of a neighborhood, block, or street front. The lists in this chapter include specific properties on and off the UC Berkeley campus which have been listed as City of Berkeley landmarks.

CITY OF OAKLAND

The City of Oakland regulates the treatment of historic resources through its planning and zoning regulations. The Oakland General Plan, updated in 1998, lays out the goals and policies for development in the city, implemented through the planning and zoning regulations in the Oakland Planning Code. The planning and zoning regulations were under revision in November 2003.⁷

Development in the City of Oakland is administered by the Community and Economic Development Agency under the direction of the City Planning Commission, the Mayor and the City Council. The Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board plays a special role in regulation of historic properties. The Landmarks Board, appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, has seven members, including at least one architect, one landscape architect or city planner, one person with a background in Oakland history or architectural history, and one real estate expert.

OAKLAND GENERAL PLAN

The Oakland General Plan includes an extensive Historic Preservation Element. The goals of the preservation element are to “use historic preservation to foster economic vitality and quality of life” and to “prevent unnecessary destruction of properties of special historical, cultural, and aesthetic value.”

The Historic Preservation Element includes provisions governing the treatment of two classes of resources: Designated Historic Properties and Potential Designated Historic Properties. There are about 130 officially designated individual city landmark properties and six districts, in addition to 40 individual properties and one district on the National Register. Local landmarks are designated after hearings by the Landmarks Board, the Planning Commission and the City Council.

A windshield survey of the city, completed in 1997, and the more detailed Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey, which covered fewer resources but in far greater detail, greatly augment the scope of the local and national landmark registers. Both surveys rate individual buildings (from A to F, with A to D having decreasing levels of historical significance and E and F having no established significance) and districts (with 1 indicating an area eligible to the National Register as a district, 2 indicating a zone of local significance, and 3 indicating no historic district exists). Buildings rated C or higher, and properties which contribute to districts rated 1 or 2, are considered Potential Designated Historic Properties. Buildings rated A or B, and districts rated 1, are treated by the city as historic resources under CEQA.

The Historic Preservation Element includes a range of incentives for preserving Designated Historic Properties, including a wider range of permitted uses than for other properties. It also requires design review by the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board for exterior changes, and restrictions on demolition or alterations. For Potential Designated Historic Properties, the Element provides review and possible postponement for demolition, design review, and potential reclassification as Designated Historic Properties. There are also a variety of preservation incentives for potential historic properties.

4.4.4 EXISTING SETTING

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

In this EIR, the numerous historical resources located within the geographic scope of the 2020 LRDP are divided into two separate categories: Primary Historical Resources and Secondary Historical Resources. Primary Historical Resources include those listed on the California Register of Historical Resources. Secondary Historical Resources include resources listed on local registers, as well as resources listed on the state Inventory.

Secondary Historical Resources are presumed significant *unless* a preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise.⁸ Historic resources covered here include buildings, sites (which encompass landscapes), structures (such as bridges), and objects (such as Founders' Rock).

This section begins with an explanation of the different types of historical resources described in Section 5024.1 of the Public Resources Code. Then, for each 2020 LRDP land use zone, the resources in each of these categories are presented in a table. Brief histories of the Primary and Secondary Historical Resources owned by the University are included in Appendix D.

PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES: CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Register of Historical Resources includes the following, in accordance with California Public Resource Code Section 5024.1(d):

- Resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Resources that have a State Historical Landmark number of 770 or higher.

There are no resources in the 2020 LRDP area that are listed as California Points of Historical Interest: such properties would also qualify if they existed.

SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES: LOCAL REGISTER AND STATE INVENTORY RESOURCES

Secondary Historical Resources include all the resources that may be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources in accordance with California Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, subsections (e), (f), and (g). All of these resources are presumed historically or culturally significant, unless a preponderance of evidence supports a contrary finding.⁹ California Public Resource Code Section 5024.1(e) states the California Register may include:

- Individual historical resources.
- Historical resources contributing to the significance of an historic district under criteria adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission.
- Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys, if the survey meets the criteria listed in subdivision (g).
- Historical resources and historic districts designated or listed as city or county landmarks or historic properties or districts pursuant to any city or county ordinance, if the criteria for designation or listing under the ordinance have been determined by the office to be consistent with California Register criteria adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission.
- Landmarks or historic properties designated under any municipal or county ordinance.

The first two types of resources, “individual resources” and “resources contributing to a historic district”, refer to those not yet listed on any official surveys or registers: these are not considered further in this EIR. The third type of resource, “resources identified as significant”, consists of resources listed in the State Inventory, and therefore listed in this EIR as Secondary Historical Resources. The last two types of resources, those designated by cities and counties, are as also listed as Secondary Historical Resources in this EIR.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER CRITERIA. California Public Resource Code Section 5024.1(g) states that a resource identified as significant in an historical resource survey may be listed in the California Register if the survey meets all of the following criteria:

- The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory.
- The survey and the survey documentation were prepared in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation procedures and requirements.
- The resource is evaluated and determined by the Office of Historic Preservation to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on DPR Form 523.
- If the survey is five or more years old at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the California Register, the survey is updated to identify historical resources which have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminishes the significance of the resource.

The first two criteria can essentially be combined since all surveys that were prepared in accordance with office procedures and requirements are included in the State Historic Resources Inventory (referred in this document as the State Inventory). The third criterion – Category 1 to 5 on DPR Form 523 – requires a brief explanation.

DPR Form 523 is the Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Resources Inventory Form, which is an application completed for an individual resource nomination to either a local or state register. If and when the resource is evaluated at the state level (by the Office of Historic Preservation), the resource is given a Category designation, which rates the likelihood of the resource becoming registered in the National Register of Historic Places. This Category is listed under the heading NR (short for National Register) on the DPR Form 523 and is listed on the State Inventory under the heading National Register Status Code. (Please note that even though these ratings have different names, the codes/categories are exactly the same.)

Each code is alphanumeric, starting with a number, then a letter, and then another number. For the purposes of this EIR, only a brief explanation of the first number and select sub classifications (that are cited in this EIR) will be given because the entire list of designations consists of approximately 110 codes and sub-codes. For a more complete explanation of the designations, refer to “Appendix 2: National Register Status Codes” of the California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #8.¹⁰

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| Code 1. | Property is listed on the National Register |
| Code 2. | Determined eligible for National Register in a formal process |
| Code 3. | Appears eligible for National Register to person completing or reviewing form |
| Code 3S. | Appears eligible for National Register as a separate property |
| Code 4. | May become eligible for listing on the National Register |
| Code 4S. | May become eligible for National Register as a separate property |
| Code 4X. | May become eligible for National Register as contributing to a District not yet documented |
| Code 5. | Ineligible for the National Register but still of local interest |
| Code 5S. | Eligible for local listing only |
| Code 6. | Determined ineligible for National Register listing |
| Code 7. | Not evaluated |

Note that historical resources with a National Register Status Code of 1 or 2 are automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and are therefore listed as Primary Historical Resources. Therefore, only historical resources that have Codes of 3, 4 or 5 are listed in this EIR as Secondary Historical Resources.

CAMPUS PARK

The Campus Park contains 23 resources listed on the CRHR, as listed in Table 4.4-1. There are also 28 buildings that are Secondary Historical Resources, listed in Table 4.4-2.

In 1982, many buildings on the Campus Park were given National Register status under a Multiple Resource Area designation. The individual buildings or structures include Hearst Greek Theatre (which is in the Adjacent Blocks North), North Gate Hall, Hearst Memorial Mining Building, Sather Gate and Bridge and the Hearst Gymnasium for Women. The buildings that were designated with their landscaped settings were the Faculty Club and the Campanile Way and Esplanade. The Faculty Club designation includes the (Men's) Faculty Club and Faculty Glade. The Campanile Way and Esplanade designation includes the following: Sather Tower (Campanile) and the Esplanade; South Hall; Wheeler Hall; Durant Hall; Doe Memorial Library; and California Hall. The Agricultural Complex and University House Buildings includes Wellman Hall, Hilgard Hall, Giannini Hall and the University House. Finally, Founders' Rock was also a part of this Multiple Resource Area. The same group of buildings is listed as a State Landmark under the name "University of California, Berkeley Campus" with the record number 946 and recognition date of August 7, 1981.

ADJACENT BLOCKS

The Adjacent Blocks North contain four listings on the CRHR, which are listed in Table 4.4-3. Table 4.4-4 further lists the seven Secondary Historical Resources in the Adjacent Blocks North. The Adjacent Blocks West land use zone contains three CRHR properties, which are listed in Table 4.4-5. Table 4.4-6 lists the 43 Secondary Historical Resources in the Adjacent Blocks West. The Adjacent Blocks South land use zone contains three resources listed on the CRHR, which are listed in Table 4.4-7. Table 4.4-8 lists the 18 Secondary Historical Resources in the Adjacent Blocks South.

SOUTHSIDE

The Southside land use zone contains four resources listed on the CRHR. These resources are listed in Table 4.4-10. Table 4.4-10 further lists the 70 Secondary Historical Resources in the Southside land use zone.

HILL CAMPUS

The Hill Campus contains no CRHR properties and two Secondary Historical Resources. Table 4.4-11 lists the two Secondary Historical Resources in the Hill Campus.

LRDP HOUSING ZONE

The portion of the Housing Zone within Berkeley contains 27 resources listed in the CRHR, which are listed in Table 4.4-12. Table 4.4-13 lists 165 Secondary Historical Resources located in the Berkeley portion of the Housing Zone. The portion of the Housing Zone within Oakland contains two CRHR properties, which are listed in Table 4.4-14. Table 4.4-13 lists six Secondary Historical Resources in the Oakland portion of the Housing Zone.

TABLE 4.4-1
CAMPUS PARK, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Construction Date	Architect (s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Code
1	Founders' Rock	Natural Landscape Feature	3/25/1982	N	L
2	South Hall	1872-1903 David Farquharson	3/25/1982	N	L
3	Faculty Club / Faculty Glade	1899-1903 Bernard Maybeck	3/25/1982	N	L
4	California Hall	1903-1905 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
5	North Gate Hall	1906 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
6	Senior Hall	1906 John Galen Howard	11/5/1974	N	R
7	Hearst Memorial Mining Building	1901-1909 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
8	Sather Gate and Bridge	1908-1910 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
9	Girton Hall ("Senior Women's Hall")	1911 Julia Morgan	9/26/1991	N	R
10	University House	1911 Albert Pissis	3/25/1982	N	L
11	Wellman Hall	1912 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
12	Durant Hall (Former Boalt Hall)	1908-1911 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
13	Naval Architecture / Drawing Bldg.	1914 John Galen Howard	11/18/1976	N	R
14	Doe Memorial Library	1907-1917 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
15	Sather Tower & Esplanade	1913-1917 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
16	Wheeler Hall	1915-1917 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
17	Room 307, Gilman Hall	1917 John Galen Howard	10/15/1966	L	R
18	Hilgard Hall	1916-1918 John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L
19	Haviland Hall	1923 John Galen Howard	2/1/1982	N	R
20	Hearst Gymnasium for Women	1927 Maybeck / Morgan	3/25/1982	N	L
21	Giannini Hall	1930 William Charles Hays	3/25/1982	N	L
22	George C. Edwards, Stadium	1932 Warren Perry / Stafford Jory	4/1/1993	N	R
23	First Unitarian Church Dance Studio 2401 Bancroft Way	1898 A.C. Schweinfurth of A. Page Brown & Co	11/16/1981	L	R

Notes:

National Designations:

- N = National Register of Historic Places
- L = National Historic Landmark
- D = National Register of Historic Places – District

State Codes:

- R = California Register of Historical Resources (National Resource Status Codes 1 or 2)
- L = State Historic Landmark
- D = California Register of Historical Resources – District

TABLE 4.4-2

CAMPUS PARK, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
1	Leuschner (Students') Observatory, Observatory Hill	1885	Clinton Day			3S
2	Warren Cheney House 2241 College Avenue	1885	Warren Cheney	7/18/1990		3S
3	Cupola from Giauque Lab (remnant of old Chemistry building)	1889	Clinton Day			3S
4	Tilden Football Statue	1899	Douglas Tilden			3S
5	Warren Cheney House, 2243 College Avenue	1902	Carl Ericson	7/18/1990		3S
6	Old Power House (University Art Gallery)	1904	John Galen Howard			3S
7	Charles E Bancroft House 2222 Piedmont	1908	Fred D. Voorhees			3S
8	Prof Charles A Noble House 2224 Piedmont	1908	William A. Knowles			3S
9	Walter Y Kellogg House 2232 Piedmont	1908	Julia Morgan			3S
10	Dr. B.P. Wall House 2234 Piedmont	1909	William C. Hayes			3S
11	Zeta Psi Fraternity (Archaeological Research Facility) 2251 College	1910	Charles Peter Weeks			3S
12	Class of 1910 Bridge	1910	John Bakewell, Jr., Arthur Brown, Jr.			3S
13	Class of 1877 Sundial	1915	Clinton Day			3S
14	Lawson Adit	1916	College of Mining			3S
15	Stephens Memorial Union (Stephens Hall)	1922	John Galen Howard			3S
16	Sigma Epsilon Fraternity 2240 Piedmont	1923	Gwynn Officer			3S

TABLE 4.4-2

CAMPUS PARK, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
17 Women's Faculty Club	1923	John Galen Howard			3S
18 Life Sciences Building	1928	George W. Kelham			3S
19 Harmon Gym - Haas Pavilion	1932	George Kelham	9/3/1996		
20 Anthony Hall ("Pelican Bldg")	1956	Joseph Esherick			3S
21 Sproul Plaza	1959	Hardison and DeMars w/Lawrence Halprin			3S
22 Wurster Hall	1964	DeMars, Esherick and Olsen			3S
<i>Landscape Features</i>					
23 Willey Redwood	N/A	N/A	11/4/1996		
24 Eucalyptus Grove	N/A	N/A	11/4/1996		3S
25 Dawn Redwoods adjacent to McCone Hall	N/A	N/A	11/4/1996		
26 Campanile Esplanade (London Plane Trees)	N/A	N/A	11/4/1996		
27 Melaleuca Copse adjacent to Esplanade	N/A	N/A	11/4/1996		
28 California Buckeye Tree in Faculty Glade	N/A	N/A	11/4/1996		

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

Note: National Register Status Codes are explained in Appendix D.

TABLE 4.4-3

ADJACENT BLOCKS NORTH, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Code
Gayley Road					
1 Bowles Hall	1928	George Kelham	3/16/1989	N	R
Hearst Avenue					
1 Phi Delta Theta Chapter House 2717 Hearst Ave / 1822 Highland Place	1914	John Reid, Jr.	5/25/1982	N	R
Le Roy Avenue					
1 Cloyne Court 1875 Le Roy Ave / 2600 Ridge Road	1904	John Galen Howard	11/15/1982	N	
Stadium Rimway					
1 Hearst Greek Theatre (Part of the 1982 MRA)	1903	John Galen Howard	3/25/1982	N	L

Notes: Resources in **bold** text are University-owned.

National Designation:

- N = National Register of Historic Places
- L = National Historic Landmark
- D = National Register of Historic Places – District

State Codes:

- R = California Register of Historical Resources (National Register Status Codes 1 or 2)
- L = State Historic Landmark
- D = California Register of Historical Resources – District

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-4

ADJACENT BLOCKS NORTH, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Euclid Avenue						
1	Proctor Apartments 1865 Euclid Avenue	1912	John Galen Howard			3S
Hearst Avenue						
1	Stern Hall Hearst Avenue	1941	Corbett & MacMurray and William Wurster			4S
2	Smith House (Harris House) 2301 Hearst Avenue/ 2300 Le Conte Avenue	1939	John B. Anthony	6/21/1976		3S
3	Robert H Whetmore House 2323 Hearst Avenue	1923				3S
4	Benjamin Ide Wheeler House and Garden 2325-2355 Hearst Avenue 1820 Scenic Avenue	1900	E.A. Mathews 1900 L. Hobart 1911	7/15/1985		
5	Beta Theta Pi House (Goldman School of Public Policy) 2601-2607 Hearst Avenue 1879 Le Roy Avenue	1893	Ernest Coxhead	11/15/1982		3S
Spruce Street						
1	Normandy Village 1781-1851 Spruce Street (except 1815 Spruce Street)	1928	William R. Yelland	12/19/1983		3S

Note: Resources in **bold** text are University-owned.

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-5
ADJACENT BLOCKS WEST, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Code
Addison Street					
1 Studio Building 2107 Addison / 2037-45 Shattuck Avenue	1905	F.H. Dakin	4/6/1978	N	R
Bancroft Way					
1 Masonic Temple/Crocker Bank (Berkeley Conference Center) 2105 Bancroft Way / 2295 Shattuck Avenue	1905	William Wharff	7/15/1982	N	
Shattuck Avenue					
1 Tupper & Reed Building 2271-75 Shattuck Avenue	1925	William R. Yelland	1/21/1982	N	R

Notes:

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State Codes:

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Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-6
ADJACENT BLOCKS WEST, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (S)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Addison Street						
1	Mobilia Furniture Building (aka The Mason-McDuffie Company Building) 2104 Addison, 2101 Shattuck Avenue	1928	Walter Ratcliff, Jr.	1/21/1985		3S
2	Underwood Building 2110 -14 Addison	1905	F.E. Armstrong		11/01/93	3S
3	Terminal Place 2113 Addison Street	1906				4S
4	Heywood Apts 2119 Addison Street	1906				3S
5	Stadium Garage, Stadium Body Shop 3020 Addison Street	1925				3S
Allston Way						
1	Berkeley Farms Creamery, Red Cross (demolished) 2116 Allston Way	1924				4S
2	Lederer, Street, and Zeus Building 2121 Allston Way	1938				4S
3	YWCA 2134 Allston Way	1938	Edwin Lewis Snyder	1/6/1992		3S
4	William Such Building/ Oxford Hall 2175 -9 Allston Way 2140-50 Oxford Street	1906	George Mohr	8/17/1981		3S
Bancroft Way						
1	Waste & Clark Apts. 2126 Bancroft Way	1913	Walter Ratcliff, Jr.	4/12/1993		3S
2	Odd Fellows Temple 2177-99 Bancroft Way, 2280-88 Fulton Street	1926	James Plachek	1/20/1982		3S
Berkeley Way						
1	Richfield Oil Co. (University Garage) 2180-2198 Berkeley Way, 1952-1957 Oxford Street	1930	Walter Ratcliff, Jr.	12/21/1981		3S

TABLE 4.4-6

ADJACENT BLOCKS WEST, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (S)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Center Street						
1	Mikkelsen & Berry Building 2124-26 Center Street	1902	Stone & Smith	12/19/1983		
2	Thomas Black Bldg, La Loma Apts 2132 Center Street	1904				3S
3	Enwor's Restaurant, Act One/Act Two 2138 Center Street	1923				4S
4	Globe Stamp Store 2146 Center Street	1902				3S
Durant Avenue						
1	Bishop Photo Studio 2125 Durant Avenue	1939	Carl Fox	7/21/1986		
Fulton Street						
1	3 Houses For Charles Finney 2142, 2144, 2146 Fulton Street	1899				3S
Kittredge Street						
1	Fox California, T & D Theatre (Currently Called The California Theater) 2113 Kittredge Street	1914				3S
2	A.H. Broad House And Storefronts 2117-2119 Kittredge Street (House – 1894; Storefronts – 1928)	1894 & 1928	A.H. Broad		10/1/01	3S
3	Robert Elder House, Morgan And Agost. 2125 Kittredge Street	1895				3S
4	John C Fitzpatrick House 2138 Kittredge Street	1904				3S
Oxford Street						
1	UC Printing Department 2120 Oxford	1939				3S

TABLE 4.4-6
ADJACENT BLOCKS WEST, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (S)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Shattuck Avenue						
1	MacFarlane Building/ U.S. Realty Co. 1987-1979 Shattuck Avenue, 2101-2109 University	1925	Earle Bertz	9/15/1986		3S
2	University and Shattuck Store Bldg 2001 Shattuck Avenue	1909				3S
3	Chase Building 2107-2111 Shattuck Avenue	1909	William Wharff		1/3/2000	
4	Blums Flower Shop 2151 Shattuck Avenue	1906				4S
5	F W Foss Co., Martinos Restaurant 2177 Shattuck Avenue	1895				3S
6	Samson Market, Central Bank 2187 Shattuck Avenue	1922				4S
7	Hinkel Block, Havens Block 2201 Shattuck Avenue	1895				3S
8	Radstons Stationary, Alko Office 2225 Shattuck Avenue	1913				3S
9	Brooks Apts, Amherst Hotel 2231 Shattuck Avenue	1906				3S
10	Wanger Block, Blue & Gold Market 2257 Shattuck Avenue.	1903				4S
11	Capdevilles University 2281 Shattuck Avenue	1904				4S
12	Fidelity Savings Building 2323 Shattuck Avenue	1925/ 1926	Walter Ratcliff, Jr./ Walter Sorensen	10/17/1983		3S
University Avenue						
1	Acheson Physician's Building 2125-2135 University Avenue	1908	George Mohr	1/7/1983		3S
2	Sills, Berkeley Hardware Store 2139 University Avenue	1915				3S

TABLE 4.4-6
ADJACENT BLOCKS WEST, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (S)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Walnut Street						
1	Apartment House For William Heywood 1907 Walnut Street	1909				3S
2	1922 Walnut Street	1905	Unknown			3S
3	1925 Walnut Street	1905	Unknown			3S
4	1930 Walnut Street	1905	Unknown			3S

Note: Resources in **bold** text are University-owned.
 Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-7

ADJACENT BLOCKS SOUTH, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Code
Bancroft Way					
1 College Women's Club 2680 Bancroft Way	1928	Walter Steilberg	1/21/1982		
Durant Avenue					
1 Berkeley Women's City Club 2315 Durant Avenue	1929	Julia Morgan	10/28/1977 (City Only)		L
Piedmont Avenue					
1 Public-right-of-way between Gayley Road and Dwight Way, Piedmont Avenue	1864	Frederick Law Olmstead	5/26/1989		L

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Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-8
ADJACENT BLOCKS SOUTH, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Bancroft Way					
1 St. Mark's Episcopal Church 2300 Bancroft Way	1901	William Curtlett			3S
2 Gray Gables, Canterbury Foundation 2346 Bancroft Way	1902	Unknown.			3S
3 Stiles Hall 2400 Bancroft Way	1949				4S
4 Campus Theatre, Fox Campus Theatre 2434 Bancroft Way	1925				4S
5 Fred Turner Building 2546-54 Bancroft Way	1940	Julia Morgan	12/21/1981		3S
6 University Art Museum (Berkeley Art Museum) 2626 Bancroft Way	1968	Mario J. Ciampi			3S
7 Westminster House and Grounds 2700 Bancroft Way	1926	Walter H. Ratcliff, Jr.	4/3/2000		3S
8 Richard A. Clark House, Davis House 2833 Bancroft Way	1913	Unknown.			3S
Bowditch Street					
1 Christian Science Building 2315 Bowditch Street	1933	Unknown.			3S
Durant Avenue					
1 Cornelius Beach Bradley House 2639 Durant Avenue	1895	Edgar A. Mathews	11/3/1997		3S
2 P H Atkingon House 2735 Durant Avenue	1908	Bernard Maybeck			3S
Piedmont Avenue					
1 International House Piedmont Avenue	1928	George W. Kelham			3S
2 California Memorial Stadium Piedmont Avenue	1923	John Galen Howard			3S

TABLE 4.4-8
ADJACENT BLOCKS SOUTH, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Telegraph Avenue					
1 El Granada The Granada Apartments 2301 Telegraph Avenue	1905	Myers and Ward			3S
2 Hotel Carlton 2328 Telegraph Avenue	1906	Unknown			3S

Note: Resources in **bold** text are University-owned.

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-9
SOUTHSIDE, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Code
Bancroft Way					
1 Thorsen, William R., House (Sigma Phi Fraternity) 2806 Bancroft Way / 2307 Piedmont Avenue	1909	Greene & Greene	11/20/1978	N	
Bowditch Street					
1 Anna Head School for Girls 2410-20 Bowditch St / 2538 Channing Way, C 2538A Channing Way D/2536 Channing Way E 2536A Channing Way, F / 2527-47 Haste Street	1892-1927	Soule Edgar Fisher/ Walter Ratcliff, Jr.	8/11/1980	N	
Dwight Way					
1 First Church of Christ, Scientist 2619 Dwight Way	1910	Bernard Maybeck	12/22/1977	N	R
Piedmont Avenue					
1 California Schools for the Deaf and Blind (State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind) (Clark-Kerr Campus) 2951-3001 Derby Street / 2601 Warring Street	1914-59	Office of the State Architect	10/14/1982	N	

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Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-10

SOUTHSIDE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Bowditch Street						
1	B Carrington House (relocated to 1029 Addison) 2323 Bowditch Street	1893	Seth Babson			3S
2	Rose Berteaux Cottage (“Fox Cottage”) 2350 Bowditch (relocated from Channing Way)	1930	Carl Fox	6/7/1999		3S
3	People's Park 2448 Bowditch Street, 2551 Dwight Way, 2526 Haste Street	1969		11/19/1984		3S
Channing Way						
1	J & C Luttrell House 2328 Channing Way	1889				3S
2	2515 Channing Way		Walter H. Ratcliff	9/13/1999		
3	Epworth Hall 2521 Channing Way		James L. Plachek	9/13/1999		
4	Samuel Davis House 2547 Channing Way	1899	William Mooser and Son	2/27/1984		3S
5	Channing House 2721 Channing Way	1890				3S
6	Dr. J. Knox House 2725 Channing Way	1908				3S
7	Dr. Sherrel W Hall House, Fraternity 2728 Channing Way	1911				4S
8	Hearst Hall Site, Gamma Phi Beta 2732 Channing Way	1899				4S
9	William E. Colby House 2901 Channing Way	1905	Julia Morgan	7/15/1985		3S

TABLE 4.4-10
SOUTHSIDE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
College Avenue					
1 Yummers, Espresso Experience (Café Strada) 2300 College Avenue	1969				3S
2 Alma A Smith House 2310 College Avenue	1905				3S
3 Channing Apartments 2409 College Avenue	1913				3S
Dana Street					
1 James A Squire House 2400 Dana Street	1892				3S
2 Seneca Gale House 2446 Dana Street	1895				3S
3 Town & Gown Club 2447 Dana Street 2401 Dwight Way	1899	Bernard Maybeck	12/15/1979		
Durant Avenue					
1 Mary A Helphinstine House (Chief Justice William Waste), 2222 Durant Avenue	1891				3S
2 H J Merritt Apartments 2236 Durant Avenue	1914				3S
3 Marsh House 2308-10 Durant Avenue	1891	Charles F. Mau & James Toohig	8/18/1986		3S
4 McCreary-Greer House 2318 Durant Avenue	1901-02	Unknown	8/18/1986		3S
5 Cambridge Apts 2500 Durant Avenue	1914				3S
7 The Brasfield (Beau Sky Hotel) 2520 Durant Avenue	1911	Shea & Lofquist	9/13/1999		3S
8 Blood House 2526 Durant Avenue	1891	R. Gray Frise		9-13-99	3S

TABLE 4.4-10
SOUTHSIDE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
9	The Albra 2530-34 Durant Avenue	1921	Walter H. Ratcliff		9-13-99	
10	Durant Hotel 2600 Durant Avenue	1928	William Weekes		2-01-93	3S
11	U.C. Berkeley Unit 1 (partly demolished) 2650 Durant Avenue	1957-1959	John Carl Warnecke, Lawrence Halprin & William Wilson Wurster		9-11-00	
12	Parsons House, Student Residence 2732 Durant Avenue	1905				4S
Dwight Way						
1	Nelson S Trowbridge House 2239 Dwight Way	1892				3S
2	James L Barker House 2247 Dwight Way	1895				3S
3	McKinley Elms 2419 Dwight Way	c. 1903				3S
4	James Edgar House 2437-41 Dwight Way	1869	Unknown		11-16-81	
5	2441 Dwight Way	1880				3S
6	Bishop Berkeley Apts 2709 Dwight Way	1928				3S
7	Paget-Gorrill House, Gorrill House 2727 Dwight Way	1891				3S
Fulton Street						
1	3 Houses For Charles Finney 2142, 2144, 2146 Fulton Street	1899				3S
2	Federal Land Bank (UC Extension) 2233 Fulton Street	1922, 1949	James Plachek, Michael Goodman			4S
3	Odd Fellows Temple 2288 Fulton Street	1926	James Plachek			3S

TABLE 4.4-10
SOUTHSIDE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Haste Street					
1 Haste Street Building/McKinley School 2419 Haste Street	1906	A.H. Broad	2-5-96		3S
2 George D Hutchinson Apt 2436 Haste Street	1904				3S
3 Sequoia Apts, Studio Guild Theatre 2441 Haste Street	1916				3S
4 People's Bicentennial Mural 2500 Haste Street 2455 Telegraph Avenue	1976	Osha Newman et al.	2/22/1990		
5 The Wooley House 2509 Haste Street	1876	Unknown	10/16/1989		3S
6 Casa Bonita Apartments 2605 Haste Street	1928	John A. Marshall	11/1/1999		3S
7 U.C. Berkeley Unit 2 (partly demolished) 2650 Haste Street	1957-1960	John Carl Warnecke; Lawrence Halprin & William Wilson Wurster		9/11/00	
Hillside Avenue					
1 Shepard House 2422 Hillside Avenue	1911				3S
2 Ford House, Crocker Hall 2425 Hillside Avenue	1895				3S
3 Prof Geo. M. Stratton House 2434 Hillside Avenue	1901				3S
4 2444 Hillside Avenue	1905				3S

TABLE 4.4-10

SOUTHSIDE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Hillside Court					
1 Joseph N. LeConte House 19 Hillside Court	1908				3S
Orchard Lane					
1 Steilberg Family Home 1 Orchard Lane	1922				3S
Panoramic Way					
1 Steilburg Cottage 1 Panoramic Way	1921	Walter T Steilburg			3S
2 Clifton Price Apartments 9 Panoramic Way	1912				3S
3 Boke House 23 Panoramic Way	1902	Bernard Maybeck			3S
4 Walter T. Steilburg House 38 Panoramic Way	1917				3S
5 Howard Maise House 69 Panoramic Way	1929				3S
6 Price Apts. 73 Panoramic Way	1909				3S
Piedmont Avenue					
1 The Lewis Hicks House, Chi Psi Fraternity 2311 Piedmont Avenue	1906				3S
2 George Tasheira House, Fuente House 2336 Piedmont Avenue	1914				3S
3 Gayley House 2378 Piedmont Avenue	1905				3S
4 Phi Gamma Delta House 2395 Piedmont Avenue	1928	Frederick Reimers	5/21/1990		3S

TABLE 4.4-10
SOUTHSIDE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Prospect Street					
1 John F. Sims House, Alpha Delta Phi 2422 Prospect Street	1893				3S
Telegraph Avenue					
1 Public Food Store 2369 Telegraph Avenue	1932				3S
2 Sprouse-Reitz Store, Sunset Theatre 2411 Telegraph Avenue	1941				4S
3 Berkeley Food Center 2455 Telegraph Avenue	1933				3S
Warring Street					
1 Charles Washington Merrill House 2307 Warring Street	1911				3S
2 The Thomas Olney House, Sigma Pi House 2434 Warring Street	1911				3S

Note: Resources in **Bold** text are owned by the University of California.
 Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-11
HILL CAMPUS, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
1	Charter Hill and the Big C	1905	Classes of 1907 and 1908			3S
2	Botanical Garden	1920-1926	John W. Gregg, Landscape Architect with Thomas Harper Goodspeed			3S

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-12
LRDP HOUSING ZONE, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Codes
Addison Street					
1 Berkeley Day Nursery – West Berkeley Children's Center / Health Center 829 Addison Street, 2031 6th Street	1927	Walter H. Ratcliff, Jr.	9/15/1977	N	R
2 Golden Sheaf Bakery (Annex) 2069 -2071 Addison Street	1905	Clinton Day	3/31/1978	N	R
Allston Way					
1 Old City Hall Annex 1835 Allston Way (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1926	James Plachek	11/21/1988	D	D
2 Berkeley High School Community Center 1930 Allston Way (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District) (also known as the Grove Street Buildings because Martin Luther King Jr. Way was originally known as Grove Street)	1937	William Corlett Sr./ Henry Gutterson (Jacques Schnier and Robert Howard, Sculptors)	12/3/98	D	D
3 Civic Center Park, now called the Martin Luther King Junior Civic Center Park. Boundaries: Allston Way, Martin Luther King Jr. Way, Milvia Street, Center Street (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1940-42	Henry Gutterson, John Gregg	12/3/1998	D	D
4 Downtown YMCA 2001 Allston Way (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1910	Benjamin McDougall	2/20/1990	D	D
5 Berkeley Main Post Office 2004 Allston (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1914	Oscar Wenderoth	6/16/1980	D	D

TABLE 4.4-12

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Codes
Bancroft Way					
1 Corder Bldg./Shattuck Apts. 2048 Bancroft Way 2300-50 Shattuck Avenue 2047 Durant Avenue	1921	James Plachek	1/11/1982	N	R
Berkeley Square					
1 Chamber of Commerce, Kaldor's Knit 100 Berkeley Square	1940		08/19/85	N	R
Center Street					
1 Veterans Memorial Building 1931 Center Street (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1928	Henry H. Meyers	12/03/98 (National) 4/15/1988 (City)	D	R
2 State Farm Insurance Co Building 1947 Center Street (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1947	James Plachek	12/03/98 (National)	D	R
3 American Trust Building, Wells Fargo 2081 Center Street 2140 Shattuck	1925	Walter Ratcliff, Jr.	08/25/85	N	R
College Avenue					
1 Mercantile Trust Co./Wells Fargo Bank, Elmwood 2959 College Avenue	1925	Walter Ratcliff, Jr.	3/15/1982 (City)		R
Delaware Street					
1 802 Delaware Street Alphonso House (originally at 1731-33 Fifth Street)	1878	Joseph Alphonso	12-17-79 (City) 10/28/77 (State Reg.)		R
Durant Avenue					
1 Boone's University School 2029 Durant Avenue	1880	Unknown	11/1/1982	N	R

TABLE 4.4-12

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Codes
Fifth Street					
1 Heywood House, Estrada House 1808 Fifth Street	1878	Unknown	01/01/78 (State Reg.)		R
Fourth Street					
1 Heywood Ghego House 1809 -11 Fourth Street	1877	William Heywood	6/21/1982 (City) 10/27/77 (State Reg.)		R
Haste Street					
1 Morrill Apts. 2101 Haste Street 2484-2494 Shattuck Avenue	1911	George F. King	5/21/1984 (City) 2/2/96 (State Reg.)		R
Hearst Avenue					
1 Davis Harmes House 733 Hearst Avenue	1890	C.W. Davis	9/15/1986 (City Only)		
Hillegass Street					
1 Hillegass Site American Baptist Seminary (Smith House and Smith Cottage) (Smith House demolished) 2527-29 Hillegass	1902-27	Henry Gutterson et al.	1/21/1980	N	R
Kittredge Street					
1 Berkeley Public Library 2090 Kittredge Street	1930	James Plachek	3/19/1982	N	R

TABLE 4.4-12

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	Recognition Date	National Designation	State Codes
Martin Luther King Jr. Way					
1 Civic Center Fountain 2100 Martin Luther King Jr. Way (Part Of The Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1938		12/03/98	D	D
2 Old City Hall 2134 Martin Luther King, Jr. Way (part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District)	1908	Bakewell & Brown	9/11/1981 12/03/98 (District)	D	D
Sixth Street					
1 Andrews House 1812 Sixth Street	1880	Unknown	6/15/1992 (City) 3/19/86 (State Reg.)		R
University Avenue					
1 Fox Court 1472-78 University Avenue	1928-30	Fox Brothers	2/4/1982	N	R
2 UC Theater 2018-2036 University Avenue	1916	James Plachek	5/6/2002 (City Only)		
3 2054 University Avenue	–	–	2/2/01 (State Only)		R

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Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-13
LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Addison Street					
1 Manuel Silva House 743 Addison Street	1886				3S
2 Joseph Mcvey House, Hoppe/Glosser 814 Addison Street	1892				3S
3 Edward Mcvey House, Bay House 816 Addison Street	1890				3S
4 Charles Foster House 828 Addison Street	1878				3S
5 Carrington House 1029 Addison Street (Moved From 2323 Bowditch Street)	1893	Seth Babson & R. Wenk		3/15/82	
6 Framat Lodge 1900 Addison Street	1927	Sanford G. Jackson/ Sommarstrom Bros.	4/7/1997		
7 National Guard Armory, Barney's Gen. 1950 Addison Street	1915				3S
8 American Railway Express, Swedberg 2070 Addison Street	1895				3S
Adeline Street					
1 Frederick H. Dakin Warehouse 2750 Adeline Street	1906				3S
2 Hull & Durgin Funeral Chapel 3031 Adeline Street	1922				3S
3 T. M. Lukes Nicklelodeon 3192 Adeline Street	1909				4S
4 Carlson's Block 3228 -3230 Adeline Street	1903	William Wharff/ C. Eckman	7/19/1982		3S
5 India Block 3250 -52 Adeline 1820-22 Harmon Street	1903	A.W. Smith	7/19/1982		3S
6 Wells Fargo Bank, South Berkeley Bank 3286 -90 Adeline Street	1906	John Galen Howard/ John Debo Galloway	7/19/1982		3S

TABLE 4.4-13
LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Allston Way					
1 Elks Club 2018 Allston Way	1913	Walter H. Ratcliff, Jr.	10/7/1991		3S
2 Shattuck Hotel/Hink's 2068 -2070 Allston Way 2060 Kittredge 2200-2240 Shattuck Avenue	1909-13	Benjamin McDougall	5/16/1983		
Ashby Avenue					
1 Webb Bldg., Hudson Antiques 1985 Ashby Avenue	1905				3S
Ashby Place					
1 Mrs. C.L. Goddard House 2733 Ashby Place	1908				3S
Bancroft Way					
1 Pasand Hotel/Donogh Arms/Morse Block 2037-43 Bancroft Way 2276-86 Shattuck Avenue	1906	Dickey & Reed	6/18/1979		3S
Benvenue					
1 Ayers House 2528 Benvenue Avenue	1899	Unknown/ pos. Arthur Ayers	6/18/1990		3S
2 Charles John Dickman House 2555 Benvenue	1894				3S
3 Woodsum House 2933 Benvenue Avenue	1907				3S
Berkeley Square					
1 124 Berkeley Square	1938				3S
2 Southern Pacific Office 134 Berkeley Square	1938				4S

TABLE 4.4-13

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Berkeley Way						
1	George Morgan 2053 Berkeley Way	1904				3S
Blake Street						
1	Haney Ice Co. 2015 Blake Street	1910				4S
Bonita Avenue						
1	Anton A. Fink House 1901 Bonita Avenue	1891				3S
Center Street						
1	Chamber Of Commerce Bldg., Wells Fargo 2081 Center Street	1925				3S
Channing Way						
1	Avansino House 1940 Channing Way	1893				3S
Claremont Avenue						
1	John Muir School 2955 Claremont Avenue	1915	James Plachek	7/18/1983		3S
College Avenue						
1	O. J. Bettis House 2530 College Avenue	1890				3S
2	Strand Theater/Elmwood Theater 2966 College Avenue	1914	Albert Cornelius	5/24/1982		3S
Durant Avenue						
1	Howard Automobile Co./Maggini Chevrolet Building 2136-40 Durant Avenue 2236 Fulton Street	1930	Frederick H. Reimers	10/17/1983		3S

TABLE 4.4-13
LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Dwight Way					
1 Barker Building 2033-49 Dwight Way 2484-94 Shattuck Avenue	1905	A. W. Smith	1/16/1978		
2 Williamson Building 2120-24 Dwight Way	1905	George L. Mohr	2/25/1991		3S
3 Williams Building 2126-28 Dwight Way	1902	George L. Mohr	2/24/1991		
4 Davis-Byrne Building 2134-40 Dwight Way	1895	Remodeled by George L. Mohr	2/25/1991		
5 Hutton House, Woolsey House 2244 Dwight Way	1885				3S
6 Alta Bates/Benjamin Ferris House 2314 Dwight Way	1880	Unknown	1/26/1987		3S
7 Stuart House 2524 Dwight Way	1891	Pissis and Moore	9/13/1999		3S
8 George Edwards House (relocated to adjacent lot) 2530 Dwight Way	1886	A.H. Broad	4/6/1998		
9 Baptist Divinity School/Hobart Hall 2600-06 Dwight Way	1918-21	Julia Morgan	9/8/1998		3S
10 Charles Wilkinson House 2730 Dwight Way	1876	Clinton Day	2/6/1995		3S
Eighth Street					
1 1940 Eighth Street 915-921 University Avenue	1875	Unknown	11/18/1985		
2 W Berkeley College Settlement 2015 Eighth Street	1895				3S
3 George Durrell House 2028 Eighth Street	1890				3S

TABLE 4.4-13

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
4	Kawneer Manufacturing Co. 2547 Eighth Street 927 Parker Street	1913	C.H. Miller, Alben Frober	7/21/1988		
Etna Street						
1	Albert Derge House 2514 Etna Street	1908				3S
2	Cedric Wright House 2515 Etna Street	1921				3S
3	Reverend Holmes Cottage 2525 Etna Street	1906				3S
4	2531 Etna Street	1908				3S
Fifth Street						
1	Haller/Dowd House, Stephens House 2105 Fifth Street	1886				3S
2	W Berkeley News, Manning House 2107 Fifth Street	1886				3S
3	Velasca House, Kennedy House 2109 Fifth Street	1878				3S
4	Mrs. Sanchez House 2117 Fifth Street	1895				3S
5	Charles Spear House 2212 Fifth Street	1888				3S
Fulton Street						
1	Northern Bertha Bosse Cottage 2424 Fulton Street	1884	Vietch & Knowles	6/2/2003		3S
2	Southern Bertha Bosse Cottage 2424 Fulton Street	1884	Vietch & Knowles	6/2/2003		3S
3	Kueffer House 2340 Fulton Street	1891	Unknown	5/5/2003		

TABLE 4.4-13
LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
Harold Way					
1 Armstrong College 2222 Harold Way	1923	Walter Ratcliff, Jr.	9/6/94		
Haste Street					
1 Monroe C Hamlin House 1920 Haste Street	1892				3S
Hazel Road					
1 W E Chamberlin House 8 Hazel Rd.	1923				3S
Hearst Avenue					
1 Davis Harmes House 733 Hearst Avenue	1890	C.W. Davis	9/15/1986		3S
2 Albert Ferreira House, Mr. Kahns House 809 Hearst Avenue	1880				3S
3 Antonio Brown House 815 Hearst Avenue	1875				4S
Hillegass Avenue					
1 2501-21 Hillegass	1919-21	Julia Morgan, et al.	2/1/1999		
2 Miss Eleanor M. Smith House 2527 Hillegass Avenue	1927	Henry Higby Gutterson			3S
Lincoln Street					
1 Whittier School 2022 Lincoln Street 2015 Virginia 1645 Milvia Street	1939	Dragon, Officer, Hardman, Schmidts	6/25/1984		
Le Conte Avenue					
1 Harris House 2300 Le Conte Street	1939	John B. Anthony			3S
2 Delta Zeta Sorority 2311 Le Conte Street	1923				4S

TABLE 4.4-13

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
3	Warren T Clarke House 2317 Le Conte Street	1912				3S
4	Phoebe Hearst House 2368 Le Conte Street	1900				3S
Milvia Street						
1	Wheeler Manufacturing Co. (demolished) 2115 Milvia Street	1926				3S
2	Martin Luther King Jr. Civic Center Building (Formerly Federal Land Bank) 2180 Milvia Street	1938	James Plachek	4/15/1985		
Newbury Street						
1	Mary Keon House 2905 Newbury Street	1891				3S
2	Mathew Lee House 2911 Newbury Street	1889				3S
Ninth Street						
1	Lodovico Rosano House And Store 2028 Ninth Street	1890				3S
Ridge Road						
1	Adolf Miller House, Ridge House 2420 Ridge Road	1906				4S
2	Treehaven 2523 Ridge Road	1910				3S
Russell Street						
1	Claremont Ct. Gates Russell Street	1907				3S
2	Lois W. Walcott House 2638 Russell Street	1909				3S
San Pablo Avenue						
1	Rivoli Theatre, 1931 San Pablo Avenue	1926				4S

TABLE 4.4-13
LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
2	Weisbrod Building (Guys Drugs) 2001 San Pablo Avenue 1102-06 University Avenue	1930	Spiveck & Spiveck		7-15-85	
3	Varsity Theatre, Waynes Donut Shop 2072 San Pablo Avenue	1911				3S
4	Petersons Saloon 2400 San Pablo Avenue	1891				3S
Shattuck Avenue						
1	Lucky Store (Long's Drugs) 1451 Shattuck Avenue	1947				3S
2	Swink House, Cottage And Garden 1525-29 Shattuck Avenue	1903 & 1905	James L. Swink		5-1-00	
3	Plachek Building (Also Known as The Heywood Building) 2014 Shattuck Avenue	1917	James Plachek	4/12/1993		3S
4	Kress Store 2036-2040 Shattuck Avenue	1933	Edward F. Sibbert	4/20/1981		3S
5	Francis K. Shattuck 2100 Shattuck Avenue	1901	Louis Stone/ Henry Smith	2/6/1995		3S
6	Roy O Long Co Morse –Brock Bldg 2122 Shattuck Avenue	1927				3S
7	1 st Savings Bldg Great Western Bldg 2150 Shattuck Avenue	1969				3S
8	Havens Block, Constitution Square 2168 Shattuck Avenue	1906				4S
9	Homestead Loan Association Building 2270 Shattuck Avenue	1905				3S
10	United Artists Theatre 2274 Shattuck Avenue	1932				3S

TABLE 4.4-13

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
11	John K Stewart Bldg Yellow House 2377 Shattuck Avenue	1890				3S
12	Fujikawa & Chun Optometry 2414 Shattuck Avenue	1946				4S
13	Berkeley Theatre 2425 Shattuck Avenue	1911				3S
14	Barker Bldg 2486 Shattuck Avenue	1905	A. W. Smith			3S
15	The Halls or Washing Well 2528 Shattuck Avenue	1894				3S
16	Berkeley Bowl 2777 Shattuck Avenue	1940				4S
Shattuck Square						
1	14,22,24,37,38,39,40,41,43,44,48 Shattuck Square (48 Shattuck Square, Palmers is on the State Inventory)	1926	Timothy Pflueger & James Miller	2/27/198		3S
2	63, 64 Shattuck Square, Roos Bros. Building (64 Shattuck Square is on the State Inventory)	1926	Timothy Pflueger & James Miller	10/20/80		3S
3	1,17,11,15,81,82,85,87,98 Shattuck Square (82 Shattuck Square, Watkins Shoe is on the State Inventory)			2/27/198		3S
Seventh Street						
1	Library Hall / 7 th Street School 2016 Seventh Street	1879				3S
Telegraph Avenue						
1	Mrs. E P King House 2501 Telegraph Avenue	1901				3S
2	British Motor Car Sales And Service 2539 Telegraph Avenue	1950				3S
3	Gorman's Furniture Store 2597-2599 Telegraph Avenue			12/4/2000		
4	John Albert Marshall House #3 2740 Telegraph Avenue	1900	C M Cook			3S

TABLE 4.4-13
LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
5	John Albert Marshall House #4 2744 Telegraph Avenue	1905	John Marshall			3S
6	Concrete Grid Forms Co, Scandinavia 3075 Telegraph Avenue	1938				3S
7	Edlington Court 3120 Telegraph Avenue	1910				3S
Tenth Street						
1	West Berkeley YWCA 2009 Tenth Street	1939	Walter H. Ratcliff, Jr.		1/6/92	
2	August Peterson House 2010 10 th Street	1882				3S
University Avenue						
1	Southern Pacific Railroad Station 700 University Avenue	1913	Southern Pacific RR architectural bureau	3/5/2001		3S
2	Semerias Dry Goods 982 University Avenue	1878				3S
3	West University Branch Library 1125 University Avenue	1923	Roy O. Long		5/5/2003	
4	Santa Fe Railway Station 1310 University Avenue	1904	Charles Frederick Whittlesey	9/10/2001		3S
5	Fox Commons 1670-1676 University Avenue	1670: 1931 1672: 1940 1674-6: 1983	Fox Brothers	12/7/1998		
6	Elizabeth M Kenney Cottage (relocated) 1719-1725 University Avenue	1887	William H. Wrigley		2/5/2001	
7	Bonita Apartments 1940-44 University Avenue	1905	George Mohr	1/15/1979		3S
8	Bertin Properties 1952 University Avenue	1922	John Bartlett	6/2/2003		
9	Bertin Properties 1960 University Avenue	1923	Harry C. Smith	6/2/2003		

TABLE 4.4-13

LRDP HOUSING ZONE, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

	Name	Construction Date	Architect (s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
10	UC Theater 2018-2036 University Avenue	1916	James Plachek	5/6/2002		3S
11	Nash Hotel 2041 University Avenue	1923				3S
12	Joseph Davis Bldg (The Victoria) 2044 University Avenue	1905				3S
13	Koerber Bldg, State Farm Bldg 2050 University Avenue	1923				3S
Vine Street						
1	Squires Block 2100 Vine Street	1895				3S
2	EBMUD Vine Street Pumping Plant 2113 Vine Street	1930	A.J. Calleri/Arthur Johnson	7/18/1983		
Walnut Street						
1	Hanscom House 1525 Walnut	1875				3S

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-14
OAKLAND, PRIMARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	Recognition Date	National Codes	State Codes
Martin Luther King Jr Way					
1 University High School 5714 Martin Luther King Jr Way			7/19/94	N	R
Telegraph Avenue					
1 Carnegie Library: Temescal Branch 5205 Telegraph Ave	1918	Donavan and Dickey	11/4/80	N	R

Notes:

National Codes:

- N = National Register of Historic Places
- L = National Historic Landmark
- D = National Register of Historic Places – District

State Codes:

- R = California Register of Historical Resources (National Register Status Codes 1 or 2)
- L = State Historic Landmark
- D = California Register of Historical Resources – District

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TABLE 4.4-15

OAKLAND, SECONDARY HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Name	Construction Date	Architect(s)	City Landmark	City Structure of Merit	National Register Status Code
49th Street					
1 Mouser House 449 49 th Street	1892				3S
Martin Luther King Jr. Way					
1 Sacred Heart Church 4001 Martin Luther King Jr. Way	-				4X
Ocean View Avenue					
1 5605 Ocean View Avenue 5609 Ocean View Avenue 5613 Ocean View Avenue 5617 Ocean View Avenue	-				3D
Telegraph Avenue					
1 Bank of Italy 4881 Telegraph Avenue					5S
2 Gunnings Saloon Building, Hotel Ald 4904 Telegraph Avenue	1889				3S
3 Cattaneo Block Buon Gusto Bakery 5006-5010 Telegraph Avenue	-		9/6/1983		3S

Source: Page and Turnbull, 2003.

TIEN CENTER

The Chang-Lin Tien Center for East Asian Studies is a two-phased project for which only the first phase is currently designed and scheduled for Regents' approval. Phase 1 would be located at the south base of Observatory Hill, directly across Memorial Glade from Doe Library, between Haviland Hall and McCone Hall. Phase 2 would be located at the west base of Observatory Hill, adjacent to Haviland Hall. Three National Register buildings are located in the Tien Center vicinity: Haviland Hall, Doe Memorial Library, and North Gate Hall. The site of the Leuschner (or Students') Observatory on Observatory Hill, and the Dawn Redwoods adjacent to McCone Hall, are Secondary Historical Resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section describes archaeological and paleontological resources in the 2020 LRDP planning area. It begins with an explanation of the difference between archeological and paleontological resources and then discusses the presence of these resources in each of the 2020 LRDP land use zones.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archeological resources are the physical evidence of past human activity, including evidence of the effects of that activity on the environment. Archeological resources represent both prehistoric and historic time periods. They are found above and below ground and under water. Examples of prehistoric archeological resources include cliff dwellings, petroglyphs, surface scatters of pottery fragments and chipped stone, and campsites. Examples of historic archeological resources include archeological components of historic structures, battlefields, mining camps, forts and shipwrecks.¹¹

Standard definitions of historic significance are found in the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places. The California Register generally addresses historic resources that are over 50 years old, but also notes that "a resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance." Listing on the National Register can be achieved for "a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance."¹²

All human development can produce culturally valued art, artifacts and architecture that represents the current era in human development. Archaeological value cannot easily be defined by age -- a significant building may have been built, then demolished or accidentally destroyed after only ten years -- yet its remains and footprint may have archaeological meaning to future generations.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Paleontological resources (fossils/fossilized footprints) are the remains or traces of prehistoric plants and animals. Fossils are important scientific and educational resources because they furnish information about the kinds of animals and plants that existed, when they appeared and vanished, where and how they lived, and the type of environments they preferred. Fossils help us learn how species evolved, how some descended from others, and how groups of organisms are related.¹³

CAMPUS PARK

Two prehistoric archaeological resources have been identified within the Campus Park planning area near the south fork of Strawberry Creek. These consist of a burial and habitation site found during trenching operations for the Faculty Club in 1907. Additional prehistoric archaeological sites are most likely to be found along the north and south forks of Strawberry Creek, and along the previous course of Mining Circle Creek which once traversed the Campus Park area.

Historic-era (post 1860s) artifacts have also been discovered in the Campus Park, including buried foundations of early University buildings and private residences on sites now part of the campus, utility and landscape structures, and a variety of household and workplace objects. These discoveries have typically occurred at sites where previous buildings and facilities were demolished prior to the middle of the 20th century and have not been built on since.¹⁴

Eight historic archaeological sites are known to exist in the Campus Park, and, based upon historic maps, nine additional sites may exist. The known sites include remnants of 19th Century campus buildings including East Hall, Birge Hall, and the 1890s Philosophy Building; and an area scattered with chipped stone where UC students and faculty practiced stone tool making, apparently over a long time period. Additional remnants of historic buildings and features could exist at the following locations within the Campus Park Planning Area: the previous site of 19th century greenhouses, a site used previously for artillery equipment storage by the Cadet Corps in the early 19th century, the previous location of late 19th century residences and 1870s student residences, the previous location of World War I and World War II temporary buildings, and at the previous site of an old mining building. Further, any campus structure 50 years or older may have associated archaeological deposits.

No paleontological resources are known to exist in the Campus Park. However, it is possible that excavations within previously undisturbed areas that contain Quaternary alluvium could encounter limited fossils. An exception is in the northeast corner of the planning area, between the Earth Sciences Building and Hearst Mining Circle, and between Hearst Mining Circle and the Hayward Fault, which is underlain by unfossiliferous geologic units.¹⁵

ADJACENT BLOCKS

Prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in the Adjacent Blocks areas. One of these sites consists of a human burial recovered from the Adjacent Blocks West area in the 1950s during ground clearing activities near Strawberry Creek. The other site also consisted of a human burial that was encountered in the Adjacent Blocks North area during construction of Memorial Stadium in 1925. Given the long development history of the adjacent blocks, the likelihood of any significant prehistoric archaeological resources remaining intact is slim, except in areas close to Strawberry Creek. The most likely locations for such resources are in the Northside area and the central portion of the Westside area, adjacent to Strawberry and Mining Circle Creeks.

There are no known historic archaeological resources in the adjacent blocks area. However, historic-era (post 1860s) resources may remain at some sites, given the area's nearly 150 years of continuous use for urban settlement and habitation. When buildings and

facilities were demolished prior to the mid-20th century, it appears to have been common practice for building foundations and other traces of use to be buried and covered over, rather than removed from a site. Such historic-era archaeological remnants may still remain if they are not on sites that have since been deeply excavated or otherwise disturbed in more recent decades.¹⁶

In the Northside area, the remnants of a late 19th century Roman Catholic student center could exist. In the Westside there is a low to moderate potential for the presence of intact remnants of private residences and associated features. The South Shattuck area is considered to have a moderate potential for the existence of such resources.

No paleontological resources are known to exist within the adjacent area; however, based upon local geology, it is possible that excavations within previously undisturbed areas that contain Quaternary alluvium could encounter limited fossils.

SOUTHSIDE

There are no known prehistoric archaeological resources in the Southside.¹⁷ The most likely locations for such resources is along the previous course of Derby Creek, which traversed the extreme eastern portion of the Southside area.

The Southside neighborhood encompasses east Berkeley's earliest historic-era settlements, including neighborhoods platted for development in the 1860s by the private College of California, and numerous sites where 19th century homes, commercial and institutional buildings, and associated structures and facilities stood. Where such buildings were demolished prior to the mid-20th century, buried remnants--including foundations, basements, trash pits, wells, and other artifacts--may remain.¹⁸

No historic archaeological resources are known to exist in the Southside area, but based upon historic maps, at least seven potential resource locations have been identified. These consist of the locations of the grounds of a 19th century private estate, the site of private residences that were demolished in the 1950s and 1960s, the Anna Head property where a school was situated, the location of the old McKinley School, and the previous locations of buildings and associated features of the School for the Deaf and Blind on the current site of the Clark Kerr Campus.

No paleontological resources are known to exist within the adjacent area, however, based upon local geology, it is possible that excavations within previously undisturbed areas that contain Quaternary alluvium could encounter limited fossils.

HILL CAMPUS

The Hill Campus encompasses a large part of the Strawberry Creek watershed. As a majority of prehistoric sites in the hill areas of Alameda County have been found along seasonal and perennial watercourses, the banks of Strawberry and Claremont creeks, and the previous course of Mining Circle Creek are considered the most likely locations for prehistoric archaeological resources.

In the early decades of the historic era, the Hill Campus was used for grazing, dairying, and other agricultural and research activities as well as recreation. 19th century water systems were constructed to supply the campus. Scattered structures were erected and

sites developed. In some cases physical remnants of these facilities and uses may remain.¹⁹ Two historic petroglyph sites have been identified in the canyons of the Hill Campus, and remnants of a barbed wire fence and a cadastral or property line marker have been recorded in this area. Three potential resource locations have been identified in the southwest portion of the area. These are the previous location of the campus poultry husbandry facilities, and the previous location of an early 20th century corporation yard, and at the location of a 1920s dumping site.

No known paleontological resources exist in the Hill Area, and there is a low potential for the occurrence of such resources in the majority of the area, which is underlain by Cretaceous age sandstones and siltstones. An exception is in the northcentral portion of this area where the Orinda Formation could yield scientifically important Miocene aged fossil mammals.

LRDP HOUSING ZONE

Archaeological sites have been discovered within one-half mile of the Campus Park.²⁰ Paleontological resources, such as mastodon teeth and fossilized shellfish and plants, have been located in the East Bay Hills. Native American remains have been found in several places in Oakland.²¹ Evidence suggests that the East Bay was populated by Native American tribes as long ago as 3,500 BC, and that they mainly lived in settlements along shorelines and creeks.²² Thus, the greatest potential for subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources in the LRDP Housing Zone exists near seasonal and perennial watercourses.

During the historic era, from the 1850s onward, many of the sites within the LRDP Housing Zone were initially developed with farms, residences and early commercial or industrial structures. Private rail transit systems served many of these areas. As urbanization intensified, most original structures were later demolished or obscured by successive eras of development, primarily auto-oriented commercial facilities along major transportation corridors. However, remnants of the original facilities and other early historic-era activities--such as trash burials from the period prior to centralized refuse collection services--may remain.²³

TIEN CENTER

Based upon a review of historic maps of the Tien Center project site, it was determined that a high potential existed for the presence of subsurface architectural remnants of the campus' astronomical observatory complex that was constructed in the 1880s and demolished in the early 1970s, and a conservatory building constructed in the 1890s for use by the Agriculture Department and demolished in 1925-26.

To determine the presence and potential significance of any historic archaeological remains that might exist at the site, a test excavation was conducted by faculty and staff of the Campus Archaeological Research Facility in June 2003 as a field course in archaeology field methods. Only sparse remnants of the Student's Observatory foundation were found. Test excavations revealed the front extent of the conservatory foundation, and intact associated materials were located. Initial testing indicates that the accessible portion of this site is well preserved. The remnants of the Conservatory may qualify for listing on the CRHR.

The site of the proposed Tien Center is not located in an area considered to have a high potential for the presence of prehistoric archaeological resources, and such resources were not encountered during recent archaeological test excavations conducted at the site. It is therefore concluded that prehistoric archaeological resources are not present at the site.

The site of the proposed Tien Center is underlain by Cretaceous age sandstone and siltstones²⁴, which have a low potential to yield paleontological resources. Therefore, it is unlikely that paleontological resources are present at the site.

4.4.5 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the potential impacts of the 2020 LRDP and Tien Center on cultural resources was determined based on the following standards:

Standard: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CCR Section 15064.5?

Standard: Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CCR Section 15064.5?

Standard: Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource, or site, or unique geologic feature?

Standard: Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

4.4.6 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES GUIDING FUTURE PROJECTS

This section describes existing policies and procedures that would help to minimize cultural resource impacts of development under the 2020 LRDP. It discusses both the policies in the 2020 LRDP itself and other University agreements affecting cultural resources.

2020 LRDP

In recognition of the fact that more than a third of UC Berkeley buildings are over 50 years old and thus potentially eligible for the National Register, the 2020 LRDP includes several objectives that seek to protect potential historic resources for future generations. These include the following:

- **Plan every new project as a model of resource conservation and environmental stewardship.**
- **Maintain and enhance the image and experience of the campus, and preserve our historic legacy of landscape and architecture.**
- **Plan every new project to respect and enhance the character, livability, and cultural vitality of our city environs.**

The 2020 LRDP would support these objectives by ensuring future Campus Park projects conform to the Campus Park Guidelines, which include special provisions to protect significant landscape and open space features, and to preserve and enhance the in-

tegrity of the classical core. For projects in the City Environs, the 2020 LRDP would continue the existing UC Berkeley practice of presenting all major City Environs projects to the relevant city planning commission and landmarks commission for information and comment, prior to schematic design review by the UC Berkeley Design Review Committee.

CAMPUS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

SITE ANALYSIS

For major landscape alterations, building alterations and new buildings, UC Berkeley staff undertake a detailed site analysis before conceptual design begins. This analysis includes consideration of historic buildings and landscapes, including at a minimum all resources listed on the National Register or determined eligible for it, and a determination as to the physical characteristics of each resource that convey its historical significance.

PROJECT DESIGN GUIDELINES

Project-specific design guidelines prepared for each project include measures to preserve and enhance the integrity of the significant features of historic buildings and landscapes. The project-specific guidelines inform the review of each project by the UC Berkeley Design Review Committee, as described below.

CONSULTATION WITH SHPO

UC Berkeley staff consult regularly with the California State Office of Historic Preservation about projects which could affect historic resources. This includes sending drawings and project descriptions to the SHPO for review, as well as meeting at UC Berkeley to observe project sites and assess project options.

INDEPENDENT DESIGN REVIEW

University policy requires independent architectural design review and independent cost estimates of projects with a total project cost over \$5 million.²⁵ The policy requires design reviews to be performed early in the preparation of design, at suitable intervals during design, and at the time of completion of design. Selection of the reviewer, or panel of reviewers, and the format for the design review are left to the discretion of the Chancellor, subject to the following:

- The reviewers shall be licensed architects or other design professionals.
- The reviewers shall have no current connection with the firm or firms acting as executive architect or as consultants on the project being reviewed.
- The reviewers shall not be employed by the University, except for qualified faculty.
- The review shall focus on, but need not be limited to, the compatibility of the design with its setting and the suitability of the design to its functional program and project budget.

At UC Berkeley, independent design review of projects is conducted by the UC Berkeley Design Review Committee, with staff support from Facilities Services. The 2020 LRDP stipulates the UC Berkeley Design Review Committee would include at least one architectural historian or other person with equivalent experience and knowledge in historic preservation. As part of project review, the DRC evaluates potential adverse impacts on cultural resources and recommends measures to avoid or minimize such impacts.

4.4.7 2020 LRDP IMPACTS

This section describes the potential cultural resource impacts of the 2020 LRDP based on the Standards of Significance, whether they are significant or less than significant, and whether any significant impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

LRDP Impact CUL-1: Construction activities under the 2020 LRDP could have the potential to destroy a unique paleontological resource, or site, or unique geologic feature, but campus best practices would ensure this impact is *less than significant*.

There are no known paleontological resources or unique geologic features in the geographic scope of the 2020 LRDP, and the overall paleontologic potential of the planning area is low, with some areas of moderate potential. It is therefore possible that major excavations of previously-undisturbed areas could encounter limited fossil finds. Exceptions are in the northeast corner of the Campus Park and in most of the Hill Area, which are generally underlain by unfossiliferous units, and unlikely to produce fossils. Within the Hill Area, the only location that may contain fossils is in a limited area within the northcentral portion, where exposures of the Orinda Formation are present. Impacts to a paleontological resource, site, or geological feature would be significant if the resource is determined to be “a unique resource” by a qualified paleontologist or geologist. Implementation of the following best practice would ensure any impact on a unique resource would be limited to a less than significant level.

Continuing Best Practice CUL-1: In the event that paleontological resource evidence or a unique geological feature is identified during project planning or construction, the work would stop immediately and the find would be protected until its significance can be determined by a qualified paleontologist or geologist. If the resource is determined to be a “unique resource,” a mitigation plan would be formulated and implemented to appropriately protect the significance of the resource by preservation, documentation, and/or removal, prior to recommencing activities.

SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

LRDP Impact CUL-2: Projects developed under the 2020 LRDP could cause adverse changes in the significance of historical resources. However, in general the provisions of the 2020 LRDP and the best practices described below would ensure this impact is *less than significant*.

Projects implementing the 2020 LRDP could materially alter, in an adverse manner, those physical characteristics that convey the historic significance of a campus site or structure. This would constitute a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource, and would potentially pose a significant impact under CEQA.

Continuing Best Practice CUL-2-a: If a project could cause a substantial adverse change in features that convey the significance of a primary or secondary resource, an Historic Structures Assessment (HSA) would be pre-

pared. Recommendations of the HSA made in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards would be implemented, in consultation with the UC Berkeley Design Review Committee and the State Historic Preservation Office, such that the integrity of the significant resource is preserved and protected. Copies of all reports would be filed in the University Archives/Bancroft Library.

Continuing Best Practice CUL-2-b: UC Berkeley would make informational presentations of all major projects in the City Environs in Berkeley to the Berkeley Planning Commission and, if relevant, the Berkeley Landmarks Commission for comment prior to schematic design review by the UC Berkeley Design Review Committee. Major projects in the City Environs in Oakland would similarly be presented to the Oakland Planning Commission and, if relevant, to the Oakland Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board.

LRDP Impact CUL-3: Under certain circumstances warranted by public benefits in furtherance of the University's educational mission, projects developed under the 2020 LRDP could cause substantial adverse changes in the significance of historical resources. Under these circumstances, the University would follow the mitigation measure described below, but the impact would remain *significant and unavoidable*.

LRDP Mitigation Measure CUL-3: If, in furtherance of the educational mission of the University, a project would require the demolition of a primary or secondary resource, or the alteration of such a resource in a manner not in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, the resource would be recorded to archival standards prior to its demolition or alteration.²⁶

LRDP Impact CUL-4: Projects developed under the 2020 LRDP could destroy significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. The mitigations described below would reduce this impact to *less than significant*.

Projects developed under the 2020 LRDP could materially alter in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that make archaeological resources significant. This would constitute a substantial adverse change, and a potential significant impact under CEQA. With implementation of the measures described below, development under the 2020 LRDP would limit impacts on archaeological resources to a less than significant level.

LRDP Mitigation Measure CUL-4-a: UC Berkeley will create an internal document: a UCB Campus Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Map. The map will identify only the general locations of known and potential archaeological resources within the 2020 LRDP planning area. For the Hill Campus, the map will indicate the areas along drainages as being areas of high potential for the presence of archaeological resources. If any project would affect a resource, then either the project will be sited to avoid the location or, in consultation with a qualified archaeologist, UC Berkeley will determine the level of archaeological investigation that is appropriate for the project site and activity, prior to any construction or demolition activities.

Continuing Best Practice CUL-4-a: In the event resources are determined to be present at a project site, the following actions would be implemented as appropriate to the resource and the proposed disturbance:

- UC Berkeley shall retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct a subsurface investigation of the project site, to ascertain the extent of the deposit of any buried archaeological materials relative to the project's area of potential effects. The archaeologist would prepare a site record and file it with the California Historical Resource Information System.
- If the resource extends into the project's area of potential effects, the resource would be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. UC Berkeley as lead agency would consider this evaluation in determining whether the resource qualifies as a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource under the criteria of CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5. If the resource does not qualify, or if no resource is present within the project area of potential effects, this would be noted in the environmental document and no further mitigation is required unless there is a discovery during construction (see below).
- If a resource within the project area of potential effect is determined to qualify as an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource in accordance with CEQA, UC Berkeley shall consult with a qualified archaeologist to mitigate the effect through data recovery if appropriate to the resource, or to consider means of avoiding or reducing ground disturbance within the site boundaries, including minor modifications of building footprint, landscape modification, the placement of protective fill, the establishment of a preservation easement, or other means that would permit avoidance or substantial preservation in place of the resource. If further data recovery, avoidance or substantial preservation in place is not feasible, UC Berkeley shall implement LRDP Mitigation Measure CUL-5, outlined below.
- A written report of the results of investigations would be prepared by a qualified archaeologist and filed with the University Archives/ Bancroft Library and the Northwest Information Center.

LRDP Mitigation Measure CUL-4-b: If a resource is discovered during construction (whether or not an archaeologist is present), all soil disturbing work within 35 feet of the find shall cease. UC Berkeley shall contact a qualified archaeologist to provide and implement a plan for survey, subsurface investigation as needed to define the deposit, and assessment of the remainder of the site within the project area to determine whether the resource is significant and would be affected by the project, as outlined in Continuing Best Practice CUL-3-a, above. UC Berkeley would implement the recommendations of the archaeologist.

Continuing Best Practice CUL-4-b: In the event human or suspected human remains are discovered, UC Berkeley would notify the County Coroner who would determine whether the remains are subject to his or her authority. The Coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission if the remains are Native American. UC Berkeley would comply with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) regarding identification and involvement of the Native American Most Likely Descendant and with the provisions of the California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to ensure that the remains and any associated artifacts recovered are repatriated to the appropriate group, if requested.

Continuing Best Practice CUL-4-c: Prior to disturbing the soil, contractors shall be notified that they are required to watch for potential archaeological sites and artifacts and to notify UC Berkeley if any are found. In the event of a find, UC Berkeley shall implement LRDP Mitigation Measure CUL-4-b, above.

LRDP Impact CUL-5: Under certain circumstances warranted by public benefits in furtherance of the University's educational mission, projects developed under the 2020 LRDP could cause substantial adverse changes in the significance of archaeological resources. Under these circumstances, the University would follow the mitigation measure described below, but the impact would remain *significant and unavoidable*.

LRDP Mitigation Measure CUL-5: If, in furtherance of the educational mission of the University, a project would require damage to or demolition of a significant archaeological resource, a qualified archaeologist shall, in consultation with UC Berkeley:

- Prepare a research design and archaeological data recovery plan that would attempt to capture those categories of data for which the site is significant, and implement the data recovery plan prior to or during development of the site.
- Perform appropriate technical analyses, prepare a full written report and file it with the appropriate information center and provide for the permanent curation of recovered materials.

4.4.8 TIEN CENTER IMPACTS

This section describes the potential cultural resource impacts of the Chang-Lin Tien Center for East Asian Studies based on the Standards of Significance, whether they are significant or less than significant, and whether any significant impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Tien Center Impact CUL-1: The proposed Phase 1 and Phase 2 buildings have the potential to cause adverse changes in the significance of historical resources, but no such changes are anticipated.

The Chang-Lin Tien Center for East Asian Studies is a two-phased project for which only the first phase is currently designed and scheduled for construction. Phase 1 would be located at the south base of Observatory Hill, directly across Memorial Glade from Doe Library. Phase 2 would be located at the west base of Observatory Hill, adjacent to

the east of Haviland Hall. Three National Register buildings are located in the Tien Center vicinity: Haviland Hall, Doe Memorial Library, and North Gate Hall. The sites of the Leuschner and Students' Observatories on Observatory Hill, and the Dawn Redwoods adjacent to McCone Hall, are Secondary Historical Resources.

The significant resource in closest proximity to the Tien Center is Haviland Hall. Phase 2 of the Tien Center, as currently envisioned in concept, could lie as close as 40 feet to the east, or rear, façade of Haviland Hall. Conceptual studies for the Phase 2 building show the building set into the western base of Observatory Hill to minimize the visual impact of the structure. The design of the exposed west façade of the building would respect and complement the classical forms and composition of Haviland Hall. Detailed building plans would be developed when funding becomes available.

As currently envisioned, however, neither Phase 1 nor Phase 2 of the Tien Center would have the potential to cause adverse changes to the significance of Haviland Hall. As noted in its nomination to the National Register:

“The major significance of Haviland, however, is its role in John Galen Howard’s Beaux Arts plan of the University. It is important to the plan by virtue of both its placement and its design qualities. Haviland is also important because it was built during Howard’s last year as supervising architect, and differs from its predecessors in that it is built of concrete rather than the more expensive granite The building is important because it helps to define both the actual structure of Howard’s plan and the principles on which his plan is based. The values of symmetry, harmony, and classicism which the founders and Regents of the University, as well as Howard himself, hoped to see embodied in their future campus are exemplified by Howard’s work on Haviland.”²⁷

The Phase 1 building has been sited and designed to both respect and complement the same principles of symmetry, harmony and classicism referenced in the Haviland nomination, and strengthen rather than compromise the integrity of the ensemble of neoclassical buildings at the heart of the Campus Park. While the Phase 1 building will not attempt to replicate the ornamental style of details featured on Haviland, it will utilize the same vocabulary of architectural forms and materials used in historic neighboring buildings such as Haviland and Doe Library, including a pitched tile roof and granite exterior walls, and will be sited to reinforce the orthogonal relationships of buildings in the classical core ensemble.

Phase 2 as currently envisioned would neither compete with nor adversely affect the significance of Haviland Hall or other nearby historic resources. However, as the design develops, the 2020 LRDP Campus Park Guidelines and CBPs CUL-2-a and CUL-2-b would serve to preclude any such impacts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Tien Center Impact CUL-2: Excavation and site development for the Phase I building would result in the loss of historic archaeological resources, but the best practices described below would reduce this impact to *less than significant*.

Based upon a review of historic maps of the Tien Center project site, it was determined that a high potential existed for the presence of subsurface architectural remnants of the campus' astronomical observatory, constructed in the 1880s and demolished in the early 1970s, and a conservatory building constructed in the 1890s for use by the campus Agriculture Department and demolished in 1925-26.

To determine the presence and potential significance of any historic archaeological remains that might exist at the site, a test excavation was conducted by faculty and students of the Campus Archaeological Research Facility in June 2003 as a field course in archaeology field methods. Test excavations revealed sparse remnants of the Student's Observatory foundation and related buildings: demolition of the buildings, and possible subsequent use of the site as a staging area for the construction of McCone Hall, contributed to the eradication of evidence of the earlier site uses.²⁸ The observatory remnants lack integrity and are not a significant cultural resource warranting further study.

The remnants of the conservatory may be a unique historic archaeological resource. The conservatory structure's foundation and intact associated materials were located, and initial testing indicates that the accessible portion of this site is well preserved. The field report states, "Excavations covering 62 square meters were completed at this locus, revealing the front extent of the building and recovering an abundance of architectural and artifactual data associated with the conservatory and its occupation."

Ceramics, flower pots, building materials, glassware, faunal data, small personal items, coal and slag deposits were found. "The site is a rare example of a 19th century structure and its associated archaeology preserved on the University of California campus, the first public university in California." In order to recover the scientifically consequential information from and about the archaeological resource, limited additional excavation would be conducted in accordance with recommendations of the archaeologist.

In accordance with Continuing Best Practice CUL-4-a above, the campus would implement a further data recovery plan in consultation with a qualified archaeologist, prior to the start of construction for the Phase 1 Tien Center building. Portions of the asphalt parking lot would be removed to conduct systematic archaeological excavations. The purpose would be to ensure that some materials are recovered from each of the five original plant houses, the two additional houses added to the rear of the structure around 1912, and the boiler room. The recovery plan would require the excavation of no less than 55 square meters of the site, and no more than 65 square meters, bringing the total excavated area at the conservatory to 115-125 square meters. This would represent a significant archaeological sample from the structure and would mitigate for any archaeological impacts brought about by the construction of the Tien Center.²⁹

4.4.9 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section evaluates whether the 2020 LRDP, in combination with other University and non-University projects which are reasonably foreseeable, would result in significant cumulative impacts in regard to cultural resources.

This analysis considers cumulative growth as represented by the implementation of municipal general plans, implementation of the proposed Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory 2004 LRDP, the draft Southside Plan, the AC Transit Major Investment Study, the proposed redevelopment of University Village Albany, and implementation of the 2020 LRDP, as described in 4.0.5. The analysis also includes growth anticipated by the City of Berkeley General Plan EIR and by previously certified UC Berkeley EIRs, including the Northeast Quadrant Science and Safety Projects (SCH 2001022038), Seismic Replacement Building 1 (SCH 99122065), and the Underhill Area Projects (SCH 99042051).

The geographic context for the analysis of cumulative impacts on cultural resources includes the City of Berkeley and the areas of the City of Oakland within the scope of the 2020 LRDP. All the projects implemented under the 2020 LRDP or the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory 2004 LRDP would be located within this area. Given the localized nature of impacts under the Standards of Cumulative Significance, below, any potential cumulative impacts to cultural resources would occur within this geographic context.

The only effects that may occur outside these cities would be residential or other projects indirectly induced by the aforementioned projects: for example, housing to accommodate new employees at UC Berkeley or Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. However, any such projects would be governed by local codes and ordinances, which are presumed to preclude significant adverse impacts.

The proposed redevelopment of University Village Albany includes one significant and unavoidable impact: the demolition of the Experiment Station buildings, which may be eligible for listing on the CRHR as an historic district. However, no other project or cumulative impacts were identified for cultural resources.³⁰

The significance of the potential cumulative impacts was determined based on the following standards:

Standard: *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CCR Section 15064.5.*

Standard: *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CCR Section 15064.5.*

The other two standards listed in 4.4.5 are determined to be adequately mitigated by project-specific measures to avoid cumulatively considerable impacts, and are not considered further in this section.

The question posed in this section is twofold:

- Is the potential *cumulative* impact of the 2020 LRDP *and* other reasonably foreseeable projects under these standards significant?
- Is the contribution of the 2020 LRDP to these impacts cumulatively considerable?

Cumulative Impact CUL-1: The 2020 LRDP, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects, could contribute to cumulative reduction and/or degradation of the resource base of historical or archaeological resources. The contribution of UC Berkeley projects to this impact would be minimized through the best practices and mitigations described above, but the impact would remain *significant and unavoidable*.

Both Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and UC Berkeley have missions that may, under certain infrequent circumstances as noted in LRDP Impacts CUL-3 and CUL-5, require the alteration or demolition of historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources that result in substantial adverse changes to their significance. While the effects on individual resources would be discrete, the combined effects of the two programs, along other projects permitted by local jurisdictions, could have an adverse cumulative impact on the resource base as a whole.

As described in 4.4.3, the cities of Oakland and Berkeley both have extensive policies and procedures to address the identification and preservation of cultural resources. While there may be specific instances where such resources must be altered or destroyed in order to achieve other public benefits, the policies and the past practices of both cities suggest such instances would be rare exceptions.

The provisions of the 2020 LRDP, and the best practices and mitigation measures cited in 4.4.7, would minimize the contribution of 2020 LRDP projects to this cumulative impact to the maximum extent feasible. When and if such impacts occur as the result of 2020 LRDP projects, LRDP Mitigation Measures CUL-3 and CUL-5 would be implemented.

4.4.10 REFERENCES

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- ² State of California, *State Preservation Laws*, <http://ceres.ca.gov/nahc/statepres.html>, retrieved on January 27, 2004.
- ³ Arrowheads Dot Com, <http://www.arrowheads.com/burials.htm#CALIFORNIA>, retrieved on January 27, 2004.
- ⁴ City of Berkeley, *Planning Commission General Plan*, April 2002, Urban Design and Preservation Element, page UD-11, <http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/planning/landuse/plans/generalPlan/gppdfs.html>, retrieved January 27, 2004.
- ⁵ *City of Berkeley Draft General Plan EIR*, February 2001, pages 180-181.
- ⁶ *City of Berkeley Draft General Plan EIR*, February 2001, page 312.
- ⁷ The regulations are not complete as of November 17, 2003 as per personal communication from Oakland Planning Department to Constance Lai, Page & Turnbull.
- ⁸ California Public Resources Code §21084.1, <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=prc>, retrieved March 5, 2004.
- ⁹ California Public Resources Code §21084.1, <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/calawquery?codesection=prc>, retrieved March 5, 2004.

- ¹⁰ Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, State of California, *California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #8: How to Read an Historic Properties Directory*, May 23, 2001, page 1.
- ¹¹ National Park Service Archaeology and Ethnography Program, http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/afori/wharre_intr.htm, retrieved on January 27, 2004.
- ¹² California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #6, "California Register and National Register: A Comparison", May 23, 2001, http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/06%20cal%20reg_and_%20nat%20reg.pdf, retrieved on January 27, 2004.
- ¹³ California Geological Survey, Note 51, "Fossils", 2002, http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/information/publications/cgs_notes/note_51/note_51.pdf, retrieved on January 27, 2004.
- ¹⁴ Finacom, Steve, Planning Analyst, UCB Facilities Services. Personal communication with Jennifer Lawrence, Principal Planner, UCB Facilities Services, October 17, 2003.
- ¹⁵ Holroyd, Patricia, UCB Museum Scientist. Personal communication with Carol Kielusiak, UCB Facilities Services, December 4, 2003.
- ¹⁶ Finacom, Steve, Planning Analyst, UCB Facilities Services. Personal communication with Jennifer Lawrence, Principal Planner, UCB Facilities Services, October 17, 2003.
- ¹⁷ UC Berkeley, *Long Range Development Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report*, January 1990, page 4.3-8.
- ¹⁸ Finacom, Steve, Planning Analyst, UCB Facilities Services. Personal communication with Jennifer Lawrence, Principal Planner, UCB Facilities Services, October 17, 2003.
- ¹⁹ Finacom, Steve, Planning Analyst, UCB Facilities Services. Personal communication with Jennifer Lawrence, Principal Planner, UCB Facilities Services, October 17, 2003.
- ²⁰ UC Berkeley, *Long Range Development Plan DEIR*, January 1990, page 4.3-15.
- ²¹ City of Oakland, *Oakland General Plan, Land Use and Transportation Element, Draft EIR*, page III.G-1.
- ²² City of Oakland, *Oakland General Plan, Land Use and Transportation Element, Draft EIR*, page III.G-2.
- ²³ Finacom, Steve, Planning Analyst, UCB Facilities Services. Personal communication with Jennifer Lawrence, Principal Planner, UCB Facilities Services, October 17, 2003.
- ²⁴ US Geological Survey (USGS), Miscellaneous Field Study MF-2342, "Geologic map and Map Database of the Oakland Metropolitan Area, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties, California", <http://geopubs.wr.usgs.gov/map-mf/mf2342/>, overlain with GIS data from UC Berkeley's GIS Center, December 5, 2003.
- ²⁵ University of California, *Facilities Manual*, Vol 3, Part 1, Chapter 5, Section 5.1, <http://www.ucop.edu/facil/fmc/facilman/volume3/part1/ch5.html>, retrieved February 19, 2004.
- ²⁶ The Historic American Building Survey (HABS), developed by the National Park Service, outlines standards for formally documenting / recording historic structures and sites. HABS standards help insure that documentation is clear and accurate, long-lasting, and of use to future researchers. The Berkeley campus uses an approach similar to that outlined in HABS for photo-documenting historic structures. Key elements include: black and white photography, processed through true black and white development methods; large format (5x7 or similar) prints; contact prints on archival fiber-based paper; labeling and indexing of photographs to accurately document dates and locations of photographs. Photographic sets would be deposited in the permanent collection of the University Archives (Bancroft Library) to ensure their long-term preservation and access to researchers.
- ²⁷ Entries in the National Register, State of California, *Haviland Hall*, Section 8-Significance, February 1 1982.
- ²⁸ Wilkie and Kozakavich, *2003 Archaeological Field Research Report*, page 40
- ²⁹ Wilkie, *Proposed Recovery Plan for Locus A*, January 19 2004.
- ³⁰ UC Berkeley, *Subsequent Focused Draft EIR for the University Village & Albany/Northwest Berkeley Properties Master Plan Amendments*, January 30, 2004, pages 99-101.