



## Landmarks Preservation Commission Staff Report

|                                                         |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ZP2021-0215                                             | September 3, 2026 |
| 1201 Second Street Demolition Referral for a Use Permit |                   |



| Quick Facts                                                                                                                                                                    | Project Description:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Applicant: City of Berkeley Public Works Department, Zero Waste Division                                                                                                       | The applicant is seeking a demolition referral for Use Permit #ZP2021-0215 to demolish the existing City of Berkeley Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station (SWRTS), including 8 non-residential main buildings/structures, accessory structures, and equipment that are over 40 years old. |
| Property Owner: City of Berkeley                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Project Addresses:<br>1201 Second Street (main)<br>699 Gilman Street, 1101, 1199-1231,<br>1201, and 1203 Second Street                                                         | Permits Requested:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| GP Land Use: M - Manufacturing                                                                                                                                                 | Demolition. BMC Section 23.326.070(A) "Main Non-Residential Building" to demolish non-residential buildings. (Use Permit Public Hearing)                                                                                                                                                        |
| Zoning: M - Manufacturing                                                                                                                                                      | Staff Recommendation:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Historic District: No                                                                                                                                                          | Staff recommends that LPC consider the evaluation and take no action.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| CEQA: <a href="#">Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), State Clearinghouse No. 2023080733</a> . Draft EIR Comment Period – August 3, 2026 to 5:00pm on September 17, 2026 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Submittal Date: December 21, 2021                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Date Deemed Complete: March 12, 2026                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Project Planner: Vicky Schlepp                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## ZONING MAP



Figure 1: Vicinity and Zoning Districts Map

| Comparison of Adjacent Properties |                                 |                                                      |                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Vicinity                          | GP Land Use                     | Zoning                                               | Current Use                                                                               |
| North                             | n/a                             | n/a                                                  | Retail (City of Albany)                                                                   |
| South                             | M: Manufacturing                | M-RD: Manufacturing, Research and Development        | Vacant (former Pacific Steel Casting) / Office                                            |
| East                              | OS,M: Open Space, Manufacturing | MU-LI, M: Mixed-Use, Light Industrial, Manufacturing | Railroad tracks / Harrison Park / Industrial / Manufacturing                              |
| West                              | M: Manufacturing                | M: Manufacturing                                     | Public Storage / Auto Repair / Industrial / Gilman Street Interchange Improvement Project |

## AERIAL

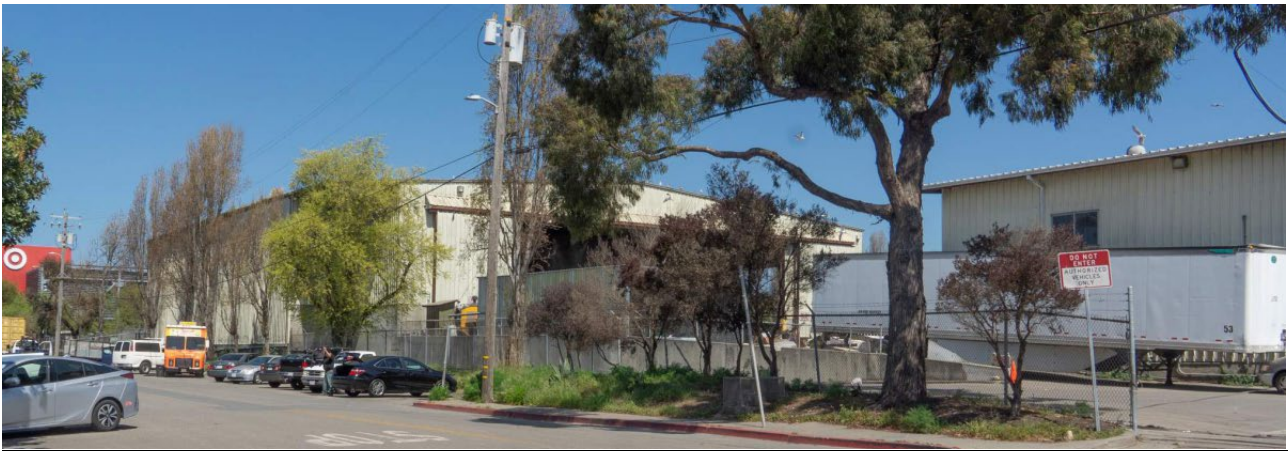


Figure 2.

## STREET ELEVATION



View 1: Existing view from the intersection of Gilman and Second Streets looking northeast toward the project site. (Source: First Carbon Solutions (FCS))



View 2: Existing view from the intersection of Second and Harrison Streets looking northeast toward the project site. (Source: FCS)



View 3: Existing view from Gilman Street and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks looking northwest toward the project site. (Source: FCS)

## BACKGROUND

### Subject Site

The project site is located within the Manufacturing District (M), in the West Berkeley Area Plan. The neighborhood surrounding the site is mostly occupied by one- and two-story industrial buildings containing uses such as manufacturing, auto repair, warehouse, car rental, or offices. Exceptions to this general fabric of uses are: self-storage buildings up to four-stories in height and a City Landmark, Berkeley Municipal Incinerator (1120 Second Street) to the west of the site; vacant buildings formerly occupied by Pacific Steel Casting to the south in the M-RD, Manufacturing – Research and Development District; artist studios and art galleries in the City Landmark sites formerly occupied by California Ink Company to the southeast; on the other side of the railroad tracks to the east is Harrison Park (Gabe Catalfo Fields) and the Berkeley Skatepark; and to the north and on the other side of Cordornices Creek and within the City of Albany is the Albany Target store.

The project site consists of six parcels, covering 7.48 acres of land. The five City-owned parcels are developed with the City of Berkeley Transfer Station facility, which has been in operation since 1982, materials recovery facility, and the Trillium Incorporated, Compressed Natural Gas fueling station

(operated independently of the City facilities). The existing Transfer Station facility consists of approximately 71,760 square feet of gross floor area in fifteen buildings and accessory structures, including: the transfer station and tipping floor building, vehicle maintenance facility, truck wash building, two administrative buildings, Ecology Center Administrative Office, Community Conservation Center Administrative /Buyback office, storage/bin repair, scale house, and associated equipment.

A 60-foot-wide land area (approximately 15,660 square feet) that was formerly a portion of Harrison Street was vacated by the City in 1957, divided in two portions, and added to the abutting parcels. A 10-foot-wide sewer/storm drain/utilities easement traverses the north side of the vacated area.<sup>1</sup> The north terminus of Second Street abuts Cordornices Creek and serves as one of the driveway entries to the Public Storage facility on the parcel abutting the road to the west.

### Site History

The previous use of the northern portion of the site was an equipment rental business, Clementina Inc. The site was paved with two buildings and a metal shed structure. There were underground storage tanks that were used for gasoline and diesel fuel storage on the site which were removed in 1985. There is a Zoning Permit issued in 1955 for an Office, Warehouse, and Manufacturing facility, however there are no building plans or detailed information on the occupants.

On June 15, 1981, the City of Berkeley Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) granted Use Permit #9755 to establish/operate a recycling center and to move a building to the site for office use – “Community Conservation Centers.” On December 14, 1981, ZAB granted Use Permit #10038 to operate a recycling center – “Ecology Center”.

On July 23, 2020, ZAB approved Use Permit Modification No. ZP2019-0077 and adopted an associated Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) (State Clearinghouse [SCH] No. 2020060134)<sup>4</sup> to increase the tonnage at the facility from 560 to 620 tons per day. The Use Permit also expanded operating hours but did not change the availability hours for general public access to the existing solid waste transfer station.

The project site consists of six parcels, covering 7.48 acres of land. The five City-owned parcels are developed with the City of Berkeley Transfer Station facility (which has been in operation since 1982), the materials recovery facility, and the Trillium Incorporated, Compressed Natural Gas fueling station (operated independently of the City facilities). The existing Transfer Station facility consists of approximately 71,760 square feet of gross floor area in eleven buildings and accessory structures, including: the transfer station and tipping floor building, vehicle maintenance facility, truck wash building, two administrative buildings, Ecology Center Administrative Office, Community Conservation Center Administrative/Buyback office, storage/bin repair, scale house, and associated equipment. Existing buildings and structures measure up to 36 feet and two stories in height. The sixth parcel is currently owned by Target Corporation.; a vacant, 1,572 square foot triangular corner lot at the abutting the Berkeley-Albany border.

### ANALYSIS

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<sup>1</sup> Per Ordinance #3601 N.S, ordering the vacation of the portion of Harrison Street, pertaining to the sewer, storm drain, and public utility easement, no buildings or excavation shall occur on any part of the easement, or subsurface structures made with in two feet of the easement, except with the consent of the City through a Council Resolution.

### Project Scope

The proposed project would involve the replacement of the existing solid waste transfer station with a proposed facility that is designed to enhance recycling and solid waste operations, address on-site traffic flow, serve existing and future needs of the local community, and replace outdated buildings. All existing buildings, concrete foundations, and other paved surfaces would be demolished and removed from the project site. As part of the entitlement process, the proposed project would apply for a lot line adjustment, and the six parcels would be merged into one parcel.

The proposed project would demolish the existing solid waste transfer station and Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) on the project site, including buildings, accessory structures, equipment, and paving; and construct new buildings, accessory structures, equipment, and paving for a new solid waste transfer station facility and MRF. The existing Codornices Creek landscaping (approximately 7,700 square feet) to the north of the existing fence would remain.

### Photos of existing buildings and structures to be demolished

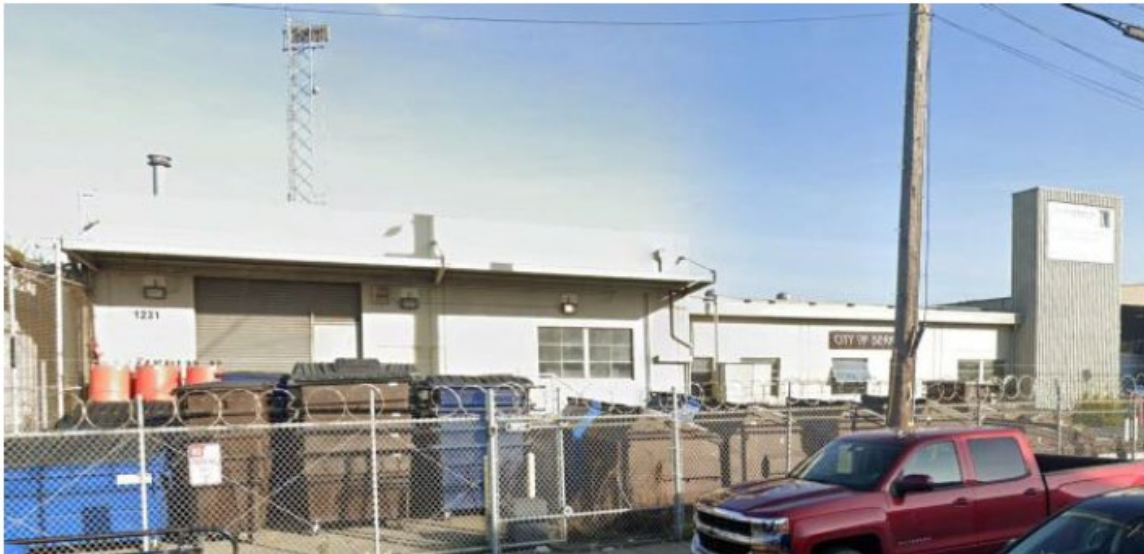


Photo 1: Administrative Building #1, front (west elevation), view to east. Built in 1955.



Photo 2: Administrative Building #1, view to northwest. Zero Waste Administrative Building (known as "Airco building." Built in 1955.



Photo 3: Administrative building #2, primary Zero Waste Management division building. Built 1988.



Photo 4: Vehicle repair and maintenance facilities. Built c. 1983-1988.



Photo 5: Construction and demolition debris staging area (foreground) and refuse and green waste staging area with transfer station in background. Built 1983.



Photo 6: Storage building. Built c. 1955.



Photo 7: Fueling station within a paved lot. Built date unknown.



Photo 8: View of weigh-station platform and office. Built in 1983.



Photo 9: Used oil recycling. Built in 1983.



Photo 10: Community Conservation Center Inc.'s office. Built in 1982.



Photo 11: Berkeley Recycling California Redemption Value Center (foreground) and fiber sorting facility (background). Built in 1982.



Photo 12: View of Ecology Center Inc. Administrative office. Built c. 2005-2009.



Photo 13: Materials sorting bins and container sorting facility. Built in 1982 - modified/reoriented in the 1990s.



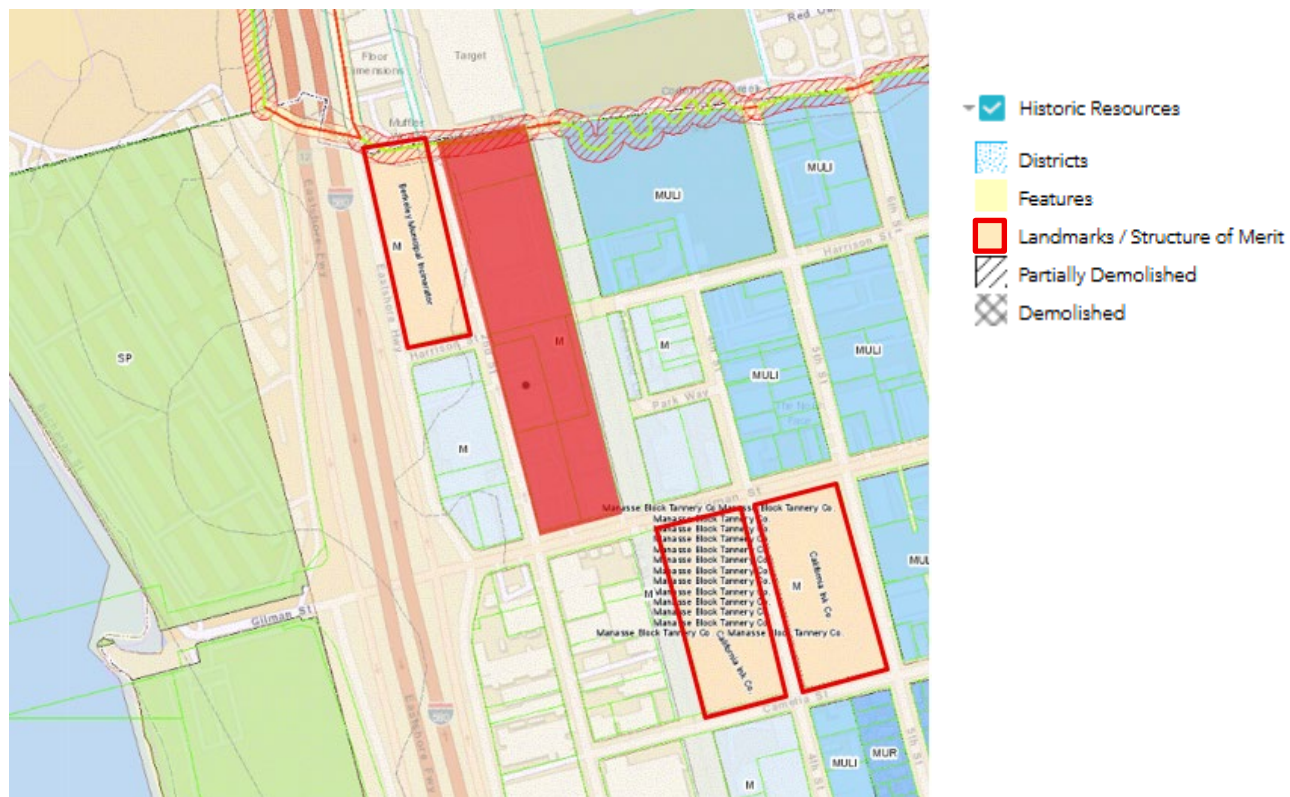
Photo 14: Drop off recycling area. Built c. 2018.

### Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (LPO) Review Standards and Criteria

Pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) 23.326.070(C), any application for a Use Permit to demolish a non-residential building or structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review prior to consideration of the Use Permit for demolition. Given the lack of a current, City-wide comprehensive historic resource survey, the referral requirement is understood to address the potential for the loss of unidentified significant resources.

In considering the proposed demolition of a structure, the Commission will weigh the potential to meet the significance criteria for City of Berkeley (COB) Landmarks and Historic Districts in the City's Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (BMC Chapter 3), which are relatively specific and appear to align with the California Register of Historical Resources (CR). The Commission will also weigh the potential to meet the broader COB Structure of Merit criteria, which can include structures that are neither individually architecturally distinctive nor associated with significant people or events but may qualify as contributors to identified districts, areas, or clusters. The LPC may forward comments regarding potential project conditions such as relocation, salvage, and/or photographic documentation to ZAB for consideration in its action on the application.

The subject buildings and structures do not appear on the National Register of Historic Places (NR), CR, or the State Historic Resources Inventory. The subject development site does not feature a City of Berkeley Landmark or Structure of Merit. There are Landmark buildings in the vicinity: the Municipal Incinerator Building (built 1913), a Mission Revival style building at 1120 Second Street where the City once burned garbage up to the year 1924, and the Manasse-Block Tannery buildings (built in 1898) at 1300 Fourth Street. See figure below.



Vicinity map of nearby City Landmarks

Historic Context<sup>2</sup>: For the purpose of contextualizing and focusing this discussion of potential historical significance, staff concludes that since the building is not identified as significant, no period of significance applies.

Significance Criteria: The subject property has been evaluated based on the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (LPO/BMC 3.24). Because the buildings are more than 40 years old, BMC Section 23.326.070(C) requires that it be evaluated for potential local significance prior to issuance of any demolition entitlement.

In determining the potential significance of this property, Samantha Murray of South Environmental analyzed the buildings against the criteria of the CRHR and the LPO BMC Chapter 3.24, which closely aligns to criteria of the CRHR. A summary of the results are discussed below and are discussed in detail within the HRE.

CRHR Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

City Landmark Criteria 2 Cultural Value, 3 Educational Value, and 4 Historic Value

"While Berkeley's recycling program is a significant achievement and does have important historical associations with community agencies including the Ecology Center and the CCC, this relatively recent history is not well conveyed through the site's built environment, which is comprised of primarily temporary, readily available utilitarian buildings and structures which can be found throughout the United States and do not represent a unified, planned development; nor do they hold cultural, educational, or historic value with respect to understanding/interpreting the history of Berkeley's solid waste/recycling programs. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 or City Landmark Criteria 2, 3, and 4."

CRHR Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

"The subject property is a municipal garbage dump and recycling center that is not associated with any specific occupants. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2."

CRHR Criterion 3. 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.

City Landmark Criterion 1 Architectural Merit.

"The oldest and perhaps only architect-designed building on the property is the 1955 Administration Building #1 which features elements consistent with the Mid-Century Modern design aesthetic. However, review of historic aerial photographs indicates that between 1982 and 1987, Administration Building #1 was significantly altered... Most of the buildings and structures on site date to the 1980s and are not representative of any architectural style or design movement. Rather, they represent simple, ubiquitous prefabricated/portable buildings whose sole purpose is function, not design. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or City Landmark Criterion 1 for Architectural Merit. Finally, the subject property has no potential to contribute to an historic district of industrial properties, as the surrounding area has been constantly evolving over

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<sup>2</sup> National Register Bulletin #15, Item V: How to Evaluate a Property within its Historic Context (2002); National Register Bulletin #16A, Section III: How to Complete the National Register Registration – Period of Significance (1997).

time to meet the needs of various industries.”

CR Criterion 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### City Landmark Criterion 3 Educational Value

The evaluation of this property was limited to above ground and did not involve survey or evaluation of the subject property for the purposes of archaeological information. Furthermore, no available archival information suggests the existing structures are worth preserving for their usefulness as educational resources because they are utilitarian and not unique.

#### City Landmark Criterion 5

The subject property is not listed in the NRHP.

#### City Structure of Merit Designation Criteria

“As demonstrated above, the subject property lacks architectural merit and/or cultural, educational, or historic interest or value. Further, the subject property has no potential to contribute to an historic district/neighborhood of industrial properties, as the surrounding area has been constantly evolving over time to meet the needs of various industries. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible as a City Structure of Merit.”

#### BMC Section 3.24.110B(a) - Contemporaneous with City Landmarks

The oldest building on the site, Administration Building #1, was built in 1955, 42 years after the 1913 Municipal Incinerator. The subject buildings are related to the historic Incinerator because they are involved in waste disposal, but they are not contemporary in age with the Landmark Incinerator.

#### BMC Section 3.24.110B(b) – Compatibility with City Landmarks

The buildings at the site are not compatible in size, scale, or design with the Landmark Municipal Incinerator, a 1913 Mission Revival industrial building.

#### BMC Section 3.24.110B(c) – Good Design

Administration Building #1 is an altered Mid-Century Modern building, but it does not include distinctive design elements, and is, therefore, not a good example of architectural design. The other buildings on the site are too utilitarian to be considered good examples of architectural design.

#### BMC Section 3.24.110B(d) – Historical Significance

The buildings at the site do not appear to have been associated with significant historical events or patterns, or to have historical significance to the block, neighborhood, or city.

#### Recommendation

Take No Action. Staff recommends that the Commission consider the extent to which the buildings meet (or do not meet) the criteria for designation as a City Landmark or Structure of Merit and then Take No Action to initiate them for consideration.

#### Environmental Review

The project site is located within the City’s Environmental Management Area and is listed on the State’s

Cortese List. The Phase I submitted by applicant found eight Recognized Environmental Conditions at the site, as well as several hazardous conditions which warranted mention. The City determined that the appropriate level of CEQA review for the project would be an EIR.

The Draft EIR, SCH Number 2023080733, provides a project-level analysis of the environmental effects of the proposed project. The environmental impacts of the proposed project are analyzed in the Draft EIR to the degree of specificity appropriate, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15146. This document addresses the potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that may be associated with the planning, construction, or operation of the proposed project. It also identifies appropriate and feasible mitigation measures and alternatives that may be adopted to significantly reduce or avoid these impacts.

The Draft EIR Comment Period is August 3, 2026 to 5:00pm on September 17, 2026.  
DEIR link: [Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project](#)

### Attachments

1. Historic Resource Evaluation prepared by South Environmental, December 6, 2023



December 6, 2023

Dr. Dana Douglas DePietro  
Director of Cultural Resources  
FirstCarbon Solutions  
Email: [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com)

**RE: Historic Built Environment Assessment for Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project, City of Berkeley, California**

Dear Dr. DePietro:

South Environmental was retained by FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) to prepare a historic built environment assessment report in support of the Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project (project) in the City of Berkeley, California. The purpose of this report is to determine if the proposed project will result in impacts to historic built environment resources located within the project site. This report was prepared in conformance of the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines § 15064.5 for historical resources and City of Berkeley Municipal Code.

The project site comprises the existing City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center, which contains buildings and structures over 40 years old. In accordance with the requirements of City of Berkeley Municipal Code §23E.12.020(C) and CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 for historical resources, these buildings and structures were evaluated for historical significance and integrity on the appropriate set of State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 Forms (DPR forms, Attachment A).

This significance evaluation and associated impacts assessment was prepared by Principal Architectural Historian Samantha Murray, MA who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for architectural history and history. A resume for Ms. Murray has been provided in Attachment B.

## Introduction

### Project Description

The City of Berkeley is proposing the Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project (proposed project). The proposed project would involve the replacement of the existing Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station with a new facility to enhance recycling and solid waste operations, address on-site traffic flow, serve existing and future needs of the local community, and replace outdated buildings. All existing buildings, concrete foundations, and other paved surfaces would be



Historic Built Environment Assessment  
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demolished and removed from the project site. The proposed project would also remove the existing shrubs and groundcovers on the site, while protecting in-place trees that are not in conflict with proposed utilities, grading, stormwater treatment facilities, and architectural improvements. The project site is both designated and zoned as "M (Manufacturing)" by the City of Berkeley General Plan.

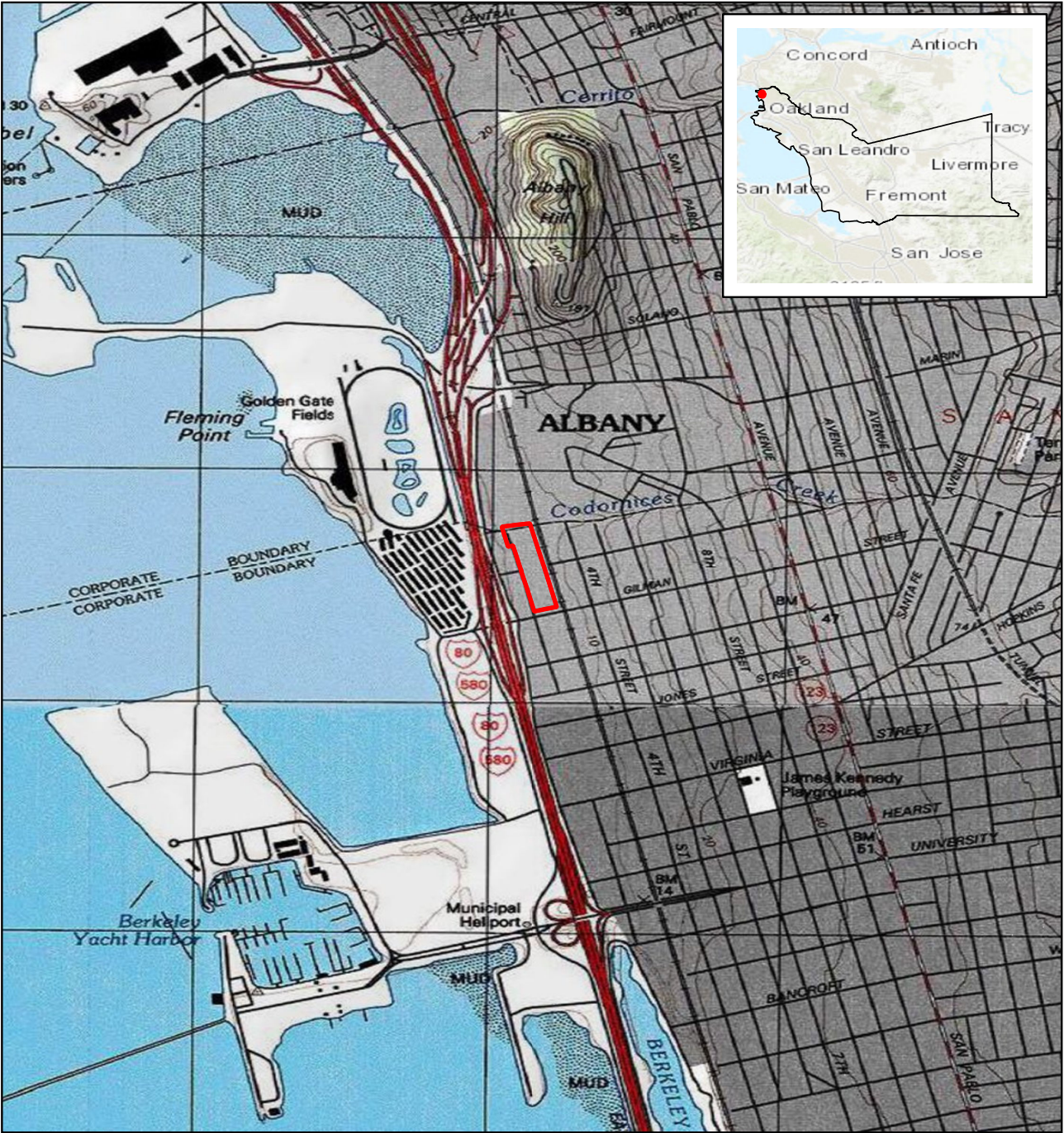
## Project Location

The proposed project site is located in the City of Berkeley in Alameda County, California (Figure 1). The 7.73-acre project site consists of seven parcels (Table 1). The project site is generally bound by Codornices Creek to the north, Gilman Street to the south, the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way and tracks to the east, and Second Street to the west. The main entrance to the site is located on Second Street with major access provided by Interstate 580 (I-580)/I-80. The entire project site encompasses two properties, the City-operated Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center (to the north) and the Community Conservation Centers (CCC) Berkeley Recycling Property (to the south). Figure 2 illustrates the location of these properties and the buildings and structures within them.

**Table 1. Overview of Parcels/Addresses within the Project Site**

| Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Address            | APN(s)                         | Year Built*                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>The Solid Water Transfer Station and Recycling Center</b><br>Contains a corrugated metal storage building, vehicle maintenance buildings, municipal solid area/transfer station, the Trillium CNG fueling station, scale house, and used oil recycling structure. | 1101 Second Street | 060 238200102<br>060 238200303 | c. 1955-1988                     |
| <b>The Solid Water Transfer Station and Recycling Center</b><br>Contains the permanent Administration Building #1 and the adjacent prefabricated metal Administration Building #2.                                                                                   | 1201 Second Street | 060 236200109<br>060 236200111 | c. 1955-1988                     |
| <b>Ecology Center Recycling Offices and CCC Drop-Off</b><br>Contains T-shape portable building for the Ecology Center offices and open bay structures sheltering drop-off bins and scales.                                                                           | 1203 Second Street | 060 236200108                  | c. 1982-2018                     |
| <b>CCC Berkeley Recycling</b><br>Contains 2 large warehouse buildings.                                                                                                                                                                                               | 669 Gillman Street | 060 236200110                  | 1982<br>(modifications in 1990s) |
| No buildings or structures.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | n/a                | 060 238200301                  | n/a                              |

\* date based on a combination of Assessor data and historic aerial photograph review



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2021 City of Berkeley Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project

Figure 1. Project Location Map

 Project Site

Project Site is within the City of Berkeley, California, in Alameda County on the USGS Richmond 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 04 of Township 01 South and Range 04 West and within Section 33 of Township 01 North and Range 04 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):  
Latitude: 37.880281N Longitude: -122.305831W



0 1,000 2,000 Feet  
Scale: 1:24,000





Source: BING Aerial Basemap accessed Sept 2021

City of Berkeley Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project

Figure 2. Project Site Detail

0 100 200 Feet



City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center

Parcel Boundary

City of Berkeley Transfer Station and Solid Waste Facilities

CCC Berkeley Recycling Property

Ⓢ Buildings and Structures



## Regulatory Setting

### California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR (enumerated below) were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). According to California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

### California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in,

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or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change

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in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

**City of Berkeley (Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 Landmarks Preservation Commission)**

3.24.110 Landmarks, historic districts and structures of merit--Designation--Criteria for consideration

A. Landmarks and historic districts. General criteria which the commission shall use when considering structures, sites and areas for landmark or historic district designation are as follows:

1. Architectural merit:

- a. Property that is the first, last, only or most significant architectural property of its type in the region;
- b. Properties that are prototypes of or outstanding examples of periods, styles, architectural movements or construction, or examples of the more notable works of the best surviving work in a region of an architect, designer or master builder; or
- c. Architectural examples worth preserving for the exceptional values they add as part of the neighborhood fabric.

2. Cultural value: Structures, sites and areas associated with the movement or evolution of religious, cultural, governmental, social and economic developments of the City;

3. Educational value: Structures worth preserving for their usefulness as an educational force;

4. Historic value: Preservation and enhancement of structures, sites and areas that embody and express the history of Berkeley/Alameda County/California/United States.

History may be social, cultural, economic, political, religious or military;

5. Any property which is listed on the National Register described in Section 470A of Title 16 of the United States Code.

B. Structures of merit. Criteria which the commission shall use when considering a structure for structure of merit designation are as follows:

1. General criteria shall be architectural merit and/or cultural, educational, or historic interest or value. If upon assessment of a structure, the commission finds that the structure does not currently meet the criteria as set out for a landmark, but it is worthy of preservation as part of a neighborhood, a block or a street frontage, or as part of a group of buildings which includes landmarks, that structure may be designated a structure of merit.

2. Specific criteria include, but are not limited to one or more of the following:
  - a. The age of the structure is contemporary with (1) a designated landmark within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings, or (2) an historic period or event of significance to the City, or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.
  - b. The structure is compatible in size, scale, style, materials or design with a designated landmark structure within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.
  - c. The structure is a good example of architectural design.
  - d. The structure has historical significance to the City and/or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings. (Ord. 5686-NS § 1 (part), 1985; Ord. 4694-NS § 3.1, 1974)

23E.12.020 Responsibility for Design Review

- A. The Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) has the responsibility for design review of projects which involve landmarks, structures of merit or buildings within a historic district, pursuant to Chapter 3.24.
- B. The Design Review Committee or design review staff has responsibility for design review of other projects which involve a building or structure listed on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or on the List of Structures and Sites adopted by the LPC under Chapter 3.24. Such applications shall be referred to the LPC for comment, prior to the approval of the application.
- C. The Design Review Committee or design review staff has responsibility for design review of projects other than those noted in the two preceding paragraphs, which involve a building or a structure over forty (40) years old. In cases where a building or structure may have special architectural or historical significance, as determined by the secretary to the LPC, the project shall be referred to either the LPC or Staff by the design review staff for advisory comments prior to review by the Design Review Committee or design review staff.
- D. The Design Review Committee or design review staff has responsibility for design review of all projects subject to design review which are not described in the preceding paragraphs. When the secretary of the LPC determines that a building that is forty (40) years old or less may have special architectural and/or historical significance, the Design Review Committee or design review staff may refer the application to the LPC or its staff for comment.
- E. The Design Review Committee or design review staff has responsibility for design review of signs and awnings which involve a building or structure listed on the State Historic Resources

Inventory, or on the LPC's current List of Structures and Sites, and may refer such projects to the LPC or its staff for comments. (Ord. 6478-NS § 4 (part), 1999)

### **City of Berkeley General Plan (Urban Design and Preservation Element)**

As described in the Plan:

The Berkeley General Plan (2003) is a comprehensive, and long-range statement of community priorities and values developed to guide public decision-making in future years. The Plan's goals, objectives, and policies serve as a guide day-to-day decisions that are essential for responsive government. Decisions made by Berkeley City Council and its advisory boards, and commissions about the physical development of the City should be consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of this Plan.

## **Methods**

### **Background Research**

Background research was conducted on the City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center to establish a thorough and accurate historic context, and to confirm the development history of the property (see DPR form set in Attachment A). This included a review of all available building permits on file with the City of Berkeley; historical newspapers covering the East Bay area via newspapers.com; historic aerial photographs of the project site via National Environmental Title Reference (NETR) and the University of Santa Barbara FrameFinder Maps; and applicable primary and secondary sources on file with local libraries.

### **Survey**

FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dr. Dana DePietro completed a pedestrian survey of the project site on March 10, 2021. The built environment survey entailed walking the site and documenting the exterior of all buildings and structures with notes and photographs.

## **Findings**

One built environment resource over 40 years old was identified within the project study site: City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center. While technically considered two separate properties, one operated by the City and the other by CCC, both properties are City-owned. Further, the current and historical relationship of these properties are linked and therefore warrant consideration of the project site as a single site. The entire property was recorded and evaluated for historical significance on the appropriate set of DPR Forms in consideration of CRHR and City Landmark and Structure of Merit designation criteria and integrity requirements (Attachment A). The

Historic Built Environment Assessment  
City of Berkeley Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project

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property was found not eligible under all designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and integrity.

No historical resources were identified within the project site as a result of this study. Therefore, with respect to built environment resources, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

Should you have any questions regarding this report or its findings, please do not hesitate to contact me at [smurray@southernenvironmental.com](mailto:smurray@southernenvironmental.com) or (818) 458-1162.

Sincerely,

---

Samantha Murray, MA  
Principal Architectural Historian

## Attachments

- A. DPR Form Set for the City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center
- B. Resume

**ATTACHMENT A.**

**DPR Form Set for the City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center**

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 23 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center

P1. Other Identifier: 1201 Second Street and 669 Gilman Street

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County Alameda and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Richmond Date 2021 T 1S; R 4W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 04; MD B.M.

c. Address 1201 Second and 669 Gilman Street City Berkeley Zip 94710

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone   ,    mE/    mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APNs 060 238200301, 060 238200102, 060 238200303, 060 236200109, 060 236200111, 060 236200108, and 060 236200110. The subject property occupies the entire block bound by Codornices Creek to the north, Gilman Street to the south, the railroad to the east, and Second Street to the west.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property is known as the City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center. While technically considered two separate properties, one operated by the City and the other by Community Conservation Centers (CCC), both properties are City-owned. Further, the current and historical relationship of these properties are linked and therefore warrant consideration of the property as a single site (see Continuation Sheets).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP9. Public Utility Building; HP8. Industrial Building



\*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building  
☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District  
☐ Element of District ☐ Other  
(Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Solid Waste Transfer Station, view to southwest

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
c.1955-2018  
(Assessor/aerials)

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
City of Berkeley  
2180 Milvia Street,  
Berkeley, CA 94704

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Samantha Murray,  
South Environmental  
Pasadena, CA 91104

\*P9. Date Recorded: 8/31/2021

\*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Historic Built Environment Assessment for Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project, City of Berkeley, California (South Environmental 2021)

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

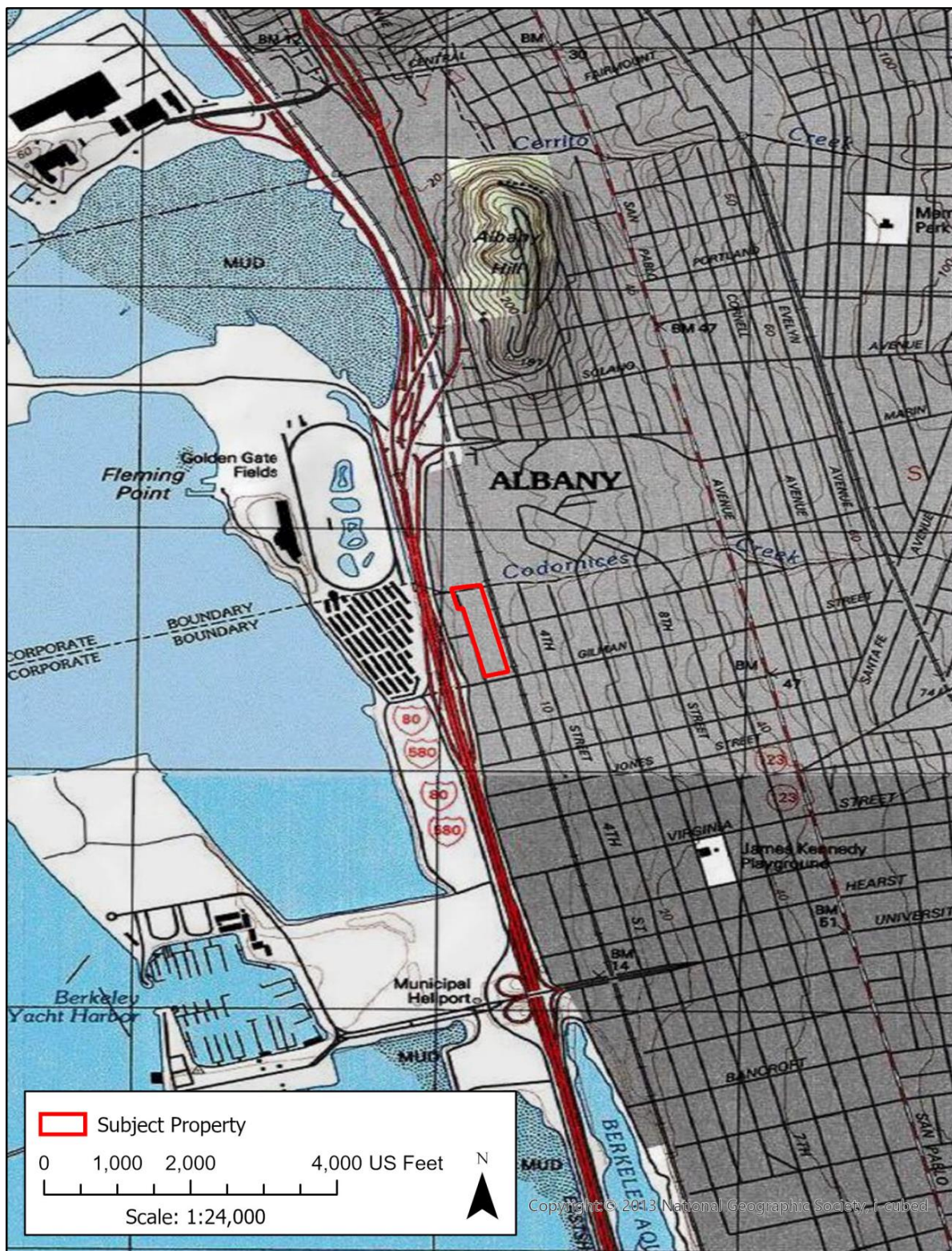
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other (List): Sketch Map

State of California Natural Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 2 of 23 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center

\*Map Name: Richmond, California \*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of map: 2021



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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**SKETCH MAP**

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 3 of 23 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center

\*Drawn by: Samantha Murray and Matthew South

\*Date of map: 2021



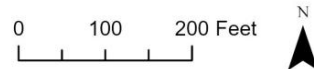
Source: BING Aerial Basemap accessed Sept 2021

City of Berkeley Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project

## Sketch Map

-  City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center
-  Parcel Boundary
-  City of Berkeley Transfer Station and Solid Waste Facilities
-  CCC Berkeley Recycling Property

 Buildings and Structures



State of California The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #  
HRI#

## BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center \*NRHP Status Code 6Z

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B1. Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
B2. Common Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
B3. Original Use: Solid Waste Disposal B4. Present Use: Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling  
\*B5. Architectural Style: n/a (utilitarian)

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
All existing buildings and structures were constructed/moved on site between 1955 and recent years, with the vast majority of the site developed in the 1980s (see continuation sheets for additional construction details).

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

\*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a  
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

### Berkeley's Solid Waste and Recycling Management History

#### **Solid Waste Disposal (c.1900-1965)**

In 1905, Berkeley was a college town gaining popularity as "one of the most desirable home locations in the State" (BDG 1905). The City boasted of its impressive sanitary conditions due in large part to its natural downhill grade towards the Bay. "The town has over 100 miles of sewer, draining thoroughly into every portion of the town into the bay" (BDG 1905). While sewage was being dumped into the San Francisco Bay, a trend of dumping garbage along the Bay had also taken hold. Garbage dumping in the Bay started in the early 1900s and by the 1920s the Bay shoreline was ringed with dozens of dump sites. Most of these former dump sites have since been capped and sealed, with many turning into parkland, wildlife habitat, or recreation sites (Hawkes 2013, see Continuation Sheet).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) \_\_\_\_\_

\*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

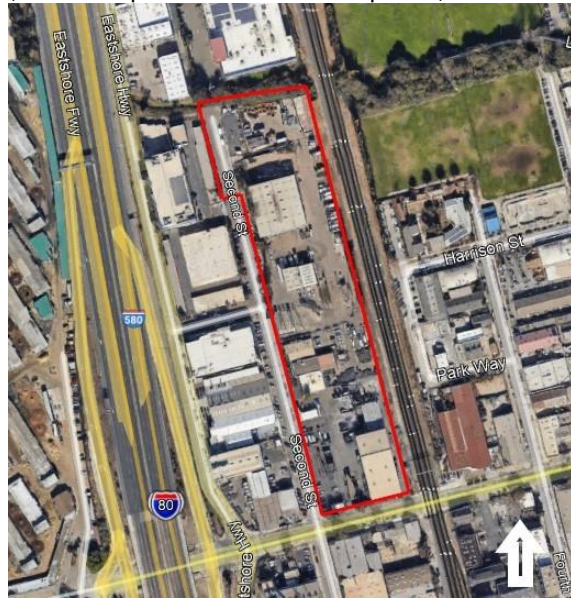
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Samantha Murray, South Environmental

\*Date of Evaluation: 8/31/2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



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## CONTINUATION SHEET

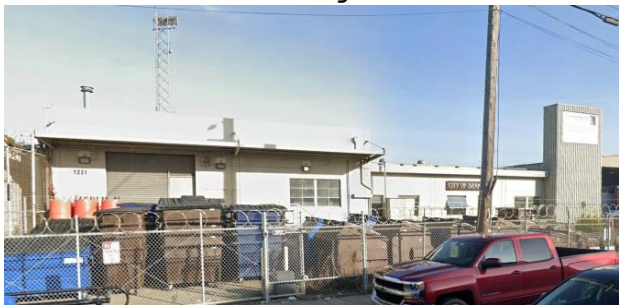
Property Name: City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center

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### \*P3a. Description (Continued):

The subject property is comprised of multiple buildings and structures from various time periods. The following provides a photograph (column 1) and description (column 2) of each component of the property, distinguishing between the City's solid waste transfer station and the CCC-run recycling center. The location of each component is identified on the Sketch Map.

### City of Berkeley Transfer Station and Solid Waste Facilities

|                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Administration Building #1</b></p>  <p><i>Front (west) elevation, view to east.</i></p>        | <p>Built in 1955</p> <p>Single-story reinforced concrete building with two main volumes, flat roof, and stucco-clad exterior. The main (west) elevation fronts Second street. The southernmost volume is shorter and features a tall vertical wood-clad sign board. Windows are multi-lite with tilt awning operation. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation and features glass double-doors with glass transom and sidelights. The northernmost volume is taller and features an awning roof overhang, metal roll-up door, and multi-lite window.</p> <p>Review of historic aerial photographs indicates that between 1982 and 1987, this building was significantly altered. Alterations included changes to the original building footprint, which extended further north, changes to the original roofline, and window replacements.</p> |
| <p><b>Administration Building #2</b></p>  <p><i>Front (north) elevation, view to southwest</i></p> | <p>Built in 1988</p> <p>Single-story building with metal standing seam walls and gabled, corrugated metal roof. All visible windows are aluminum-framed horizontal sliders. The main entrance is located on the north elevation and is sheltered beneath a blue box fabric awning.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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### Vehicle Maintenance



Front (north) elevation, view to southeast

Built c. 1983-1988

The vehicle maintenance center comprises two connected metal buildings. The easternmost building is a two-story building with metal standing seam walls and gabled, metal standing seam roof. All visible windows are various sized aluminum-framed horizontal sliders. The main entrance is located on the south elevation and features a single door ground floor entrance, and a second-story single metal door accessed via an exterior metal staircase. The westernmost building is a tall single-story building with metal standing seam walls and gabled, metal standing seam roof. The main (south) elevation features two large open truck bays.

### Transfer Station (Municipal Solid Waste Staging Area)



Overview of north and east elevations, view to southwest

Built in 1983

Large, single-story structure on a concrete foundation that features multiple open bays on the north, south, and east elevations. The west elevation is closed and features a single-entry door accessed via an exterior wooden staircase. The structure also features a below-grade component accessed via a concrete ramp located on the south elevation.

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### Storage Building



*West and south elevations, view to northeast*

Built c. 1955

Rectangular in-plan, single-story, corrugated metal building with open bays on the west elevation for storing tires and electronics.

### Trillium CNG Fueling Station



*View facing east*

Built date unknown.

Pump island within a paved lot.

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### Scale House



*Front (west) elevation, view to east*

Built in 1983

Single-story building with metal standing seam walls and flat, metal standing seam roof. All visible windows are aluminum-framed horizontal sliders. The main entrance is located on the west elevation and features a tinted glass sliding-door entry as well as a single door entry.

### Used Oil Recycling



*View to east*

Built in 1983

Open bay, wood-frame structure with front gabled, metal standing seam roof.

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### CCC Berkeley Recycling

#### **Buyback Office**



*Front (north) elevation, view to south*

Built in 1982

Single-story portable building on a poured concrete foundation with a flat roof and horizontal wood cladding. The main (north) elevation features multiple small horizontal sliding windows, a walk-up window sheltered beneath a small shed-roof awning, and single-entry door with 4 lites accessed via a wood deck. Additional small windows are located on the south elevation.

#### **Buyback Scales**



*View to east*

Built in 1982

Open bay structure with metal roof and supports. The shed roof is clad in rolled composition shingles and the north and south ends are clad in vertical wood panels.

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### Ecology Center Office



Front (south) elevation, view to northwest

Built c. 2005-2009

T-shape plan, portable building with a flat roof and evenly sized horizontal sliding windows throughout. There is a single-entry door located on the south elevation and another single-entry door on the north elevation. Both entrances are accessed via a small set of stairs with metal pipe handrails.

### Material Recovery Facility (Paper Sorting and Bailing/Container Sorting)



Overview of sorting, view to southwest

Built in 1982 (modified/reoriented in the 1990s)

The recycling sorting area is comprised of two large, adjacent buildings. The largest of the two occupies the southeast corner of the property and features an asymmetrical gabled roofline. The west elevation features a large open bay and a metal roll-up door. The south elevation features the signage: "Berkeley Recycling" and two large louvered vents. The east elevation features multiple louvered vents, a large metal roll-up door, and single-entry door. The north elevation is up against the adjacent smaller building.

The smaller building has low gable roof with corrugated metal exterior walls and roof. The north elevation features multiple blue sorting bins and related equipment.

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### Drop-off Recycling Area



Overview of drop-off area, view to east

Built c. 2018

The drop-off area includes two perpendicular, long metal structures with corrugated metal shed roofs that shelter various sorting bins.

### \*B10. Significance (Continued):

The entire Berkeley waterfront as we know it today is built on garbage. The Hilton Hotel, the Marina restaurants (except for Skates, which sits on pilings over water), the Berkeley Meadow (today's Sylvia McLaughlin Eastshore State Park), the bumpy University Avenue stretch west of the freeway, Shorebird Park, Aquatic Park, the North Basin Strip, the current playing fields just south of Gilman Street, everything north of there up to and including Albany, El Cerrito, and Richmond – it all sits more or less on garbage (Chavez Park Conservancy 2021 ).

In its early years, the City struggled to find a place to dump its garbage, with the City Trustees appointed to investigate the concept of acquiring a municipal incinerating plant. In 1908, the City was dumping its garbage northwest of town, partially within Contra Costa County. Tired of dealing with rats and foul smells, the Contra Costa Improvement Club firmly stated that if the City continued to dump garbage in Contra Costa territory after March 1st, "the residents would resort to shotguns to enforce their demands" (BDG 1908a). Later that year, the City looked into dumping its garbage in the newly incorporated town of Cerrito, but were again met with concern from the locals (BDG 1908b). Next came the town of Ocean View (now Albany), where the City was using "the old Indian burial ground" to dump its garbage. Once again, locals protested and the town enacted an ordinance against the City dumping waste within its limits (BDG 1908c). In 1909, the town of Ocean View stated that it would not allow the City of Berkeley to permanently dump its garbage along the shoreline within its limits after the City had offered to pay \$400 per month for the privilege, a fee similar to what Oakland was paying to have its garbage hauled to sea (BDG 1909a).

The practice of dumping garbage at sea was starting to become controversial, with concerns of pollution being voiced by farmers in Bolinas and other parts of Marin County who were feeling the effects. However, these concerns were mostly dismissed, and the practice was still encouraged by many who viewed disposal at sea as "a sanitary means of disposing of garbage, for the simple reason, if none other were available, that the salt water of the sea is an absolute disinfectant" (Oakland Tribune 1909a). With the incinerator plant still pending and Berkeley struggling to find a place to dump its garbage, public health became a major concern. Sympathetic to Berkeley's dilemma, the

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mayor of Oakland declared that Berkeley could permanently dump its garbage in Oakland at a cost of \$400 per month until an incinerator could be constructed (Oakland Tribune 1909b).

In September 1910, an incinerator was erected at the corner of Second and Harrison Streets on the George Schmidt property that was purchased by the City three years prior. The Furnace and Products Company built and owned the plant and made an arrangement with the City to lease the land for \$25 per month and destroy its garbage for \$1 per ton (BDG 1910). However, the incinerator was short-lived after "internal strife" caused the company to fail and the incinerator was torn down. After years of talk about an incinerator, the City was back to square one (BDG 1911). Oakland continued to haul Berkeley's garbage out to sea, but at a considerably higher cost after a statute was passed requiring that all garbage be taken at least 20 miles past the Golden Gate Bridge and that a City inspector accompany all dumping trips to ensure its enforcement (Oakland Tribune 1911).

Desperate to build a new incinerator to reduce its costs and quell the dumping at sea controversy, Berkeley once again examined the idea of an incinerator at Second and Harrison Streets. This time the public was much louder about their concerns, with over 800 people in West Berkeley signing a petition against the installation of an incinerator (BDG 1912). Despite their efforts, a new incinerator was erected on the site of the previous incinerator located at 1120 Second Street in 1914 (this Mission Revival style building is still located across from the subject property on Second Street and was designated City Landmark No. 93 in 1985 (Marvin 1985)). The town of Albany strongly objected to the incinerator, citing it as a detriment to their growth (Oakland Tribune 1914a). To make matters worse, one-third of the City's garbage was comprised of tin cans that could not be incinerated. Further, the City discovered that they were paying significantly more money to burn their garbage than they were for Oakland to take it, pushing the City back to its old ways of dumping garbage out at sea (Oakland Tribune 1914b and 1914c).

In 1916, the municipal incinerator at 1120 Second Street was re-opened after the loss of the garbage-hauling steamship Aberdeen, which was used to haul Oakland and Berkeley's garbage. A new garbage ordinance was passed that required residents to separate their garbage prior to it going to the incinerator (Oakland Tribune 1916). By 1920, the City's garbage system was controlled by a cooperative, Isola, which utilized 14 wagons and 31 garbage collectors (Oakland Tribune 1920). The City paid private companies like Isola \$60,000 per year to collect its garbage until 1921 when the City decided it was time to take care of its own refuse problem and named former City Councilman Charles C. Newkirk as Berkeley's new sanitary engineer (Oakland Tribune 1921a). Newkirk arranged for around 5 trucks, each manned by three men, to pick up garbage, while 7 additional men would be employed at the incinerator. The City promised that rates would not increase and said it expected the cost of the new operating system to be reduced in time (Oakland Tribune 1921b). On August 1, 1921, the City "officially went into the garbage collecting business," looking to erase its troubled garbage past (Oakland Tribune 1921c).

Only a few weeks after the new municipal system was in operation, complaints flooded City Hall, with the City Council urging residents to be patient and promising them that the kinks would be worked out soon enough (Oakland Tribune 1921d). Within three months, the complaints continued, with many claiming that the City was spending too much money on the new system, but once again, residents were urged to be patient with the City Council asking until the end of the year to demonstrate that their garbage plan was in fact successful (Oakland Tribune 1921e). With complaints piling into the new year, the

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mayor authorized an investigation into the City garbage system, appointing a committee of five to complete a study. In addition, six verification deputies had plans to circulate formal petitions against the municipal service (Oakland Tribune 1922a). After it was revealed that the City was in fact making, not losing money, it was determined that the City would retain its municipal garbage system into the foreseeable future (Oakland Tribune 1922b). However, in 1923 it was determined that the incinerator at 1120 Second Street required too much labor to operate and shifts at the incinerator were cut down. "In January 1924, the municipal incinerator was placed on one-shift operation; and soon thereafter incineration was abandoned altogether, [superseded by] the sanitary fill process" (Marvin 1985:3). Returning to dumping garbage at the waterfront would save the City approximately \$16,000 compared to the cost of incineration. By 1930, the Berkeley garbage system showed a profit of nearly \$38,000 (Oakland Tribune 1930).

The City continued its municipal services through World War II, with Berkeleyans aiding in the war effort by salvaging hundreds of tons of garbage for the U.S. government, in addition to collecting glass and rubber (Oakland Tribune 1942). In 1944, "as a wartime expediency," the City entered into a contract with the Oakland Scavengers Association to permit dumping of garbage from Albany, Kensington Park, and Stege Sanitary District at what was then known as the Gilman Street dump, netting \$100 per month (Oakland Tribune 1944). By 1946, the wartime restrictions were over and people could return to throwing away just about anything in garbage cans with the exception of broken glass (Oakland Tribune 1946).

By 1949, Berkeley's garbage dump at the University Avenue waterfront was expected to be completely filled by summer. To combat this problem, the City looked to add an additional 50 acres of dumping ground that would "reclaim" tidelands owned by the Pacific Guano Company and the Santa Fe Railway (Oakland Tribune 1949). In 1957, the City began construction of the stone dikes that would surround the new dump at present-day César E. Chávez Park. Approximately \$200,000 was spent to construct 6,000 linear feet of levee surrounding the new dump site (Oakland Tribune 1959). Four years later, the southern portion of the 90-acre waterfront area began operations as a City dump. Upon completion of the levees in 1968, the dump expanded its operations to include additional acreage. Between 1961 and 1983, the City would dump an estimated 1.6 million tons of mostly household garbage into the land that is now César E. Chávez Park.

### Post- Solid Waste Disposal Act (1965-present)

The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 was the first federal statute to specifically focus on improving methods for solid waste disposal. The purpose of the Act was to develop more environmentally and economically friendly methods of waste disposal and to provide technical and financial support to State and local governments in carrying out their own solid waste disposal programs. The Act was amended in 1976 with passage of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and again strengthened by Congress in 1984 with passage of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments. Other amendments included the Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992, which strengthened federal enforcement of the RCRA at federal facilities; and the Land Disposal Program Flexibility Act of 1996 which provided regulatory flexibility for disposal of certain waste. These amendments to the Act required "phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste, corrective action for releases and waste minimization" (USEPA 2021).

Following passage of the 1965 Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Bay Area acknowledged it had a serious garbage problem, with the region rapidly running out of dump space. The fill-and-cover landfill system of solid waste disposal in the Bay Area often involved diking a section of the San Francisco Bay, dumping in several feet of garbage and then covering

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it with 2 feet of soil. Population projections showed that if the Bay Area continued with the fill-and-cover dump method into the year 2000 "garbage dumps will gobble up 50 square miles of Bay Area landscape" (Oakland Tribune 1966). The old method of controlled incineration was a costly alternative to garbage dumping and brought-up serious concerns of smog and air pollution.

Just prior to passage of the Act in 1964, City officials invited private developers to bid on the construction of 14 commercial facilities on the Berkeley Marina as part of what would become known as the Marina Master Plan. The plans also included a new breakwater, 400 new berths, a triple launching ramp, restrooms, and other facilities (Oakland Tribune 1964). The Master Plan continued to evolve over the next several years, incorporating a variety of ideas. One of the foreseeable consequences of the Master Plan was the eventual closure of the waterfront dump. In 1976, the City reached an agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Resolution No. 47,935-N.S.), for repairing the dikes at the 90-acre waterfront landfill site and the future development of "unstructured recreation uses" (City of Berkeley 1979).

Also in 1976, the City Council approved the Berkeley Solid Waste Management Plan, which committed the City to the construction of a garbage transfer station as well as a resource recovery facility that would have the capacity to convert solid waste into energy, either in the form of steam, compost, or electricity. The Plan also called for creation of an ordinance that would require procedures for separating glass, cans, and newspapers from residential garbage (TBG 1982). It was during this time that the City considered building a steam generation plant that used garbage as fuel. The Solid Waste Management Commission concluded that garbage incineration was the most economical way for Berkeley to get rid of its garbage, with the resulting steam being sold to nearby industries. The new plant would be located at the proposed transfer station site at Second and Gilman Streets (NEBIG 1978). But opponents to the idea pointed out the challenges in controlling air pollution emissions. "In trying to protect one form of the environment (filling the bay), we run into problems with other parts of the environment (air pollution)" (NEBIG 1979).

By 1978, the City was continuing to get pressure from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to stop using its waterfront landfill and convert the land into a public park. In February 1979, the City received a \$335,000 grant from the EPA to study the problem of its rapidly filling waterfront landfill, and come up with future trash and recycling solutions. The result was adoption of the 1979 North Waterfront Park Land Use Plan, which addressed the future of the entire 90-acre dump area and its proposed conversion to a public park. The proposed North Waterfront Park (later renamed César E. Chávez Park) was incorporated by the City Planning Commission into a revised City Master Plan that was approved in 1977 (City of Berkeley 1979).

The City was still pondering its solid waste future into 1981, with the concept of a "burn plant" adamantly defended by the Solid Waste Management Board (TBG 1981a). The burn plant idea was blasted by environmental and recycling advocacy groups, including the Sierra Club's East Bay chapter (TBG 1981b).

By 1982 the landfill was nearing maximum capacity, and the City Council scheduled a public hearing to discuss plans for a nearly \$3.5 million solid waste transfer station, as proposed by the disposal firm Browning Ferris Industries (BFI). The proposed design was met with much controversy and scrutiny, with many people concerned that only one firm had bid on the contract and the new facility would force the City to construct a

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garbage burning plant and start incinerating trash. Recycling advocates claimed the City would be better off with a recycling transfer station, where recyclables could be discarded free of charge before paying to dispose of the non-recyclable trash in the transfer building. Berkeley architect Mark Gorrell drew up plans for a recycling transfer station that would incorporate these ideas into the new CCC recycling center at Second and Gilman Streets. Defenders of the BFI proposal claimed that recycling should occur before waste arrives at the transfer station. BFI claimed that the Second and Gilman Street site plan was significantly modified to include more room for recycling, and that the transfer station design had been "flipped over, and an area provided for recycling and salvage" and that other large areas previously proposed for landscaping were now being utilized in the new design (TBG 1982a).

After holding numerous hearings and workshops with the community on the contentious topic, environmental advocates, consultants, and other specialists, it was announced that Berkeley residents would begin taking their garbage to the new transfer station by August 1983, with the burn plant concept ultimately defeated. Instead, the new transfer station would include salvaging and recycling area, with only dirt and concrete waste going to the landfill, and plant and garden waste going to the City's newly opened composting site (TBG 1983a). BFI, the station operator, negotiated a contract with the City to receive Berkeley waste at the transfer station. That same waste was then transferred in Berkeley trucks to Richmond's landfill (TBG 1983b).

The Berkeley landfill officially closed in 1991 and was completely sealed in accordance with the 1969 Marina Master Plan (City of Berkeley 2021).

### **The Berkeley Recycling Movement (c. 1965-present)**

Three community agencies have emerged as leaders in the history of Berkeley's recycling program and activities: Ecology Action, the Ecology Center, and the Community Conservation Centers (CCC). The following provides an overview of the efforts of each of these groups and their role in the development of the City's existing recycling program.

Inspired by early grassroots efforts seen during the late 1960s, Cliff Humphrey and Chuck Herrick founded the organization Ecology Action in 1968, which looked to "transform the way individuals, communities, and corporations consume and conserve energy" (Ecology Action 2021). In 1970, the Ecology Action recycling center in Berkeley was struggling, with people crowding space and the yard packed with piles of unsorted materials. The organization envisioned a better system for Berkeley involving a system of recycling centers across the City. After Humphrey moved Ecology Action to Modesto, abandoning his plans for Berkeley, Ecology Action alumni who were left behind formed the Co-Op Recycling Center and continued the group's mission for Berkeley. The center was located in a highly visible location near the intersection of Sacramento Street and University Avenue.

The 1970s saw a movement to help save the environment by recycling old newspapers. As people were anxious to participate in the new "ecology movement" and help save the environment while getting rid of their old newspapers, printing mills using the recycled paper simply couldn't use enough of it to keep up with the surge in the demand for newspaper recycling. In November 1970, the City of Berkeley contributed to this over-supply of newspapers by approving a pick-up program for recycling newspapers. While most Bay Area pick-up programs were forced to stop collecting newspapers the City of Berkeley's recycling groups had cultivated important connections with specific paper mills that allowed them to continue collecting. Ecology Action of Berkeley had a special arrangement with a paper company, as did Volunteers of America, which handled with

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City's newspaper recycling program (Oakland Tribune 1971).

Around the same time, the Ecology Center was becoming an important hub for environmentalism. Founded in 1969, the action-oriented environmental organization's goal was to activate and engage the community by identifying environmental problems and developing alternative solutions. The Ecology Center has managed Berkeley's Curbside Recycling Program since 1973 when it launched a newspaper collection project (BDG 1973). In 1979, the Ecology Center won a \$900,000 grant to expand recycling, which bolstered participation in curbside recycling and displaced other recyclers. The organization collected paper, glass, and cans on a weekly basis, replacing the monthly curbside service (Redmon and Sotelo n.d.). By 1982 the Ecology Center, which had operated successfully for years as a local recycling facility, lost its one and only moneymaking venture, the newspaper market, which resulted in the organization being bailed out by the City Council (TBG 1982b).

In 1972, Community Conservation Centers (CCC) emerged from the Ecology Center as a separate non-profit group, taking over the Ecology Action Co-Op Recycling Center in 1972 and managing two additional sites (CCC 2021). In 1980, only 6 percent of all solid waste in Alameda County was being recycled. Although the Solid Waste Management Board had distributed more than \$2 million in grants in an attempt to spur local recycling and conservation efforts, the Association of Bay Area Recycling Groups and Environmentalists said it simply wasn't enough. In April 1980, CCC received a grant in the amount of \$292,000 to build a new recycling center at Second and Gilman Streets. The new center would pay residents for recycling their trash, including aluminum, newspapers, office paper, cardboard, metals, and glass (Oakland Tribune 1980). In 1990, CCC started processing Berkeley's recyclables from the City's pick-up program as well as the Ecology Center's curbside pick-up program (CCC 2021).

Today, Berkeley is still one of the few cities in the Bay Area to manage its own solid waste and recycling, as opposed to contracting with larger companies (Hicks 2018)

### Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern (1933-1965)

The oldest permanent building on the site is Administration Building #1, which was constructed in 1955 and features elements consistent with the Mid-Century Modern design aesthetic.

Mid-Century Modern design is reflective of International and Bauhaus styles popular in Europe in the early 20th century. This style and its living designers (e.g., Mies Van der Rohe and Gropius) were disrupted by World War II and moved to the United States. During WWII, the United States established itself as a burgeoning manufacturing and industrial leader, with incredible demand for modern buildings to reflect modern products in the mid-20th century. As a result, many industrial buildings are often "decorated boxes"—plain buildings with applied ornament to suit the era and appear more modern without detracting from the importance of the activity inside the building. Following WWII, the United States had a focus on forward thinking, which sparked architectural movements like Mid-Century Modern. Practitioners of the style were focused on the most cutting-edge materials and techniques. Architects throughout Southern California implemented the design aesthetics made famous by early Modernists like Richard Neutra and Frank Lloyd Wright, who created a variety of modern architectural forms. Like other buildings of this era, Mid-Century Modern buildings had to be quickly assembled, and use modern materials that could be mass-produced. This architectural style was typically utilized for office buildings as it displayed modernity while being cost-effective for governments and corporations (McAlester 2013; Morgan 2004).

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Key character-defining features of the Mid-Century Modern style include (McAlester 2013; Morgan 2004):

- Low, boxy, horizontal proportions
- Mass-produced materials
- Flat, smooth sheathing
- Flat roofed without coping at roof line; flat roofs hidden behind parapets
- Lack of exterior decoration or abstract geometrical motif
- Simple windows (metal or wood)
- Industrially plain doors
- Large window groupings
- Commonly asymmetrical
- Whites, buffs, and pale pastel colors
- Articulated primary facades
- Stacked Roman brick or stone often used as accent material
- Expressed post and beam construction
- Projecting vertical elements
- Atrium or courtyard entryways
- Overhanging trellises, sunshades, and pergolas

### Significance Evaluation

The following presents an evaluation of the subject property in consideration of both CRHR and City Landmark and Structure of Merit designation criteria (Municipal Code 3.24.110). Because of the similarities in the requirements of State and local designation programs, CRHR and local criteria have been addressed together (where possible) to avoid duplicative text.

*CRHR Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.*

*City Landmark Criteria 2 Cultural Value, 3 Educational Value, and 4 Historic Value.*

The subject property is associated with the development of the City's existing municipal garbage system and recycling program and is one of the few municipal-operated solid waste and recycling centers in the Bay Area. However, the site itself is a relatively recent iteration of the City's municipal dump site, which has been in operation for nearly a century. Most of the existing built environment at the subject property dates to the 1980s when the municipal garbage and recycling system in place today was developed. The oldest permanent building on site is Administration Building #1, which was constructed in 1955. At that time, the garbage dump site at Second and Gillman Streets was not recognizable to its current appearance, with relatively few buildings on site. Further, the administration building's construction and operation is not associated with any important milestones in the history of the City's municipal garbage system, nor are the existing buildings associated with the Landmark incinerator building built in 1914 across the street at 1120 Second Street. While Berkeley's recycling program is a significant achievement and does have important historical associations with community agencies including the Ecology Center and the CCC, this relatively recent history is not well conveyed through the site's built environment, which is comprised of primarily temporary, readily available utilitarian buildings and structures which can be found throughout the United States and

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do not represent a unified, planned development; nor do they hold cultural, educational, or historic value with respect to understanding/interpreting the history of Berkeley's solid waste/recycling programs. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 or City Landmark Criteria 2, 3, and 4.

*CRHR Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.*

The subject property is a municipal garbage dump and recycling center that is not associated with any specific occupants. Its only owners/occupants have been the City and the CCC. Review of local publications and newspaper articles failed to indicate that the subject property has any important associations with significant persons in the history of the City. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2.

*CRHR Criterion 3. 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.*

*City Landmark Criterion 1 Architectural Merit.*

Taken as a whole, the subject property comprises simple, utilitarian buildings that are largely devoid of architectural style. The oldest and perhaps only architect-designed building on the property is the 1955 Administration Building #1. This reinforced concrete building expresses the Mid-Century Modern design aesthetic as commonly seen in industrial and civic buildings, including its low and boxy horizontal proportions, asymmetrical design, use of mass-produced materials, flat roof, lack of exterior decoration, simple windows, and its prominent, tall sign board. However, review of historic aerial photographs indicates that between 1982 and 1987, Administration Building #1 was significantly altered. Alterations included changes to the original building footprint, which extended further north, changes to the original roofline, and window replacements. Although the architect/builder is unknown, there is no reason to think the building is the work of an important creative individual. Most of the buildings and structures on site date to the 1980s and are not representative of any architectural style or design movement. Rather, they represent simple, ubiquitous prefabricated/portable buildings whose sole purpose is function, not design. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or City Landmark Criterion 1 for Architectural Merit. Finally, the subject property has no potential to contribute to an historic district of industrial properties, as the surrounding area has been constantly evolving over time to meet the needs of various industries.

*CRHR Criterion 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials or technologies. Therefore, the property is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4.

*City Landmark Criterion 5*

The subject property is not listed in the NRHP.

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### *City Structure of Merit Designation Criteria*

As demonstrated above, the subject property lacks architectural merit and/or cultural, educational, or historic interest or value. Further, the subject property has no potential to contribute to an historic district/neighborhood of industrial properties, as the surrounding area has been constantly evolving over time to meet the needs of various industries. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible as a City Structure of Merit.

### **Integrity**

Location: The subject property retains integrity of location. The property is sited on the original location it was constructed.

Design: The subject property has diminished integrity of design. While the Administration Building #1 retains integrity of its original Mid-Century Modern style, the property as a whole has evolved overtime, with new buildings replacing old ones, and building orientations changing.

Setting: The subject property retains integrity of setting. The subject property has always been located in an industrial area, surrounded by various industrial buildings and structures.

Materials: The subject has diminished integrity of materials. While the Administration Building #1 retains integrity of its original materials, historic aerial imagery indicates that the site as a whole has continued to change up until the 1990s. Taken as a whole, the subject property lacks integrity of original materials and is represented by recent, prefabricated buildings and structures.

Workmanship: The subject property has diminished integrity of workmanship. While some original workmanship can be seen in the 1955 Administration #1 building, the northern portion of the building has been altered and lacks workmanship. The rest of the site is represented by ubiquitous, prefabricated buildings and structures that lack original workmanship.

Feeling: The subject retains integrity of feeling. The property still feels like a municipal garbage dump and recycling center, although it cannot be associated with any specific time-period.

Association: The subject property lacks integrity of association. Although the site does have associations with the development of the City's existing municipal garbage system and recycling program and is one of the few municipal solid waste and recycling centers in the Bay Area, these associations are not well conveyed through the existing built environment which was primarily constructed in the 1980s. The oldest permanent building on site is Administration Building #1, which was constructed in 1955 and has been altered from its original appearance. At that time, the garbage dump site at Second and Gillman Streets was not recognizable to its current appearance, with relatively few buildings on site. Further, the administration building's construction and operation is not associated with any important milestones in the history of the City's municipal garbage system.

For the reasons provided above, the City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center is not eligible for designation in the CRHR or as a City Landmark or Structure of Merit.

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**ATTACHMENT B.**

**Resume**



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## EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology,  
California State University,  
Los Angeles, 2013

B.A., Anthropology,  
California State University,  
Northridge, 2003

## PROFESSIONAL

### AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation  
Foundation

Society of Architectural  
Historians

National Trust for Historic  
Preservation

## PROFESSIONAL

### EXPERIENCE

South Environmental LLC  
(2021-Present), President

Dudek (2014-2021),  
Historic Built Environment  
Lead

SWCA Environmental  
Consultants (2008-2014),  
Senior Architectural  
Historian/ Cultural Resources  
Project Manager

BonTerra Consulting (2006-  
2008), Project Assistant

# Samantha Murray, MA

## PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Samantha Murray is the cultural resources director at South Environmental and a senior architectural historian with over 17 years' experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local-level designation criteria. Ms. Murray has conducted thousands of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles. She has also provided expertise on numerous projects requiring conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Ms. Murray meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and Archaeology. She is experienced managing multidisciplinary projects in the lines of private development, transportation, transmission and generation, federal land management, land development, and state and local government. She is an expert in preparation of cultural resources compliance documentation for projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Ms. Murray has also served as an expert witness in legal proceedings concerning historical resources under CEQA and local ordinance protection.

## EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources, and historic properties
- Historic resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria.
- Project design review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
- Preparation of archival documentation for HABS/HAER/HALS.
- Assistance with complex mitigation including salvage and interpretive displays.
- Peer review.



## RECENT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Historic Built Environment Assessment for the CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Project, City of Santa Clara, California (2021).** South Environmental was retained by FirstCarbon Solutions to prepare a historic built environment assessment report for the City of Santa Clara in support of the CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Project. Two built environment resources over 45 years old were identified within the project study area: the Uranium Substation and an unrecorded segment of the larger Southern Pacific Commute Service Line (P-43-000928). These resources were recorded and evaluated for historical significance in consideration of CRHR and City designation criteria and integrity requirements. Both resources were found not eligible under all designation criteria. The proposed project was found to have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

**Historic Built Environment Assessment for the Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project, City of Berkeley, California (2021).** South Environmental was retained by FirstCarbon Solutions to prepare a historic built environment assessment report for the City of Berkeley in support of the Solid Waste and Recycling Transfer Station Replacement Project. One built environment resource over 40 years old was identified within the project study site: City of Berkeley Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center. The entire property was recorded and evaluated for historical significance in consideration of CRHR and City Landmark and Structure of Merit designation criteria and integrity requirements. The property was found not eligible under all designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and integrity. The proposed project was found to have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

**Historic Built Environment Assessment for 100 38<sup>th</sup> Street Project, City of Richmond, California (2021).** South Environmental was retained by FirstCarbon Solutions to prepare a historic built environment assessment report for the City of Richmond in support of the 100 38<sup>th</sup> Street Project. One built environment resource over 45 years old was identified within the project study site: the Richmond Health Center building, constructed c. 1968. The property was recorded and evaluated for historical significance in consideration of CRHR and City designation criteria and integrity requirements. The property was found not eligible under all designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. The proposed project was found to have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

**Historic Built Environment Assessment for the 731 West Cutting Boulevard Project, City of Richmond, California (2021).** South Environmental was retained by FirstCarbon Solutions to prepare a historic built environment assessment report for the City of Richmond in support of the 731 West Cutting Boulevard Project. One built environment resource over 45 years old was identified within the project study site: a vacant industrial plant constructed c. 1960. The entire property was recorded and evaluated for historical significance in consideration of CRHR and City designation criteria and integrity requirements. The property was found not eligible under all designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. The proposed project was found to have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

**Historic Built Environment Assessment for the Walnut Creek Mixed-Use Special District Project, City of Walnut Creek, California (2021).** South Environmental was retained by FirstCarbon Solutions to prepare a historic built environment assessment report for the Walnut Creek Mixed-Use Special District Project. Seven commercial properties over 45 years old were identified within the project study site. All properties were recorded and evaluated for historical significance in consideration of CRHR designation criteria and integrity requirements, and all were found not eligible due to a lack of significant historical

associations and integrity. The proposed project was found to have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

**Historic Built Environment Assessment for the Riverwood Project, Unincorporated Madera County, California (2021).** South Environmental was retained by FirstCarbon Solutions to prepare a historic built environment assessment report for the Riverwood Project. One built environment resource over 45 years old was identified within the project study site: a farm and orchard with buildings dating to the 1940s. The entire property was recorded and evaluated for historical significance in consideration of CRHR designation criteria and integrity requirements. The property was found not eligible under all designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and integrity. The proposed project was found to have a less than significant impact on historical resources under CEQA.

**Gilroy Citywide Historic Resource Inventory, City of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California (2020).** While working for her previous firm, Ms. Murray served as Project Manager, Principal Architectural Historian, co-author of the historic context statement, public outreach, and presented at all public hearings. The City of Gilroy Historic Context Statement and Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) update project was undertaken by the City's Community Development Department to enhance and streamline the City's historic preservation program by bringing consistency to preservation planning efforts. This document presents the history of the City of Gilroy's built environment from pre-history to present, identifies important themes, events, patterns of development, and describes the different property types, styles, builders, and architects associated with these important periods and themes; and also develops registration requirements for resource evaluation that is specific to the City of Gilroy, in consideration of both historical significance and integrity requirements. The project included pedestrian survey of 3,374 properties within the City of Gilroy built in 1974 or earlier. The historical significance and integrity of properties within the survey area was evaluated in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City designation criteria, as well as the seven aspects of integrity.

**Historic Resource Evaluation Report for 201 Georgia Street, City of Vallejo, Solano County, California (2020).** While working for her previous firm, Ms. Murray served as Principal Architectural Historian, co-author, and QA/QC of work products. California State University Maritime Academy (Cal Maritime) required a historical resources evaluation report for a two-story, commercial building located at 201 Georgia Street, in the City of Vallejo, California, prior to purchasing the building. The report included conducting a BERD record search, fieldwork, archival research, historical context development, developing building descriptions, and evaluation of a vacant commercial office building. The building was found ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a locally significant resource, due to a lack of significant historical associations or architectural merit.

**California State University (CSU), Chico Master Plan EIR, City of Chico, Butte County, California (2020).** While working for her previous firm, Ms. Murray served as Principal Architectural Historian and QA/QC of the final cultural report. The CSU Chico Master Plan is intended to update the most recent master planning document for CSU Chico from 2005, by planning for student enrollment, faculty and staff expansions, update campus facilities, emphasize open spaces, landscapes, and walkability, and promote student life experience. Additionally the new master plan will provide for the CSU Chico College of Agriculture to provide leadership, basic and applied research opportunities, and a positive work environment for employees and students. The cultural resources study included a records search of the proposed project site plus a 0.5-mile radius; a pedestrian survey of the project site; archival and building development research for buildings located within the project site; evaluation of buildings for the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Landmark (CHL), and local eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with CEQA and PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 for state-owned resources.