

ED ROBERTS CAMPUS
Berkeley, California

MEMORANDUM

by
Page & Turnbull, Inc.
May 2004

I. INTRODUCTION

This memorandum has been prepared to consider Section 106 Review potentially required for the proposed Ed Roberts Campus located at 3075 Adeline Street in Berkeley, California. The Ed Roberts Campus is planned as a new community center dedicated to universal design, sustainability, and transit-oriented development. Designed by Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects, the new two-story building is planned for the site located at the Ashby Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) station at the corner of Adeline and Woolsey streets in Berkeley, California. As part of the funding for the project, a Section 108 federal loan was received for \$6 million, which has triggered a federal historic preservation review as required under the National Historic Preservation Act. Within the federal historic preservation review, the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (BAHA) has identified a potential historic district that surrounds the area of the proposed Ed Roberts Campus. This memorandum examines the current design scheme according to the requirements of the Section 106 Federal Review process. In addition, this memorandum reviews the existing Section 106 analysis by the City of Berkeley and provides a brief examination of the properties within the potential historic district along with an analysis of the current scheme and its compatibility with neighborhood resources.

Executive Summary

After review of the current information relating to the proposed Ed Roberts Campus, located at 3075 Adeline, Page & Turnbull believes that the current design of the Ed Roberts Campus by Leddy Maytum Stacy Architects will **not** cause a significant adverse affect to any potential National Register-eligible historic districts or any other potential historical resources within the vicinity of the project site.

The design of the building is sensitive to the scale and character of the residential fabric within the vicinity of the project site. In addition, the current design of the Ed Roberts campus provides for new community focus within the surrounding neighborhood and continues the street frontage along Adeline, which suffers from gaps caused by insensitive urban development. As part of the campus proposal, the site and the parking lot area will be heavily planted with trees and landscaping as is consistent with the current site.

Page & Turnbull has also evaluated the potential historic district outlined by the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (BAHA) as well as the proposed Section 106 Area of Potential

Effect (APE) outlined by the City of Berkeley for the proposed Ed Roberts Campus. It is our opinion that the potential historic district outlined by BAHA does not constitute a National Register-eligible historic district. However, pending further research and boundary modifications, parts of this area may be a National Register-eligible historic district or a California Register-eligible historic district. Concerning the proposed area of potential effect (APE), the current boundaries encompass an area that is larger than is necessary as outlined in the guidelines for such areas established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Park Service. Page & Turnbull recommends a re-evaluation of the Area of Potential Effect as well as further investigation by the City of Berkeley into the potential historic district(s) surrounding the Ashby BART Station.

II. SECTION 106 REVIEW

As part of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the U.S. Congress established the Section 106 Federal Review process to ensure that historic properties are considered during Federal project planning and execution.¹ Section 106 of 36 CFR Part 800 (“Protection of Historic Properties”) requires Federal agencies or other agencies making use of Federal funds to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.² Under Section 106, historic properties are defined as “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.”³ In order for an undertaking to affect a historic property, that property must be found eligible for the National Register. Properties eligible for local or state historical registers are not considered historical resources under the Section 106 Federal Review Process, unless they also qualify for the National Register.⁴

Once it has been determined that an undertaking could potentially affect historic properties, the responsible agency must identify the historic properties within an “Area of Potential Effect” (APE). According to CFR 800.16 (d), an Area of Potential Effect is described as follows:

Area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.⁵

An APE is not defined on the basis of land ownership, but rather on the changes to the land or structures, or to their uses (whether direct/indirect or beneficial/adverse). An APE should be defined on the basis of potential effect, and not in terms of any actual properties that may be present.⁶ An APE should include:

- All alternative locations for elements of the undertaking;
- All locations where the undertaking may result in disturbance of the ground;

¹ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Section 106 Regulations* <<http://www.achp.gov/regs.html>>

² Undertakings are defined as “any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in an area of potential effect. The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency or licensed or assisted by a Federal agency. Undertakings include new and continuing projects, activities or programs and any of their elements not previously considered under Section 106.” [36 CFR § 800.2 (o)]

³ 16 U.S.C. 470w (5)

⁴ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law* (January 1993) II-30.

⁵ 36 CFR § 800.16 (d)

⁶ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law* (January 1993) II-29.

- All locations from which elements of the undertaking (e.g. structures or land disturbance) may be visible; and
- All locations where the activity may result in changes in traffic patterns, land use, public access, etc.⁷

In addition, an APE should include “all areas where the undertaking may cause changes to land or structures, or to their uses—whether the changes would be direct or indirect, beneficial or adverse.”⁸

After an Area of Potential Effect has been identified, an agency must identify historic properties **only** within the boundaries of the APE. As stated previously, historic properties include only those already listed in or found eligible for the National Register. According to the Section 106 Federal Review, the following must be undertaken in identifying historic properties:

1. Determine and document the area of potential effects, as defined in Sec. 800.16 (d);
2. Review existing information on historic properties within the area of potential effects, including any data concerning possible historic properties not yet identified;
3. Seek information, as appropriate, from consulting parties, and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of, or concern with, historic properties in the area, and identify issues relating to the undertaking’s potential effects on historic properties; and
4. Gather information from any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization identified pursuant to Sec. 800.3 (f) to assist in identifying properties, including those located on tribal lands, which may be of religious and cultural significance to them and may be eligible for the National Register, recognizing an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be reluctant to divulge specific information regarding the location, nature, and activities associated with such sites. The agency official should address concerns raised about confidentiality pursuant to Sec. 800.11 (c).⁹

If no properties are listed or found eligible for the National Register, the lead agency must notify the State Historic Preservation Office and any other interested parties, and must make the documentation public. The project then is able to proceed as planned (**See Appendix A**).

If an agency finds that historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects to the historic properties. (**See Appendix A**).

⁷ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law* (January 1993) II-29.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ 36 CFR § 800.4 (“Identification of Historic Properties”).

III. EXISTING EVALUATIONS

Existing APE Evaluations

According to the memorandum concerning “Federal Section 106 Historic Preservation Process and Status of the Proposed Ed Roberts Campus” (January 8, 2004) by Tim Stroshane, Senior Planner for the City of Berkeley, an Area of Potential Effect was identified for the proposed Ed Roberts Campus. This area would “...consist of the south side of Woolsey Street east of Adeline all the way to Shattuck Avenue; the west side of Shattuck Avenue from Woolsey to the south side of Ashby Avenue; the west side of Martin Luther King, Jr. Way (M.L.K., Jr. Way) between Ashby Avenue and Woolsey Street; the north side of Ashby Avenue from Martin Luther King, Jr. Way to Adeline, and the south side properties of Ashby Avenue east of Adeline” (**Figure 1**).¹⁰ Furthermore, this memo includes the properties on the south side of Ashby, since the residential neighborhood east of the Ed Roberts Campus could potentially see an increase in need and demand for housing that is disabled accessible as an indirect effect of the Ed Roberts Campus development (**For Response, See Section IV. Analysis, Analysis of Existing APE**).

The proposed Area of Potential Effect for the Ed Roberts Campus (3075 Adeline) includes the following street addresses:

- Adeline Street, 3001-3027; 3031; 3061-3075; 3163-3195
- Ashby Avenue, 1949-1985; 2016-2076
- Emerson Street, 2004; 2022-2080; 2007-2075
- Essex Street, 1900-1910; 2003-2035; 2004-2034
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Way, 3000-3146
- Prince Street, 2000-2032; 2001-2031
- Shattuck Avenue, 3000-3014; 3020-3028; 3038-3054; 3100-3120; 3200-3202
- Tremont Avenue, 3021-3027; 3026-3034; 3040-3044; 3200-3204
- Woolsey Street, 1900-1926; 2000-2032; 2022-2028

As part of the preliminary research into the APE, the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System was consulted for any known historical resources or archeological resources within the APE boundaries. According to the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, the proposed project area contains no recorded Native American

¹⁰ Memorandum, “Federal Section 106 Historic Preservation Process and Status of Ed Roberts Campus” by Tim Stroshane, Senior Planner to Stephen Barton, Director of Housing (January 8, 2004).

or historic period archaeological resources.¹¹ The Northwest Information Center identified five historic properties previously identified by State and Federal agencies within the proposed project area:

- 3031 Adeline Street – Hull & Durgin Funeral Chapel: appears eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate property (California Historical Resource Status Code – 3S).
- 3192 Adeline Street – Luke’s Nickelodeon: may become eligible for listing in National Register as a separate property (California Historical Resource Status Code – 4S).
- 1985 Ashby Avenue – the Webb Building: appears eligible for listing in the National Register as a separate property (California Historical Resource Status Code – 3S).
- 2022 Emerson Street: ineligible for listing in the National Register by consensus (California Historical Resource Status Code – 6Y2).
- 2015 Prince Street: ineligible to the National Register by consensus (California Historical Resource Status Code – 6Y2).

Three of these buildings listed above were also identified in the 1977-79 BAHA survey of buildings:

- 1985 Ashby Avenue – the Webb Building by architect Charles W. McCall, constructed in 1905.
- 3031-51 Adeline Street – the Hull & Durgin Funeral Chapel by architect Harvey Slocombe, constructed in 1922.
- 3192 Adeline Street – Luke’s Nickelodeon, constructed in 1909.

As part of the Section 106 Federal Review, the State Historic Preservation Officer was contacted, as was the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (BAHA) by the project sponsors.

SHPO and the Existing APE Evaluation

According to a letter to Lucinda Woodward of the State Office of Historic Preservation (October 2, 2003) from Tim Stroshane, Senior Planner, the City of Berkeley’s Housing Department sought concurrence that the project located at 3075 Adeline Street did not require further historic preservation review.¹² The State Historic Preservation Office responded that more information was needed about the designated area. In the opinion of Page & Turnbull, the information provided in this report should allow the SHPO to determine the project’s historical status.

¹¹ Letter, “Record Search Results for the Ed Roberts Campus” by the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System to Tim Stroshane, City of Berkeley Housing Department (January 23, 2004).

Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (BAHA) and the Existing APE Evaluation

According to BAHA, the proposed APE for the new Ed Roberts Campus is concurrent with the boundaries for a potential historic district centered on the neighborhood surrounding the Ashby Station. Historically, this area was the working farm of early Berkeley resident, Mark Ashby, from which the Ashby Station area gained its name.¹³ Within the proposed APE, BAHA identified 101 contributors to a potential historic district based upon the neighborhood's "architectural neoclassic character" for the years 1900 through 1910 (**Appendix B & C**).¹⁴ According to BAHA, this potential historic district would be based upon the predominance of Colonial Revival residential properties within the APE of the Ed Roberts Campus (**Appendix D**).

¹² Letter, "3075 Adeline Street – Request for Concurrence on Finding of No Need for Further Historic Review" by Tim Strohane, City of Berkeley Housing Department to Lucinda Woodward, State Office of Historic Preservation (October 3, 2003).

¹³ Letter, "HUD031003A, Development of Ed Roberts Campus, 3075 Adeline Street, Ashby Station, South Berkeley" by Susan Chase, Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association to Tim Strohane, Housing Department (January 9, 2004).

¹⁴ Ibid.

IV. ANALYSIS

Design Compatibility with Potential Historic Resources

As identified by BAHA, potential historic resources have been identified along Woolsey, Tremont and Essex streets facing the Ed Roberts Campus. The current design of the Ed Roberts Campus by LEDDY MAYTUM STACY Architects is sensitive to the scale, material palette and overall feeling of these residential properties bordering the site, which may or may not be potential historic resources. Particularly along the east and south facades, the design of the Ed Roberts Campus sensitively inserts a contemporary design into the neighborhood context of the Ashby BART Station.

Facing the Colonial Revival-style residential homes along Woolsey Street is the south façade of the Ed Roberts Campus, which acknowledges the smaller scale of the residential homes by creating steps in the building mass that lessen the visual weight of the building. The mass of the building is further broken down into three distinct elements articulated by the shift in the materials across the south façade. The material palette includes cement plaster, horizontal and vertical wood siding, which is consistent with materials that are utilized on the residential properties along Woolsey Street. The south façade will also have a thirty-six-foot wide landscape buffer along Woolsey Street with vegetation and landscape elements (inclusive of a playground) that will shield the building from the neighborhood.

Also respectful of the scale and material palette of the neighborhood is the east façade of the Ed Roberts Campus, which is set back 232-ft from Tremont Street. As is consistent with the site's present-day configuration, the landscaping will provide the primary separation between the residential neighborhood and the parking lot of the Ed Roberts Campus. In fact, the Ed Roberts Campus will add additional tree coverage, shrubs and ground covering. The east façade is designed to be lower than the Adeline Street façade and consists of an irregular rhythm of projecting bays, which are sympathetic to the surrounding neighborhood. These bays are articulated by wood louver screens, which are the same scale and material as architectural elements found in the surrounding neighborhood.

Although facing the steep slope of the site, the north façade does address potential historic resources as identified by BAHA. Currently shielded by trees and groundcover, the Ed Roberts Campus will continue to shield the residential neighborhood to the north by utilizing new and existing landscape

elements. The north façade of the building will utilize a material palette inclusive of wood and stucco, which are both consistent with the neighborhood's current character and material palette.

Along with the southern landscape buffer, a larger landscaping scheme has been planned as part of the Ed Roberts Campus. This landscaping plan includes the retention of the large redwood, pine and cottonwood trees surrounding the site as well as the creation of new areas for additional plantings and trees. These landscaping elements are essential in the relationship between the building and the current neighborhood context.

Analysis of Existing APE and Proposed Historic District

In the opinion of Page & Turnbull, the existing area of potential effect as outlined by Tim Stroshane raises two major issues: first, the boundaries of the Proposed APE; and second, eligibility of the potential historic district (as identified by the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association) for listing in the National Register.

After surveying the Proposed APE and conducting initial research, we believe the Proposed APE as identified by Tim Stroshane should **only** include those properties directly/indirectly affected by the proposed site of the Ed Roberts Campus, and should **not** correspond to the boundaries of a potential historic district. As stated in *Section II. Section 106 Review*, the boundaries of an APE are solely determined by the potential effects to land or structures caused by a proposed project.¹⁵ An APE should **not** be based upon land ownership (as noted by BAHA, the current APE is roughly defined by the historic boundary of Mark Ashby's farmstead, 1878), but rather on the effect of the proposed project on the surroundings, independent of any potential historic resources. Historic resources should be identified after project boundaries have been identified. The Proposed APE is too broad and includes areas where no changes in the visual landscape, traffic patterns, land use, or public access will occur. In the Proposed APE boundaries, the properties located on Emerson, Shattuck, MLK Jr. Way, and Ashby represent properties outside of the visual range of the proposed Ed Roberts Campus as well as properties **not** directly or indirectly affected by the new campus.

Although Tim Stroshane's outline of the Proposed APE boundaries suggests that the neighborhood "could see an increase in need and demand for housing that is disabled accessible," the proposed

¹⁵ It is important to remember that the area of potential effects is defined before the identification effort itself begins, so it may not be known whether any historic properties "if any such properties exist." In other words, if an undertaking could result in changes that would affect historic properties that may subsequently be found to exist, then the land within which such changes will occur should be included in the undertaking's area of potential effect. [*Identification of Historic Properties: A Decision Making Guide for Managers*, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation/National Park Service, 1988].

project is not intended to supplement the housing supply.¹⁶ The location of the Ed Roberts Campus at the Ashby BART Station is essential to the overall design and conception of the building. With universal design elements, the Ed Roberts Campus is meant to be easily accessible from the Bay Area's major transit network, thus will not necessarily cause an increase in disabled accessible housing. The project's location at a major transit stop is meant to encourage residents from farther away to have easier access to the building and its facilities.

Concerning a potential historic district, no adequate information has yet surfaced to suggest that this area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁷ The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's most comprehensive inventory of known historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service and includes buildings, structures, sites, objects and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state or local level. Typically, resources over fifty years of age are eligible for listing in the National Register if they meet any of the criteria. However, resources under fifty years of age can be determined eligible if it can be demonstrated that they are of "exceptional importance," or if they are contributors to a potential historic district. National Register criteria are defined in depth in *National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. There are four basic criteria under which a structure, site, building, district or object can be considered eligible for listing in the National Register:

- Criterion A (Event): Buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B (Person): Buildings that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C (Design/Construction): Buildings that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; and
- Criterion D (Information Potential): Buildings that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.¹⁸

According to National Register guidelines, a district is defined as possessing "a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or

¹⁶ Memorandum, "Federal Section 106 Historic Preservation Process and Status of Ed Roberts Campus" by Tim Strohane, Senior Planner to Stephen Barton, Director of Housing (January 8, 2004).

¹⁷ The Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association has not given Page & Turnbull access to their historical resources thus information may be present that may affect this determination.

¹⁸ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997).

aesthetically by plan or physical development... The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties.”¹⁹ Historic districts are often significant under Criterion C (Design/Construction) plus a portion of Criterion A (Event).

Within the vicinity of the proposed Ed Roberts Campus, a potential historic district based upon Criterion C (Design/Construction) may be present to the east and to the west of the proposed site. In the *National Register Bulletin 16B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form*, multiple property districts should have a similar historical context and significance. While the significance and historical context of this potential historic district requires further research, the boundaries of the district should not include the site of the Ed Roberts Campus, nor the parking area bounded by MLK Jr. Way, Ashby, and Adeline due to the loss of historic material on these two sites. Although strong residential fabric once existed on the site, the construction of the Ashby BART station and parking area has eliminated an important group of resources within the area bounded by MLK Jr. Way, Woolsey, Tremont and Ashby (**Figure 2**). Further research may show builders or architects closely associated the construction and design of the Colonial Revival houses within this area. In our present opinion, the potential historic district does not appear to have national significance, but may have local or statewide significance due to the proliferation of Colonial Revival homes concentrated in this area. Further research and survey work would be required to determine if this area is actually eligible for the National Register. Resources to be consulted could include Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the files at the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association, the Berkeley Historical Society, and oral histories by current long-term residents of the area. However, this level of research should not be required of the Ed Roberts Campus project, as the project will not significantly affect potential historic resources in the area.

In addition to the basic research surrounding the potential historic district, each house and property within the area must be evaluated for integrity in order to conclusively determine a viable historic district. The concept of integrity is essential to identifying the important physical characteristics of historical resources and hence, evaluating adverse changes to resources. Integrity is defined as: “the ability of a property to convey its significance.” A property is examined for seven variables or aspects, which are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of these aspects. According to the *National Register Bulletin. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, these seven characteristics are defined as follows:

¹⁹ Ibid, pg. 5.

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure and style of the property.
- Setting addresses the physical environment of the historic property inclusive of the vegetation, landscape, topography and spatial relationships of the building/s.
- Materials refer to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the historic property.
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.
- Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

According to BAHA's current analysis of the potential historic district within this area, the inclusion of the Ashby BART Station and the parking lots bounded on either side of Adeline Street would represent non-contributing areas that would affect the overall integrity of this potential historic district. Because of the removal of core residential properties that were once located on the sites of the two parking lots, the current boundaries of this potential historic district include non-contributing elements that affect the setting, feeling and association of the properties as well as the district's ability to convey its historical significance. Due to the construction of the Ashby BART Station, a discontinuous historic district or two distinct historical districts may be present within the vicinity; however, further historic research and survey work is required in order to conclusively make this determination. According to information currently available, the Ed Roberts Campus will not affect historic resources within either of the potential historic districts that may exist to the west and east of the site.

Recommendations

Page & Turnbull believes that the Area of Potential Effect for the Ed Roberts Campus be re-evaluated and adjusted to the suggested boundaries, which describe those areas visually affected by the proposed project as well as those areas that will undergo direct/indirect change (**Figure 1**). The Suggested APE boundaries roughly consist of the east side of Adeline (to the west), the south side of Woolsey (to the south), the east side of Tremont (to the east), and the south side of Essex (to the

north). A few residential properties along Prince, Woolsey and Essex streets should also be included within the Suggested APE. With the APE boundaries redefined, the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association and the City of Berkeley may conduct a closer examination of a potential historic district aside from the proposed Ed Roberts Campus, which should not be considered part of the potential district's boundaries.

V. REFERENCES CITED

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the GSA Interagency Training Center, *Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law* (January 1993).
- Chase, Susan. "Letter -HUD031003A, Development of Ed Roberts Campus, 3075 Adeline Street, Ashby Station, South Berkeley" (January 9, 2004).
- McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002).
- Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System. "Letter - Record Search Results for the Ed Roberts Campus" (January 23, 2004).
- Stroshane, Tim. "Memorandum – Federal Section 106 Historic Preservation Process and Status of the Proposed Ed Roberts Campus" (January 8, 2004).
- "Letter - 3075 Adeline Street – Request for Concurrence on Finding of No Need for Further Historic Review" (October 3, 2003).
- U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources. *National Register Bulletin. How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997).
- Weeks, Kay D. and Grimmer, Anne E. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington: National Park Service, 1995).
- Wollenberg, Charles. *Berkeley, A City in History* (Berkeley Public Library, 2002)

VI. IMAGES



Figure 1. Aerial Photograph of Ed Roberts Campus showing APE boundaries

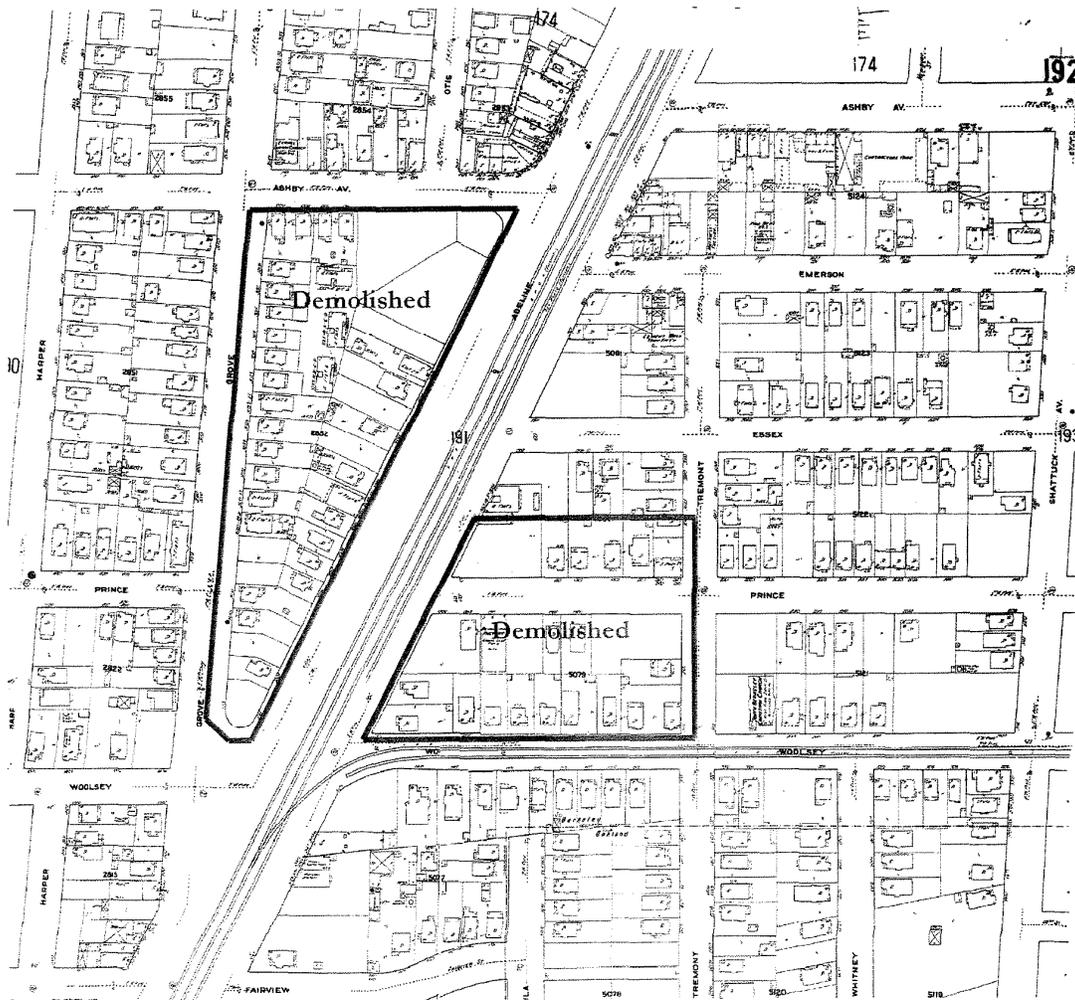
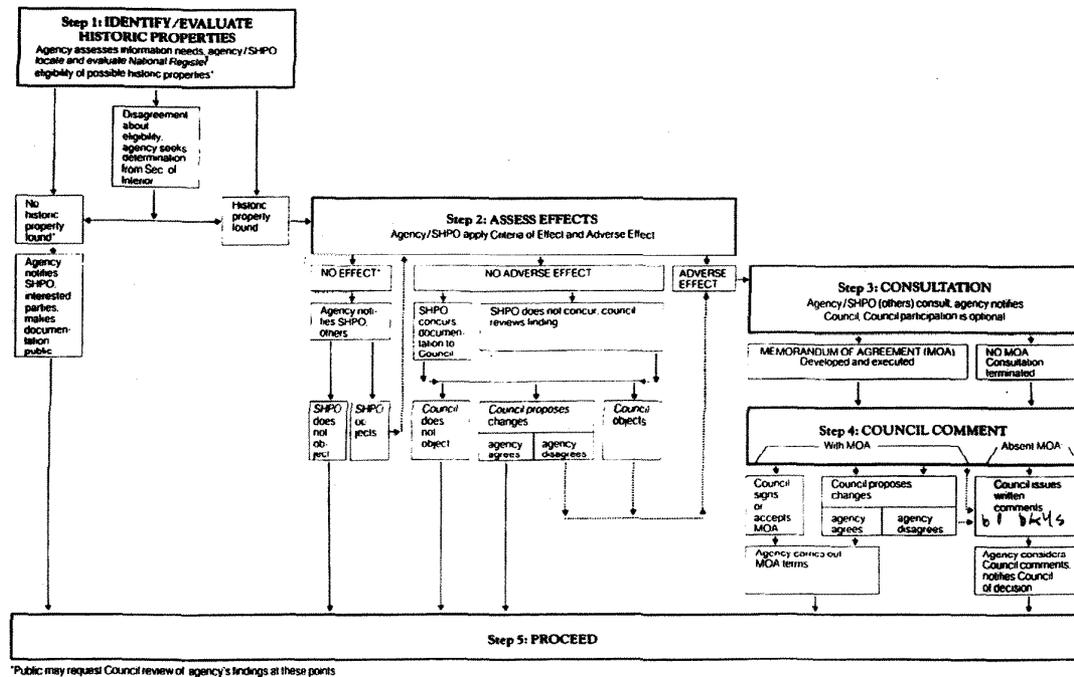


Figure 2. 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

VII. APPENDIX



Appendix A. Diagram outlining the Section 106 Federal Review
(Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)

Appendix B. Inventory of Potential Historic Resources from the APE identified by the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (BAHA)

NUMBER	STREET	NOTES
1912	Woolsey	
1914	Woolsey	
1916	Woolsey	
1918	Woolsey	
1920	Woolsey	
1922	Woolsey	
1922	Woolsey	
1926	Woolsey	
2000	Woolsey	
2004	Woolsey	
2011	Woolsey	Church
2013	Woolsey	
2014	Woolsey	
2015	Woolsey	
2017	Woolsey	
2019	Woolsey	
2022	Woolsey	
2024	Woolsey	
2026	Woolsey	
2028	Woolsey	
1841-45	Prince	
2001	Prince	
2003	Prince	
2005	Prince	
2009	Prince	
2010	Prince	
2012	Prince	
2014	Prince	
2015	Prince	
2017	Prince	
2019	Prince	
2023	Prince	
2026	Prince	Not in 1911
2028	Prince	Not in 1911
2031	Prince	

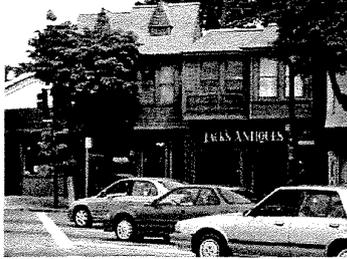
NUMBER	STREET	NOTES
3022	Tremont	
3027	Tremont	
3030	Tremont	
3032	Tremont	
3040	Tremont	
3041	Tremont	
3042	Tremont	
3044/46	Tremont	
3045	Tremont	
3047	Tremont	
2001	Emerson	See 3027 Adeline
2008	Emerson	Not in 1911
2022	Emerson	
2030	Emerson	
2036	Emerson	
2037	Emerson	Not in 1911
2042-44	Emerson	
2046	Emerson	Not in 1911
2056	Emerson	
2057-65	Emerson	
2064	Emerson	
2068	Emerson	
2075	Emerson	
2078-80	Emerson	
3010	Shattuck	
3050	Shattuck	
1923	Ashby	See 1921 & 1925 Ashby
	Ashby	Webb Bldg
3027	Adeline	See 2001 Emerson
3051-59	Adeline	Apt. Bldg

NUMBER	STREET	NOTES
1908	Essex	
1910	Essex	
1912	Essex	
2003	Essex	
2004	Essex	
2007	Essex	
2011	Essex	
2012	Essex	
2013	Essex	
2017	Essex	
2020	Essex	
2021	Essex	
2024	Essex	
2025	Essex	
2026	Essex	
2028	Essex	
2029	Essex	
2034	Essex	
2035	Essex	

NUMBER	STREET	NOTES
3004	MLK Jr. Way	
3006	MLK Jr. Way	
3010	MLK Jr. Way	Not in 1911
3012	MLK Jr. Way	
3014	MLK Jr. Way	
3018	MLK Jr. Way	
3020	MLK Jr. Way	
3026	MLK Jr. Way	
3028	MLK Jr. Way	
3032	MLK Jr. Way	
3040/50	MLK Jr. Way	
3042/44	MLK Jr. Way	
3054	MLK Jr. Way	
3100	MLK Jr. Way	
3104	MLK Jr. Way	
3106	MLK Jr. Way	

Appendix C.

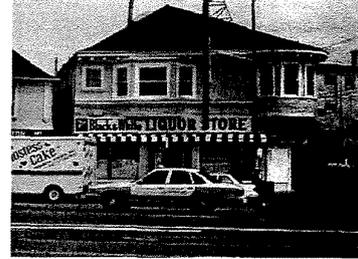
Photos of Potential Historic Properties listed within the APE



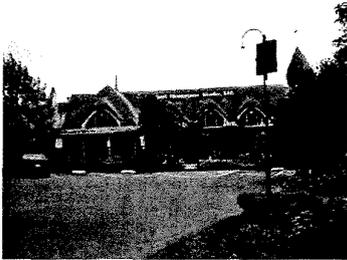
3021 Adeline.JPG



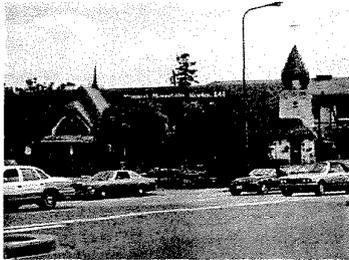
3023-3025 Adeline.JPG



3027 Adeline.JPG



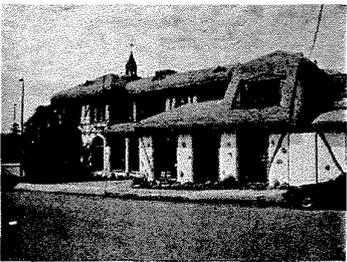
3045 Adeline.JPG



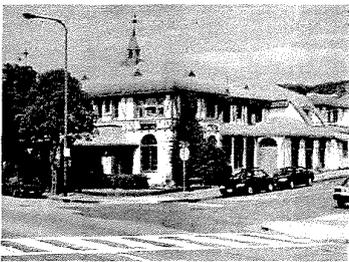
3045 Adeline - 2.JPG



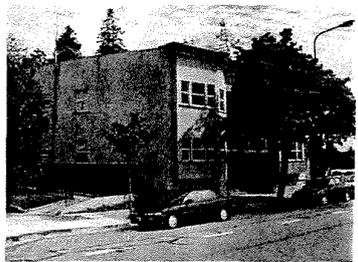
3045 Adeline - 3.JPG



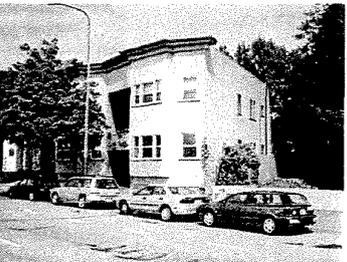
3051 Adeline.JPG



3051 Adeline - 2.JPG



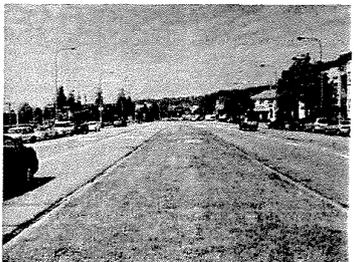
3059 Adeline.JPG



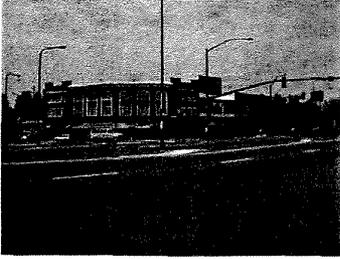
3059 Adeline - 2.JPG



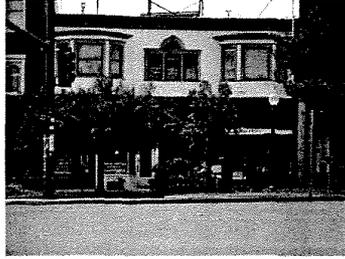
3157 Adeline.JPG



Adeline Street.JPG



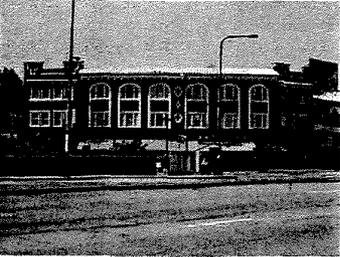
Corner of Adeline-Ashby.JPG



Corner of Adeline-Ashby - 2.JPG



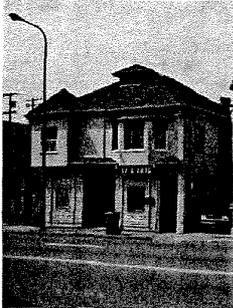
Corner of Adeline-Ashby - 3.JPG



Webb Bldg.JPG



Webb Bldg - 2.JPG



1923 Ashby.JPG



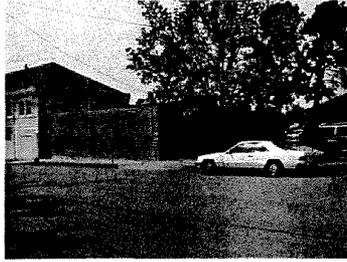
1979-1981 Ashby.JPG



Ashby betw Otis-Grove.JPG



2001 Emerson.JPG



2007 Emerson.JPG



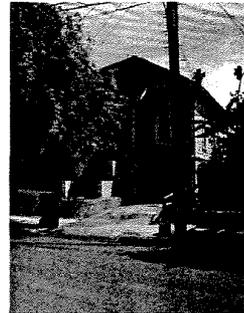
2008 Emerson.JPG



2008 Emerson - 2.JPG



2008 Emerson - 3.JPG



2022 Emerson.JPG



2030 Emerson.JPG



2036 Emerson.JPG



2037 Emerson.JPG



2044 Emerson.JPG



2048 Emerson.JPG



2056 Emerson.JPG



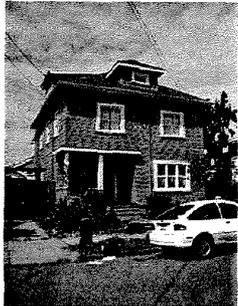
2057-2065 Emerson.JPG



2064 Emerson.JPG



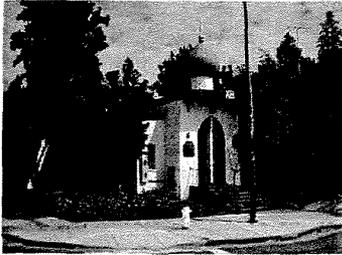
2068 Emerson.JPG



2075 Emerson.JPG



2080 Emerson.JPG



1900 Essex.JPG



1900 Essex - 2.JPG



1908 Essex.JPG



1910 Essex.JPG



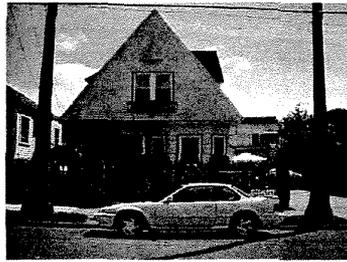
1910 Essex - 2.JPG



1912 Essex.JPG



2003 Essex.JPG



2004 Essex.JPG



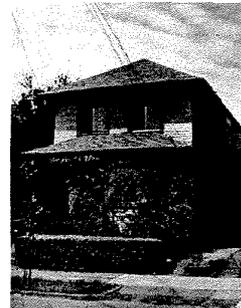
2007 Essex.JPG



2011 Essex.JPG



2012 Essex.JPG



2013 Essex.JPG



2017 Essex.JPG



2020 Essex.JPG



2021 Essex.JPG



2022 Essex.JPG



2024 Essex.JPG



2025 Essex.JPG



2026 Essex.JPG



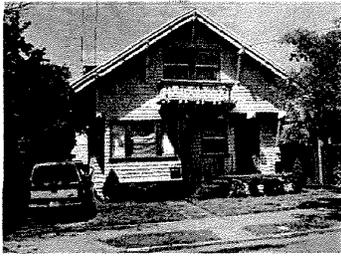
2028 Essex.JPG



2029 Essex.JPG



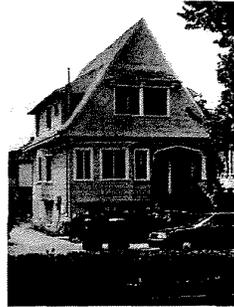
2034 Essex.JPG



2035 Essex.JPG



3004 Grove.JPG



3006 Grove.JPG



3010 Grove.JPG



3012 Grove.JPG



3014 Grove.JPG



3018 Grove.JPG



3020 Grove.JPG



3026 Grove.JPG



3028 Grove.JPG



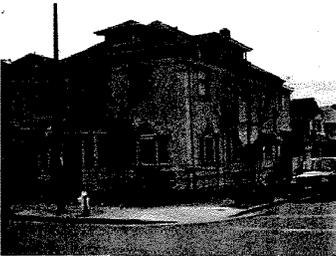
3032 Grove.JPG



3040-3050 Grove.JPG



3042-3044 Grove.JPG



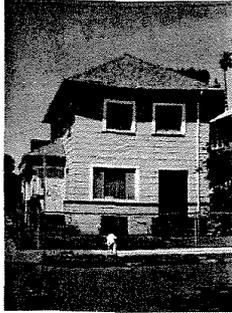
3100 Grove.JPG



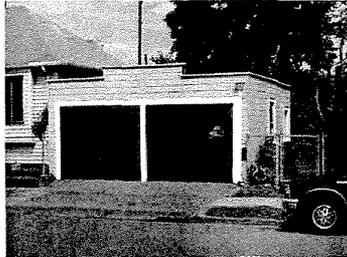
3104 Grove.JPG



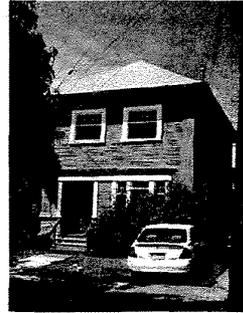
3106 Grove.JPG



2001 Prince.JPG



2001 Prince - Garage.JPG



2003 Prince.JPG



2005 Prince.JPG



2009 Prince.JPG



2010 Prince.JPG



2012 Prince.JPG



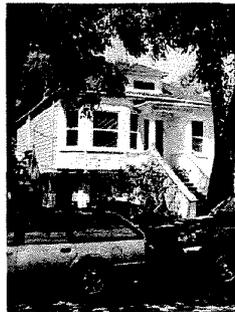
2014 Prince.JPG



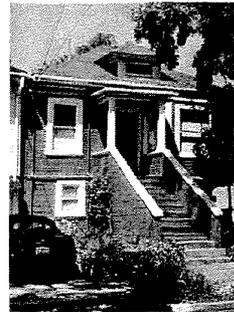
2015 Prince.JPG



2017 Prince.JPG



2019 Prince.JPG



2023 Prince.JPG



2026 Prince.JPG



2028 Prince.JPG



2031 Prince.JPG



Prince Street.JPG



3010 Shattuck.JPG



3050 Shattuck.JPG



3027 Tremont.JPG



3030 Tremont.JPG



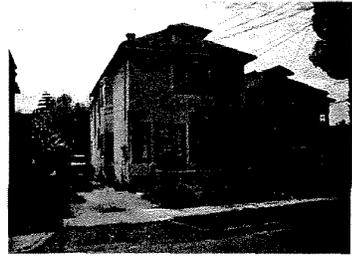
3032 Tremont.JPG



3040 Tremont.JPG



3041 Tremont.JPG



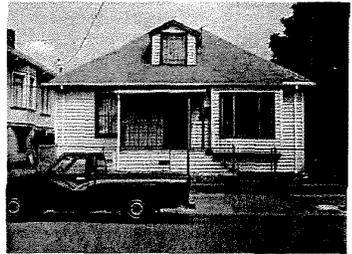
3042 Tremont.JPG



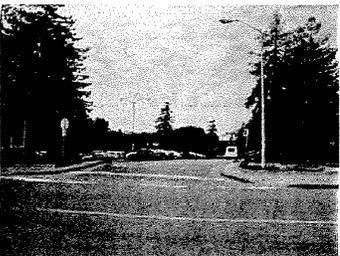
3044-3046 Tremont.JPG



3045 Tremont.JPG



3047 Tremont.JPG



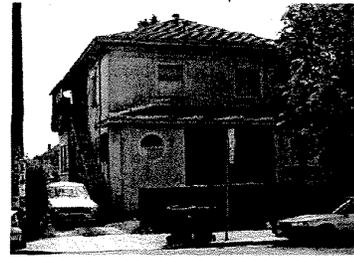
Tremont.JPG



1912 Woosley.JPG



1914 Woosley.JPG



1916 Woosley.JPG



1918 Woosley.JPG



1920 Woosley.JPG



1922 Woosley.JPG



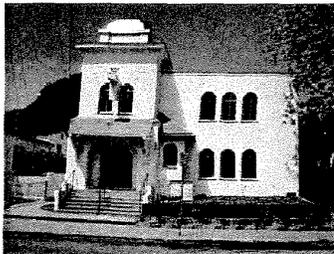
1924 Woosley.JPG



1926 Woosley.JPG



2000 Woosley.JPG



2001 Woosley.JPG



2004 Woosley.JPG



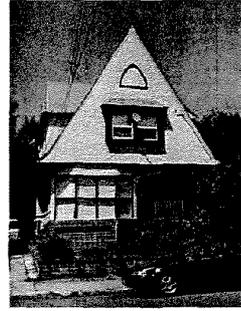
2013 Woosley.JPG



2014 Woosley.JPG



2015 Woosley.JPG



2017 Woosley.JPG



2019 Woosley.JPG



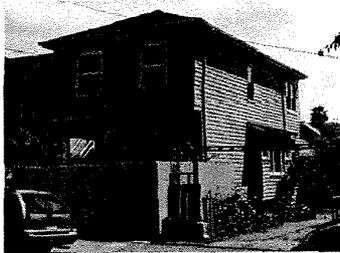
2022 Woosley.JPG



2024 Woosley.JPG



2026 Woosley.JPG



2028 Woosley.JPG