

CITY OF SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE

Monday, October 10, 2011, 3:00 PM to 4:00 PM

5th Floor Large Conference Room

City Administration Building

202 C Street, San Diego, CA

The Policy Subcommittee is a subcommittee of the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Board. It is primarily composed of Historical Resources Board members who are interested in policy matters. In general, the Subcommittee is not a voting entity, but rather a forum for discussing issues and policy matters related to historic resources and their preservation. Comments at the meeting do not predispose future positions on any matter by the Historical Resources Board.

Members of the public will be allowed an opportunity to speak, for up to one minute each, at the end of the Subcommittee's discussion on an agenda item. Each member of the public is required to state their name and the organization (if any) that they represent prior to their one minute presentation.

MEETING AGENDA

1. Introductions

2. Public Comment (on matters not on the agenda)

3. Issues:

3a. HRB Historical District Policy. The HRB policy on historical districts, first adopted on January 7, 1977 and amended in 2000 and 2002, identifies five district types and provides different processing requirements and levels of regulation for each. Staff began the process of comprehensively amending the policy in 2006 to address several issues that were identified at that time. The proposed amendments were reviewed by the Policy Subcommittee in July 2011 and referred to the full HRB for action. The HRB returned the proposed amendment to Policy at the request of Boardmember Berge to address consistency of the Policy with the current District Nomination Guidelines and preparation of a new Council Policy on Historic Districts. Back up material can be found on the website at: <http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/programs/historical/agendas/board2011.shtml>; click on Item 12 under the September 22, 2011 Agenda.

3b. HRB Criteria Guidelines. The Board adopted guidelines for the application of designation criteria in August 2009 with an amendment in February 2011. There has been discussion at several Board meetings related to the current broad application of Criterion C. The guidelines, as they relate to the application of Criterion C for architectural style, will be discussed. See attached excerpt from the Guidelines. The full Guidelines can be viewed on the website at: <http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/programs/historical/index.shtml>; the link is located in the right-hand column.

4. Adjourn

Next Policy Subcommittee Meeting will be on Monday, November 14, 2011 at 3:00 PM.

For more information, please contact Cathy Winterrowd by phone at (619) 235-5217 or email at cwinterrowd@sandiego.gov

CRITERION C:

Embodies distinctive characteristics of style, type, period, or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.

UNDERSTANDING CRITERION C

Criterion C applies to resources significant for their physical design or method of construction. To embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction refers to the way in which a property was conceived, designed, or fabricated by an individual, a group of people, or a culture. Distinctive characteristics are those physical features or traits that commonly recur in individual styles, types, periods or methods of construction. A valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship means an important use of naturally occurring materials in construction of the resource or an important example of a skilled craftsman.

APPLYING CRITERION C

The resource must embody distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, a type of construction, a recognized construction period, or an identifiable method of construction, as established through accepted bodies of scholarly and professional work. Comparison to other resources of the same style, type, period, or method of construction is not required unless scholarly work has not been done on a particular property type or unless surviving examples of a property type are extremely rare. In these instances where it has not been determined what physical features a property must possess in order for it to reflect the significance of a historic context, comparison with similar properties should be undertaken. It is important to note that Criterion C states that a resource embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction; it does not state that the resource must be a unique or distinguished example of a style, type, period or method of construction.

The important use of indigenous materials must be substantiated through research sufficient to establish the use of naturally occurring materials in the construction of the resource. Work of a craftsman or craftswoman can be established if a particular resource rises to the level of workmanship of skilled individuals.

ASPECTS OF CRITERION C

Does the resource embody distinctive characteristics of a:

- particular architectural style
- type of construction
- a recognized period of construction
- an identifiable method of construction

Is the resource a valuable example of the use of:

- indigenous materials
- craftsmanship

RESOURCES NOT ELIGIBLE UNDER CRITERION C

Age of the resource alone is not sufficient to meet the criterion for designation. Resources which do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction as supported by established sources do not qualify.

HOW SIGNIFICANCE MAY BE ESTABLISHED

Style, Type, Period, or Method of Construction

The resource exterior and/or interior embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period of architecture, *or* method of construction.

- **Style** - The composition, massing, scale, materials and details exhibit the essential physical features of a recognized architectural style. This includes the evolution of the style (early, mature or late), its regional variations, its adaptation for various social and economic market segments (upper, middle or working class) or its transition from one style to another, if the transition is significant within the context of local architectural history.

*Note: Although reflective of the same style (Craftsman), the following two examples reflect different economic market segments and expressions of the style.

Example:

HRB Site #850, Jacob & Anna Janowsky House



The Jacob and Anna Janowsky House at 1419 30th Street is a single story Craftsman Bungalow, as exemplified by numerous character defining features. The roof is low pitch with a front facing main gable and smaller cross gables on the side elevations. A secondary front facing gable tops a two-thirds width porch at the front of the house. The

eave overhangs are wide and open, with exposed rafter tails and slightly projecting cross beams. A stucco chimney extends through the eave on the north elevation. The exterior finish of the house is a combination of horizontal wood siding and wood shingles. The front elevation of the house is dominated by a two-thirds width front porch supported by massive stucco square porch piers topped by stacked 4 x 4 stucco beams on either end, and a matching

stucco half pier in the center. Shaped stucco buttresses extend from the lower portions of the side porch piers. The fenestration of the house is comprised of wood framed doors and windows, all original. Windows are primarily 9-over-1 lite double hung, with some fixed. The detached garage at the rear of the property also exhibits character defining features of the Craftsman style.

Example:

HRB Site #723, Greta and Howard Steventon House



The Greta and Howard Steventon House at 1355 29th Street was constructed in 1914, during a time when the Arts and Crafts Movement was at its height in the United States. As a good representative of Craftsman architecture, the 1,800 sq. ft. two-story house depicts prominent elements of the style. Prominent elements include the use of natural materials as seen with the use of wooden shingles, wide overhanging eaves, and exposed brackets. The shingles are highlighted and set apart by the use of red brick for the porch, porch piers and chimney. The house also features mature landscaping, and a large three-quarter wrap-around porch. Low pitched side gables are also indicative components of Craftsman architecture, thus mimicking the natural horizon--an expression of the Arts & Crafts ideology.