101.1 and the General Plan.

Note:

[Ordinance Designating the Dogpatch Historic District.]

2

1

5

6

4

7 8

9 10

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

18 19

20

21 22

24

23

25

Additions are single-underline italics Times New Roman;

Ordinance amending Article 10 of the Planning Code by adding Appendix L designating

the Dogpatch Historic District, the location and the boundaries of which are generally

between Indiana and Third Street, odd and even addresses, from 18th to Tubbs Street,

and making findings of consistency with the priority policies of Planning Code Section

deletions are strikethrough italies Times New Roman.
Board amendment additions are double underlined.

Board amendment deletions are strikethrough normal.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. Findings. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco hereby finds and determines that:

- (a) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 302, this Board of Supervisors finds that this ordinance will serve the public necessity, convenience and welfare for the reasons set forth in Planning Commission Resolution No. $\frac{16519}{}$ recommending approval of this Planning Code Amendment, and incorporates such reasons by this reference thereto. A copy of said resolution is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. $\frac{020203}{}$.
- (b) Pursuant to Planning Code Section 101.1, this Board of Supervisors finds that this ordinance is consistent with the Priority Policies of Section 101.1(b) of the Planning Code and, when effective, with the General Plan as proposed to be amended and hereby adopts the findings of the Planning Commission, as set forth in Planning Commission Resolution No.

 16519, and incorporates said findings by this reference thereto.

Section 2. The San Francisco Planning Code is hereby amended by adding Appendix L, to read as follows:

SEC. 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

The Board of Supervisors hereby finds that the area known and described in this ordinance as the Dogpatch Historic District contains a number of structures having a special character and special historical, architectural and aesthetic interest and value, and constitutes a distinct section of the City. The Board of Supervisors further finds that designation of said area as an Historic District will be in furtherance of and in conformance with the purposes of Article 10 of the Planning Code and the standards set forth therein, and that preservation on an area basis rather than on the basis of individual structures alone is in order.

This ordinance is intended to further the general purpose of historic preservation legislation as set forth in Section 1001 of the Planning Code, to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the public.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION.

Pursuant to Section 1004 of the Planning Code, the Dogpatch Historic District is hereby designated as an Historic District, this designation having been duly approved by Resolution No.

16518 of the Planning Commission and Resolution No.

558 of the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board which Resolutions are on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors under File No.

030203 and which Resolutions are incorporated herein and made part hereof as though fully set forth.

SEC. 3. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The location and boundaries of the Dogpatch Historic District are generally found between Indiana and Third Streets, odd and even addresses, from 18th to Tubbs Streets, Blocks/Lots: 3996/4-7; 4043/1-5, 5A, 6, 11B, 14, 15, 16; 4060/1, 4, 6-63; 4106/1A, 2-5, 5A, 6-9, 9A, 10-15; 4107/1B, 2A,

2B, 2C, 2E, 2F, 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 2K, 2L, 2M, 2N, 3-23, 26-57; 4108/1, 3A, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3G, 3H, 3O, 3P, 4, 5, 6, 8-14, 14A, 15, 17-21; 4171/1-7, 14, 15, 17; 4172/1, 2, 3, 15, 16, 18, 18A, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 34A, 34B, 35, 36, 41, 44-53, and shall be as designated on the Dogpatch Historic District Map, the original of which is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors under File No. 1020972, which Map is hereby incorporated herein as though fully set forth.

SEC. 4. RELATION TO PLANNING CODE AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

- (a) Article 10 of the Planning Code is the basic law governing historic preservation in the City and County of San Francisco. This ordinance, being a specific application of Article 10, is both subject to and in addition to the provisions thereof.
- (b) Except as may be specifically provided to the contrary in this ordinance, nothing in this ordinance shall supersede, impair or modify any Planning Code provisions applicable to property in the Dogpatch Historic District, including but not limited to existing and future regulations controlling uses, height, bulk, lot coverage, floor area ratio, required open space, off-street parking and signs.

SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

The Dogpatch Historic District possesses a unique place and significance in the areas of architecture, history, and environment worthy of protection as an historic district. Dogpatch is an approximately nine-block enclave of industrial workers' housing located east of Potrero Hill, in San Francisco's Central Waterfront district. The neighborhood is comprised of almost one-hundred flats and cottages, as well as several industrial, commercial, and civic buildings, most of which were erected between 1870 and 1930.

The neighborhood is significant under National Register Criterion A (Events/Patterns of History) and Criterion C (Design/Construction). The neighborhood is significant at the local level under Criterion A (Events/Patterns of History), within the category of Industry, as the oldest and most intact concentration of industrial workers' housing in San Francisco. No other district of San

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

Francisco or California was industrialized to the degree of Potrero Point during the last quarter of the 19th Century. The shipyards and other maritime-related industries of Potrero Point required a steady supply of inexpensive immigrant labor in an area that was geographically cut off from the rest of the City. Local developers and landholders, including Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, responded to this need by constructing rows of inexpensive cottages and selling individual parcels to laborers and their families, allowing the neighborhood to develop as an informal company town. Dogpatch is also significant at the local level under Criterion A (Events/Patterns of History), within the category of Exploration/Settlement, as the first housing developed in the Potrero District. Initially developed in the early 1870s, Dogpatch became the nucleus of the Potrero District that would evolve after the 1906 earthquake. Finally, Dogpatch is significant under Criterion C (Design/Construction), within the category of Architecture, as a moderately intact district of mostly Victorian and Edwardian-era workers' dwellings constructed between 1870 and 1910. Residences within the district reflect vernacular forms of architectural styles that were prevalent throughout the country, including Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, Eastlake and Classical Revival styles, or combinations thereof. The district has several clusters and pairs of identical dwellings, including a group of thirteen identical Eastlake-style cottages based on the plans of San Francisco architect John Cotter Pelton, Jr. While the significance of Union Iron Works/Bethlehem Steel is national in scope, the significance of Dogpatch under this criterion remains local.

The period of significance for the district dates from 1867, the opening of Long Bridge and the beginning of construction in the neighborhood, to 1945, the end of World War II. Additional historic information may be found in the Dogpatch Historic District Designation Report, which is hereby incorporated herein as though fully set forth. This document is on file at the Planning Department under Case No. 2002.0775L.

SEC. 6. FEATURES.

(a) Residential—Features of Existing Buildings.

- 1. Overall Form and Continuity. Building height is generally within a three-story range, with a substantial number of structures built at one or two stories in height. The majority of structures have been either elevated or altered to allow for the construction of a garage level at grade. However, despite these and other alterations, the majority of residences in the district retain their historic integrity. Residential buildings are generally set back an average of 10 feet from the public right-of-way.
- 2. Scale and Proportion. The buildings vary in height, bulk, scale and proportion. The width of lots in Dogpatch range from single lots of 20 feet to 40 feet for larger lots. Early homes in Dogpatch constructed circa 1870 were designed in a vernacular style with Greek Revival influences. Later homes continued in the Greek Revival form, but were joined by homes designed in the Queen Anne, Italianate and Classical Revival styles, as well as the Eastlake-styled Pelton Cottages. Multi-story residences are large in bulk, often as great as 3,500 square feet. Smaller cottage-size structures, typically 800 square feet, are well scaled to the smaller lots.
- 3. Fenestration. Existing fenestration consists of predominantly double-hung, wood sash windows that are vertical in orientation. Residential buildings feature a fairly symmetrical and regular pattern of windows with consistent dimensions along primary facades. Generally, the size and shape of window openings have not been altered over time.
- 4. Materials. Horizontal rustic wood siding is the traditional cladding material found in the district. However, fishscale wood shingles and asbestos siding are also found throughout the district.
- 5. Design Features. Recessed porches and entry porticos are characteristic design features of the district.
- 6. Architectural detail. Architectural detail found in the district usually follows transitional elements associated with the Greek Revival, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Italianate and Classical Revival architectural styles.
 - (b) Industrial/Commercial—Features of Existing Buildings.

- 1. Overall Form and Continuity. Building height is generally within a four-story range and many of the industrial/ commercial structures are one or two stories in height. Typically, these buildings are constructed closer to the property line than the residential structures found in the district.
- 2. Scale and Proportion. The buildings are of typical warehouse design, large in bulk, often with large, ground level openings originally designed for rail or vehicular access. Industrial/commercial structures are found throughout the district, often surrounded by residential buildings. While gaps may exist, because of height, bulk and setback, there is regularity to the overall form of industrial/commercial buildings. A small cluster of brick and stucco public buildings (police, fire and hospital) are easily recognizable from other industrial/commercial structures found in the district. These resources, while offering a different scale and proportion, are compatible with the plain, reinforced concrete and brick-faced structures characteristic of 20th century industrial architecture.
- 3. Fenestration. For the most part, the district's industrial/commercial buildings lack strong fenestration patterns, which typically are not supportive of a warehouse function. Windows exist near entrances and in some cases, offer small storefronts to display products. Early 20th century warehouse buildings were often constructed with office spaces above warehouse functions. In this case, double-hung, residential-type windows can be found. Larger industrial, metal sash windows are prevalent on commercial buildings built after 1920. Door openings are often massive to facilitate easy access of bulk materials.
- 4. Materials. Standard brick masonry is found on the older industrial/commercial buildings in the district; reinforced concrete was introduced as a cladding material following the earthquake and fire of 1906. Concrete block and stucco are also found on some 20th century industrial/commercial buildings.
- 5. Color. Red brick is typical, with some yellow and painted brick. Muted earth tones of red, brown, green, gray and blue are found on reinforced concrete, concrete block, and stucco-faced buildings.

6. Texture. Typical facing materials give both a rough textured or smooth appearance, depending on the cladding material.

7. Architectural detail. Industrial and commercial buildings typically lack ornamentation.

Warehouses by their very nature are utilitarian; warehouses constructed towards the end of the Dogpatch Historic District period of significance (1943) have even less ornamentation than older counterparts. Cornices are simple and may be abstract versions of more elaborate cornices found on larger, commercial structures in San Francisco's Financial District. Where detail occurs, it is often found surrounding entryways to industrial/commercial buildings.

SEC. 7. STANDARDS FOR REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.

Any exterior change within the Dogpatch Historic District shall require a Certificate of Appropriateness, pursuant to the provisions of Article 10, when such work requires a City permit. The procedures, requirements, controls and standards of Article 10 of the Planning Code shall apply to all applications for Certificates of Appropriateness in the Dogpatch Historic District. In addition, the following specific standards for review shall apply to all applications for Certificates of Appropriateness. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions set forth below and Article 10, those procedures, requirements, controls and standards affording stricter protection to the Historic District shall prevail.

(a) Character of the Historic District. The general standards for review of all applications for Certificates of Appropriateness are as set forth in Article 10. For purposes of review pursuant to said standards, the character of said Historic District shall mean the features of the Dogpatch Historic District referred to and described in Section 6 of this ordinance. For projects on buildings that have been previously compromised by incompatible alterations or additions, proposed exterior changes which bring these buildings closer to their original, historic appearance and make the buildings more in conformity with the character of the district are encouraged.

21

22

23

24

- 1. False Historicism. False historicism and the conjectural replication of historic styles and details is discouraged; if restoration is the selected alteration approach, historic documentation through original architectural plans, historic photographs, or physical investigation will be required. Where original plans or historic photographs are unavailable, close physical examination of the building and existing scar traces, along with a comparison to buildings of the same age and style in the neighborhood, may be sufficient to reveal evidence necessary to guide the restoration.
- 2. <u>Materials.</u> Horizontal rustic wood siding is the traditional cladding material in the district and its use is encouraged over other cladding materials, including wood shingles (except where appropriate).
- 3. Fenestration. Fenestration should be proportionate and in scale with traditional patterns within the district. Double-hung wood sash windows are encouraged over vinyl or metal sash windows. "Slider" windows of vinyl or aluminum construction are discouraged, especially on primary façades. True divided lites, rather than snap-in or faux muntins, are encouraged when divided lite wood windows are appropriate.
 - 4. Style. New construction in a contemporary, yet compatible, idiom is encouraged.
- 5. Scale and Proportion. New construction must be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural details of residential resources found in the district.
 - 6. Setbacks. New construction should conform to existing setback patterns found in the district.

- 8. Detailing. Detailing on new construction should relate to the simple, traditional vernacular forms found in the district.
- (c) Industrial/Commercial—Alterations and New Construction. Exterior alterations or new additions to a contributory or non-contributory industrial/commercial resource in the Dogpatch Historic District shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the resource or its environs. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. Any new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment, and must conform to the following provisions:
- 1. Materials. The traditional cladding materials of industrial/commercial structures found in the district are brick, reinforced concrete, cinder block, and stucco; they are encouraged over other cladding materials.
- 2. Fenestration. Fenestration should be proportionate and in scale with traditional patterns within the district. Wood or metal sash windows are encouraged, while "slider" windows of vinyl or aluminum construction on either industrial or commercial buildings are discouraged.
- 3. Roofline. Flat roof forms are encouraged on industrial and/or commercial structures; gabled roof forms may be appropriate for commercial structures that include residential upper floors.
- 4. Parapets. Raised parapets are typically found on industrial and/or commercial structures in the Dogpatch Historic District and are encouraged where appropriate. Parapets should be kept to a minimum height necessary to screen rooftop equipment, or to facilitate characteristic design features.
- 5. Design Features. The addition of bay windows, porches, balconies or other typically residential features to new or existing industrial/commercial structures in the district are discouraged.

 These elements may be appropriate on commercial structures that include residential upper floors.

- 6. Style. New construction in a contemporary, yet compatible, idiom is encouraged.
- 7. Scale and Proportion. New construction must be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural details of industrial/commercial resources found in the Dogpatch Historic District.
 - 8. Setbacks. New construction should conform to existing setback patterns found in the district.
- 9. Detailing. Detailing on new construction should relate to the simple, traditional vernacular forms found on industrial/commercial structures in the district.
- (d) Ordinary Maintenance and Repair. A Certificate of Appropriateness shall not be required if the work consists of ordinary maintenance and repair, which is defined in Article 10 as any work the sole purpose and effect of which is to correct deterioration, decay or damage, including repair of damage caused by fire or other disaster.
- (e) Garages and Garage Doors. The addition of garages at the front elevation of residential buildings shall seek to minimize the physical and visual impacts on the significant architectural features of the existing building. The design of garages and garage doors should be unobtrusive and simple, with an emphasis on minimal size and dimensions of the structure as well as the door opening. Garage doors should be recessed from the garage structure to create an adequate shadow line, with wood being the preferable material. While remaining simple and unobtrusive, the design of the garage door may relate to the existing residence in material, detail and orientation. Retention of historic sidehinged garage doors is encouraged.
- (f) Masonry, Brickwork and Stonework. A Certificate of Appropriateness shall be required for painting previously unpainted masonry, brick or stone exterior surfaces, for cleaning such surfaces with abrasives and/or treatment of such surfaces with waterproofing chemicals. The painting of unpainted masonry, brickwork and stonework is discouraged. Sandblasting and certain chemical treatment detrimental to masonry will not be approved.
- (g) Demolition. Demolition of Contributory buildings shall be subject to the maximum controls allowed under Article 10 of the Planning Code. A demolition permit shall not be issued until all other

required permits for new replacement construction have been approved. No application for a demolition permit shall be deemed complete until all building permits for the replacement structure, preferably located on the demolition site, have been approved.

(h) Seismic Upgrade. Seismic upgrades shall seek to minimize the alteration of the significant architectural features of a structure. Proposed Unreinforced Masonry Building (UMB) upgrades should follow the "Architectural Design Guide for Exterior Treatments of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings during Seismic Retrofit," prepared by the American Institute of Architects. When enforcing the terms of this provision during seismic upgrade work, due consideration shall be given to approving modest alterations for seismic upgrade purposes when enforcing the terms of these provisions, for example, the replacement of relatively unobtrusive building elements such as a brick foundation on a wood frame building.

SEC. 8. SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT.

An architectural description, building history and evaluation of each parcel within the Historic District is documented on the State of California—Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record (DPR 523A—descriptive) survey forms and Building, Structure, and Object Record (DPR 523B—evaluative) survey forms. These forms are part of the Dogpatch Historic Resource Survey which was endorsed by the Landmarks Board on October 17, 2001 (Resolution No. 545), and then by the Planning Commission on December 13, 2001 (Resolution No. 16300). These survey forms are hereby incorporated herein as though fully set forth, and is on file at the Planning Department under Case No. 2002.0775L. It is important to note that street address numbers are subject to change, and that the most reliable, official method for identifying a property within the Historic District is to refer to it by its assigned Assessor Block and Lot number. Each building is assigned to either of the two following categories:

20

21

22

23

24

25

Contributory. This category identifies buildings, which date from the Historic District's period of significance and retain their historic integrity. These structures are of the highest importance in maintaining the character of the Historic District. The category also includes buildings which date from the Historic District's period of significance, but have had their historic integrity compromised by inappropriate alterations. Appropriate restoration of such buildings is encouraged. The maximum suspension period allowable under Article 10 shall be imposed on applications for demolition of Contributory buildings.

The following buildings are deemed Contributory to the Historic District: 2300 3rd St., 2310

The following buildings are deemed Contributory to the Historic District: 2300 3rd St., 2310 3rd St., 2342-44 3rd Street, 2476-78 3rd Street, 2500-02 3rd Street, 2518-20 3rd Street, 2620 3rd Street. 2624-26 3rd Street, 2628-32 3rd Street, 2636-38 3rd Street, 707 18th St., 700-02 22nd St., 714 22nd St., 718 22nd St., 726-32 22nd St., 800-02 22nd St., 806 22nd St., 807 22nd St., 808-10 22nd St., 812-14 22nd St. 816-18 22nd St., 820-24 22nd St., 825-29 22nd St., 833 22nd St., 834-40 22nd St., 845 & 849 22nd St., 894-98 22nd St., 900-02 22nd St., 904-22 22nd St., 890-900 Minnesota St., 903 Minnesota St., 905 Minnesota St., 907 Minnesota St., 909 Minnesota St., 911 Minnesota St., 913 Minnesota St., 914-16 Minnesota St., 915 Minnesota St., 917-919 Minnesota St., 918 Minnesota St., 920-22 Minnesota St., 921 Minnesota St., 923 Minnesota St., 924-26 Minnesota St., 930-32 Minnesota St., 934 Minnesota St., 944-46 Minnesota St., 945-47 Minnesota St., 948-50 Minnesota St., 949-51 Minnesota St., 952-54 Minnesota St., 958 Minnesota St., 962-64 Minnesota St., 966-68 Minnesota St., 972-76 Minnesota St., 694 Tennessee St., 700-02 Tennessee St., 704 Tennessee St., 712-16 Tennessee St., 718-20 Tennessee St., 724-26 Tennessee St., 730-32 Tennessee St., 740 Tennessee St., 800-50 Tennessee St., 900 Tennessee St., 909 Tennessee St., 950 Tennessee St., 970 Tennessee St., 997-99 Tennessee St., 1002 Tennessee St., 1004 Tennessee St., 1008 Tennessee St., 1010 Tennessee St., 1011 Tennessee St., 1012 Tennessee St., 1014 Tennessee St., 1015-21 Tennessee St., 1016-18 Tennessee St., 1036 Tennessee St., 1042 Tennessee St., 1045-47 Tennessee St., 1049-51 Tennessee St., 1053 Tennessee St., 1059-1061 Tennessee St., 1060 Tennessee St., 1063-65 Tennessee St., 1067 Tennessee St., 1074-76 Tennessee St., 1077-79 Tennessee

SEC. 9. PAINT COLOR.

Nothing in this legislation shall be construed to regulate paint colors within the District.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

By:

JUDITH A. BOYAJIAN Deputy City Attorney



City and County of San Francisco Tails

City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Ordinance

File Number:

020972

Date Passed:

Ordinance amending Article 10 of the Planning Code by adding Appendix L designating the Dogpatch Historic District, the location and the boundaries of which are generally between Indiana and Third Street, odd and even addresses, from 18th to Tubbs Street, and making findings of consistency with the priority policies of Planning Code Section 101.1 and the General Plan.

April 1, 2003 Board of Supervisors — PASSED ON FIRST READING

Ayes: 11 - Ammiano, Daly, Dufty, Gonzalez, Hall, Ma, Maxwell, McGoldrick, Newsom, Peskin, Sandoval

April 8, 2003 Board of Supervisors — FINALLY PASSED

Ayes: 11 - Ammiano, Daly, Dufty, Gonzalez, Hall, Ma, Maxwell, McGoldrick, Newsom, Peskin, Sandoval

File	Nο	0.20	1972
F 11	1 N I 1.	11/1	F9 / /.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was FINALLY PASSED on April 8, 2003 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

APR 18 2003

Date Approved

Gloria L. Young Clerk of the Board

Mavor Willie L. Brown Jr.