

preserving historic buildings, special districts and residential neighborhoods which make the City unique.

Policy 2.5A.2 Ensure that new development is compatible with the character of special districts and residential neighborhoods.

Action Statements

2.5A.2a. Maintain design guidelines and policies for new construction in historic districts which define acceptable building styles, shapes, rooflines, colors, materials, fenestration and setbacks and develop new guidelines as needed.

2.5A.2d. Continue to identify and adopt methods of preserving historic resources and special districts.

Policy 2.5A.3 Support measures which enhance the identity of special districts and residential neighborhoods to create more variety in the physical environment.

Action Statements

2.5A.3c. Continue to preserve buildings with unique historic or architectural value.

2.5A.3d. Protect historic landmarks by discouraging adjacent development which hides or overwhelms their unique qualities.

2.5A.3f. Strengthen the downtown as the visual as well as functional focus of Sunnyvale.

2.5A.3g. Consider design features that help locate the downtown district and emphasize the roadways and intersections leading downtown.

Policy 2C.4 Encourage quality architectural design which improves the City's identity, inspires creativity and heightens individual as well cultural identity.

Action Statements

2.5C.4a. Encourage easily identified and attractive building entrances which are oriented to the street.

2.5C.4c. Require roof elements to wrap around the building so that the element looks integrated and not just pasted on.

- 2.5C.4d. Encourage clear glass windows at the pedestrian level for commercial buildings to provide visibility of the activities inside stores and restaurants and visibility of pedestrian activity outside.
- 2.5C.4e. Continue to require mechanical equipment to be fully screened and integrated with the architecture of the building.
- 2.5C.4f. Encourage building windows to have a shape and spacing consistent with the building style.
- 2.5C.4i. Encourage buildings with two or more stories to have architectural elements which create a pedestrian scale on the ground level, such as variations in the textures and materials, differentiated piers and columns, recessed entries and windows, awnings or offset planes.
- 2.5C.4j. Avoid tall buildings which create a tunnel effect and where necessary step the building back above the second level or stagger setbacks on the street.
- 2.5C.4l. Avoid blank walls on the ends of buildings facing the roadway and provide detail and articulation on these elevations.
- 2.5C.4m. Encourage the spacing and size of doors and windows to have a rhythm compatible with the architectural style.
- 2.5C.4n. Encourage buildings where each of the building elements, such as windows, roofs and walls, are in proportion with each other.
- 2.5C.4o. Encourage high quality, durable materials for buildings which create texture.
- 2.5C.4p. Avoid piecemeal embellishment, frequent changes in materials or materials that are incompatible with the building style.
- 2.5C.4q. Encourage exterior building materials to wrap around corners and any change in materials only to be made in locations where there is a change in the building plane or where a change in materials is effectively used to identify the base of the building.
- 2.5C.4r. Review building colors in the context of the scale of the building and avoid strong colors which may be overwhelming at larger scale.

- 2.5C.4s. Encourage buildings where all of the design elements, such as colors, materials, style and ornamentation are unified and create cohesive, attractive and distinctive architecture.

Policy 2C.5 Ensure that buildings are appropriate to their context and designed to be compatible with surrounding properties and special districts.

Action Statements

- 2.5C.5a. Encourage new construction to be consistent with the horizontal or vertical building orientation or building shape of special districts or streetscapes.
- 2.5C.5b. Encourage roof styles which are similar to surrounding buildings or unique districts.
- 2.5C.5c. Avoid buildings which do not have a similar scale or height as surrounding properties, except at gateways or for landmark structures.
- 2.5C.5e. Avoid building colors which are not compatible with adjoining properties or special districts.

Library Sub-Element - (1990)

Policy 6.2C.3. Maximize the effectiveness of the library as an intellectual response to the community through the continued development of special collections.

Action Statements

- 6.2C.3d. Provide a California and local history collection that meets the needs of historical research and is archival in scope for Sunnyvale and the Santa Clara Valley.
- 6.2C.3e. Work with the Sunnyvale Historical Society in studying the feasibility of establishing a Sunnyvale Historical Archive Collection.

Community Participation Sub-Element - (1995)

Policy 7.2C.2 Ensure that appropriate and effective public notification and access, in accordance with City Council policies are provided to enhance meaningful community participation in the policy making process.

Action Statements

- 7.2C.2b. Ensure that all public board, commission and Council meetings provide an opportunity for public input and involvement.

Policy 7.2C.4 Assure that citizens and organizations are actively involved in the identification of community needs and the development of solutions.

Action Statements

- 7.2C.4a. Enhance the ability of Board and Commission members to act as key policy advisors to Council through orientation, training and communication.

Legislative/Management Sub-Element - (1986)

Policy 7.3A.1. Utilize the General Plan as the City's principal long-range planning tool; utilize the Resource Allocation Plan as the City's principal mid-range planning tool; and the Legislative Calendar as the City's principal short-range planning tool.

Action Statements

- 7.1A.1c. Review and update each General Plan Sub-Element approximately every 5 years.

Policy 7.3A.2 Establish Advisory Committees, and Boards and Commissions as necessary to assist Council in planning and policy development.

Action Statements

- 7.3A.2b. Provide appropriate orientation and training to Board and Commission members.
- 7.3A.2c. Have Boards and Commissions participate in the Planning and Management system, including budget issues, legislative issues and other related matters.
- 7.3A.2d. Adopt an annual workplan for Boards and Commissions consistent with Council priorities.

Socio-Economic Sub-Element - (1989)

Policy 5.1B.2 Participate in partnerships with local industry/businesses in order to facilitate communication and address mutual concerns.

Policy 5.1C.1 Support efforts to establish Sunnyvale's downtown area as a strong commercial center for the City.

Appendix C

City, State and Federal Regulations, Procedures and Funding Sources

The City's Heritage Resource Regulations and Procedures

An important consideration in reviewing community conditions which affect the preservation of heritage resources in Sunnyvale is the regulatory environment in which the City operates its heritage preservation program. The City has incorporated a Heritage Preservation Ordinance into the Municipal Code and has established two heritage districts -- the Murphy Station Heritage Landmark District and the Frances-Taaffe Heritage Housing District -- each with regulations and policies which direct their administration.

The Heritage Preservation Ordinance was adopted in 1980, as Chapter 19.80 of the Municipal Code. It provides for the creation of a Heritage Preservation Commission of seven members appointed by the City Council for four year terms. Commissioners must be residents of Sunnyvale and must be registered to vote. Further qualifications include backgrounds in architecture, history, urban design, architectural history and other fields related to preservation, or a "demonstrated interest" in heritage preservation. The Commission has several roles. It acts as an advisory body to the City Council on some issues but has final authority on other matters (with the possibility of appeal to City Council). It also has a role in sponsoring or supporting activities that promote awareness of the City's heritage.

The Commission's duties include:

- Reviewing and making decisions on Landmark Alteration Permit applications
- Developing, maintaining and revising the City's Cultural Resources Inventory
- Reviewing nominations for structures, trees, sites and artifacts to receive cultural resource designation and making recommendations on these items to Council
- Reviewing nominations for structures, trees, sites and artifacts to be given landmark designation and making recommendations on these items to Council
- Taking action to enhance the public's awareness of Sunnyvale's heritage resources
- Participating with other community organizations on projects that identify, promote and enhance Sunnyvale's heritage resources
- Protecting Sunnyvale's heritage resources

The Commission meets regularly in meetings that are advertized and open to the public.

In addition to providing for an authorized Heritage Preservation Commission, the Heritage Preservation Ordinance establishes criteria for structures, trees, sites, artifacts and other resources to be given landmark status and provides a means for protection of established landmarks. It provides the commission with authority to review and make

decisions on requests for exterior alterations to landmarks through a Landmark Alteration Permit process. The Heritage Preservation Ordinance also includes regulations on establishing and protecting cultural resources, although in some sections the distinction between the terms "heritage resources" and "cultural resources" is not clear. A revision of the ordinance to provide more clarity on this point would be helpful.

When the Murphy Station Heritage Landmark District was adopted by City Council in 1981, the criteria and processes described in the Heritage Preservation Ordinance for designation of landmark districts were used to establish the district. Since 1981, the Heritage Preservation Commission has considered 83 Landmark Alteration Permit applications for properties on Murphy Avenue. A Landmark Alteration Permit is required when any exterior change that will materially affect the appearance of a landmark is proposed. Landmark Alteration Permits have been issued for major facade renovations, building additions, new buildings in the district, new paint colors, signs, landscaping and exterior lighting. While not all of the permits that were approved were acted upon, the Landmark Alteration Permit process has paved the way to the changes that have taken place on Murphy Avenue.

In addition to the Heritage Preservation Ordinance, another section of the Municipal Code (Chapter 19.20) establishes a Heritage Housing (HH) Overlay District. The HH district is combined with the underlying residential zone to provide additional protection for residential neighborhoods containing a preponderance of homes listed in the Cultural Resources Inventory. It adds the requirement that any proposed changes to the exterior of these homes must first be reviewed and approved by the Director of Community Development to make certain that the proposed changes will not be detrimental to the architectural character of the structure or the neighborhood. The 500 blocks of S. Frances and S. Taaffe have been given the Heritage Housing Overlay zoning.

A state law called the Mills Act provides a means for local governments to potentially reduce the amount of property tax owners of heritage properties must pay. The purpose of the Mills Act contract is to encourage the preservation of heritage properties by reducing property taxes in return for agreements between the local government and property owners which are specifically tailored to the needs of the property. For example, an owner may agree to conduct certain renovations or provide certain repairs or engage in an ongoing maintenance program -- or all of these, as needed. It is expected that some or all of the money saved from the decreased property tax will be used for property maintenance and improvements. Because of the way that the Mills Act tax reduction formula is constructed however, the tax benefits are not as useful to owners of property that has not been resold for many years and which, therefore, may have a much smaller assessment base. The Sunnyvale City Council has entered into Mills Act contracts with

the owners of three of the four residential landmark properties in Sunnyvale and has determined at this time to restrict Mills Act contracts to residential landmark properties.

In addition to the Mills Act, which involves a regulatory alliance between the state and local governments, many other state and federal agencies can have an impact on local heritage programs.

State and federal agencies with information and/or regulations which may affect Sunnyvale's heritage program

- The California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) *
- The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- The U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service &
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines
- The National Register of Historic Places &
- The National Trust for Historic Preservation *
- The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) *
- The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) -- Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA) *

* Indicates actual or potential source of funding for local heritage projects or programs

The California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

Of all of these agencies, the City has had the most contact with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). SHPO administers the Certified Local Government program (CLG). In 1993 the City applied for and received Certified Local Government status. The purpose of the CLG program is to encourage local governments to develop and maintain effective heritage preservation programs. This involves including a heritage preservation ordinance within the local government's code, establishing a commission to implement the ordinance and identifying and providing some level of protection for local heritage resources. SHPO strongly encourages the local government to include as many persons with backgrounds and skills that specifically relate to heritage preservation as possible on the commission. These skill areas include architecture, planning, history, archeology, architectural history, urban design and other related skills. SHPO encourages local commissioners to participate in relevant training every year and provides at least one training session in Sacramento.

To monitor the local program, SHPO requires that all CLGs provide an annual report on the local government's heritage preservation activities, including training of commissioners and the appointment of any new commissioners, with a description of their qualifications.

Local governments benefit from participation in the CLG program by having the expertise of state staff available for advice and technical assistance, as well as by participating in training programs provided by SHPO. However, the most important "carrot" local governments are offered for their participation in the CLG program is grants that are available each year from the state. In 1993 the City prepared a grant request for funds to assist with the revision and republication of the Murphy Avenue Design Guidelines. The grant was approved and the guidelines were revised and republished in 1994. A second grant application requesting funds to update the City's Cultural Resources Inventory was prepared and approved in 1995.

Grants are limited to certain categories of projects, rather than being available for anything related to heritage preservation that the City might wish to do. The grants are made on a matching basis. At this time, the state match is 60%, with 40% being contributed by the local government. The match ratio may change in the coming years, as well as the categories of acceptable projects.

The City may wish to re-evaluate its ongoing participation in the CLG program every few years, to assess whether the program remains beneficial.

The California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that the City of Sunnyvale make a determination on whether certain projects could have a negative impact on the environment before the City approves these projects. One category of projects which must be reviewed under CEQA regulations is historic resources and/or archeological resources. If it is found that a proposed project could have a significant negative impact on a historic resource (such as a project which involved demolition of a historic landmark building) an Environmental Impact Report must be prepared for the project.

Historic resources include those that are included in local historic districts and/or are identified in local historic resources surveys. However, not all buildings in a historic district are, in themselves, historically significant, nor are all buildings listed in the Cultural Resources Inventory significant enough that demolishing them would require an EIR.

City staff reviews proposals which may have a negative environmental impact on a historic resource and determines whether, in staff view, the impact will be a significant one. Staff then prepares either a Negative Declaration (the impact will not be significant), a mitigated negative declaration (the impact would be significant, but the applicant will take certain steps to mitigate the impact to the point where it will no longer be significant) or recommends that an Environmental Impact Report should be prepared (the negative impact is likely to be significant).

Whenever the Heritage Preservation Commission is the first City Commission to review a project and has approval authority, the Commission must decide whether to approve the Negative Declaration or the mitigated Negative Declaration as prepared by staff or to require that an EIR be prepared. This decision is made at a public hearing prior to deciding whether or not to approve the project.

*The U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service &
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*

Under the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service administers all federal programs related to historic preservation. This includes the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places, discussed below.

The Secretary of the Interior has developed standards and guidelines for evaluating historic resources to determine whether they should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. These standards and guidelines are used in nominating properties for inclusion in the National Register. The Secretary of the Interior has also developed standards and guidelines for the rehabilitation or restoration of historic structures and places. The State of California has adopted these guidelines for evaluating state historic resources and for evaluating plans to renovate such properties. The City of Sunnyvale has also used these standards and guidelines, as they can be applied on the local level, to evaluate properties considered for Sunnyvale Heritage Resource status.

The Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation are especially important in administering federal tax credit programs for renovation of historic properties. Certification that the Secretary of the Interior's standards have been met is necessary before the Internal Revenue Service will consider giving the tax credits.

At this time federal tax credits for historic properties are limited to income-producing properties such as commercial and rental properties. However, there are indications that tax credits for historic single family homes, which were available prior to 1980, may be restored. City staff should stay informed about all tax credits and benefits for historic

properties and, assisted by the Heritage Preservation Commission, provide this information to property owners who may benefit.

*The National Trust for Historic Preservation &
The National Register of Historic Places*

Both of these programs operate under the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The National Trust for Historic Preservation provides information, guidance and services to national, state and local groups and individuals engaged in preservation activities. These services include a monthly magazine and an annual conference. The National Trust has also developed various funding programs over the years and serves as the funding arm for heritage preservation for the National Park Service. At this time, most of its funding programs are "passed through" the various states for administration. Funding for the SHPO CLG program, and for grants distributed by SHPO, comes from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Trust has also participated directly with private foundations and local governments in funding heritage related projects. However, the projects are almost always large-scale projects, involving large districts and/or several hundred thousand dollars. The City of Sunnyvale is unlikely, given the scope of our heritage resources and programs, to participate in projects of this scale.

The National Register of Historic Places is the agency that administers the program that determines whether or not a building, place, district, or setting should be designated as a national landmark. Should the City of Sunnyvale decide to support an application for national landmark status for one of our local heritage landmarks, the City would work with the National Register of Historic Places to obtain approval of the application.

None of Sunnyvale's heritage landmark properties are presently listed on the National Register. Had the Martin Murphy home survived, it would have been a strong candidate for National Register status. The Fremont High School building may also be a strong candidate for the National Register. The possibility of applying for National Register status for the Fremont High School building should be explored.

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, which funds a wide variety of projects and programs for local governments. Among the many eligible activities, HUD encourages the adaptive reuse of historic buildings for housing for low to moderate income persons and economic revitalization of distressed historic commercial areas.

In Sunnyvale, CDBG funds are administered by the City's Housing Division. While most of the funds are used to encourage the provision of affordable housing and to help lower income homeowners improve their homes, some funds have been used to provide low interest loans for owners to renovate buildings located within the Murphy Station Heritage Landmark District (Murphy Avenue).

Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) and Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA)

In 1991, Congress passed sweeping new legislation (ISTEA) which is changing the country's transportation investment strategy from one focusing on building the highway system to a strategy stressing alternative travel modes (i.e. mass transit, high speed intracity rails, bicycle and pedestrian facilities). One component of this new legislation is Transportation Enhancement Activities (TEA). TEA funding includes projects involving beautification of highways and trails, the upgrading/redevelopment of historic trails and renovation of historic structures which are related to transportation activities (such as historic train stations).

In 1993 staff reviewed TEA criteria and the City's heritage preservation needs and did not find a good match. However, the ISTEA program is a longterm program and one of the remaining sources of significant federal dollars for local communities in a time when other programs are being cut or eliminated. The TEA program should be re-examined each time a new funding cycle occurs to determine whether there are heritage needs which might appropriately be assisted by a TEA grant.

In addition to these agencies that have regulatory powers or that provide funding opportunities, many private groups and agencies affect the operating climate of the City's heritage preservation program. Groups such as the Sunnyvale Historical Society, the Santa Clara County Heritage Council and the California Preservation Foundation provide information and support for the City's heritage preservation activities.

CITY OF SUNNYVALE **HERITAGE LANDMARKS**

Listed below are Sunnyvale's Heritage Landmarks. They are important reminders of the community's heritage. Landmarks are protected by regulations in Chapter 19.80 of the Municipal Code. All exterior changes must be reviewed and approved by the Heritage Preservation Commission. For more information, please contact the Planning Division at the One-Stop Permit Center at City Hall, 456 West Olive Avenue, Sunnyvale or call (408) 730-7444.

BRIGGS-STELLING HOUSE 822 Springfield Terrace

Originally constructed in the 1870's for George H. Briggs and extensively reconstructed in the 1920's for the Henry S. Stelling family, the mansion recounts the history of Sunnyvale. Briggs was one of the earliest pioneers who came from Boston in 1854. Stelling, the son of one of San Jose's first orchardists, grew pears and award winning cherries. Under his wife's care, the gardens surrounding the mansion became a showcase.

COLLINS-SCOTT WINERY 775 Cascade Drive

Built in 1881 by the Collins brothers, the Collins-Scott Winery is the oldest brick building in Sunnyvale. In 1889 a private railroad was built on the property and more than 300 gallons of wine were shipped daily. In 1927 all of the buildings except the brick distillery were destroyed by fire. In 1965 the present owners, the Duane Heinlen family, remodeled the structure as it stands today.

MURPHY STATION LANDMARK DISTRICT 100 Block of South Murphy Avenue

"Murphy Station" was established when Martin Murphy, Jr., a California Pioneer, granted the railroad the right-of-way through his land in 1864. The stop saw the arrival and departure of important dignitaries who visited Murphy's Bayview Ranch, a focal point of political and social activity in the Santa Clara Valley.

In 1898 William Crossman, a real estate developer, purchased 200 acres from Murphy and named the town Encinal, "Place where the live oak grows." The first post office and general store were built on this street near the site of Murphy Station. The town was renamed Sunnyvale in 1901 and incorporated in 1912. The railroad and industrial buildings ran east and west and the business district ran north and south, providing the base from which Sunnyvale grew. The 100 block of South Murphy Avenue is the original downtown commercial district. Most of the structures were built between 1900 and 1940.

VARGAS REDWOOD TREES 1004 Carson Drive

These Coast Redwoods were planted in 1900 by Manuel Vargas, "Mr. Sunnyvale." The saplings were gathered during a family outing to Pescadero, and planted at the entrance to the Vargas family home.

WESTINGHOUSE MARINE DIVISION
501 Hendy Avenue

Constructed in 1906, Hendy Iron Works was an industrial pioneer in Sunnyvale. Originally producing equipment for mining gold and silver, the Company supplied Marine Engines in both World War I and World War II. In continuous operation from 1906 to 1946, the company was purchased by Westinghouse Electric in 1947. The water tower stored Sunnyvale's emergency water supply in the early 1900's.

WRIGHT RANCH
1234 Cranberry Avenue

Originally part of a 320 acre ranch, this is Sunnyvale's oldest remaining ranch house. It was built circa 1870 by William Wright, a 49'er who left the gold fields to raise grain and stock.

DEL MONTE BUILDING
114 S. Murphy Avenue

Built in 1904 by the Madison & Bonner packing Company, the building was used for processing dried fruit from nearby orchards. Cannery mergers in 1916 formed the California Packing Corporation now know as "Del Monte." From 1930 to 1986 the building was used for seed processing and research. In 1993, the building was moved to the northeast corner of the 100 block of S. Murphy Avenue (the Murphy Station Heritage Landmark District) to avoid demolition. The building has since been renovated for commercial use.

SPALDING HOUSE
1285 Ramon Drive

Built in the early 1920's by C.C. Spalding, the mansion served as his family residence. Spalding was the first treasurer of the City of Sunnyvale and is best remembered for his contributions to the development of Murphy Avenue. He organized and established the Bank of Sunnyvale in 1906 and later became a State Legislator.

LIBBY WATER TOWER
444 W. California Avenue

McNeill & Libby opened in 1907 and by 1922 became the world's largest cannery. The original tower supplied water to the cannery and its workers and was replaced in 1965 by the present structure.

CITY OF SUNNYVALE
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

The following structures and trees are listed in Sunnyvale's Cultural Resources Inventory. The inventory recognizes properties which have architectural or historic significance. The Heritage Preservation Commission must be consulted before any exterior change or demolition can occur. However, the Commission's role is advisory only. Also, an inventory structure or tree must be advertised as being available for relocation before demolition can occur. For more information, please contact the Planning Division at the One-Stop Permit Center at City Hall, 456 West Olive Avenue, Sunnyvale or call the Planning Division at (408) 730-7444, or pick up a copy of our "Cultural Resources Inventory" brochure.

Structures

- | | |
|--|---|
| 666 Alberta Avenue (added 8/23/83) | 316 Morse Avenue (added 4/3/84) |
| 252 Bayview Avenue | 635 Morse Avenue (added 1/15/85) |
| 305 S. Bayview Avenue (added 8/21//90) | Murphy Avenue Streetscape (400-500 Block) |
| 655 Borregas Avenue (Added 3/22/83) | 161 N. Murphy Avenue |
| 297 Charles Street | 445 S. Murphy Avenue |
| 335 Charles Street | 505 S. Murphy Avenue |
| 802 Coolidge Avenue | 519 S. Murphy Avenue |
| Crescent Avenue Streetscape | 523-525 S. Murphy Avenue |
| 148 Crescent Avenue | 529 S. Murphy Avenue |
| 156 Crescent Avenue | 533-535 S. Murphy Avenue |
| 428 Crescent Avenue | 585 S. Murphy Avenue |
| 434 Crescent Avenue | 591 S. Murphy Avenue |
| 448 Crescent Avenue | 6 Oak Court |
| 454 Crescent Avenue | Oak Court - Hendy Ironworks Lamppost
(added 6/30/87) |
| El Camino Real and Mathilda Avenue
(Olson Property) | 585 Old San Francisco Road (added 8/24/82) |
| 394 E. Evelyn Avenue (Sunnyvale Hotel) | 274 S. Pastoria Avenue (moved from Mary
Avenue/Central Expressway) |
| 321 Flora Vista Avenue (added 8/21/90) | 1029 Ranere Court (added 7/28/81) |
| 329 Flora Vista Avenue (added 8/21/90) | 325 Sara Avenue (Added 10/4/83) |
| 358 Florence Avenue | N. Sunnyvale Avenue Streetscape (100 Block) |
| 373 Florence Avenue | 184 N. Sunnyvale Avenue |
| Frances Avenue Streetscape (400-500 Blocks) | 199 N. Sunnyvale Avenue (added 3/22/82) |
| 432 S. Frances Street | 229 N. Sunnyvale Avenue |
| 454 S. Frances Street | 506 S. Sunnyvale Avenue (added 1/12/82) |
| 464 S. Frances Street | 525 S. Sunnyvale Avenue (added 1/12/82) |
| 471 S. Frances Street | 901 Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road |
| 498 S. Frances Street | 1039 Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road |
| 500 S. Frances Street | Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road/Fremont Avenue
(Fremont High School) |
| 505 S. Frances Street | 1535 Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road (moved to 1358
Ramon Drive) |
| 575 S. Frances Street | Taaffe Streetscape (500 Block) |
| 580 S. Frances Street | 571 S. Taaffe Street |
| 1409 Galloway Court | 306 E. Washington Avenue |
| 212 N. Mathilda Avenue | 368 E. Washington Avenue (added 3/22/83) |
| 221 N. Mathilda Avenue | 384 E. Washington Avenue (added 8/24/82) |
| 235 N. Mathilda Avenue | 388 E. Washington Avenue (added 8/24/82) |
| 562 S. Mathilda Avenue (added 5/20/87) | 480 E. Washington Avenue |
| 113 S. Mary Avenue (added 2/24/81) | 225 Waverly Avenue |
| 322 E. McKinley Avenue (added 9/11/84) | 279 Waverly Avenue |
| 384 E. McKinley Avenue (added 8/21/90) | 381 Waverly Avenue |
| 398 E. McKinley Avenue (added 8/21/90) | 1325 Wright Avenue |
| 435 E. McKinley Avenue | |
| 437-439 E. McKinley Avenue | |
| 693 W. McKinley Avenue (added 5/5/87) | |

Trees

<u>Location of Tree</u>	<u>Type of Tree</u>
1650 S. Bernardo Avenue	Coast Live Oak
1748 Calgary Drive	Coast Live Oak
814 Dartshire Way	Dawn Redwood
1111 W. El Camino-Real (Cala Center)	Valley Oak
960 Heatherstone Avenue	Casa Delmas Magnolia
501 Hendy Avenue	American Chestnut
880-882 Hollenbeck Avenue	Bocks Ranch Trees
Ives Terrace	Valley Oak
755-Manzanita Avenue	Coast Redwood
467 S. Pastoria Avenue	Coast Redwood
674 Picasso Terrace	Coast Live Oaks
550 E. Remington Drive (Community Center)	Valley Oak
696 Sheraton Drive	Coast Live Oak
N. Sunnyvale Avenue (Site of "Murphy Homestead")	Palm Trees
Sunnyvale Town Center	Town Center Trees
679 Tiffany Court	Coast Live Oak

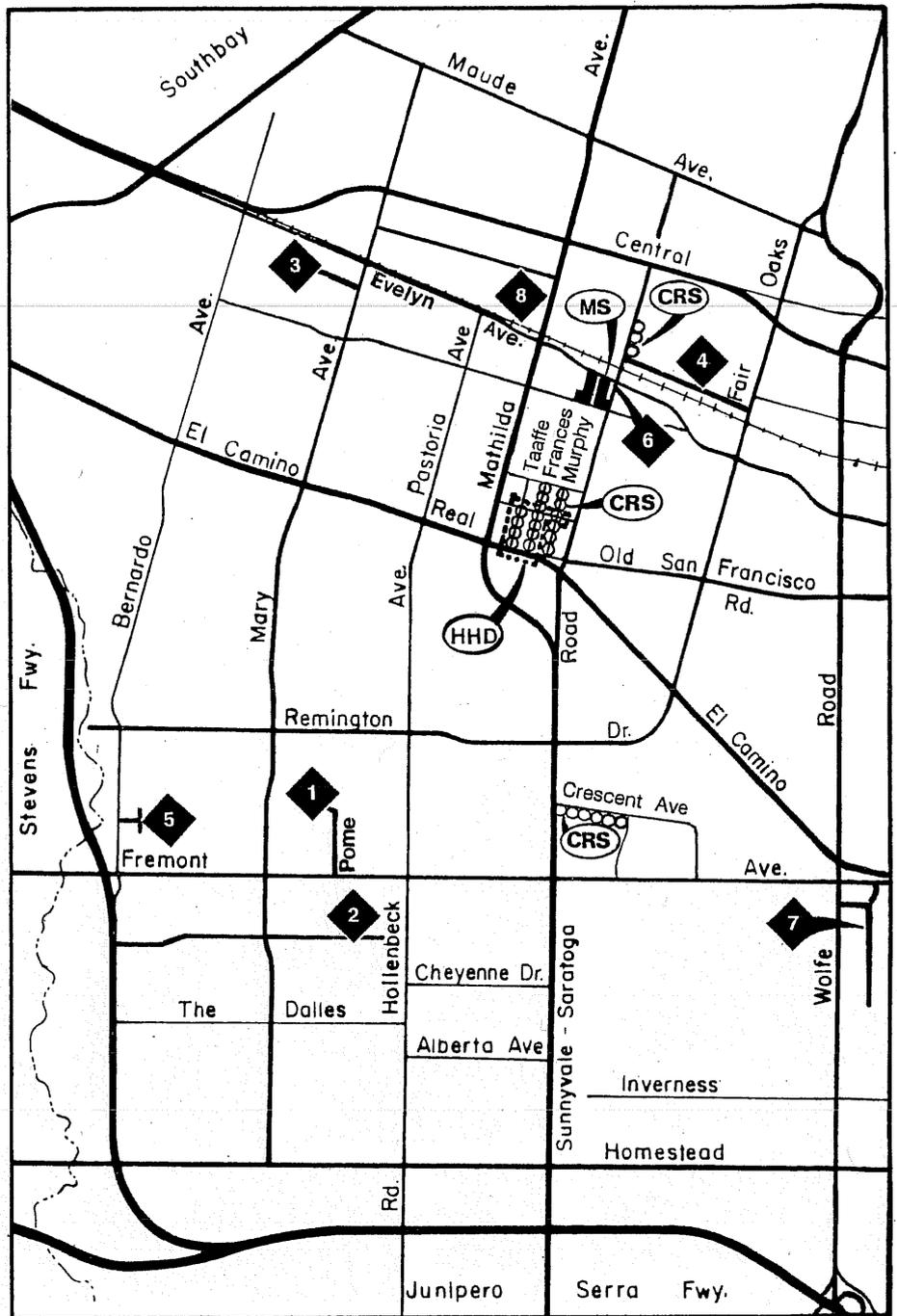
Removed Inventory Trees

<u>Location of Tree</u>	<u>Type of Tree</u>
529 S. Murphy Avenue	California Black Walnut
545 Sunnyvale Avenue	Monkey Puzzle

Demolished Inventory Structures

<u>Location of Structure</u>	<u>Demolition Date</u>
444 California Avenue (Libby's)	
1043 Cascade Drive	1994
120 Crescent Avenue	1984
125 Crescent Avenue	1981
138 Crescent Avenue	1984
410 Crescent Avenue	1982
418 Crescent Avenue	1982
870 E. El Camino Real (Butcher Farmhouse)	1980
182 Fair Oaks Avenue (Cal Cannery)	1986
479 S. Frances Street	1994
534 W. Fremont Avenue	1980
437 Macara Avenue (Evluch House)	1984
333 W. Maude Avenue	1980
102 Sunnyvale Avenue (Brandt Building)	1983
1545 Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road	1992

SUNNYVALE HERITAGE RESOURCES



Note: Cultural Resources also include 66 structures and 16 trees/tree groups scattered throughout the City (see Appendix D).

LEGEND

CRS Cultural Resources Streetscape

HHD Heritage Housing District

Sunnyvale Heritage Landmarks

1. Briggs-Stelling House –
822 Springfield Terrace
2. Collins-Scott Winery –
775 Cascade Drive
3. Vargas Redwood Trees –
1004 Carson Drive

4. Westinghouse Marine Division –
501 Hendy Avenue

5. Wright Ranch –
1234 Cranberry Avenue

6. Del Monte Building –
114 S. Murphy Avenue

7. Spalding House –
1385 Ramon Drive

8. Libby Water Tower –
444 W. California Avenue

MS Murphy Station Landmark District –
100 block of Murphy Avenue