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AMY'S KITCHEN 109 KENTUCKY STREET PROPOSED PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS

PETALUMA, CA [21355]

PREPARED FOR AMY'S KITCHEN SUBMITTED TO CITY OF PETALUMA

May 6, 2022





TABLE OF CONTENTS

1
2
3
3
6
9
9
10
12
14
14
15
16
16
21
28
.30
32
33
35
35
36
37

i



I. INTRODUCTION

This Proposed Project Impact Analysis has been prepared for the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street (APN 006-363-020) in Petaluma. The 0.43-acre site is located at the northwest corner of Kentucky Street and Western Avenue and includes a three-story commercial retail building. Built in 1941, the building was designed by architects Hertzka & Knowles in the Streamline Moderne style for the Leader Department Store, which was later purchased by the Carithers Department Store. The property is a contributor to the Petaluma Historic Commercial District, which is a locally designated historic district and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Therefore, the property is a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Project Sponsor has proposed to adaptively reuse the building as an office for a new tenant, Amy's Kitchen, a local Petaluma-based organic food producer. The proposed project will include the introduction of new window openings, a seismic upgrade, non-structural interior remodeling, and new exterior signage.

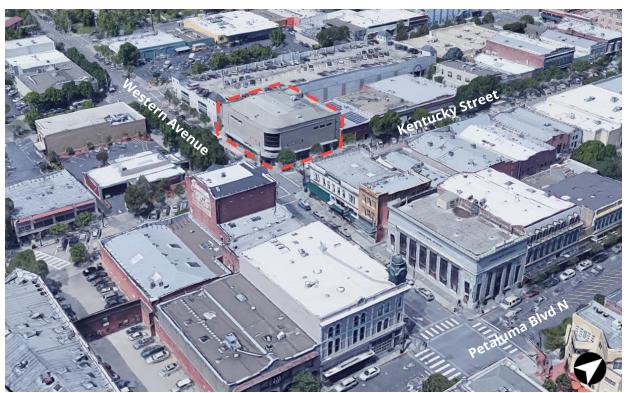


Figure 1. Bird's-eye view of proposed project site at 109 Kentucky Street, indicated by a dashed red outline. Source: Google Maps, 2022. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

Methodology

This Proposed Project Impact Analysis report provides a summary of the historic status of the subject property and the Petaluma Historic Commercial District, including the historic significance and character-defining features, and a brief building description and site history. As the property is a contributor to the Petaluma Historic Commercial District, the proposed project is evaluated using the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (the Standards) in accordance with CEQA and the Petaluma Implementing Zoning Ordinance Section 15.070, and for compliance with the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines*. The report provides an analysis of potential project-specific and cumulative impacts pursuant to CEQA.

To prepare this report, Page & Turnbull consulted historical photographs in the Sonoma County Library collection and original architectural drawings provided by the property owner, as well as the Petaluma Historic Commercial District National Register Nomination (Ref. No. 95000354, listed in 1995) and the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* (1999). Page & Turnbull also reviewed an "Historic Resource Evaluation" prepared by Carey & Co. in 2012 for a previously proposed project that included ten new windows at each of the primary facades that was approved by the Petaluma Historic and Cultural Preservation Committee (HCPC), but never executed.¹ Page & Turnbull reviewed proposed project drawings prepared by Quezada Architects titled "Amy's Kitchen – Site Plan & Architectural Review," dated May 6, 2022.

Photographs in this report were taken by Page & Turnbull during a site visit on January 11, 2022, unless otherwise noted.

PAGE & TURNBULL 2 May 6, 2022

¹ Although titled a "Historic Resource Evaluation," the report by Carey & Co. might be more accurately described as a Secretary of the Interior's Standards compliance analysis.

II. BRIEF PROPERTY DESCRIPTION & SITE HISTORY

Brief Building Description

Exterior

The subject building is a three-story steel-frame and concrete building with a bow truss roof behind a flat parapet with a simple coping. The building has a square footprint with a curved southeast corner and is clad in scored stucco (Figure 2). The primary entrance is at the curved corner and a dramatic two-story, steel frame curved window is located above; the window is set in a punched opening and has divided lites that align with the stucco scoring at the two upper stories. The primary entrance has two sets of paired fully glazed wood doors with angled metal handlebars, set on either side of a glazed central panel with transom windows above (Figure 3). Built to house a retail department store, the building features a series of full-height storefront display windows along the east (Kentucky Street) and south (Western Avenue) façades, which are covered by a cantilevered canopy that wraps around the corner. Alternating between the display windows are scored stucco walls recessed behind low planters; a small aluminum-framed display case is set into each of the walls (Figure 4). Secondary entrances are located at either end of the storefront windows, each with a paired door that matches the primary doors. The primary and secondary entrance vestibules have small green and black square tile flooring.



Figure 2. 109 Kentucky Street, looking northwest at the primary entrance.





Figure 3. Primary entrance, looking northwest.

Figure 4. Typical inset display case in the stucco wall between storefront windows.

A narrow projecting band frames the two upper stories above the storefront canopy (**Figure 5**). The upper two stories are largely unfenestrated, except for a row of three horizontal punched openings at the upper corner of each façade (**Figure 6**). The vertical edges of the punched openings are slightly curved. Each opening has a deeply recessed tripartite, non-original fiberglass sliding sash window. Three small windows with textured glass are vertically arranged at the far north (right) end of the east façade along an interior staircase.



Figure 5. East façade, looking west, showing largely unfenestrated upper two stories framed by a narrow, projecting band.



Figure 6. Three horizontally oriented windows on the east façade.

The north façade extends above the abutting two-story building at 113 Kentucky Street and is unfenestrated. The west façade faces Telephone Alley and has two punched openings at the first story and six at the second story, which have a mix of original and replacement window sashes (Figure 7). A loading dock doorway has been infilled. A recessed pedestrian door toward the south end of the west façade has a metal door (Figure 8). The west wall of the building is partly concrete

construction and partly brick construction; the brick portion of the wall was salvaged from a previous building located on the site.





Figure 7. West façade (left) facing Telephone Alley indicated by red arrow.

Figure 8. Pedestrian door at the west façade, looking north.

Interior

Upon entering from the primary entrance, the interior space is an open triple-height space. The second story extends into the space, supported by round columns (Figure 9). The curved shape of the second story wraps along the rear north and west walls of the building and is enclosed by a metal railing with full-height plastered walls at either end. A much narrower mezzanine below follows the same shape of the second story and is also enclosed with a metal railing (Figure 10). The primary circulation is a staircase and elevator at the rear northwest corner of the building. A secondary staircase is located at the northeast corner. Recessed can lights are located in the plaster soffits of the main ceiling and mezzanine soffits, but the space is primarily day-lit by the massive two-story curved window above the primary entrance.

At the first floor, a small, enclosed room is located at the southwest corner of the building, originally used as a delivery room, and a storage room is located behind the elevator and main staircase. The mezzanine has a small vault room and two narrow storage rooms that extend along the south and east walls (Figure 11). A bathroom is located behind the elevator and stairway at the second story, and two narrow storage areas extend out along the south and east walls above the triple-height entry area (Figure 12).



Figure 9. Mezzanine and second story, looking northwest.



Figure 10. Mezzanine along the north wall.



Figure 11. Narrow enclosed storage rooms are located at the mezzanine and second story along the east and south walls (indicated by red arrow).



Figure 12. Second story, looking south. Door to the narrow storage room along the east wall is visible.

Brief Site History

The subject building was constructed in 1941 for Leaders Department Store in the Streamline Moderne style (**Figure 13**). The building is a rare example of the style in Petaluma and was designed by prominent San Francisco-based architects Hertzka & Knowles. The original large-scale signage for Leaders was removed in 1946, when the building was purchased by the Carithers family for the Carithers Department Store. Carithers occupied the building for 40 years, and installed iconic cursive three-dimensional, flush-mounted lettering on the two primary east and south façades (**Figure 14**). The Carithers signage was removed in 1986 when the building was purchased by Couches Etc., and smaller wall-mounted signage was installed (**Figure 16**).² The building, which is currently vacant, does not have any signage. The only other notable exterior alteration to the building has been the

PAGE & TURNBULL 6 May 6, 2022

² Frances Rivetti, "Vintage Department Store Looks to the Future," Southern Sonoma County Life," April 14, 2008, accessed online January 19, 2022, https://www.southernsonomacountrylife.com/blogs/2008/04/vintage-departm.html.

replacement of the upper, horizontally oriented windows at the primary facades sometime prior to 2012; the windows were originally tripartite steel windows with central casement sashes and are now tripartite fiberglass windows with sliding sashes.



Figure 13. Leader Department Store, 1944. Source: Sonoma County Library.



Figure 14. Carithers Department Store, 1965. Source: Sonoma County Library.



Figure 15. Carithers, c. 1950. Source: Sonoma County Library.



Figure 16. Couches Etc, 2008. Source: Southern Sonoma Country Life.

III. PETALUMA HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Petaluma Historic Commercial District Significance & Boundary

The Petaluma Historic Commercial District encompasses about 23 acres of Downtown Petaluma and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1995. The district was also locally designated with Historic Overlay District (H-3) zoning in 1999, and the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* were adopted through Ordinance No. 2097 N.C.S.³ The historic district is listed in the National Register under Criterion A (Events) and Criterion C (Architecture) for its statewide significance in commerce and architecture, with a period of significance from 1854 to 1945.⁴

A more extensive statement of significance is provided in the National Register nomination, but is summarized in the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* as follows:

Petaluma's Historic Commercial District represents the development of commerce in the City from the mid-nineteenth century to the end of World War II. It also provides a diverse and well designed collection of commercial buildings, the architecture of which is unmatched in Sonoma County. Although the district has changed its appearance somewhat since 1945, it retains a high degree of architectural integrity, and building improvements have maintained an association to the historic period.⁵

The boundaries of the National Register and local historic districts vary slightly. The local historic district encompasses all the properties in the National Register historic district, plus an additional five blocks at the southeast end of the district (**Figure 17**).

PAGE & TURNBULL 9 May 6, 2022

³ City of Petaluma City Council Ordinance No. 2097 N.C.S., adopted October 7, 1999, accessed online January 20, 2022, https://storage.googleapis.com/proudcity/petalumaca/uploads/2019/12/Ordinance2097NCS-09071999.pdf.

⁴ National Register of Historic Places, Petaluma Historic Commercial District, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, National Register # 95000354 (listed 1995), Section 8, Page 3.

⁵ City of Petaluma, *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* (1999), 9.

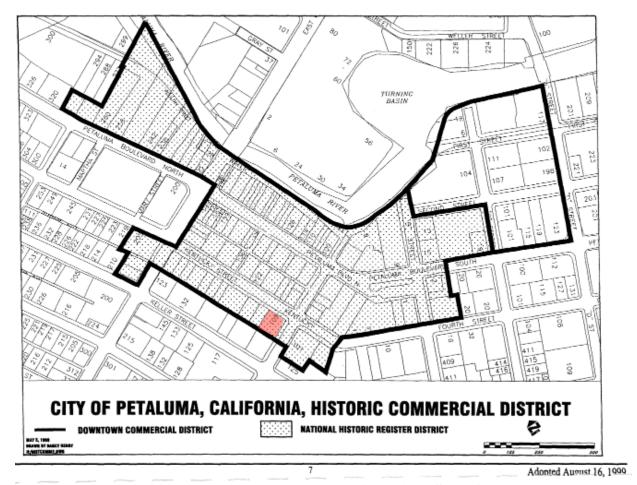


Figure 17. Map of the Petaluma Historic Commercial District, illustrating the National Register district boundaries and the local district boundaries. The subject property is shaded in red.

Source: Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines (1999), 7.

Contributors and Non-Contributors

Historic districts may have contributing and non-contributing resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects, or open spaces). A contributor adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a historic district is significant because it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the district, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period. In the case of the Downtown Historic Commercial District, the period of significance is 1854 to 1945.

Downtown Petaluma was surveyed in 1994 to inform the Petaluma Historic Commercial District National Register nomination, which ultimately identified 63 contributing buildings and 33 non-

contributing buildings, one contributing object, one non-contributing object, and one non-contributing site.⁶

The five-block extension of the local historic district does not appear to have been surveyed to identify contributors and non-contributors. Overall, the historic district retains a high degree of historic integrity with 63 contributors (66 percent contributors) within the National Register historic district boundary. Although there are a number of vacant lots, remodeled buildings, and some new construction within the district, it retains a high concentration of intact commercial buildings, including notable examples of nineteenth century commercial buildings. As noted in the National Register nomination, "The district's integrity is high due to the concentration of resources, the size and importance of the contributors, and the inconspicuousness of non-contributors."

The subject building at 109 Kentucky Street is listed in the National Register nomination as a contributing building **(Figure 18)**.

Register # 95000354 (listed 1995), Section 7, Page 1.

⁶ Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines (1999), 10.

⁷ Three of the additional blocks in the local historic district are redevelopment sites, which may have been included in order to subject them to the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* to ensure compatibility. The local district extension also includes Petaluma Fire Department Station No. 1, a PG&E substation, and several historic buildings at 1st and C streets.

⁸ National Register of Historic Places, Petaluma Historic Commercial District, Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, National

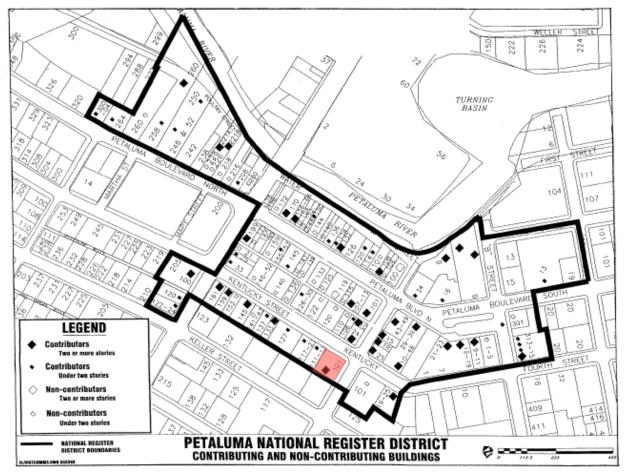


Figure 18. Map of contributors and non-contributors in the National Register-listed Petaluma Historic Commercial District. The subject property is shaded in red.

Source: Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines (1999), 7.

Character-Defining Features

For a property to be eligible for national or state designation under criteria related to type, period, or method of construction, the essential physical features (or character-defining features) that enable the property to convey its historic identity must be evident. These distinctive character-defining features are the physical traits that commonly recur in property types and/or architectural styles. To be eligible, a property must clearly contain enough of those characteristics to be considered a true representative of a particular type, period, or method of construction, and these features must also retain a sufficient degree of integrity. Characteristics can be expressed in terms such as form, proportion, structure, plan, style, or materials.

The National Register nomination and *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* do not specifically outline character-defining features. Based on a review of the National Register nomination, *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines*, historic architectural drawings, and visual inspection, Page & Turnbull has identified the following character-defining features of 109 Kentucky Street:

- Overall form, massing, and footprint
- Scored stucco siding
- Flat parapet and projecting horizontal band around upper two stories
- Curved corner with two-story curved multi-lite steel window
- Curved cantilevered canopy
- Full-height storefront display windows at the Kentucky Street (east) and Western Avenue (south) façades
- Primary corner entrance and two secondary side entrances, including original doors, transoms, and floor tiling
- Largely unfenestrated (blank) Kentucky Street and Western Avenue facades at the upper two stories
- Three horizontal punched window openings at the upper corners of the Kentucky Street and Western Avenue façades
- Three vertically oriented windows at the north end of the Kentucky Street façade.

The north and west facades do not include any character-defining features. The window sashes at the three horizontal windows on the Kentucky Street and Western Avenue facades have been replaced and are non-contributing materials. The large-scale signage on the blank Kentucky Street and Western Avenue facades was a significant feature that has since been removed; the original signage read "The Leader" and was replaced in 1946 with signage that read "Carithers," which remained in place until 1986. Although the Carithers sign was not original, it was designed in a similar scale, placement, and style as the original signage and gained significance in its own right over 40 years. Although the signage has been removed, the building retains historic integrity.

IV. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is state legislation (Pub. Res. Code §21000 et seq.) that provides for the development and maintenance of a high-quality environment for the present-day and future through the identification of significant environmental effects. CEQA applies to "projects" proposed to be undertaken or requiring approval from state or local government agencies. Projects" are defined as "...activities which have the potential to have a physical impact on the environment and may include the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits and the approval of tentative subdivision maps." Historic and cultural resources are considered to be part of the environment. In general, the lead agency must complete the environmental review process as required by CEQA. In the case of the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street, the City of Petaluma will act as the lead agency.

In general, a resource that meets any of the four criteria listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(2) is considered to be a historical resource unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates" that the resource "is not historically or culturally significant."¹² The subject property at 109 Kentucky Street is a contributor to a locally listed and National Register-listed historic district, the Petaluma Commercial Historic District, and is therefore considered a historical resource under CEQA.

Threshold for Substantial Adverse Change

According to CEQA, a "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Substantial adverse change is defined as: "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historic resource would be materially impaired." The historic significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project "demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance"

⁹ California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC), §21000 et seq., accessed online, January 19, 2022, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=PRC§ionNum=21000.

¹⁰ Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines), California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14 § 15000 et seq., Thomson Reuters Westlaw, accessed online January 19, 2022, <a href="https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/

¹¹ 14 CCR § 15378: Project.

¹² 14 CCR § 15064.5(a)(2).

^{13 14} CCR § 15064.5(b).

¹⁴ 14 CCR § 15064.5(b)(1).

and that justify or account for its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register.¹⁵ Thus, a project may cause an adverse change in a historic resource but still not have a significant effect on the environment as defined by CEQA as long as the impact of the change on the historic resource is determined to be less-than-significant, negligible, neutral, or even beneficial.

In other words, a project may have an impact on a historic resource, and that impact may or may not impair the resource's eligibility for inclusion in the California Register or a local register of historical resources. If an identified impact would result in a resource that is no longer able to convey its historic significance and is therefore no longer eligible for listing in the California Register or in the local register of historical resources, then it would be considered a significant effect. Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15331, projects that are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines of Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* are categorically exempt from CEQA.¹⁶

Petaluma Implementing Zoning Ordinance & Historic District Design Guidelines

The Petaluma Implementing Zoning Ordinance (IZO) Chapter 15 establishes the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (Standards for Rehabilitation) as the standards for review of historic landmarks and districts within Petaluma.¹⁷ IZO Section 15.070 further notes that for properties within historic districts, project applications "shall not be approved" unless the project meets the following criteria:

The proposed work shall not adversely affect the exterior architectural characteristics or other features of the property which is the subject of the application, nor adversely affect its relationship in terms of harmony and appropriateness with its surroundings, including neighboring structures, nor adversely affect the character, or the historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value of the district. In addition, applications shall be consistent with standards included in the designating ordinance.¹⁸

In addition to the Standards for Rehabilitation, the Petaluma Historic and Cultural Preservation Committee (HCPC) utilizes the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* to review and approve proposed projects within the historic district.¹⁹

^{15 14} CCR § 15064.5(b)(2).

¹⁶ 14 CCR § 15331, 15300.

¹⁷ Petaluma Implementing Zoning Ordinance (IZO) § 15.070(A). Accessed online January 19, 2022, https://petaluma.municipal.codes/ZoningOrds.

¹⁸ Petaluma IZO § 15.070(A)2.

¹⁹ Petaluma IZO § 15.050(A)3 and § 15.110.

V. PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS

This section analyzes the potential project-specific impacts of the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street on the environment, as required by CEQA and City of Petaluma regulations and guidelines. The following analysis describes the proposed project, assesses its compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, identifies whether the project will result in any project-specific and/or cumulative impacts under CEQA, and assesses the compliance with the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines*.

Proposed Project Description

Page & Turnbull reviewed proposed project drawings prepared by Quezada Architects titled "Amy's Kitchen – Site Plan & Architectural Review" (dated May 6, 2022). The scope of work includes a seismic retrofit and the adaptive reuse of the existing retail space as a headquarters and collaborative workspace for Amy's Kitchen, a local Petaluma-based food company.

In order to address current seismic code requirements and address the current soft story structural condition, new window openings will be added on the two primary façades and several existing windows on the west façade will be enlarged (refer to ZFA Structural Engineers "109 Kentucky Street - Window Openings" Memorandum, dated May 5, 2022, included in Appendix C). These additional and enlarged windows will also have the effect of providing additional daylighting at the interior. On the two primary facades—the south (Western Avenue) and east (Kentucky Street) façades—three new punched openings will be inserted below the three contributing windows and will have tripartite metal (steel or aluminum to be determined by owner) casement windows. The non-contributing replacement windows within the existing openings will be replaced with matching tripartite metal casement windows. The three new windows (at each of the south and east facades) will match the dimension and reveal of the three existing window openings, and be aligned directly below (Figure 19 and Figure 20).²⁰ The jambs at the three existing windows have a slightly curved (fillet) profile, which will be retained. In order to provide a subtle distinction between the historic window openings and the new window openings, the jambs at the new openings will be squared off (90-degree angles) (Figure 21). Three non-contributing windows on the west façade will be enlarged with new, larger windows.

²⁰ To reduce the seismic load at the south and east walls, the three new openings will be cut from the sill of the existing window openings down to the floor plate, removing the concrete wall material. However, the area around the new row of the windows will be patched, stuccoed, scored and painted to match the existing wall.

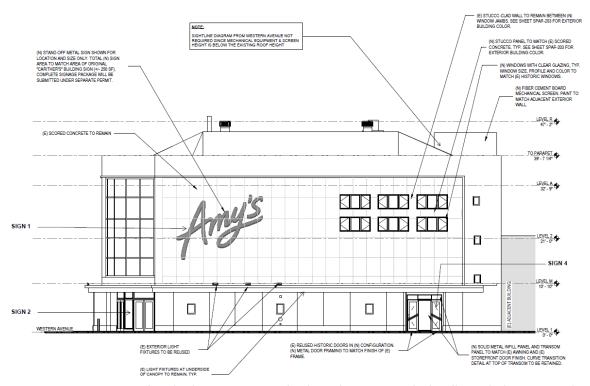
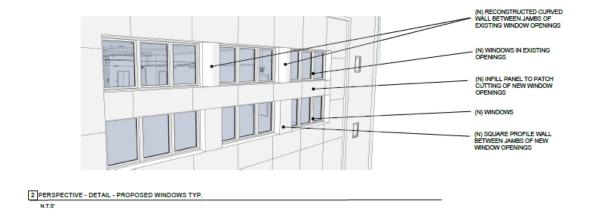


Figure 19. Existing east façade showing proposed enlarged openings (which will match the proposed alterations at the south façade. Source: Quezada Architects, "Amy's Kitchen – Site Plan & Architectural Review" (May 6, 2022), SPAR-201.



Figure 20. Proposed new windows and metal signage at the east façade. Matching windows will be at the south façade, but the signage will only be located at the east façade. Source: Quezada Architects, "Amy's Kitchen – Site Plan & Architectural Review" (May 6, 2022), SPAR-203.



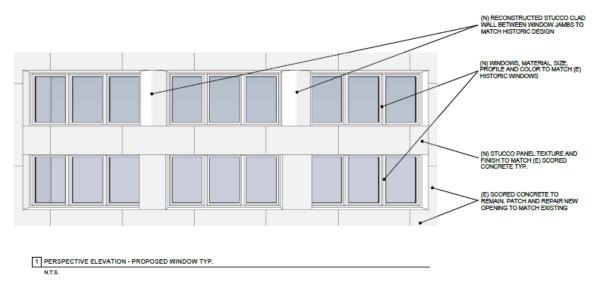


Figure 21. Detail of row of three new windows at the east and south façades. Quezada Architects, "Amy's Kitchen: Site Plan & Architectural Review" (May 6, 2022), SPAR-202.

The secondary entrance on Kentucky Street will be modified to provide for a code-required fire exit (**Figure 22**). The opening size and location will remain unchanged, and the transom will remain unaltered. A new full height locking window and refurbished existing door and hardware will be divided by a new central wood panel.



Figure 22. Proposed fire exit door at existing entrance on Kentucky Street. Quezada Architects, "Amy's Kitchen: Site Plan & Architectural Review" (May 6, 2022), SPAR-203.

A new standoff metal sign reading "Amy's" in the company's branding will be installed at the (Kentucky Street) façade (Figure 23). The Amy's logo is oriented on a diagonal, up to the right, and will be located such that the "A" is in the approximate location of the beginning of the historic signage. The total area of the new sign will match the area of the historic signage (approximately 250 square feet).

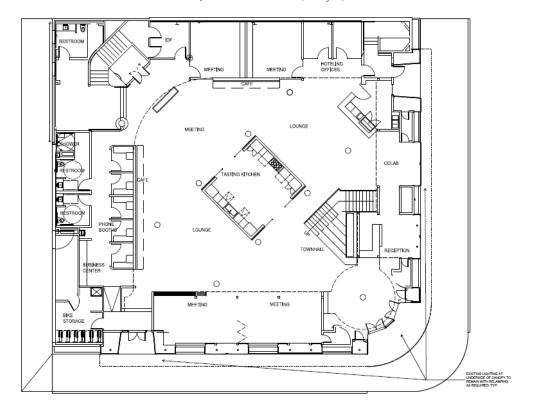
A new fiber cement board mechanical screen, painted to match the exterior walls of the building, will screen a new dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS) unit at the rear northwest corner; the new unit and screening will not be visible from the public right-of-way when standing in front of the Kentucky Street or Western Avenue façades.

The primary exterior color of the building will remain white, as it is currently and was historically. The storefront display windows will remain, unaltered.

All other existing exterior features will be retained and unaltered. Interior alterations will include the construction of several seismic shear walls, enclosed office and work areas, and the extension of the mezzanine along the south and east walls to meet at a circular connection space behind the primary corner entrance and two-story corner window. The mezzanine extension will be an integral aspect of the seismic upgrade work. The mezzanine will be cantilevered behind the southeast corner entrance and window such that there will be no physical connection at the corner (). The extended mezzanine will be at the level of the exterior awning and base of the two-story corner window, such that the new mezzanine extension will not be visible from the exterior.



Figure 23. Proposed location and scale of the metal sign at the east façade (facing Kentucky Street). Source: Quezada Architects, May 6, 2022.



1 FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 1.0
3/16" = 1"-0"

Figure 24. Proposed mezzanine level (Level 1.5), showing extension of the mezzanine along the south and east facades. Quezada Architects, "Amy's Kitchen – Site Plan & Architectural Review" (May 6, 2022), SPAR-101.

In summary, the project, as currently proposed, includes the following alterations:

Proposed exterior alterations:

- Three new window openings will be constructed below the existing windows with matching dimensions and reveal; new windows will be tripartite metal (aluminum or metal to be determined by owner) casement windows. Additional window openings are required to address the soft story structural condition.
- Three existing, non-contributing replacement windows at each the upper east and south facades within the openings described above will be replaced with new tripartite metal (aluminum or metal to be determined by owner) casement windows to match new windows at the new openings directly below.
- Enlargement of three existing, non-contributing window openings at the west rear façade for new paired casement windows. Enlarged window openings are required to address the soft story structural condition.
- Reconfiguration of secondary entrance on Kentucky Street to include a refurbished
 existing door and hardware as a code-required fire exit; a new central wood panel will be
 installed and a full height locking window.
- The primary color at the exterior stucco-clad walls will remain white.
- Standoff metal sign reading "Amy's" will be installed at the blank portion of the east (Kentucky Street) façade. Metal signage will be three-dimensional, similar to the historic signage. Sign will have an area of approximately 250 square feet, matching the historic Carithers signage, and be installed at the same location.
- A new DOAS system will be installed at the rear northwest corner with new fiber cement board mechanical screens, which will not be taller than existing features on the roof and will not be visible from the public right-of-way when standing in front of the Kentucky Street or Western Avenue façades.

Proposed interior alterations:

- Addition of seismic shear walls at existing walls and at the edge of the mezzanine
- Addition of new internal walls to enclose offices, workspaces, etc.
- Extension of the mezzanine along the south and east walls with a circular connection point cantilevered behind the two-story corner window.

Analysis of Project-Specific Impacts Under CEQA

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation Analysis

As stated previously, the project site includes eligible historic resources for the purposes of CEQA and must substantially meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic*

Properties (the Standards) in order to avoid significant adverse impacts to the historic resource.²¹ The Standards provide guidance for reviewing proposed work on historic properties and are a useful analytic tool for understanding and describing the potential impacts of substantial changes to historic resources. Conformance with the Standards does not determine whether a project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource. Rather, projects that comply with the Standards benefit from a regulatory presumption that they would have a less-than-significant adverse impact on a historic resource. Projects that do not comply with the Standards may or may not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historic resource.

The Secretary of the Interior offers four sets of standards to guide the treatment of historic properties: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. Typically, one set of standards is chosen for a project based on the project scope. For the purposes of the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street, the Standards for Rehabilitation, which "acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the building's historic character," would be the appropriate Standards for the proposed project's scope.²²

The following analysis applies each of the Standards for Rehabilitation to the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street, based on the Quezada Architects titled "Amy's Kitchen – Site Plan & Architectural Review" (dated May 6, 2022) (Appendix B).

Rehabilitation Standard 1: A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.²³

Discussion: Originally, 109 Kentucky Street was constructed for a department store retail use. The building remained a department store until 1986, at which point it became a furniture retail store for several decades. The building has sat vacant for over a decade as the nature of retail has changed, particularly for downtown brick-and-mortar retail stores. The proposed project will change the building's function to an office use for Amy's Kitchen, a local Petaluma-based food company. The proposed adaptive reuse will require minimal change to the building, including to its distinctive features, spaces, and spatial relationships. The only proposed exterior alterations are the addition of three new windows below the existing windows at each of the two primary facades, reconfiguration of the secondary entrance on Kentucky Street, and the installation of new signage. The installation

PAGE & TURNBULL 22 May 6, 2022

²¹ Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings,* (U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Technical Preservation Services, Washington, D.C.: 2017).

²² Grimmer, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

²³ This and the following ten Standards for Rehabilitation are listed in Grimmer (2017) and also at National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Technical Preservation Services: Rehabilitation as a Treatment," accessed January 19, 2022, https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-rehabilitation.htm.

of a new metal sign is consistent with the original building design and nature of commercial buildings changing tenants and businesses. The new signage will feature the tenant company's logo, which simply reads "Amy's," and will be installed in the same approximate location as the historic Carithers signage along Kentucky Street. The Carithers signage ran flat across the façade, whereas the Amy's logo has a diagonal angle, but the signage will take up the same area (approximately 250 square feet) as the historic signage. The proposed new windows are sensitively designed and located to be compatible with the original design and remove a minimal amount of exterior material, as will be discussed in greater detail under Standards for Rehabilitation 2, 3, 5, 9, and 10. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 1.

Rehabilitation Standard 2: The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

Discussion: The proposed project retains and preserves all of the character-defining features of the building. No distinctive materials or features will be removed, and no spatial relationships will be altered. All the building's character-defining features, including the overall form and massing, flat parapet, projecting trim, scored stucco cladding, curved corner window, cantilevered canopy, primary entrance, storefront window displays, and all original punched window openings, will be retained. The proposed new metal signage and window openings are compatible with the building's Streamline Moderne style. The new window openings will be aligned with the existing windows and of a matching size, to reinforce the horizontal orientation of the windows, and will not disrupt the large blank portion of the facades. The proposed new window sashes at the east and south façades will be tripartite metal windows with casement sashes, which is compatible with the original window design. The secondary Kentucky Street entrance will be reconfigured, but the size, design, and location of the recessed entrance will remain intact, along with the transom window and flanking storefront window displays. The panel between the reconfigured doors will be painted metal, as will the transom above, and the curved detail meeting the cantilevered canopy will be retained. One of the paired original doors will be refurbished for use at the code-required fire exit, and the other two entrances—the main corner entrance and the secondary entrance on Western Avenue—will be unaltered. Additionally, the extension of the interior mezzanine along the east and south walls to connect at the southeast corner will not impact the distinctive spatial relationships or the character of the two-story corner window, as it will be cantilevered away from the southeast interior corner and will not be visible from the exterior. As previously noted, the property will retain its characterdefining features, including the overall form, massing, and footprint; scored stucco siding; flat parapet and projecting band around the upper two stories; the curved corner and two-story multilite steel window; curved cantilevered canopy; full-height storefront window displays along Kentucky Street and Western Avenue; primary entrance at the corner; two recessed side entrances; three

horizontal punched window openings at the upper corners of the two primary facades; and the vertically placed windows along the north end of the Kentucky Street façade. A minimal amount of exterior wall material will be removed to accommodate the additional window openings as required to meet current seismic codes, but the majority of the scored stucco material will remain and the overall blank character of the facades will remain intact.

The overall historic character of the building as a Streamline Moderne commercial building will be retained and preserved. Therefore, the proposed project is substantially consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 2.

Rehabilitation Standard 3: Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

Discussion: The proposed project does not create a false sense of historical development. The proposed new metal signage is designed to be compatible with the scale and character of the building, and new signage for a new commercial tenant is consistent with development patterns in the Petaluma Historic Commercial District. The proposed project does not add conjectural features or elements from other historic properties. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 3.

Rehabilitation Standard 4: Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

Discussion: The subject building has been minimally altered since original construction. The Carithers signage that was installed in 1946 acquired its own significance, as the building was associated with Carithers Department Store for 40 years, much longer than the five years that The Leaders Department Store initially occupied the building. However, the Carithers signage was previously removed in 1986. No other changes to the property have acquired historic significance. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 4.

Rehabilitation Standard 5: *Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.*

Discussion: The materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques that characterize the Streamline Moderne building will be retained with no substantial change to the resource's historic character-defining features. The proposed new windows will require the removal of a small portion of the existing scored stucco cladding; however, the vast majority of the material will be retained

across the remainder of the two primary facades. The window sashes that will be removed at the existing three upper windows on the east and south facades are non-contributing replacement window sashes, and the windows on the rear north façade are also non-contributing. One of the paired doors at the Kentucky Street entrance will be removed, and the other refurbished for a code-required fire exit; the overall design and size of the entrance will remain intact. All other distinctive materials, features, and finishes will be retained in place, including the storefront windows, primary corner entrance and doors, Western Avenue entrance and doors, projecting awning, and scored stucco cladding. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 5.

Rehabilitation Standard 6: Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

Discussion: The proposed project does not include the repair or replacement of any historic materials or features. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 6.

Rehabilitation Standard 7: Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

Discussion: As planned, the proposed project does not involve chemical or physical treatments of historic materials. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 7.

Rehabilitation Standard 8: Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Discussion: The proposed project will involve some excavation at the foundation for seismic upgrade work, but will not involve disturbance of ground not previously disturbed for the original construction of the building. Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 8.

Rehabilitation Standard 9: New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

Discussion: The proposed project does not include any exterior additions. The new metal signage reading "Amy's" will utilize the new tenant's branding, including typeface and color palette. The

cursive typeface of Amy's logo is distinct from the previous signage, but the placement and scale of the new signage will be consistent with the historic signage that ran across the blank portion of the east façade. The new metal signage, like the historic signage, will be fixed to the exterior wall and have a three-dimensional profile. The "A" of the proposed new signage will have the same approximate location as the beginning of the historic signage, and will have a matching area size (approximately 250 square feet). A large metal sign with the tenant name is consistent with the original, historic design of the building and will support and enhance the character of the commercial building.

The proposed new windows will be located below the existing rows of three windows on each of the primary facades and will have a matching size and shape. However, the proposed new punched openings will be fully squared off (90-degree angles), distinct from the slight curve at the vertical edges between the original openings. This detail will serve as a subtle visual indicator that the compatible new window openings are contemporary. While the National Park Service recommends avoiding the addition of new window openings on primary elevations, the additional openings are required to address the existing soft story structural condition and bring the building up to current seismic code requirements. The size and location of the proposed new window openings have been designed to minimize the impact to the historic character of the building, and to be generally compatible with the overall Streamline Moderne style. The new openings are located away from the primary character-defining feature of the building—the curved, glazed corner—and such that the large blank expanses along the primary facades are retained. The new row of windows is also horizontal, referencing the Streamline Moderne style which includes strong horizontal emphasis. The additional openings are scaled and located at the most sensitive and compatible location possible while addressing the soft story structural condition (further discussed in Appendix C). The enlarged window openings along Telephone Alley, which are also required to address the soft story structural condition, will not affect any character-defining features; the window openings and window sashes are not significant to the Streamline Moderne style of the building.

As previously noted, a code-required fire exit will be accommodated within the existing secondary Kentucky Street entryway. While one of the existing paired doors will be removed and the other refurbished, the overall recessed design of the entryway will be unaltered, and the flanking storefront display windows will remain. A painted metal panel will be located between the doors and a painted metal panel transom will be located at the transom; the curved condition meeting the canopy above the transom will remain. The main corner entrance and the Western Avenue entrance will be unaltered.

New mechanical equipment at the rear northwest corner of the roof will be screened, is no taller than any existing features on the roof, and will not be visible from the public right-of-way when

standing in front of the building along Kentucky Street and Western Avenue. As such, the mechanical equipment and screening will not impact the spatial relationships or visual character of the building. The extension of the interior mezzanine along the east and south walls to connect at the southeast corner will not impact the distinctive spatial relationships or the character of the two-story corner window, as it will be cantilevered away from the southeast interior corner and will not be visible from the exterior.

The proposed design includes some exterior alterations to the primary facades of the building to address seismic and egress code requirements. These alterations are sensitively designed so as to have a minimal impact on the historic materials and features of the building. The primary character-defining features of the building will remain intact, including the curved corner window, projecting canopy, storefront window displays, and large blank area of the scored stucco facades. The location and overall configuration and design of the entrances will also remain intact. The project does not include any additions that will change the building massing, footprint, or spatial relationships with the surrounding historic district. The overall architectural character of the building will remain that of a Streamline Moderne building.

Therefore, the proposed project is substantially consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 9.

Rehabilitation Standard 10: *New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

Discussion: The proposed new signage and window openings could, hypothetically, be removed in the future and the essential form and integrity of the building would remain unimpaired. As with several iterations of prior applied metal tenant signage, the proposed new metal signage will be removable in the future without destroying any historic materials, features, or spatial relationships. While repair work to exterior building materials must be carefully considered and undertaken, the addition of the window openings will the existing soft story structural condition in order to bring the building up to current seismic code, ensuring the long-term safety of the building and its occupants. This repair would be limited to a relatively small portion of the exterior facades and would not require the reconstruction of distinctive or unique architectural features, but rather would be limited to stucco finishing. The proposed new window openings could be patched, stuccoed, and painted to match the historic texture and look of the exterior facades, such that they would no longer be visible. Therefore, the proposed project is substantially consistent with Rehabilitation Standard 10.

Standards for Rehabilitation Compliance & Project-Specific Impacts Summary

As the above analysis illustrates, the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street, as currently designed, is in substantial compliance with all ten Standards, and can be said to be in overall compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The historic building will continue to be able to express the features, design, and context that make it significant as a Streamline Moderne style commercial building and contributor to the Petaluma Historic Commercial District. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(1), if a project complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, the project's impact "will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant." Furthermore, according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15331, projects that comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards are categorically exempt from CEQA. As the proposed project is in compliance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, 109 Kentucky Street will continue to be eligible as a contributor to the Petaluma Historic Commercial District, and the proposed project will not cause a significant adverse impact the overall Petaluma Historic Commercial District.

Analysis of Cumulative Impacts Under CEQA

The California Environmental Quality Act defines cumulative impacts as follows:

"Cumulative impacts" refers to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

- a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.
- b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.²⁴

According to the City of Petaluma's list of 'major development projects,' including those that are in planning process, in plan check, under construction, inactive, and have received all planning approvals, the following major development projects are located within the Petaluma Historic Commercial District (Figure 26):

²⁴ 14 CCR § 15355.

- **2 Petaluma Blvd S (Petaluman Hotel)** (in planning process) Construction of a 54-room boutique hotel within a four-story building with a rooftop terrace.
- **132 Petaluma Blvd N** (in planning process) Site Plan and Architectural Review (SPAR) for renovation of a commercial building with a new residential component.
- 215 Water Street (Rear Façade Rehabilitation HSPAR) (all planning approvals) Historic Site Plan and Architectural Review (HSPAR) for façade rehabilitation including
 window replacement and installation, brick repair and site improvements.²⁵

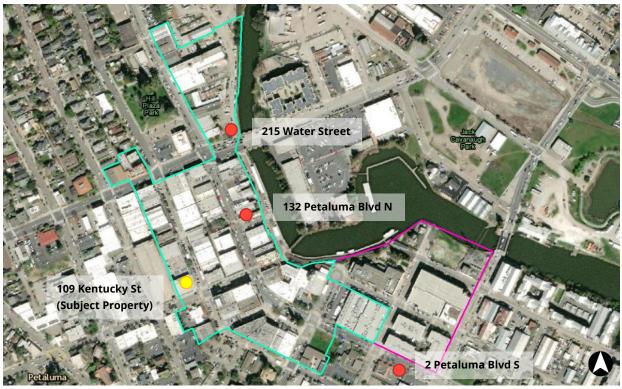


Figure 26. Map of major development projects in the Petaluma Historic Commercial District. The National Register-listed historic district boundary is indicated in teal, and the local historic district extension is indicated in pink. Source: Google Maps, 2022, edited by Page & Turnbull based on information at "Major Development Projects," City of Petaluma Official City Website.

The proposed project at 215 Water Street is a rear façade rehabilitation project that was approved by the City through the Historic Site and Architectural Planning Review (HSPAR) process. The proposed project at 132 Petaluma Blvd N is a renovation to a district contributor that is still in the planning process. The Petaluman Hotel project at 2 Petaluma Blvd S proposes construction of a 54-room boutique hotel within a four-story building with a rooftop terrace on a currently vacant, non-

PAGE & TURNBULL 29 May 6, 2022

²⁵ "Major Development Projects," City of Petaluma Official City Website, accessed online January 20, 2022, https://cityofpetaluma.org/planning-major-developments/#/maps-1/map/major-development-projects.

contributing property within the historic district. The 215 Water Street and 132 Petaluma Blvd N projects are rehabilitation projects that have been or will be reviewed in accordance with the district design guidelines, and do not appear likely to result in environmental impacts. The proposed Petaluman Hotel is a large new building on a presently non-contributing parcel and would be reviewed for compatibility within the historic district. None of the projects will demolish a contributing building within the district, and they do not appear likely to result in a change in contributory status of any of the properties. The projects do not appear likely to cause significant cumulative impacts to the historic district which would compound or increase environmental impacts. Thus, the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street would not contribute to a cumulative impact to the historic district resulting from several projects.

Assessment of other potential environmental impacts such as aesthetics, air quality, noise, pollution, etc. are outside the scope of this report.

Analysis of Compliance with the Petaluma Implementing Zoning Ordinance and Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines

In accordance with Petaluma IZO Chapter 15, the proposed project will not adversely affect any exterior architectural characteristics or the character of the adjacent properties. As previously discussed, the proposed project is in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, which are the review standards adopted in the IZO for historic resources and are specified as the overarching standards that provide the framework for the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* (Guideline 4.1). Additional specific guidelines in the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* that are applicable to the proposed project at 109 Kentucky Street include Paint Color (Guideline 4.6) and the Standards for Permitted Signs (Guideline 5.2).

The proposed project complies with the guidance for paint color as no previously unpainted materials will be painted and the color palette is consistent with the historic character, as well as the surrounding character of the neighborhood.²⁶ The primary color at the exterior stucco-clad walls will remain white, as it is currently and was historically. No features that are currently unpainted will be painted.

The proposed project includes one primary sign, which will be a large metal sign reading "Amy's," applied on the east (Kentucky Street) façade. While the design guidelines address many of the typical signage types in the historic district, including flush mounted and wall signs, the signage that has

PAGE & TURNBULL 30 May 6, 2022

²⁶ City of Petaluma, Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines (1999), 22.

been historically installed at the subject building has been of a larger scale than many of the older buildings in the district; the original Leaders, and later Carithers, signage was much larger than the 24-inch by 18-inch maximum flush mounted/wall signage size specified in the design guidelines (Figure 13 and Figure 14).²⁷ Thus, there are decades of precedent for larger signage at this particular building. The proposed new metal sign will be located on the blank portion of the east façade, where various company signage has historically been located, and the "A" in the new sign will be located at the same approximate beginning location of the historic Carithers signage. The new signage will also have the same area (approximately 250 square feet) as the historic Carithers signage. The proposed metal sign is scaled to blank exterior wall space and evocative of the simple yet visually striking, large scale cursive signage of the original Leaders and Carithers department stores, while using the new tenant's branding. The signage plan will also include the option for small-scaled painted or applied window signage at the building entrance doors and/or sidelites; these signs will not be primary sign but will have information such as business hours.

Thus, the proposed project appears to be compliant with Petaluma IZO Chapter 15 and the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines*.

PAGE & TURNBULL 31 May 6, 2022

²⁷ City of Petaluma, *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* (1999), 26.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on Page & Turnbull's analysis, the proposed project is in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The proposed project is designed in a compatible manner with the *Petaluma Historic Commercial District Design Guidelines* and the Petaluma Implementing Zoning Ordinance Chapter 15, which also adopt the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. As such, 109 Kentucky Street will retain historic significance and integrity as a contributor to the Petaluma Historic Commercial District. No potential cumulative impacts have been identified. Thus, the proposed project will have no significant adverse impact to historic resources under CEQA, and is eligible for categorical exemption from CEQA (14 CCR § 15331).

VII. REFERENCES

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Sonoma County Library Photograph Library.

VIII. APPENDICES

Appendix A – Preparer Qualifications

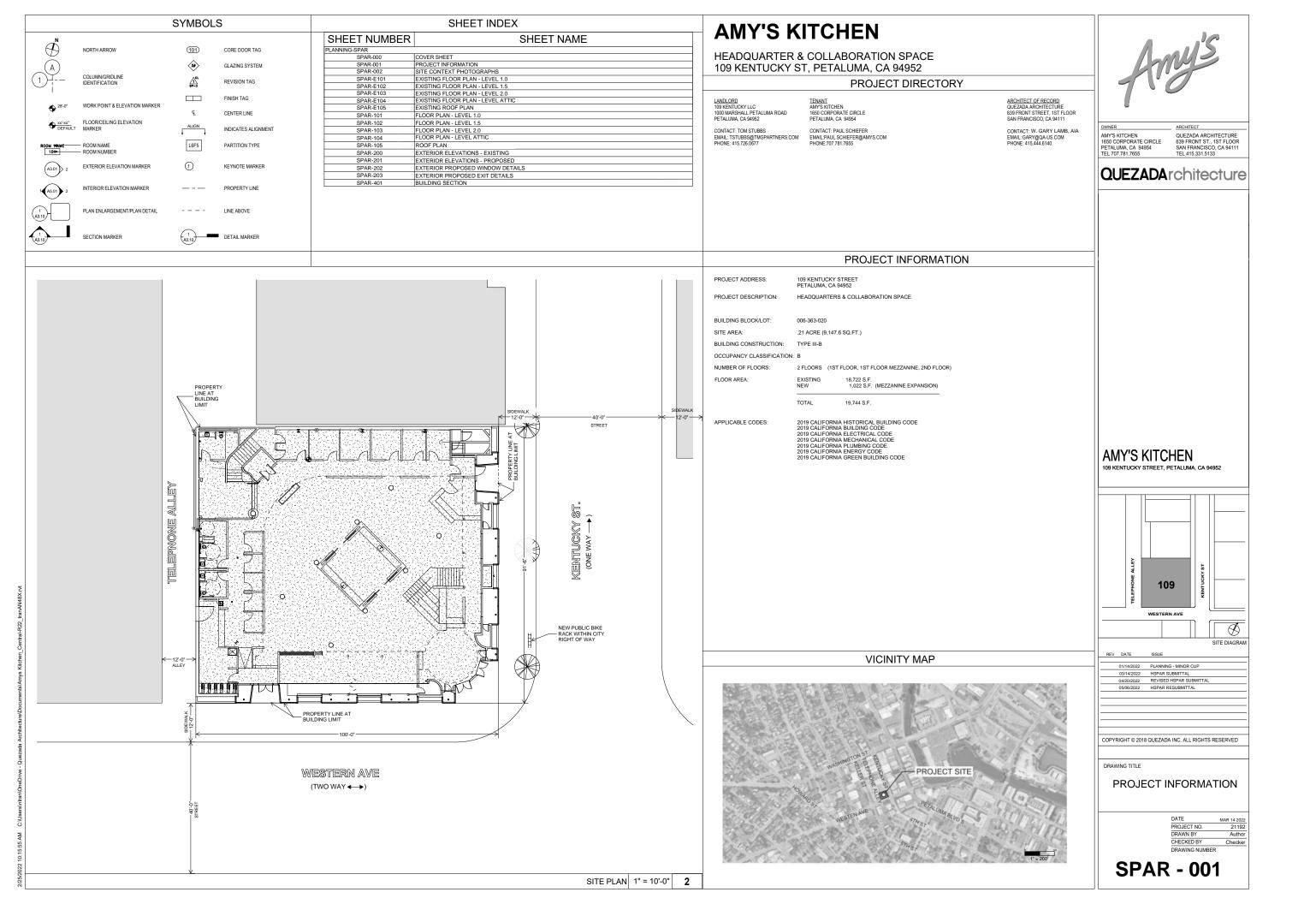
This Proposed Project Impact Analysis report was prepared by Page & Turnbull of San Francisco, California. Page & Turnbull staff responsible for this report include Ruth Todd, FAIA, Principal-incharge and Hannah Simonson, Cultural Resources Planner and primary author, both of whom meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Historic Architecture, Architectural History, or History.

Appendix B – Proposed Project Drawings

Page & Turnbull reviewed proposed project drawings prepared by Quezada Architects titled "Amy's Kitchen – Site Plan & Architectural Review," dated May 6, 2022.



AMY'S KITCHEN





WESTERN AVE ELEVATION 3



KENTUCKY ST. & WESTERN AVE CORNER 2



KENTUCKY ST. ELEVATION 1



QUEZADArchitecture

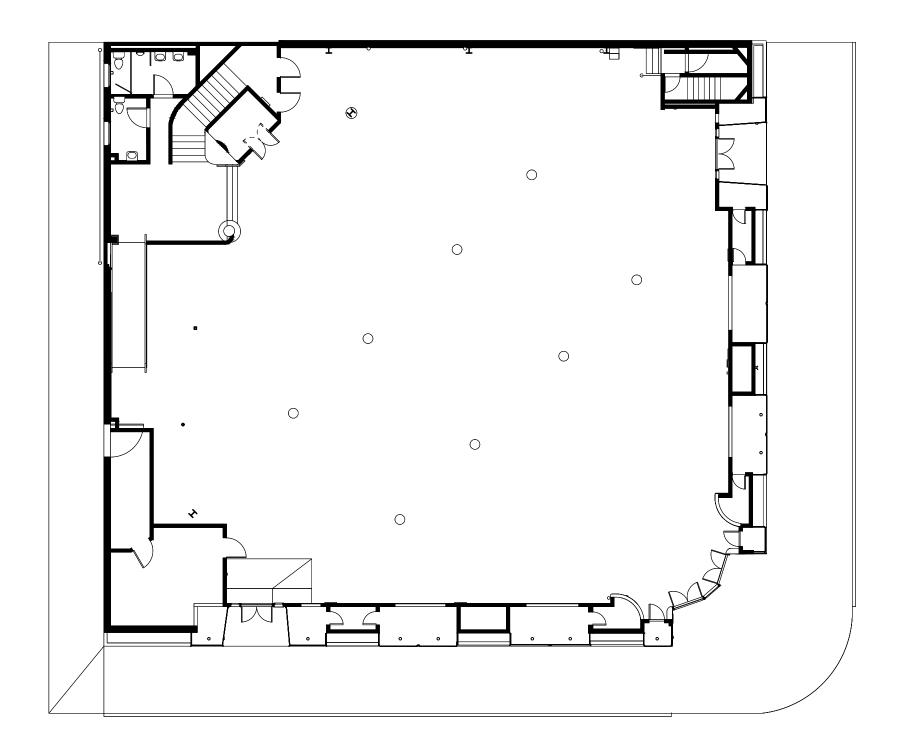
AMY'S KITCHEN 109 KENTUCKY STREET, PETALUMA, CA 94952



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SITE CONTEXT PHOTOGRAPHS

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1 EXISTING FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 1.0

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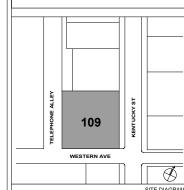
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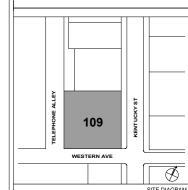


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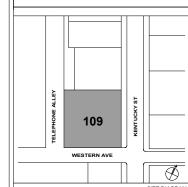
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Amy's

OWNER

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TELEPHONE ALLEY

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SITE DIAGRAM

Amy's

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TELEPHONE ALLEY

KENTUCKY ST

SITE DIAGRAM
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Amy's

OWNER

AMY'S KITCHEN

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WESTERN AVE

WESTERN AVE

SITE DIAGRAM

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FLOOR PLAN LEVEL 2.0

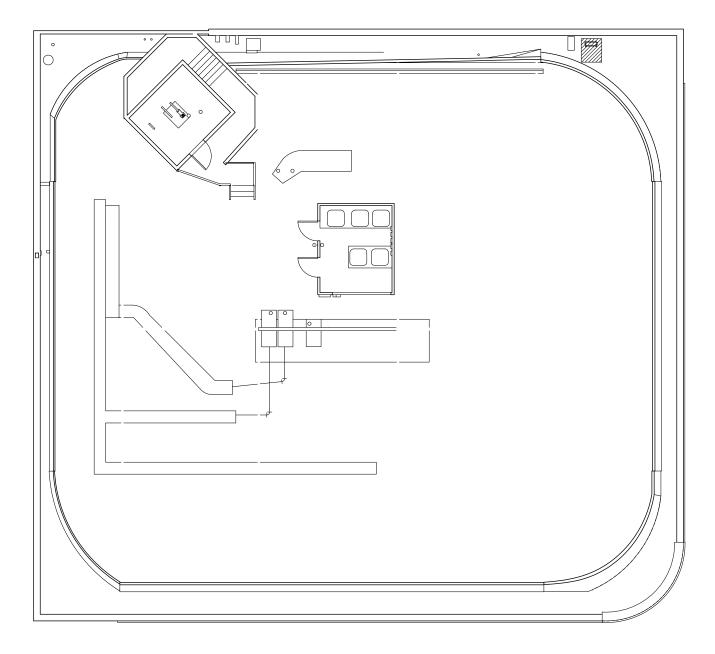
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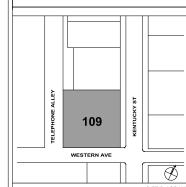


1 FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL ATTIC

3/16" = 1'-0"

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AMY'S KITCHEN 109 KENTUCKY STREET, PETALUMA, CA 94952

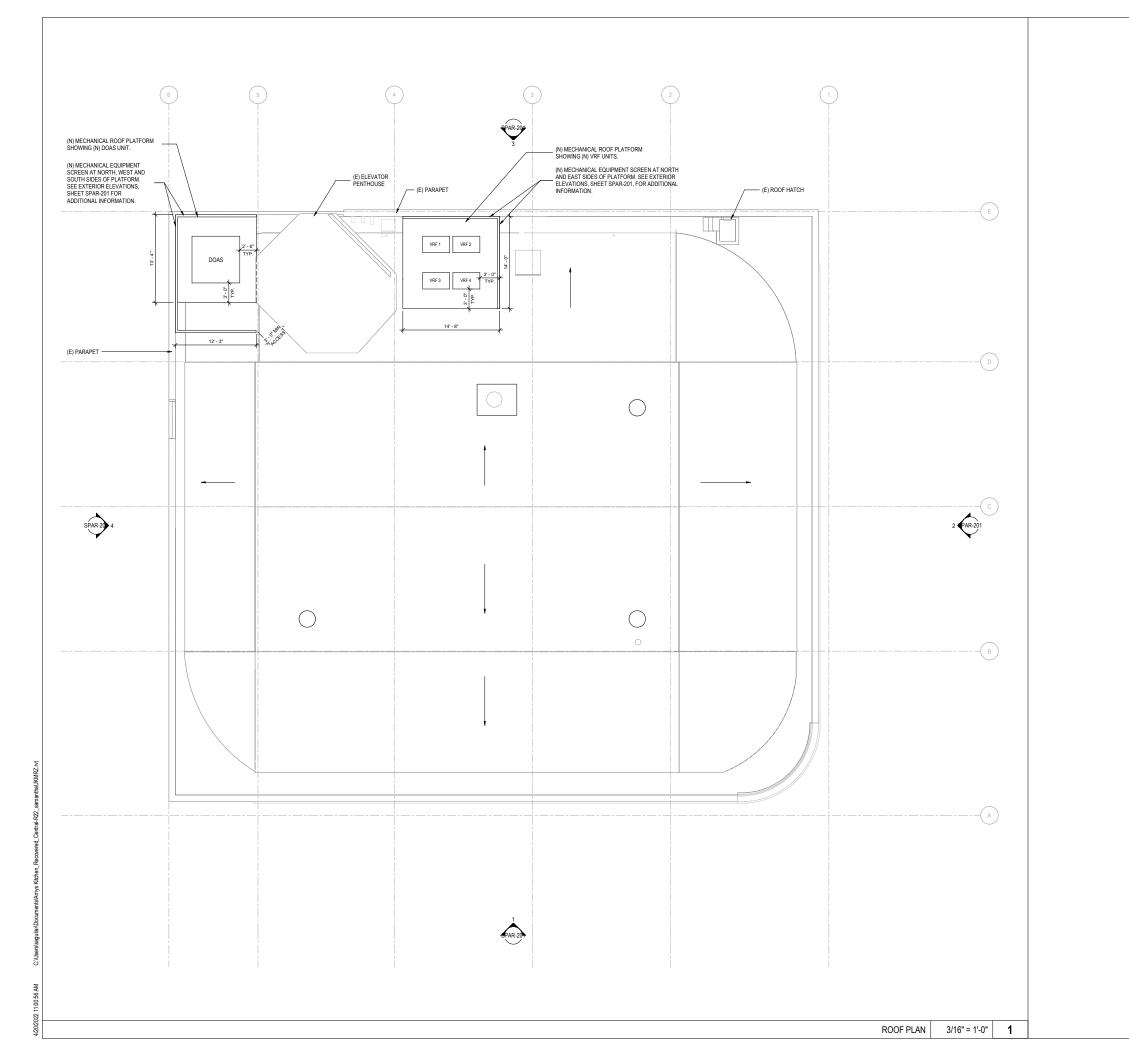


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FLOOR PLAN ATTIC

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OWNER AM'S KITCHEN CIGORO CORPORATE CIRCLE 6: PETALUMA, CA 94954 S TEL 707.781.7655 T

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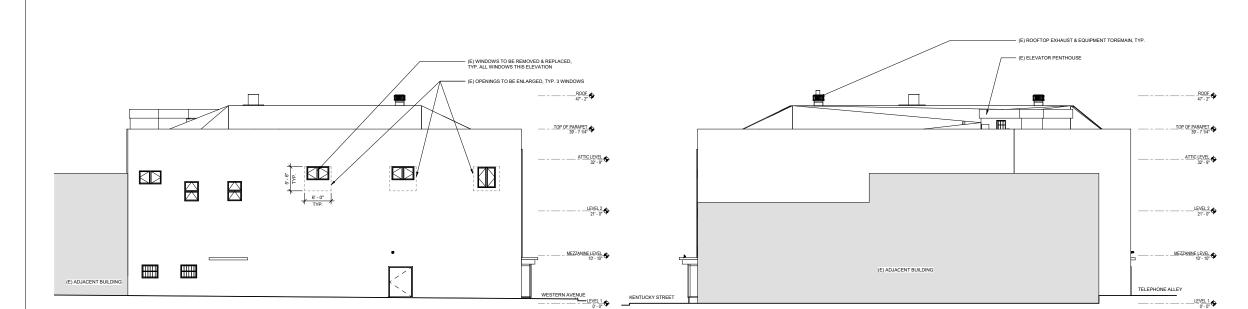
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ROOF PLAN

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ZFA STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS NOTES REGARDING ENLARGED OPENINGS IN EAST, SOUTH & WEST WALLS

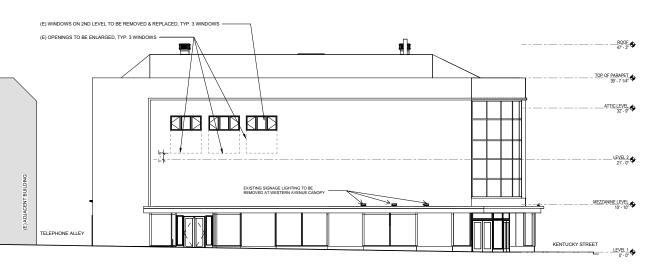
- THE ENLARGED OPENINGS AT THE 2ND FLOOR ARE PROPOSED TO ADDRESS A SOFT STORY IRREGULARITY DUE TO THE DIFFERENCE IN FLOOR TO FLOOR HEIGHTS AT THE GROUND FLOOR AND 2ND FLOOR.
- ${\tt ALL\,WALLS\,HAVE\,BEEN\,EVALUATED\,AND\,WORK\,FOR\,CODE\,REQUIRED\,IN\,PLANE\,FORCES\,IN\,THE\,MODIFIED\,CONFIGURATION.}\\$
- SEE ADDITIONAL STRUCTURAL NARRATIVE INCLUDED IN ATTACHED DOCUMENTS.



(E) WINDOWS ON 2ND LEVEL TO BE REMOVED & REPLACED, TYP. 3 WINDOWS 0 MEZZANINE LEVEL

(4) EXISTING - WEST ELEVATION (TELEPHONE ALLEY)
1/8" = 1'-0"

2 EXISTING EAST ELEVATION (KENTUCKY STREET)
1/8" = 1'-0"



1/8" = 1'-0"

EXISTING SOUTH ELEVATION (WESTERN AVENUE)

3 EXISTING NORTH ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

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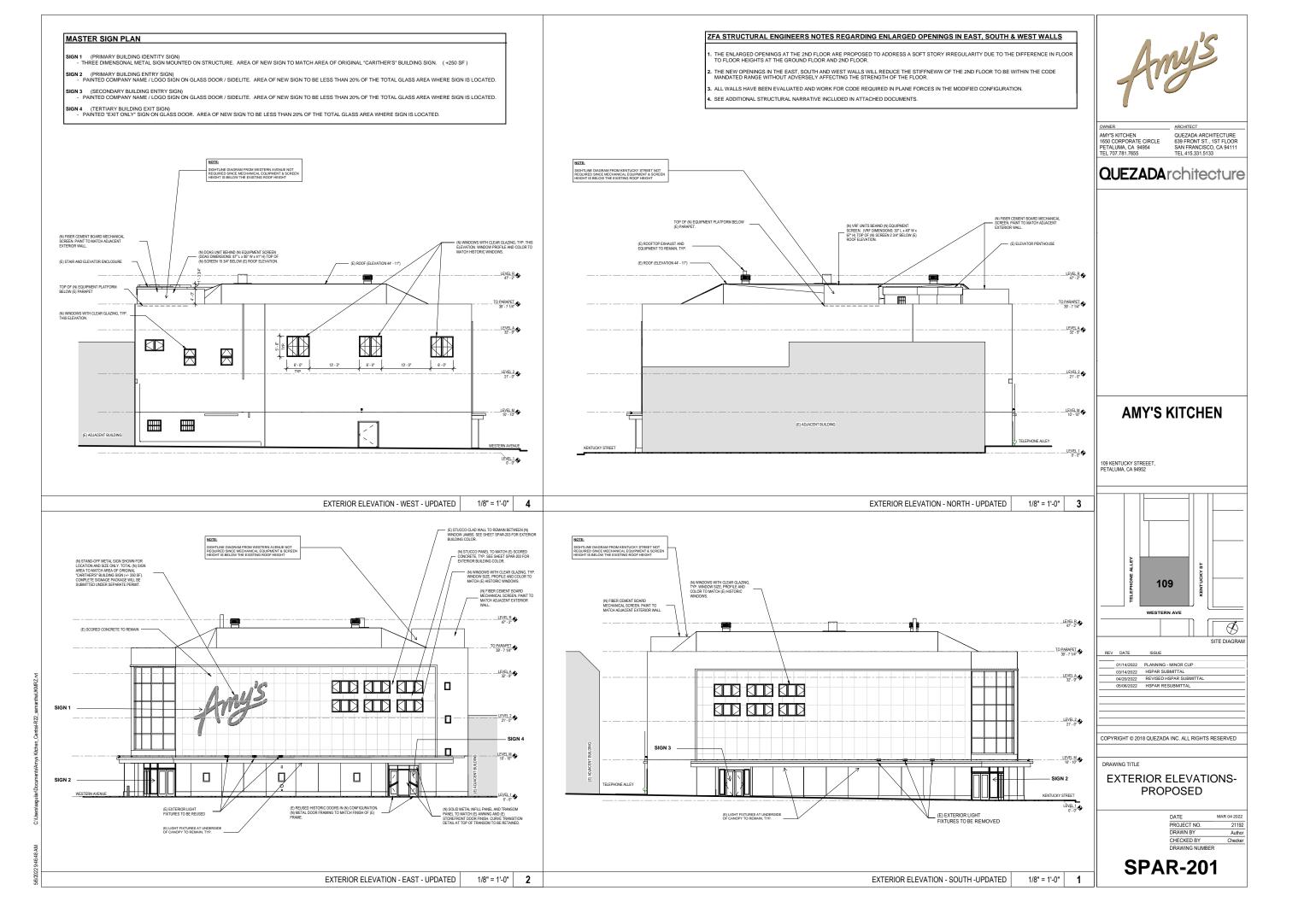


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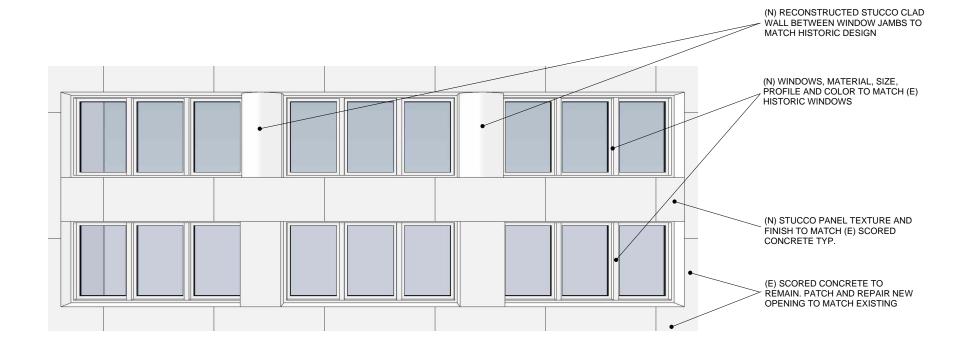
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DRAWING TITLE EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS -**EXISTING**

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2 PERSPECTIVE - DETAIL - PROPOSED WINDOWS TYP.



1 PERSPECTIVE ELEVATION - PROPOSED WINDOW TYP.

N.T.S.

EXTERIOR FINISHES TO MATCH EXISTING COLORS. NEW PAINT APPLICATIONS TO MATCH SHEEN, TEXTURE AND LOCATION FOR EXISTING BUILDING.



(E) CURVED INFILL BETWEEN WINDOW JAMBS



(E) SCORED CONCRETE



(E) AWNING



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EXTERIOR DETAILS -PROPOSED WINDOWS

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(N) STAND-OFF METAL SIGN SHOWN FOR LOCATION AND SIZE ONLY. TOTAL N) SIGN AREA TO MATCH AREA OF ORIGINAL "CARTHERS" BUILDING SIGN. (+/-230 S.F.) COMPLETE SIGNAGE PACKAGE TO BE SUBMITTED UNDER SEPARATE PERMIT. (E) AWNING - SEE ENLARGED DETAIL OF ENTRANCE ABOVE (E) ENTRANCE (E) DISPLAY WINDOWS

GENERAL NOTE: EXTERIOR FINISHES TO MATCH EXISTING COLORS. NEW PAINT APPLICATIONS TO MATCH SHEEN, TEXTURE AND LOCATION FOR EXISTING BUILDING.

EXTERIOR PAINT COLOR BENJAMIN MOORE #0C-17 (WHITE DOVE)



MECHANICAL SCREEN

SWISSPEARL GRAVIAL (IVORY 3099)



Largo panels can also be used for the inter

WINDOWS



EXISTING CONDITIONS:



(E) STOREFRONT AND AWNING AT ENTRANCE



(E) DISPLAY



(E) ENTRANCE DOORS AND



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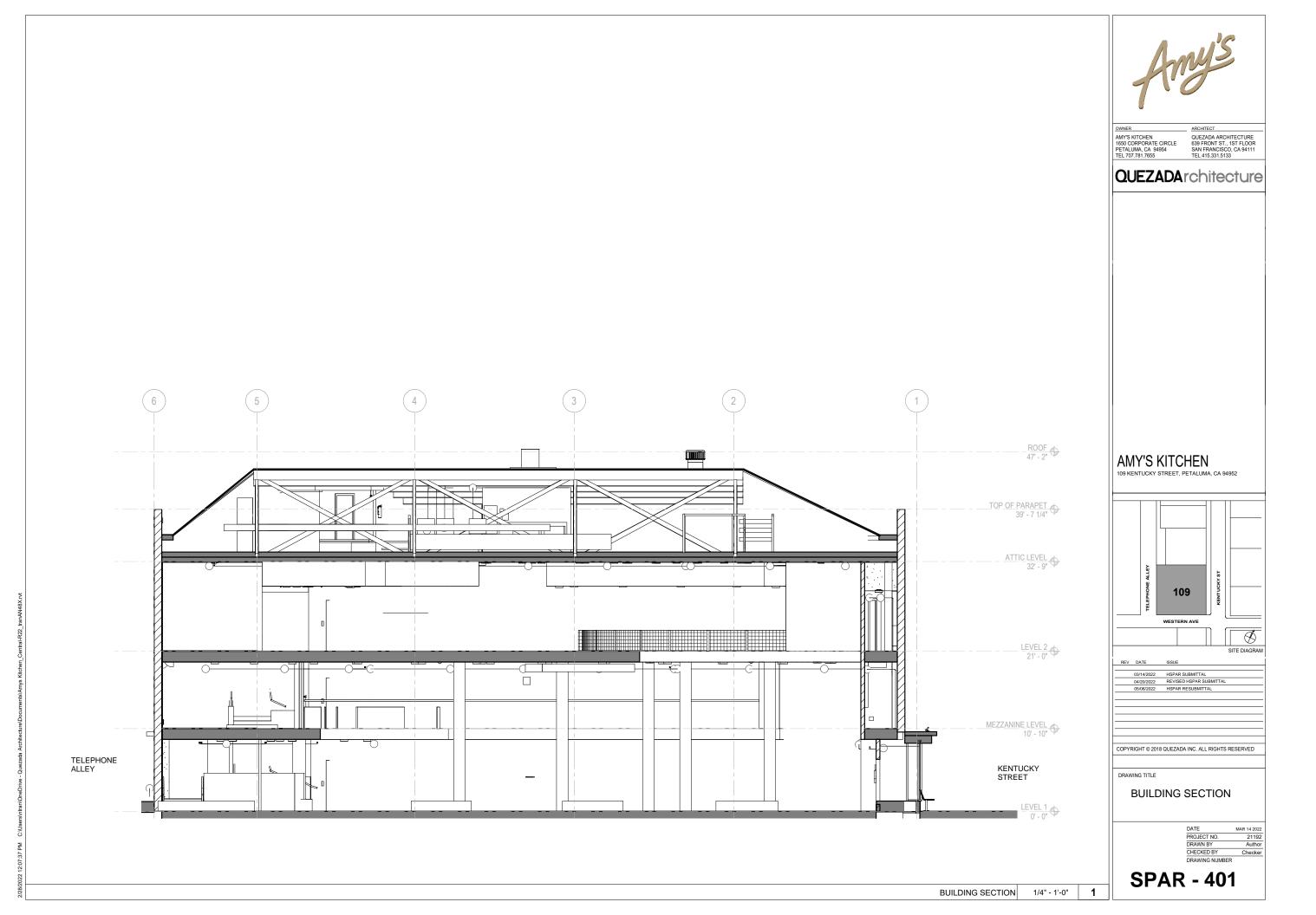
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EXTERIOR DETAILS -PROPOSED WINDOWS

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Appendix C – ZFA Structural Engineers Memo

ZFA STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 1212 fourth street | suite z | santa rosa ca 95404 | 707.526.0992 | zfa.com



To: Tom Stubbs

Company Name: 109 KENTUCKY STREET LLC

From: Luke Wilson, SE

Date: May 5th, 2022

Regarding: 109 Kentucky St - Window Openings

Project: Project Number

Prior to commencing the Construction Documents Phase, ZFA Structural Engineers performed a Conditions Assessment for the existing structure located at 109 Kentucky Street located in Petaluma, CA.

The condition assessment was based on the guidelines put forth in the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 41 Standard for Evaluation and Retrofit of Existing Buildings. Per ASCE 41 the existing building was determined to have a soft story. ASCE 41 defines a soft story as:

SOFT STORY: The stiffness of the seismic-force-resisting system in any story is not less than 70% of the seismic-force-resisting system stiffness in an adjacent story above or less than 80% of the average seismic-force-resisting system stiffness of the three stories above.

Per ASCE 7-16 a soft story is also defined as a Vertical Structural Irregularity. Structural irregularities are known issues that can cause undesirable performance in a building during a Code Level Design Event.

Based on the analysis done for the condition assessment, the 1st story was estimated to have approximately 50% of the stiffness of the 2nd story. This is driven by:

- The difference in story height (approximately 20ft at ground floor and 10 feet at the 2nd floor). Note, the mezzanine level could not be considered a floor level for these calculations.
- The historic store front opening configuration along Kentucky Street and Western Avenue at the first floor compared to the relatively solid wall at the 2nd floor.

Story stiffness is based on the length, thickness, material, and aspect ratio (height to width) of each individual wall pier along each wall line in the story. The wall length, thickness and material cannot be easily modified in the case of an existing building, therefore the adjustment of window size to adjust the aspect ratios of wall piers was considered.

- The existing openings along Kentucky Street wall line were relatively small, and the walls acted as a single homogeneous continuous wall. The enlargement of the (3) existing windows were sized to create two distinct wall segments, which reduced the effective wall length from approximately 78 feet total to 41 feet six inches and 12 feet respectively.
- The existing openings along the Western Ave wall line were relatively small, and the walls acted as a single homogeneous continuous wall. The enlargement of the (3) existing windows were sized to create two distinct wall segments, which reduced the effective wall length from approximately 86 feet total to 44 feet and 18 feet respectively.
- The enlargement of the (3) existing windows in the wall line along the alley reduced the total wall length from approximately 64 feet to 60 feet and the aspect ratio of each pier adjacent to the windows was increased by making the windows taller.

The cumulative effect of the adjusted openings was an overall reduction of the stiffness of the 2nd story, while still maintaining the required strength. The final ratio of stiffness between the first and second story is 77% in the east-west direction and 102% in the north-south direction. With these modifications the building no longer is considered to have a soft story structural irregularity.



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