

Archaeological Investigations at 2340 Harper Street, Santa Cruz, California

Prepared for Habitat for Humanity



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Photo Credit: Douglas Ross

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Executive Summary

In 2018, Habitat for Humanity (Habitat) contracted with Albion to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street (APN 029-171-05) in Santa Cruz County, California. Habitat is proposing to redevelop this residential parcel, including demolition of the existing house and garage and construction of a series of two- and three-bedroom affordable units, plus a recreation area, courtyard, community garden, and other landscaping, hardscaping, and utilities. Construction plans are not yet complete, with details on specific locations and depths of excavation, but work will include excavation, grading, and re-compaction for the buildings, driveways, and other elements of the redevelopment plan. The property is currently owned by the County of Santa Cruz but title will be transferred to Habitat upon completion of the final site plan.

The proposed three-dimensional Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this Project, as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), discussed below, is defined as all areas that may experience ground disturbance as a result of excavation and grading, along with ancillary Project elements that include staging of vehicles, equipment, and construction materials. While Project plans are incomplete, we assume that redevelopment will encompass the entire parcel plus any necessary curbs, gutters, and utility tie-ins in the street. Current plans show that the bulk of construction activities will be conducted in the front (western) two-thirds to three-quarters of the property, with the rear (eastern) portion restricted to development of a community garden.

Habitat will be applying for federal funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Project is therefore subject to federal environmental regulations as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Therefore, Habitat must comply with both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 of NHPA requires analysis of the effects on “historic properties”. Historic properties (i.e., buildings, structures, objects and archaeological sites 50 years or older) are properties that are listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register. This process involves defining the Project APE (36 CFR 800.4 [a]), conducting Native American consultation (36 CFR 800.3 [f]), identifying historic properties within the APE (36 CFR 800.4 [b]), and determining potential effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.4 [d]). Results of this process will also be used to determine impacts to historical and archaeological resources under CEQA, as outlined in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064.5.

In order to comply with the requirements of the CEQA and NHPA, Albion completed the following tasks: 1) conducted background research including a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System extending to a half-mile beyond the Project APE; 2) initiated consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes; 3) conducted a field reconnaissance survey of the entire Project APE; and 4) produced a cultural resources report documenting the methods and results of each task according the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archaeological Documentation, including identifying and determining potential effects on historic properties within the APE.

The NWIC records search identified no previously documented cultural resources within the Project APE, but 15 resources within a half-mile radius of the APE, including one fire station, one water tank, two wood-frame duplexes, and eleven single story wood-frame houses. Background historical research indicates that the APE was part of Mexican Period rancho Encinalitos in the 1830s and 1840s and later a large farm owned by Martin Kinsley from the 1860s to the early 1900s, before becoming part of Wilson Brothers Poultry Tract No. 6 in 1924. Prior to the 1920s the APE was exclusively farmland, but as part of the Wilson Brothers tract in the 1920s gained its current parcel boundaries and the house and shed/garage still standing today. This information suggests the potential for buried cultural deposits associated with the poultry farm of this era.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) found no information in their Sacred Lands files about potential Tribal resources in or near the Project APE, but three of the five Native American stakeholders Albion contacted based on information provided by the NAHC provided a response. One would like to be notified if cultural resources are discovered, one recommends that the construction crew be trained in recognizing archaeological sites, and one stated that she had no specific comments.

Albion conducted a field reconnaissance survey of the entire APE in March 2018, including surface survey and limited subsurface testing. Overall, the area comprises a long narrow residential lot sloping gently toward a small creek at its southern boundary, occupied by a small one-story house and detached garage/shed to the rear, with a small gravel driveway along the west side of the house. The remainder of the property is covered by tall grass (90%), shrubs (5%), and trees (5%). The reconnaissance survey involved walking the APE at 5-meter intervals to observe the surface for evidence of archaeological materials, documented by written notes and photos. The field crew excavated two 40 cm diameter shovel probes (SPs) in the yard, with all soil screed through ¼-inch wire mesh and any cultural material observed but not collected. Cultural resources were identified on the surface that could date to the early 20th century poultry farm, and subsurface testing uncovered potential precolonial and historic artifacts that do not qualify as historic properties under Section 106 in and of themselves, but indicate the potential for such resources elsewhere within the APE.

Based on the records search, Native American consultation, and field reconnaissance, it is Albion's judgement that there is the potential for historic properties to exist within the APE and for them to be affected by the proposed Project. However, any adverse effects of the Project on these properties can be mitigated if the Project proponent follows our recommendations for additional archaeological studies. These studies include additional test excavations and trenching to identify and evaluate cultural deposits that may qualify as historic properties, and develop a plan for mitigating any effects of the Project on these resources. Subject to these recommendations, Albion finds that the Project will have no adverse effect on historic properties within the APE.

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Introduction



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 2018, Habitat for Humanity (Habitat) contracted with Albion to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street (APN 029-171-05) in Santa Cruz County, California (Figure 1). Habitat is proposing to redevelop this residential parcel, including demolition of the existing house and garage and construction of a series of two- and three-bedroom affordable units, plus a recreation area, courtyard, community garden, and other landscaping, hardscaping, and utilities (Figure 2). Construction plans are not yet complete, with details on specific locations and depths of excavation, but work will include excavation, grading, and re-compaction for the buildings, driveways, and other elements of the redevelopment plan. The property is currently owned by the County of Santa Cruz but title will be transferred to Habitat upon completion of the final site plan.

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REGULATORY CONTEXT

Habitat will be applying for federal funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Project is therefore subject to federal environmental regulations as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Therefore, Habitat must comply with both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. Section 106 of NHPA requires analysis of the effects on “historic properties”. Historic properties (i.e., buildings, structures, objects and archaeological sites 50 years or older) are properties that are listed or eligible to be listed on the National Register. This process involves defining the Project APE (36 CFR 800.4 [a]), conducting Native American consultation (36 CFR 800.3 [f]), identifying historic properties within the APE (36 CFR 800.4 [b]), and determining potential effects on such properties (36 CFR 800.4 [d]). Results of this process will also be used to determine impacts to historical and archaeological resources under CEQA, as outlined in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064.5.

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beyond the Project APE; 2) initiated consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribes; 3) conducted a field reconnaissance survey of the entire Project APE; and 4) produced a cultural resources report documenting the methods and results of each task according the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation, including identifying and determining potential effects on historic properties within the APE. The records search and Native American consultation were initiated by Albion Senior Archaeologist Stella D'Oro in March 2018. The subsequent surface survey was conducted on March 27, 2018 by Albion Archaeologists Christina Spellman and Caitlin Hannah under the overall supervision of Albion Project Manager Douglas Ross who holds a PhD in Archaeology and has been a professional archaeologist for over 20 years.

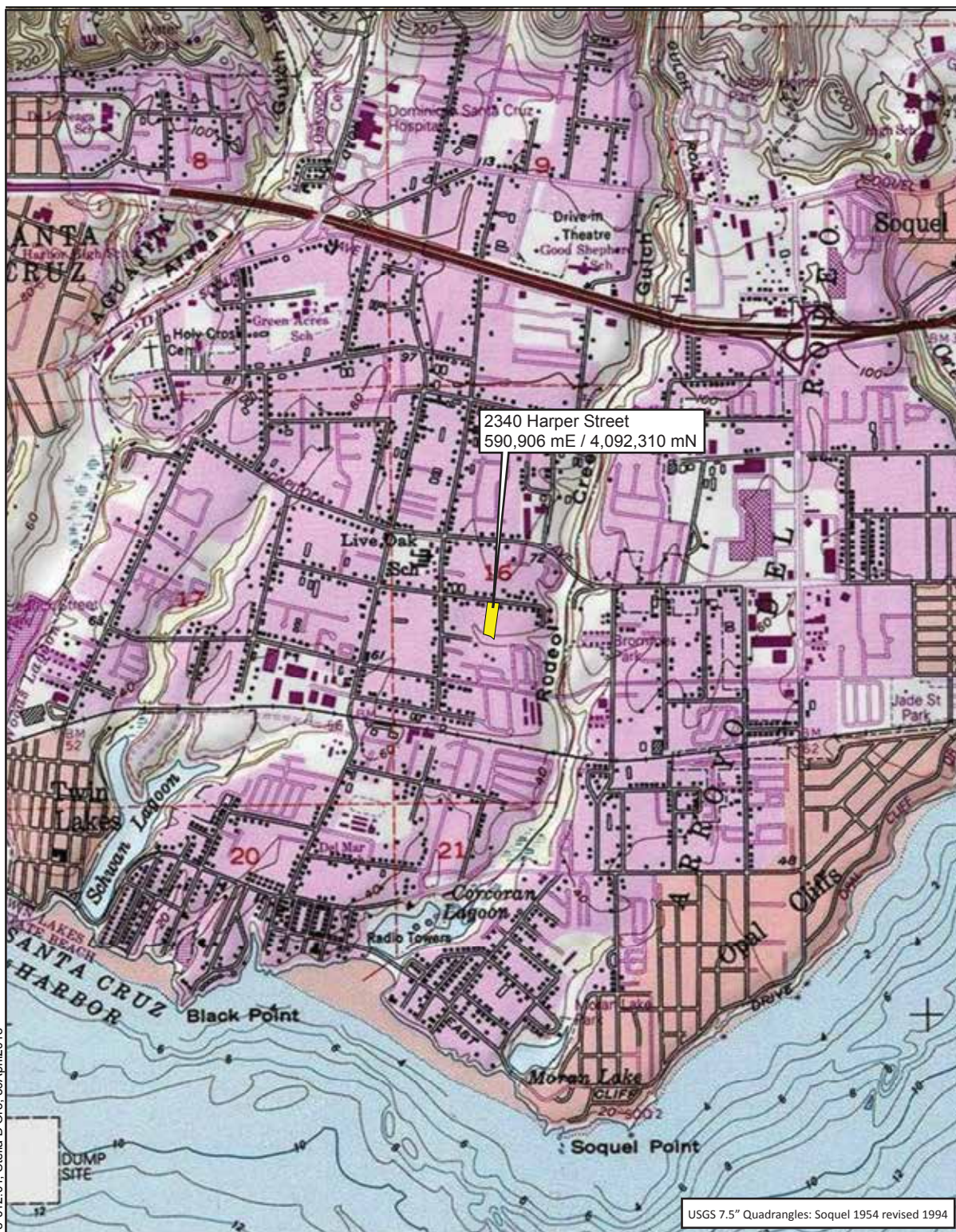
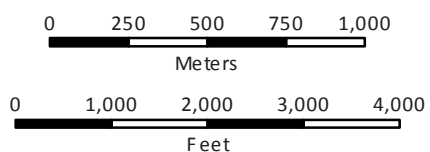


Figure 1. Project location,
2340 Harper Street, Live Oak,
Santa Cruz County, California.



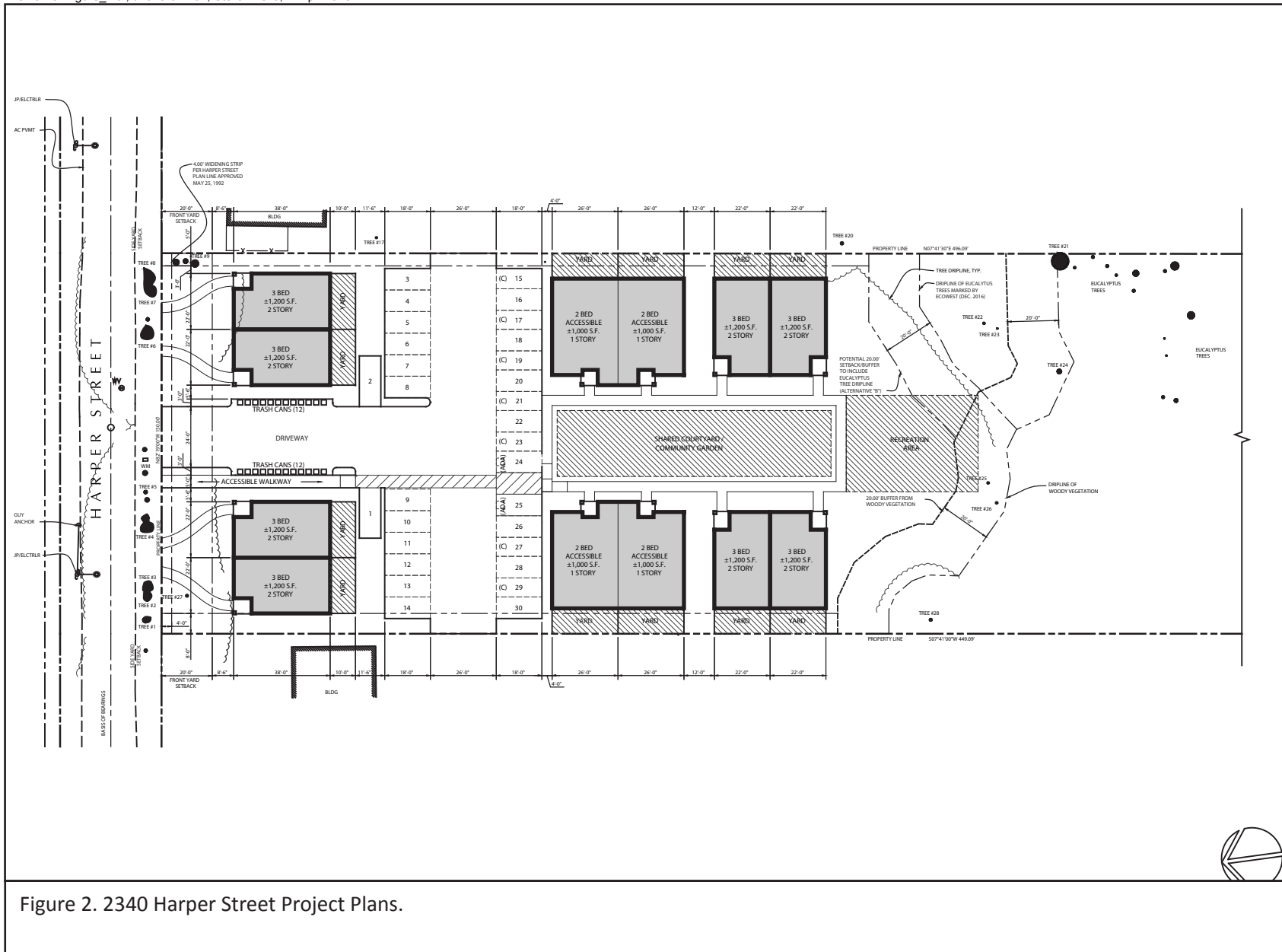


Figure 2. 2340 Harper Street Project Plans.

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Sources Consulted

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To determine if cultural resources are recorded within or near the Project APE, Albion consulted the following sources as part of the NWIC records search (Appendix C):

CALIFORNIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The California Inventory of Historic Resources, managed by the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no cultural resources in or within a half-mile radius of the Project APE.

HISTORIC PROPERTY DATA FILE FOR SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

The Historic Property Data File for Santa Cruz County, managed by the State Office of Historic Preservation (including the California Register, California Historic Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest), lists two cultural resources in or within a half-mile radius of the Project APE. These resources are the Santa Cruz County-Live Oak Fire Station (now the Central Fire Protection District Station 1), built in 1964, and a residence at 2235 Capitola Road, built in 1910. The station is classified as a Landmark or Point of Interest found ineligible for designation by the State Historical Resources Commission, and the residence is listed as needing to be reevaluated for the National Register of Historic Places.

SURVEYS AND RESOURCES

A search of records at NWIC indicates that no prior surveys have been conducted within the Project APE but eleven have been conducted within a half-mile radius (Table 1). NWIC has no records for any cultural resources within the Project APE but thirteen resources within a half-mile radius (Table 2). The thirteen cultural resources within a half-mile of the APE include eleven single story wood-frame houses built between about 1915 and 1940, one water tank built ca. 1915, and a pair of single story wood-frame duplexes built in 1949. All of these resources were recorded as part of the 2000 Capitola Road Improvement Project or the 2016 Chanticleer Avenue Park Project.

In sum, results of the records search identified no previously documented cultural resources within the Project APE but fifteen cultural resources within a half-mile radius, all of them standing structures constructed in the early- to mid-20th century.

Table 1. Archaeological surveys within a half-mile of the Project APE.

Survey Number	Location	Reason	Consulting Firm/Agency
S-3964	Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties	Regional Wastewater Treatment Project	Ann S. Peak & Associates
S-4116	41 st Avenue, Capitola	Capitola Mall Expansion	Archaeological Resource Management
S-5844	Capitola Road	Proposed Widening of Capitola Road	Caltrans
S-8218	Capitola Avenue	Proposed Federal Post Office Facility	Archaeological Resource Management
S-12315	17 th Avenue, Santa Cruz	Proposed Swim Center	Archaeological Consulting
S-13372	Between Rodeo Creek and Maciel Avenue	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Private Parcel	Archaeological Resource Management
S-22063	17 th Street, Santa Cruz	Mobile Phone Services Trenching	Cultural Resources Unlimited
S-22987	Capitola Road	Capitola Road Improvement Project	P.S. Preservation Services
S-43528	Childers Lane	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Private Parcel	Archaeological Associates of Central California
S-44302	Brommer Street	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T	Archaeological Resources Technology
S-48803	Live Oak	Chanticleer Avenue Park Project	Holman & Associates

Table 2. Cultural resources within a half-mile of the Project APE.

P-Number/ Trinomial	Resource Type	Source(s)
P-44-416	Pair of single story wood-frame stucco-clad duplexes, built in 1949	P.S. Preservation Services 2000a
P-44-417	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1915	P.S. Preservation Services 2000b
P-44-418	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1900	P.S. Preservation Services 2000c
P-44-419	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1926	P.S. Preservation Services 2000d
P-44-420	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1922	P.S. Preservation Services 2000e
P-44-421	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1935	P.S. Preservation Services 2000f
P-44-422	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1925	P.S. Preservation Services 2000g
P-44-423	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1927	P.S. Preservation Services 2000h
P-44-424	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1930	P.S. Preservation Services 2000i
P-44-425	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1932	P.S. Preservation Services 2000j
P-44-426	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1940	P.S. Preservation Services 2000k
P-44-857	Single story wood-frame Miller House, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016a
P-44-1105	Wood tank house with metal water tank, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016b

Native American Consultation

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Albion initiated Native American outreach to solicit information about potential Tribal resources in or near the Project APE and the treatment of those resources. Resources of interest might include archaeological deposits, traditionally important plants, or locales that have been or are currently used for Tribal activities.

As part of this outreach process, Albion contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission in March 2017 for information from the Commission's Sacred Lands File and a list of respondents (Appendix B). The Commission found no information in their files and forwarded the names of five tribal representatives. Albion contacted each of these by letter, describing the project and asking for information or comments. Albion followed the letters with emails and phone calls. Three representatives provided a response.

Valentin Lopez of the Ohlone-Costanoan-Northern Valley Yokuts Tribe said he has no comment, but he would like to be notified if cultural resources are discovered.

Irenne Zwierlein of the Ohlone-Costanoan Tribe recommends that the construction crew be trained in how to recognize an archaeological site prior to construction.

Ann Marie Sayers of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan said she had no comment.

No additional comments or concerns have been received as of May 21, 2018.

Background

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ENVIRONMENT

The Project APE is located on a relatively level parcel sloping gently to the south, approximately 70 feet above sea level, 1.1 miles north of Monterey Bay, 0.2 miles west of Rodeo Gulch, and with a small tributary of the gulch on the southern boundary of the property. The parcel is currently occupied by a single-story dwelling and garage, with the remainder of the lot covered with tall grass and poison oak, along with oak, acacia, and eucalyptus trees. The soils within the APE are characterized as Watsonville Loam (USDA 2018). Watsonville loam comprises deep, poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on old coastal terraces and valleys with slopes from 0 to 50 percent. A typical profile consists of loam with a moderate blocky structure from 0–12 inches, sandy loam with a medium blocky structure from 12–18 inches, clay with a moderate coarse columnar, prismatic, or massive structure from 18–39 inches, and sandy clay loam with a massive structure from 39–63 inches.

CLIMATE

The climate of Santa Cruz County is characterized as “Mediterranean” with cool, wet winters, and warm, dry summers. In coastal zones, mean annual temperature during summer months (July and August) is 50–55° minimum and 70–75° maximum. During the winter (January), mean daily temperature is 40° minimum and 57–62° maximum (USDA 2005). Rainfall is variable throughout the county with light precipitation occurring in lowland areas and heavy rain in mountain areas. Mean annual precipitation for the county is 30 inches. During summer, a dense marine layer is present in the morning, and generally dissipates by mid-day with on-shore winds from the south.

VEGETATION

The Project vicinity lies within three primary indigenous vegetation zones including coastal scrub, prairie/grassland, and riparian. Coastal scrub is characteristic of old dunes, coastal cliffs and hills between Año Nuevo and Santa Cruz. Dominant species include mock heather (*Ericamerica ericoides*), coast buckwheat (*Eriogonum latifolium*), California sage (*Artemisia californica*), blue beach lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*), and bluff lettuce (*Dudleya farinosa*) (Gordon 1996). Grassland associations include perennial bunchgrasses such as needlegrass (*Nassella* spp.). Riparian vegetation associated with large streams such as the San Lorenzo include willow (*Salix* spp.), cottonwood, box elder (*Acer negundo*), and sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). Typically associated with riparian vegetation is an overstory of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). Native annual and perennial grasses, herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees within Project Area would have provided prehistoric

populations with important food resources including acorns, bulbs, berries, greens, and a wide variety of edible seeds.

TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES

Prehistorically, local vegetation regimes supported a range of terrestrial fauna including tule elk (*Cervus canadensis nannodes*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bob cat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), and a variety of rodents (e.g. squirrels, gophers, and mice) (Gordon 1996). Avifauna known to inhabit the area include the canvasback duck (*Aythya valisineria*), lesser scaup (*Aythya affinis*) common merganser (*Mergus merganser*), and the blue winged teal (*Anas discors*) (Dietz et al. 1988).

MARINE RESOURCES

Marine mammals are common along the exposed rocky coast, and would have been economically important to prehistoric inhabitants. Historically, Año Nuevo (about 20 kilometers north) served as a breeding ground and haul out for marine mammals including California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*), Stellar sea lion (*Eumetopias jubata*), harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*), and northern fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*). Sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) are also common. Prehistoric hunters preyed upon these animals at haul-out locations and from boats in the open ocean. Offshore cetaceans such as the California gray whale may have been acquired by scavenging dead or stranded individuals.

Marine invertebrates are ubiquitous and abundant along the rocky coastline; several species occur in local archaeological deposits indicating exploitation by native peoples. Important taxa include bivalves such as California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*) and barnacles (*Balanus* spp). Predominant univalves include chiton (*Cryptochiton stelleri*), black turban (*Tegula funebris*), and abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*). Protected outer coast habitats, including Monterey Bay, supported a range of species including Pacific littleneck clam (*Protothaca staminea*), Washington clam (*Saxidomus nuttalli*), oyster (*Ostrea lurida*), and bay mussel (*Mytilus edulis*).

Marine fish are also plentiful, found in a number of settings from the rocky intertidal zone to deeper, offshore waters. These include, among numerous others, the Pacific mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus symmetricus*), flounder (*Pleuronectidae* and *Bothidae*), and anchovy (*Engraulis lineatus*).

Coastal avifauna also provide another important food resource to prehistoric populations. A range of species are reported for open coast areas including marbled godwits (*Limosa fedoa*), whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*), sanderling (*Crocethia alba*), surf scoters (*Melanitta perspicillata*), and common murres (*Uria aalge*) (King et al. 2004).

PRECONTACT HISTORIC CONTEXT

Precontact history of this area is complex due to the dramatic increase in human populations from middle to late Holocene times (Milliken et al. 2007). Cultural chronology is quite variable spatially, but is generally framed within a tripartite sequence that is commonly used in central California—

Early, Middle, and Late (Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007). These temporal periods are preceded by early to middle Holocene occupation, often characterized as the Millingstone era (Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007).

The Millingstone Period (9000–5500 years Before Present [B.P.]) is characterized by small groups who travelled widely and practiced broad spectrum foraging of easily acquired plant and animal resources. Artifacts common to this time period are handstones and millingstones. Flaked stone implements, such as projectile points, are much less common than grinding and battering tools (Fitzgerald 2000). Common foods are thought to have included a variety of small seeds, shellfish, and small mammals.

The Early Period ranges from approximately 5500 to 2500 B.P. and encompasses an era where people are thought to still have practiced wide ranging residential mobility, but placed a greater emphasis on hunting larger game. Large pinnipeds, such as northern fur seal, are common to coastal archaeological sites during this time. Several styles of large projectile points correspond to this general time frame, which also marks the initial use of mortar and pestle technology.

The Middle Period dates from 2500–1000 B.P. and appears to represent a time when people were somewhat more residentially stable and practiced more logistical (short term) mobility (Milliken et al. 2007:106). By this time, people apparently went on extended resource acquisition forays for the purpose of bringing subsistence or trade items back to residential base camps. Large, terrestrial mammals were hunted more often during this time and grinding implements become more common (Milliken et al. 2007:107).

The Late Period begins at 1000 B.P. and extends to ca. 1550 B.P. (Hylkema 2002:33), or perhaps more recently. The Late Period is characterized by increased sociopolitical complexity and settlement centralization. Large village sites in the northern Santa Clara Valley are often found in the valley center along perennial streams (Bergthold 1982; Milliken et al. 2007:106). There is continued prevalence of mortar and pestle technology, thought to signify a greater reliance on acorn than in earlier times. Other labor intensive foods were also used with greater frequency during this latest time period (Hylkema 2002). For example, sea otter and harbor seal were exploited more heavily. These animals are thought to be more labor-intensive to capture compared to other pinnipeds and large mammals, which were more commonly hunted in earlier time. Bow and arrow technology is also believed to have been adopted by aboriginal hunters during this latest prehistoric interval (Milliken et al. 2007:117).

ETHNOGRAPHIC COTEXT

Ethnographically, the Project Area was inhabited by Ohlone, or Costanoan populations (Levy 1978; Milliken et al. 2007). When first encountered by Spanish explorers, aboriginal inhabitants of the Bay Area and vicinity were referred to as *Costaños* (Levy 1978:494). The people came to be known as Costanoans (cf. Levy 1978), although now, the descendants of those earlier inhabitants prefer to be referred to as Ohlone (Bean 1994). Both terms refer to the language group spoken by the people, rather than any sort of political group. The Ohlone inhabited the San Francisco peninsula, the East Bay to the Delta, and south past Santa Clara Valley to the coast of the Monterey Bay.

At Spanish contact, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized under a *tribelet* system where villages, thought to number around 50, were autonomous political units (Levy

1978). The Ohlone exploited all of the regional habitats including bay marshes, valley grasslands, mountainous uplands and open coastal environs. Resources exploited included elk, pronghorn, deer, sea mammals, salmon, trout, shellfish, ducks, geese, acorns, seeds, grasses, and roots (Baumhoff 1963).

POSTCONTACT HISTORIC CONTEXT

SPANISH-MEXICAN PERIOD

The Santa-Cruz Mission

European occupation of Santa Cruz began with the establishment of the Mission La Exaltacion de la Santa Cruz. The Mission, founded in 1791, was the 12th Franciscan mission in Alta California. During the Spanish occupation, the current route of Mission Street was the main thoroughfare connecting Mission Santa Cruz to Mission Santa Clara and Mission Dolores in San Francisco. The first mission chapel at Santa Cruz was a temporary structure of thatch and mud built close to the San Lorenzo River. Between 1793 and 1794, a more permanent adobe chapel was constructed on a high bluff overlooking the river. The site of the second church is where Holy Cross Church currently stands on Mission Hill.

By the early nineteenth century, a complex of mission buildings was erected around the chapel and the mission prospered with extensive gardens, a grist mill, and more than 4,000 head of cattle. Mission lands included a wide-ranging grazing area that extended as far as Año Nuevo more than 25 miles north of Santa Cruz. The complex was bounded by current High, Emmet, Mission and Sylvan Streets. The church and the priest's quarters were located on what is now High Street. Adobe structures surrounding the Mission Church and Quadrangle included the women's quarters, or monjerio, soldiers' barracks, married neophyte housing, storehouses, rooms for weaving looms, and the mission guardhouse (Hoover et al. 1990). The Neary-Rodriguez Adobe, located at 136 School Street, is the only remaining remnant of the 1793–1794 mission complex. In 1834, Governor Figueroa secularized the mission property. In 1840 an earthquake weakened the church walls, and in 1857 another tremor caused the structure to collapse entirely (Hoover et al. 1990).

Villa de Branciforte

Established in 1797, Villa de Branciforte was one of the three original Spanish towns, or pueblos, in Alta California, the others being San Jose (1776) and Los Angeles (1781). Named after the viceroy of New Spain, the Villa was intended to be a mixed community of active and retired Spanish soldiers as well as civilians who would defend the coast against incursions from enemy powers, (i.e., Russia and Britain). The padres at the nearby Mission were vehemently against the foundation of the Villa and offered little assistance to the new settlers. Located on the river terrace opposite the San Lorenzo River from the Mission, the Villa's main thoroughfare, Branciforte Avenue, which was also used as a horserace track, was lined with crude huts, then adobe houses, some of which lasted until the middle of the 20th century (Reader 1997).

The community was very slow to grow due to the lack of support by the Spanish government and competition for cattle grazing lands with the nearby Mission. Gradually, however, more immigrants

arrived during the Mexican Period (1823–1846) and grew from a population of 17 in 1807 to 194 in 1845 (Reader 1997). The Branciforte area was annexed by the City of Santa Cruz in 1905.

Mexican Ranchos

In 1821, Mexico achieved her independence from Spain, and word of this event reached Alta California the following year. The colonial policies of the republic were to be quite different from those of the Spanish monarchy. Not only were Californians allowed to trade with foreigners, but foreigners could also now hold land in the province once they had been naturalized and converted to Catholicism. Under Spain, land grants to individuals were few in number, and title to these lands remained in the hands of the Crown. Under Mexican rule, however, governors were encouraged to make more grants for individual ranchos, and these grants were to be for outright ownership. Most importantly, the new Mexican Republic was determined to “secularize” the missions, to remove the natives and the mission property from the control of the Franciscan missionaries.

Secularization was set in motion by the Mexican Governor Echeandia in 1826, but was not carried out in earnest until 1834 when Governor José Figueroa issued an official proclamation ordering the secularization of the California missions. His proclamation turned the mission properties over to Mexican civil authorities, allowed for the disbursement of mission property, opened mission land for settlement by petitioners, and created a series of pueblos. Indian neophytes were freed from their role as personal servants to the padres; however, in reality, the effects of secularization throughout California were to deprive a large percentage of the remaining mission Indians of their property. This resulted in the creation of a relatively large population of landless Indian tenants, many of whom sought work in the newly created ranchos.

The new ranchos that sprang up as a result of secularization created a wholly new culture in California, one that was centered on the raising and maintaining of vast herds of cattle. These ranchos were usually owned by individual families who supervised a veritable army of Indian laborers and vaqueros. The ranch owners owed their livelihood to the sale and trade of the products, primarily hide and tallow, derived from their cattle. A flourishing trade with foreign merchants, mostly Americans, kept the Mexican ranchos afloat; hides and tallow were traded to American merchants for everything from food staples and clothing to furniture and luxury goods. Between 1833 and 1846, Mexican governors awarded approximately 700 land grants in California, several of these to naturalized citizens.

AMERICAN PERIOD

Americans began to settle in Santa Cruz in the 1840s, introducing more industrial and commercial enterprise to the area. The lumber trade became an important business, necessitating the construction of a wharf. The business district soon grew up around the wharf, and Front Street became the principal business area. In 1860, the town of Santa Cruz was the county seat with a population of 800 persons. Its shipping facilities were excellent; the wharf continued to encourage commercial growth and soon several sawmills and tanneries were operating at the edges of the town. The town of Santa Cruz was incorporated in 1866; the City was incorporated ten years later. Land use patterns of the Spanish and Mexican periods left a strong imprint on the development of the City. Parts of the former mission lands became ranchos and farms that were later subdivided into lots and ultimately into housing tracts. The primary residential area in the City of Santa Cruz was between Mission Hill and the wharf area, although homes were being built along the Coast Road

(Mission Street) and around Mission Hill in the mid nineteenth century. In the 1870s, small farms and ranches were also built up along Mission Street beyond Bay Street.

In 1876, the narrow-gauge Santa Cruz Railroad line was completed from Santa Cruz to Watsonville, where it connected with the Southern Pacific line to San Francisco. Prior to that time, the primary mode of transportation for goods and passengers to Santa Cruz was by ocean steamer, although there was a toll road between Los Gatos and Santa Cruz. The completion of the Santa Cruz Railroad line was particularly important to the City, already well known for its exceptionally fine beaches, scenery, and weather, as it further opened the area to large numbers of tourists. Southern Pacific purchased the Santa Cruz Railroad line in 1881 for the express purpose of expanding its tourist business; by 1887 it ran two round trips per day between San Francisco and Santa Cruz. In 1906–1907, the narrow gauge track was switched to standard gauge, giving railroad shipping a larger role in the development of the City.

By the mid-1870s, Santa Cruz was a popular resort city. Tourism was accelerated by the promotional activities of Fred Swanton, who owned and developed the boardwalk area. He also owned the Santa Cruz-Capitola Railroad Company, which contracted to build an electric railroad line from Santa Cruz to the beach in preparation for President Roosevelt’s visit in May of 1903. In that year, he purchased the existing Neptune’s Bath beachfront property and constructed several hundred resort cottages, as well as the huge casino and natatorium complex on the beach. By 1907, he had replaced the original casino and natatorium, which had been destroyed by fire, with the existing Mission Revival-style complex.

The opening of the highway from Los Gatos in 1915 caused a change in the nature of tourism in Santa Cruz. Families no longer stayed for weeks at a time in resorts and tent cities. With the advent of the automobile and the availability of good roads, tourists came for only a day or a weekend. While the growth of automobile-based tourist enterprises was eventually stimulated, the rail-based tourist businesses suffered. The net result was a temporary decline in the prosperity of Santa Cruz as it adjusted to the culture of the automobile. The Great Depression had less impact on Santa Cruz than it did elsewhere, largely because the primary base economy of the city had shifted from manufacturing to agriculture. The onset of World War II, however, brought a drastic decline to the tourism industry due to wartime travel restrictions and gasoline rationing.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT APE

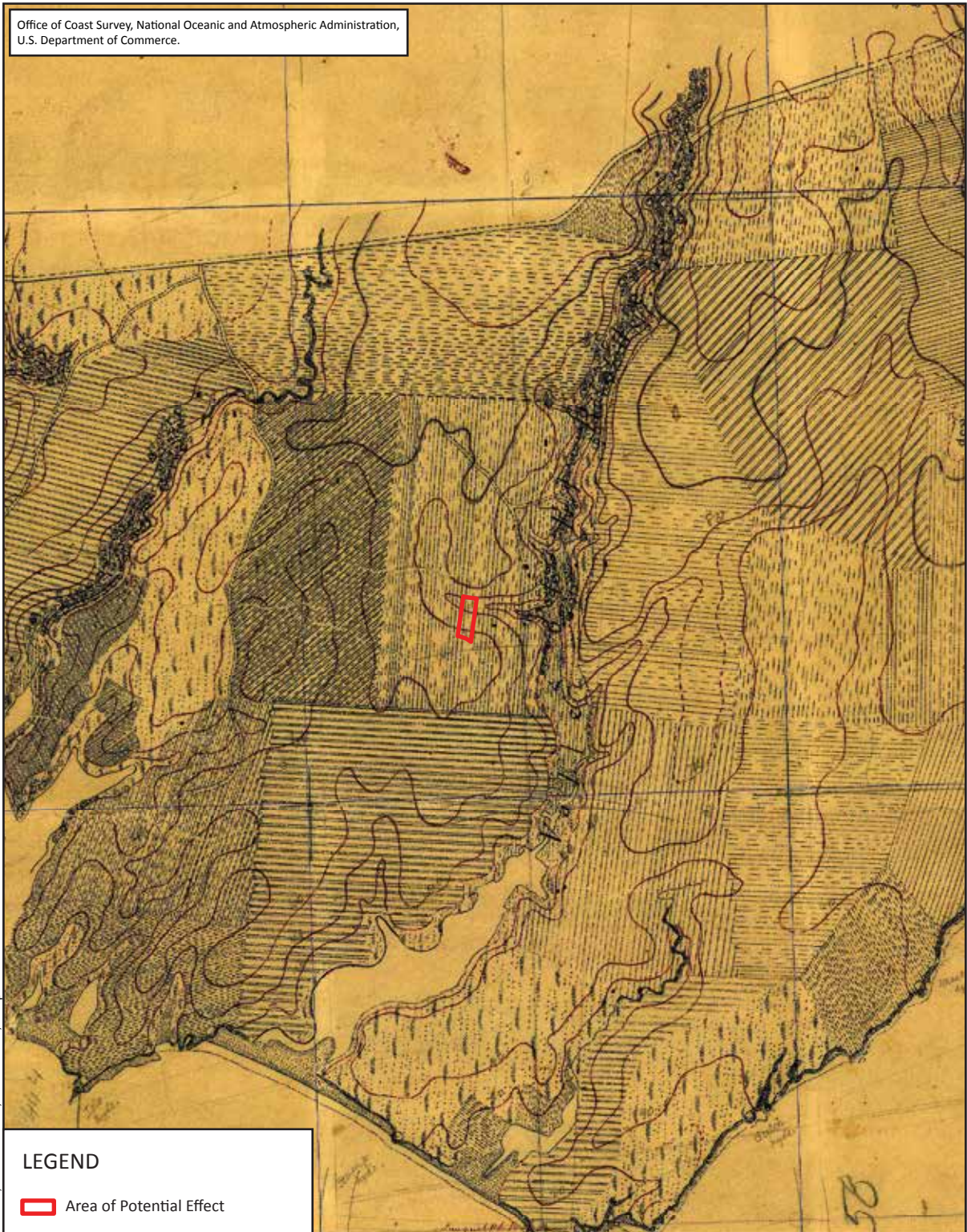
The Project APE is located in what is now the Live Oak part of Santa Cruz County, between the cities of Santa Cruz and Capitola. During the Mexican period, it was part of a ranch named Rancho Encinalitos (Rancho of the Little Live Oaks) granted to Alejandro Rodriguez in 1836, but which was never formalized or patented by the Mexican government (Clark 1986:186, 276). Rodriguez died in the 1840s and his land passed into the hands of European and American wheat farmers. The 1853 U.S. Coast Survey Map shows that the area west of Rodeo Gulch in and around the APE was by then agricultural fields with a small number of structures in proximity to the gulch plus some rough roads or trails to the north, but no clear roads or structures within the APE itself (Figure 4).

The 1860 Plat Map shows that the APE was within the 80 acre western half of the southwest quarter of Section 16 of Township 11S, Range 1W (Figure 5). Land patent records indicate that this parcel was granted to Martin Kinsley (aka Kingsley) in 1869, along with adjacent Lots II and III (Bureau of Land Management 1869). However, the 1865 Wright map shows that Kinsley already occupied the

property by this time (Figure 6). The 1870 census lists Martin Kinsley as a 38 year old farmer born in Ireland with a 30 year old wife named Catherine and four children between the ages of two and nine (U.S. Census Bureau 1870). The 1880–1881 Map of Santa Cruz County shows that by then Kinsley had purchased adjacent parcels to a total of 146.5 acres, bounded by what is now Rodeo Gulch to the east, Capitola Road to the north, 17th Avenue to the west, and Brommer Street to the south (Figure 7). The 1906 Map of Santa Cruz County shows that Kinsley continued to own this large property, except that by this time the northwest corner was owned by A.J. Poller with the Live Oak School, built in 1872, immediately adjacent along what is now Capitola Road (Figure 8). However, the Project APE remained squarely in Kinsley’s possession. Unfortunately, none of these maps shows the locations of any structures on Kinsley’s farm. By the turn of the century, agriculture in the area had diversified and Live Oak was starting to become known for poultry and flower bulbs.

The 1912 USGS topographic map of Capitola shows at least one structure in the general vicinity of the Project area to the south but clearly outside the APE, with the APE and vicinity still dominated by agricultural land (Figure 9). The 1929 Map of Santa Cruz County shows that the APE was by then identified as 28 Harper Street and was occupied by William A. Helm, but the 1931 Map of Santa Cruz County indicates it had changed hands and was then occupied by K. Nilson and S. Hailand (Figures 10 and 11). A 1931 aerial photograph of the area shows what looks like the current house and garage/shed on the property, with a linear feature further back that could be part of an additional structure or wall but no other identifiable buildings or landscape features (Figure 12). A 1940 aerial photo shows this linear feature to be a second structure behind the garage/shed (Figure 13). The 1929 and 1931 County maps also show that the APE was part of Wilson Bros. Tract No. 6. In the 1920s, brothers Frank and David Wilson established six residential tracts in Live Oak, as part of a real estate partnership with the Santa Cruz Investment Company that acquired and subdivided existing wheat farms (Carmack 2015). Each tract was subdivided into a series of lots between 1 and 3.5 acres in size ranging from \$500 to \$650 per acre, with lots containing a two-bedroom kit home and pre-stocked chicken coops. The Wilson brothers purchased a portion of the Kinsley property in 1924, which became Wilson Brothers Poultry Tract No. 6. The structures visible on historic aerial photographs were probably built as part of this real estate venture, and therefore date to the mid- or late-1920s.

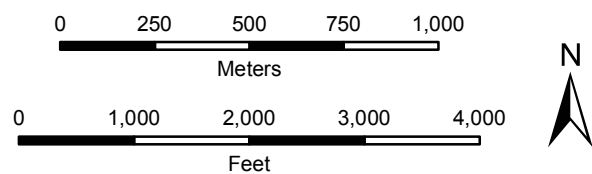
Office of Coast Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
U.S. Department of Commerce.



LEGEND

Area of Potential Effect

Figure 4. Detail of 1853 U.S. Coast
Survey map of Sauquel Cove and
Vicinity, Bay of Monterey California.

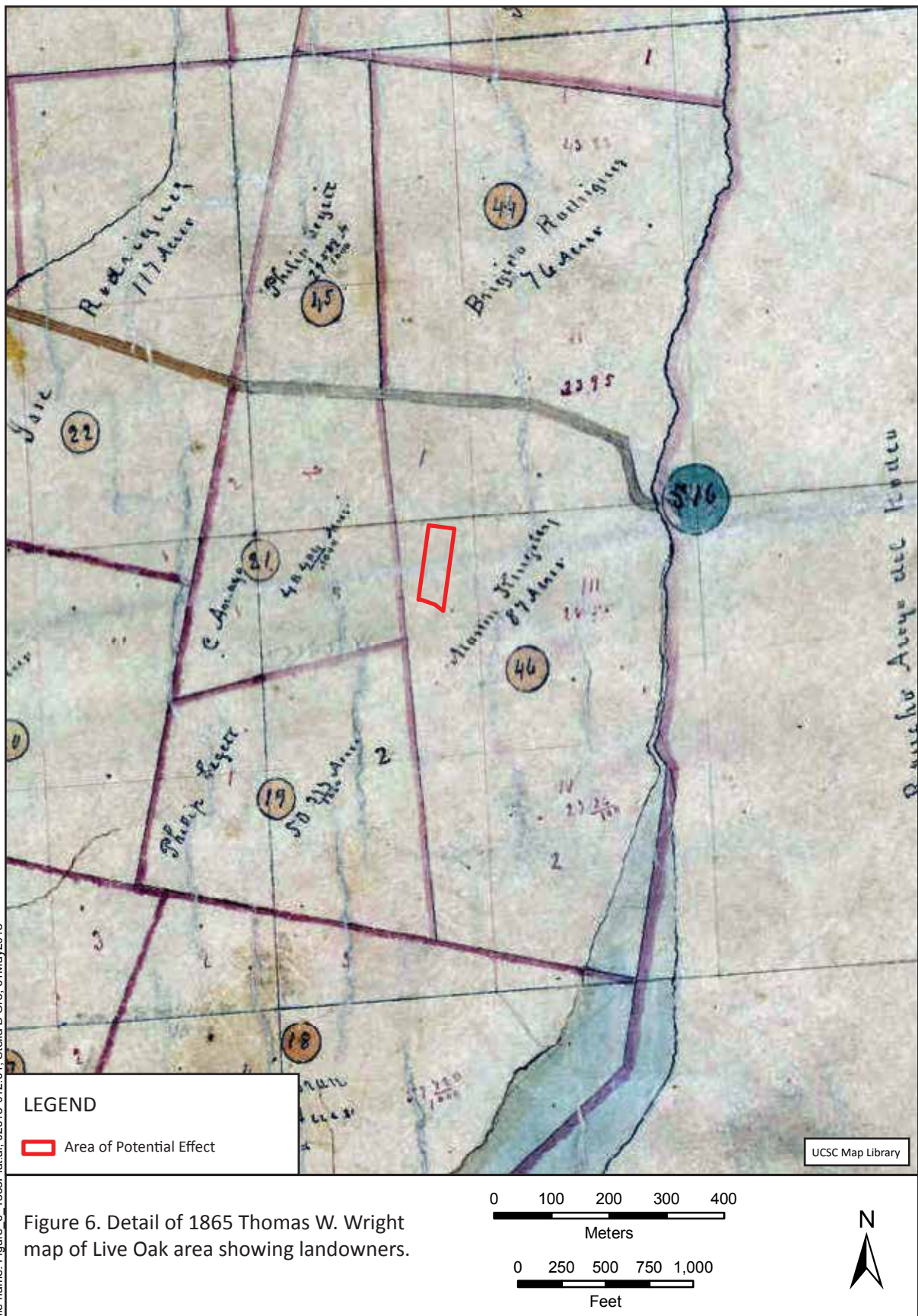


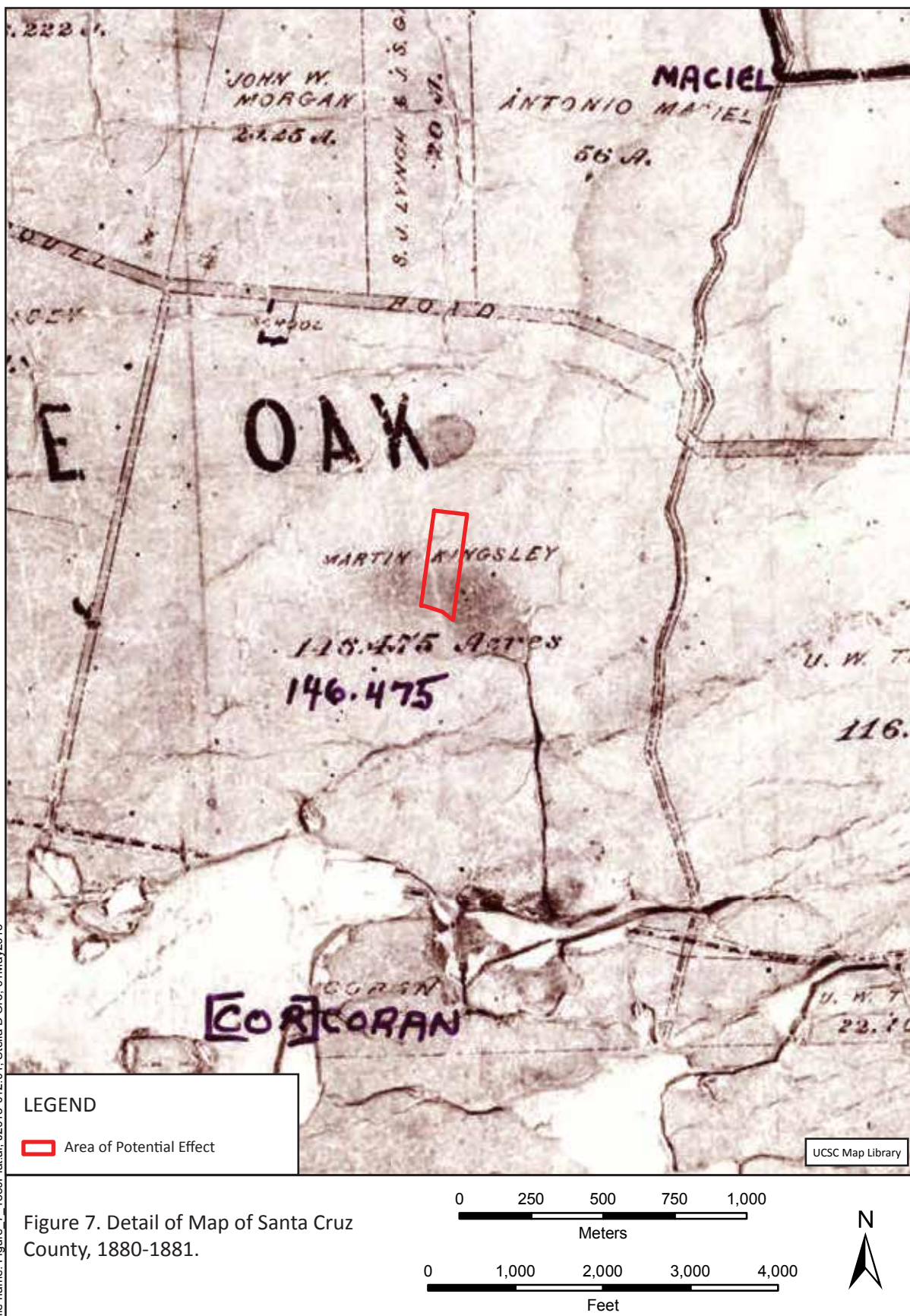
File name: Figure 4_1853Bache.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 30 April 2018



File name: Figure 5_1860Plat.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 30Apr2018

File name: Figure 6_1865Plata.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 01May2018





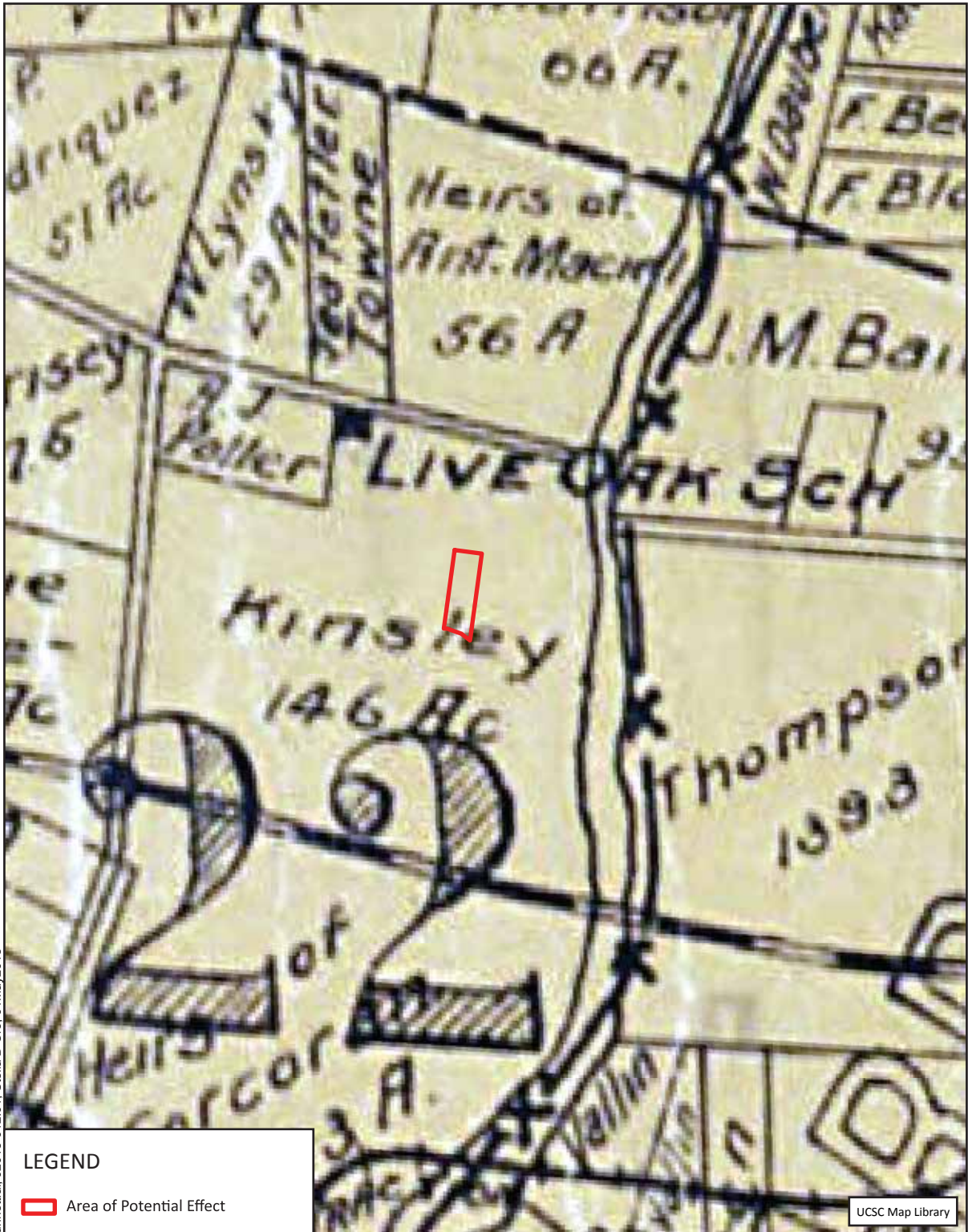
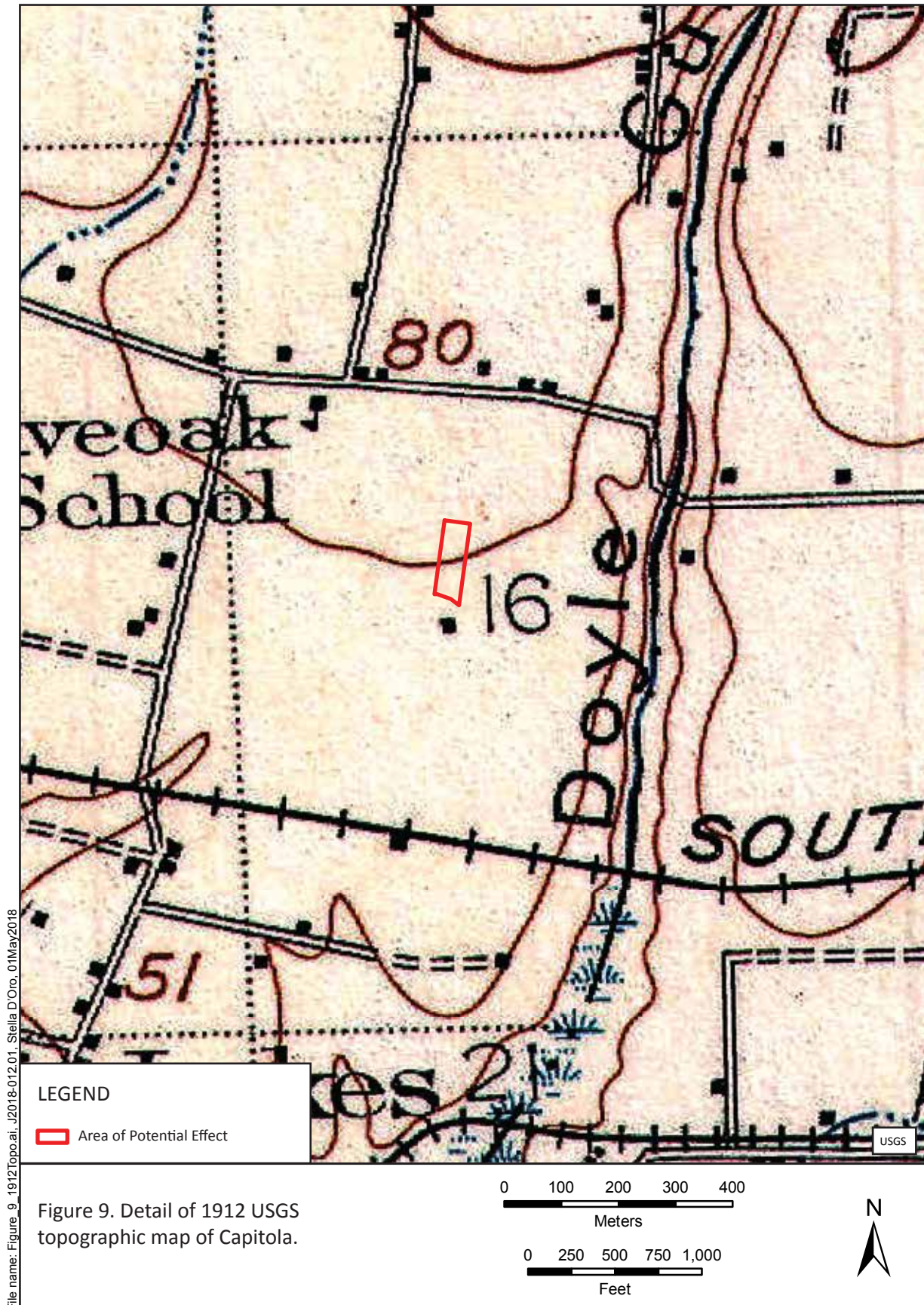
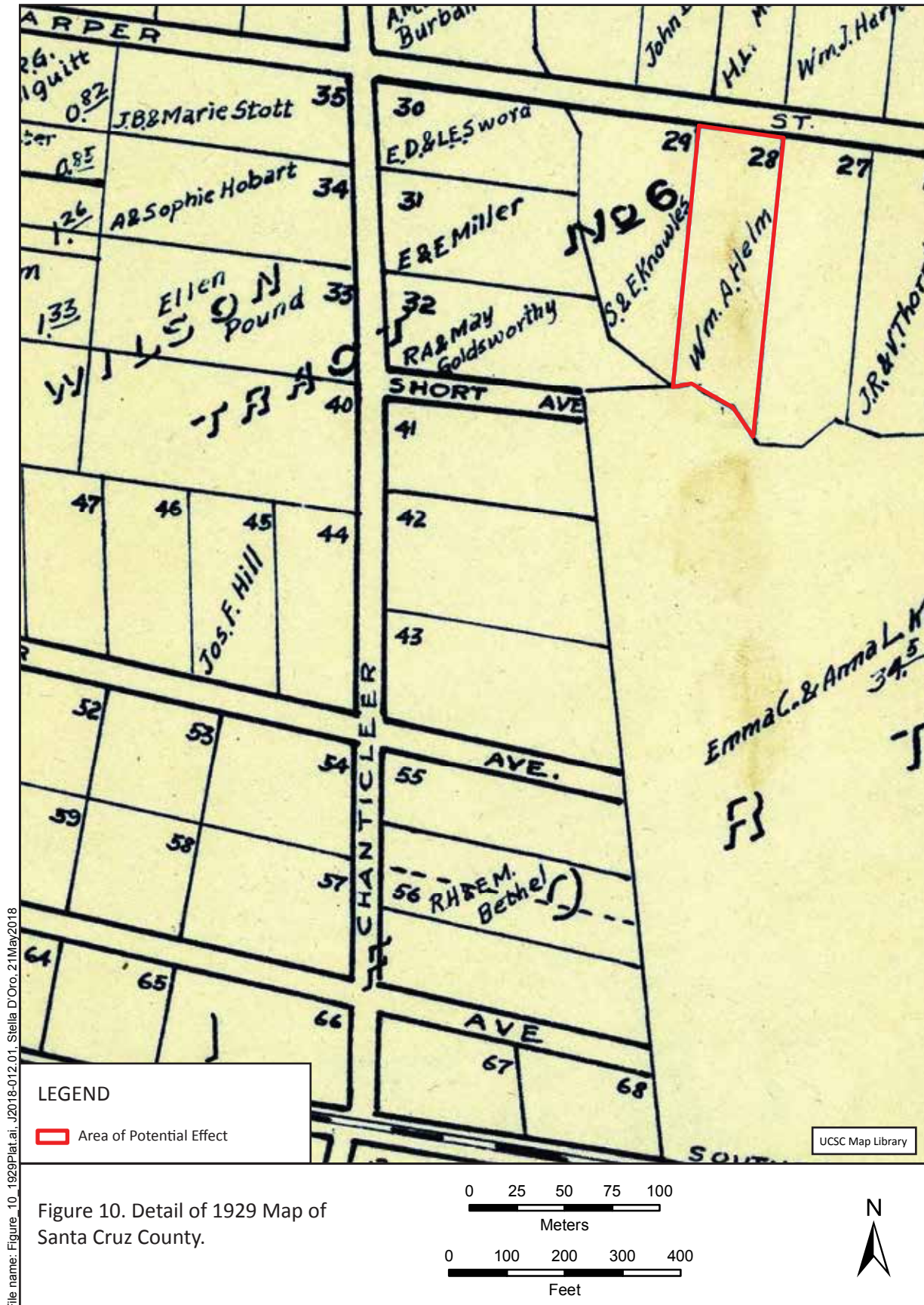


Figure 8. Detail of Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz, 1906.





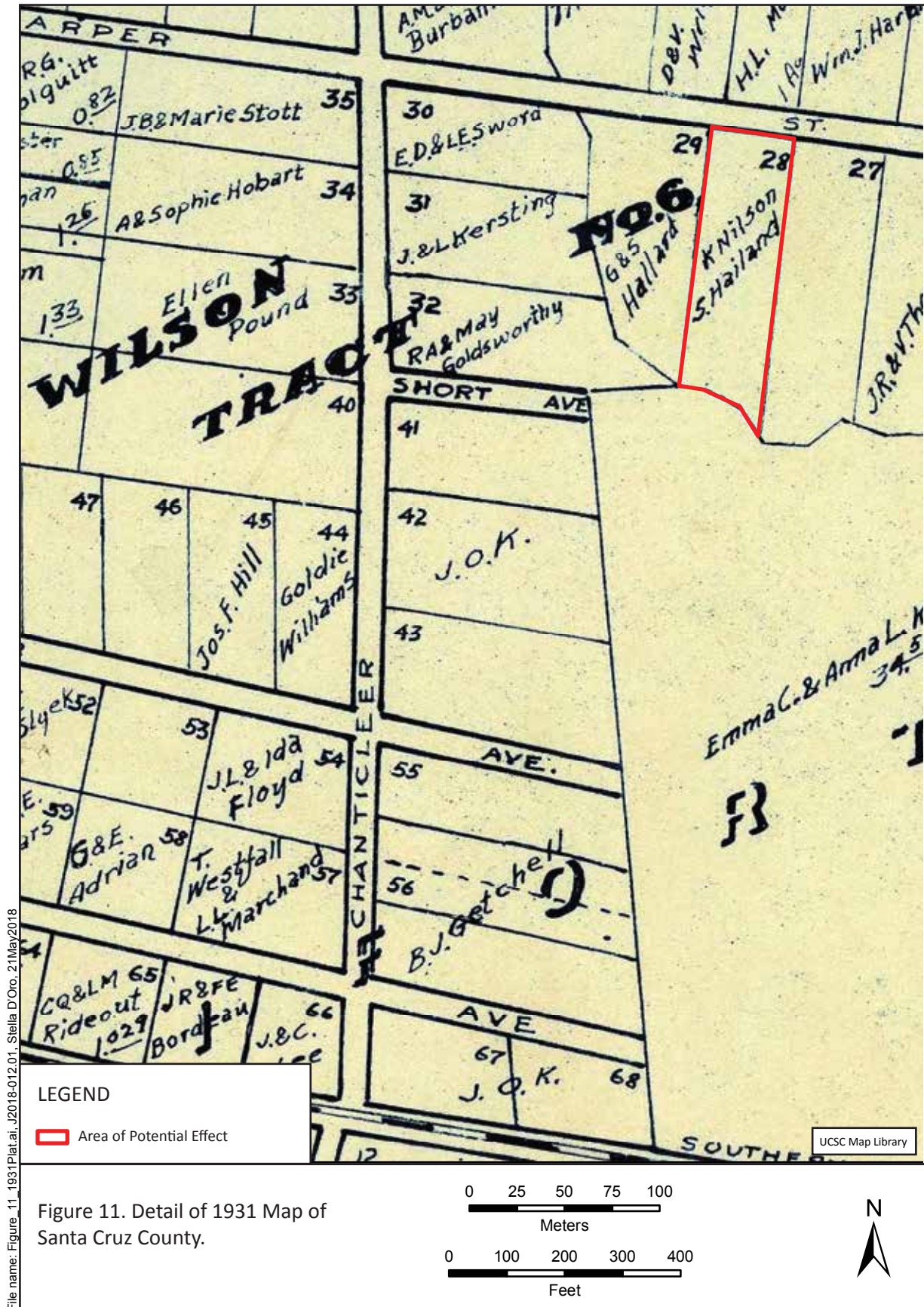
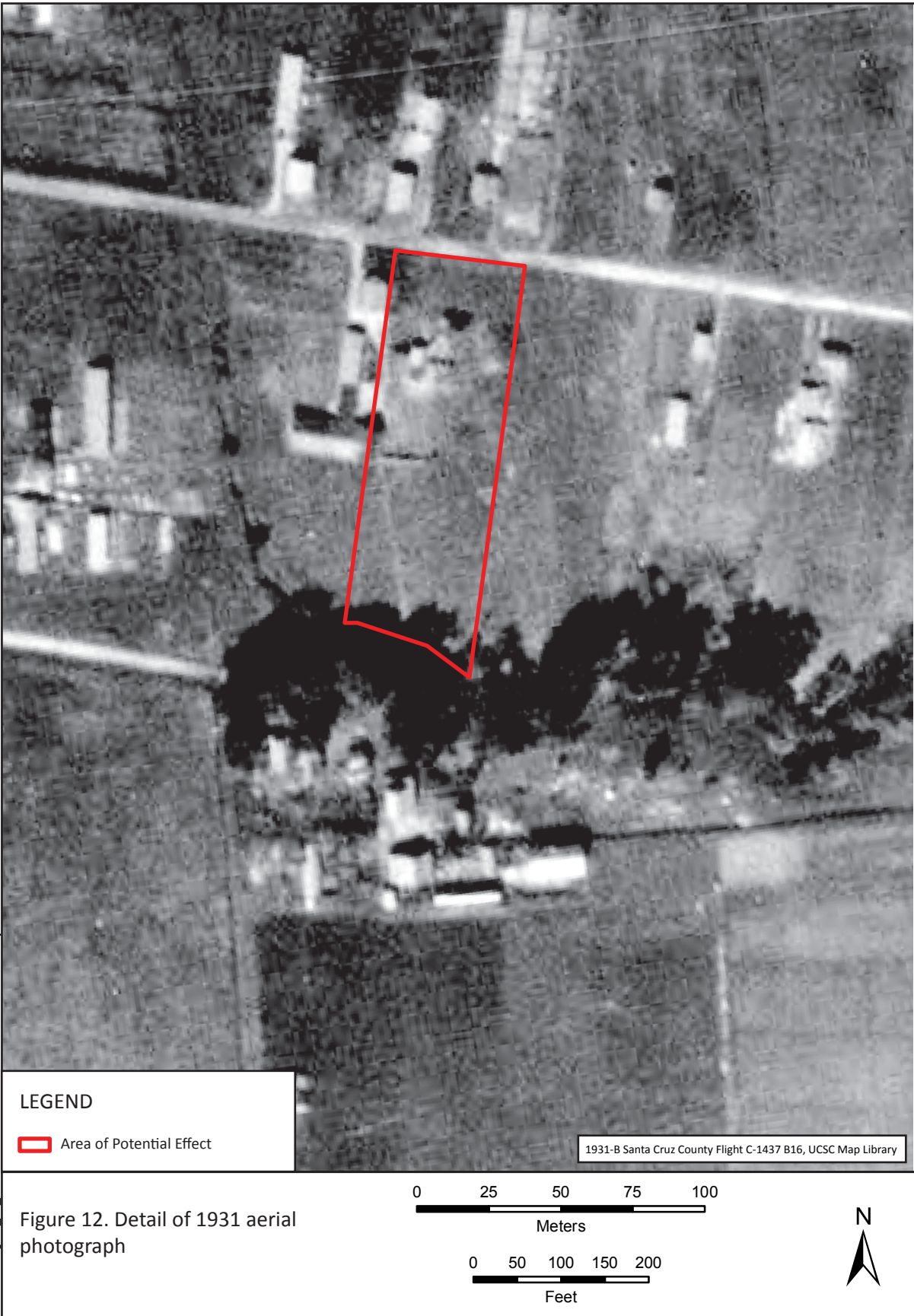


Figure 11. Detail of 1931 Map of Santa Cruz County.

File name: Figure 12_1931Aerial.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 01May2018



File name: Figure_13_1940Aerial.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 21 May 2018



Field Methods and Results

5

FIELD METHODS

On March 27, 2018, Albion archaeologists Christina Spellman and Caitlin Hannah conducted a surface reconnaissance survey of the entire APE and limited subsurface testing of portions of the APE (Appendix A, Photographs 1 to 8). As discussed in the background section, the area comprises a long narrow residential lot sloping gently toward a small creek at its southern boundary, occupied by a small one-story house and detached garage/shed to the rear, with a small gravel driveway along the west side of the house. The remainder of the property is covered by tall grass (90%), shrubs (5%), and trees (5%). The street in front of the house where possible utility tie-ins with occur is paved and has no surface visibility, and was therefore not surveyed. The reconnaissance survey involved walking the APE at 5-meter intervals to observe the surface for evidence of archaeological materials, documented by written notes and photos. Notes documented details on disturbances, slope, ground cover, soil visibility, vegetation, the built environment, and any cultural material observed.

Two shovel probes (SPs) were excavated inside the APE, each in 20 cm levels, with all soil dry-screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wire mesh and any cultural material observed but not collected (Figure 14). One was located west of the house and north of the garage and the other in the southeastern portion of the rear yard. SPs are hand-excavated units measuring approximately 40 cm in diameter by 60 cm in depth that provide a window into the soil conditions and any buried cultural material not visible on the surface. If any dense, intact archaeological deposits or features were encountered during the field effort, the deposit would have been documented and excavation in the unit would have been terminated. Artifacts observed in the SPs were photographed and described on project forms.

The determination of the presence of an intact subsurface deposit was based on careful examination of stratigraphy observed in excavation units. Intact cultural deposits are those that: 1) lack any evidence of re-deposition or disturbance; and 2) produce precolonial or historic-age materials in densities greater than 50 items per cubic meter of site matrix. After each SP was excavated to maximum depth, the unit was photographed and the soil stratigraphy was assessed. The artifacts were then placed at the bottom of the unit and the SP was backfilled. Every effort was made to restore the excavated area back to its previous state.

Upon completion of the fieldwork, all notes, maps, and GIS data of SP locations were returned to Albion for processing.

File name: Figure 14 TestLocations.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 21May2018



Figure 14. Project APE with location of excavated shovel probes (SPs).

FIELD RESULTS

Overall surface visibility was limited by dense grass and other vegetation. However, the pedestrian survey identified remains of a collapsed picket fence, two low concrete footings, a fence post with barbed wire, additional barbed wire in a tree, a wooden plank with wire nails, a metal mailbox flag, a clear glass container fragment, and a white earthenware ceramic fragment (Appendix A, Photographs 9 to 17). The remains of the short east-west picket fence are located between the garage and the western property line, and served to separate the front from rear yards. Some pickets contain wire nails, with fragments of chicken wire observed in association with the fallen pickets. The concrete footings are located south of the garage about midway back along the parcel. They extend parallel to one another in an east-west direction, are approximately 20 feet apart, and both extend all the way to the western property line. The cylindrical fence post with barbed wire is located next to a tree south (to the rear) of the concrete footings, while the isolated barbed wire wrapped around the trunk of a tree is located in the front yard near the street. The wooden plank and glass container fragment are lying on the lawn on the east side of the property about midway back, while the mailbox flag and ceramic fragment are in the front yard. The flag is under the trees by the street and the ceramic was found along the driveway on the west side of the property.

None of these objects are clearly datable, but could be older than 50 years and thus could fall within the period of eligibility for the National and California Registers. Wilson Brothers Tract No. 6 was established in 1924 and archival maps and photos from the late 1920s and early 1930s show that by then the Project APE was occupied with the two standing structures already present. What looks like one of the concrete footings found during the survey is visible in the 1931 aerial photograph, and the 1940 photograph shows this to be part of a second structure behind the garage, perhaps the original chicken coop from the Wilson Brothers poultry farm.

As mentioned above, two shovel probes were excavated within the parcel, one in the front yard and one in the rear, both excavated in three 20 cm levels to a total depth of 60 cm. SP1 was placed west of the house and north of the garage. The first level from 0-20 cm comprised 10 cm of duff, followed by 5 cm of decomposing granite and 5 cm of moderately compact dark brown (Munsell 10YR 3/3) clay loam with approximately 10% gravel content. The second and third levels from 20-40 cm and 40-60 cm consisted of dark brown (Munsell 10YR 3/3) moderately compact clay loam with less than 10% gravel. Two unidentifiable wood fragments and one fragment of plastic were observed in the first level, with one plastic fragment in the second level, and one wire nail in the third level. None of these objects is temporally diagnostic in more than a general way, and could be modern or historic, but do not in themselves meet the standards described above for an intact subsurface archaeological deposit. However, they do suggest the potential for buried historic period deposits in the APE that do meet these standards.

SP2 was placed in the southeast portion of the lot, approximately two-thirds of the way back. The first level from 0-20 cm consisted of very dark grayish brown (Munsell 10YR 3/2) moderately compact clay loam with less than 10% gravel and abundant roots in the top 5 cm. The second level from 20-40 cm had the same soil as the first level, while the third level from 40-60 cm comprised moderately compact dark grayish brown (Munsell 10YR 4/2) clay or clay loam with less than 2% gravel. One fragment of clear glass, three fragments of cement, one fragment of white earthenware ceramic, and one piece of flaked stone (Franciscan chert) were observed in the top level that could be indicative of precolonial stone tool production, but no cultural material was found in the second and third levels. As with SP1, these objects are not temporally diagnostic and do not meet the

standards described above for an intact subsurface archaeological deposit. However, they do indicate potential for significant buried precolonial or historic cultural deposits within the APE.

Based on surface survey and limited subsurface testing of the Project APE, Albion identified materials that could be older than fifty years and thus potentially eligible for the National or California Registers. However, they occur in low quantities and dating of these objects is ambiguous. Therefore, we did not identify any cultural resources during our survey and testing that would clearly qualify as historical properties under Section 106 or historical resources under CEQA. However, the presence of surface artifacts and features that could date to the early 20th century, plus subsurface artifacts that could date to the precolonial and historic periods, indicate the potential for buried deposits that could qualify as historic properties/historical resources.

Study Findings and Recommendations 6

FINDING OF EFFECT

Albion's Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street comprised background historical research, an NWIC records search of known cultural resources within a half-mile of the Project APE, Native American consultation, a field reconnaissance survey of the APE, and limited subsurface testing. The records search and consultation revealed no known cultural resources within the APE, though the records search revealed fifteen previously recorded cultural resources within a half-mile radius, all of them 20th century structures.

Historic maps and photos indicate that the property was part of a Mexican Period rancho in the 1830s and 1840s and later a large farm owned by Martin Kinsley from the 1860s to the early 1900s, before becoming part of Wilson Brothers Poultry Tract No. 6 in 1924. Results of surface survey and subsurface testing uncovered artifacts and features that could date to this early 20th century occupation, though the buried artifacts themselves are not sufficiently abundant in and of themselves to qualify as historic properties under Section 106 or historical resources under CEQA. However, subsurface testing during this preliminary study was limited and there could be substantial buried cultural resources in portions of the APE we did not test. The potential for this is high, given that the property has not been subject to development since the original buildings were constructed in the 1920s and the historic landscape remains largely intact. Such buried resources could include refuse-filled pits like wells and privies, footings for buildings, and remains of fences and enclosures associated with the poultry farm. The most probable location of these resources is in the central third of the property behind the house and garage/shed, though refuse features could be located further to the rear.

There is also the potential for buried precolonial Native American resources within the APE. The presence of a fragment of flaked stone in one of the shovel probes, the location of the property in proximity to Rodeo Gulch and its tributaries, the presence of Holocene alluvial soils, and the relatively undeveloped nature of the property all suggest the possibility of buried deposits that could qualify as historic properties/resources that are eligible for the National and/or California Registers. Lands adjacent to creeks and other water sources are known to have been attractive to Native Americans as habitation sites and the alluvial nature of the soils in the APE presents the potential for buried ancient cultural deposits beneath more recent water-born sediments. The fact that the property was undeveloped agricultural land from the Spanish/Mexican Period until the 1920s, and has been occupied by only a few small buildings since then, makes it probable that any such deposits are largely intact and thus have research potential.

Based on these observations, we conclude that there may be historic properties in the APE dating to the precolonial or historic periods, but that any adverse effects of the Project on these properties

can be mitigated if the Project proponent follows our recommendations for additional archaeological studies outlined below. Subject to these recommendations, Albion finds that the Project will have no adverse effect on historic properties within the APE.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the potential for unidentified buried cultural resources within the Project APE dating to the precolonial and historic periods, Albion recommends that the property owner hire a trained archaeologist to conduct additional archaeological investigations that include expanded subsurface testing. The goal of these investigations are to determine if there are buried deposits that qualify as historic properties under Section 106 or historical resources under CEQA, as suggested by results of the surface survey and shovel probes. We recommend that this testing include hand excavation of three or more 1 x 0.5 m shovel test units for buried precolonial resources, including one unit in proximity to SP 2. We also recommend mechanical excavation of one or more trenches to the rear of the house and garage/shed to identify any historic architectural, landscape, or refuse features, with excavation conducted in small vertical increments using a backhoe fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. This trenching would also serve to better define the soils within the APE and identify any deeply buried precolonial deposits. If precolonial or historic period resources are identified during this testing, they should be evaluated for eligibility for the National and California Registers and an appropriate plan developed and implemented to mitigate any adverse effects of the Project on any resources deemed eligible, including incorporation of Native American concerns.

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- 2000c Site record for P-44-418. Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University.
- 2000d Site record for P-44-419. Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University.
- 2000e Site record for P-44-420. Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, Sonoma State University.
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Appendix A

Project Photographs



Photograph 1. View of property from the street (facing south).



Photograph 2. Front of house (facing south).



Photograph 3. Rear of house (facing north).



Photograph 4. Front and west side of garage/shed (facing east).



Photograph 5. Rear and east side of garage/shed (facing northwest).



Photograph 6. Tall grass restricting surface visibility (facing southeast).

Figure A-1. Project photographs, page 1 of 4.

File name: Figure_A1_Photos.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 02May2018



Photograph 7. Rear boundary of parcel (facing south).



Photograph 8. Rear portion of parcel (facing north).



Photograph 9. Collapsed picket fence west of garage (facing south).



Photograph 10. Concrete footing 1 (south of garage).



Photograph 11. Concrete footing 2 (south of garage).



Photograph 12. Barbed wire in tree, front yard (facing southeast).

Figure A-2. Project photographs, page 2 of 4.

File name: Figure_A2_Photos.ai, 12018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 02May2018



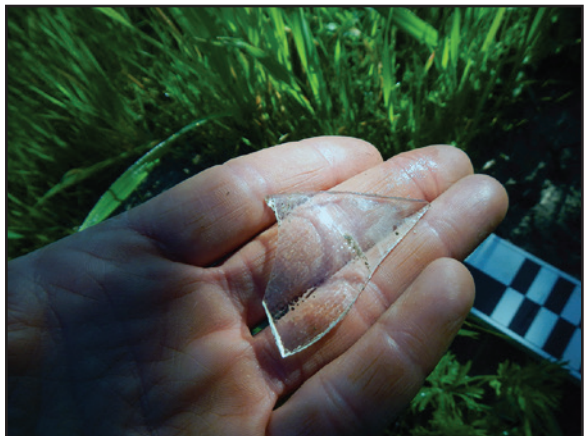
Photograph 13. Fence post with barbed wire (facing west).



Photograph 14. Wood plank with wire nails.



Photograph 15. Metal mailbox flag.



Photograph 16. Glass container fragment.



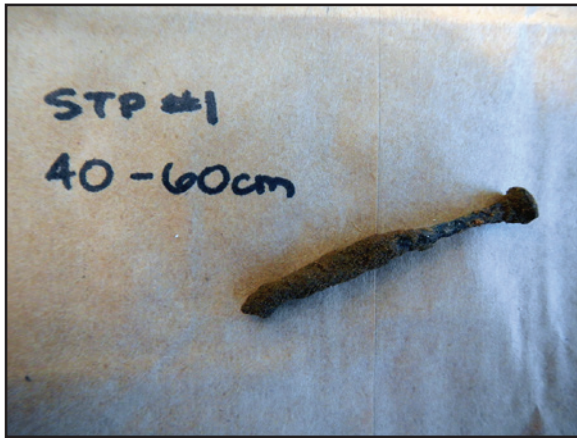
Photograph 17. White earthenware ceramic fragment.



Photograph 18. Shovel Probe 1 excavated.

Figure A-3. Project photographs, page 3 of 4.

File name: Figure_A3_Photos.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 02May2018



Photograph 19. Wire nail from SP 1, Level III (40-60 cm).



Photograph 20. Shovel Probe 2, excavated.



Photograph 21. Artifacts from SP 2, Level I (0-20 cm).

Figure A-4. Project photographs, page 4 of 4.

File name: Figure A4 Photos.ai, J2018-012.01, Stella D'Oro, 02May2018

Appendix B

Results of Native American Consultation

Table of Correspondence: Harper Street

Name	Tribe	Date	Activity	Comment
Valentin Lopez	Amah Mutsen Tribal Band	April 17, 2018	Send request via certified mail	No response
Valentin Lopez	Amah Mutsen Tribal Band	May 18, 2018	Sent email with request	No response
Valentin Lopez	Amah Mutsen Tribal Band	May 21, 2018	I reached Mr. Lopez on the phone and discussed the project with him.	Mr. Lopez said he has no comment, but let him know if we come across any resources.
Irenne Zwierlein	Amah Mutsun Band of Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	April 17, 2018	Send request via certified mail	No response
Irenne Zwierlein	Amah Mutsun Band of Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	May 18, 2018	Sent email with request	No response
Irenne Zwierlein	Amah Mutsun Band of Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	May 21, 2018	I reached Ms. Zwierlein by phone and discussed the project with her.	Ms. Zwierlein recommends we give the construction crew sensitivity training prior to excavations.
Patrick Orozco	Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	April 17, 2018	Send request via certified mail	No response
Patrick Orozco	Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	May 18, 2018	Sent email with request	Email bounced back; notified NAHC and asked for new email. No response from NAHC.
Patrick Orozco	Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	May 21, 2018	I left a voicemail message for Mr. Orozco.	No response
Rosemary Cambra	Muwerkma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	April 17, 2018	Send request via certified mail	No response
Rosemary Cambra	Muwerkma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	May 18, 2018	Sent email with request	No response

Rosemary Cambra	Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	May 21, 2018	I phoned Ms. Cambra but could not leave a message due to her mailbox being full.	No action
Ann Marie Sayers	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	April 17, 2018	Send request via certified mail	No Response
Ann Marie Sayers	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	May 18, 2018	Sent email with request	No Response
Ann Marie Sayers	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	May 21, 2018	I reached Ann Marie by phone and discussed the project with her.	Ms. Sayers has no comment.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1650 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



April 10, 2018

Stella D'Oro
Albion Environmental

Sent by Email: sdoro@albionenvironmental.com

Re: 2340 Harper Street, Santa Cruz County

Dear Ms. D'Oro,

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes is to avoid and or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC also believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the Area of Potential Effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded or are adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
- All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
3. The results of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission with the USGS topographical information provided had negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

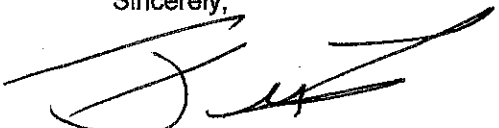
Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive. A negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we are able to assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Frank Lienert
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
4/10/2018**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632
vlopez@amahmutsun.org
(916) 743-5833

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
(650) 851-7489 Cell
(650) 851-7747 Office

Ohlone/Costanoan

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe
Patrick Orozco, Chairman
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076
vanapvoic97@aol.com
(831) 728-8471

Ohlone/Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036
muwekma@muwekma.org
(408) 314-1898

Ohlone / Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Savers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024
ams@indiancanyon.org
(831) 637-4238

Ohlone/Costanoan

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1, and 21080.3.2 for
2340 Harper Street, Santa Cruz County

April 17, 2018

Ms. Rosemary Cambra
P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, California 95036

RE: Native American Consultation for Habitat for Humanity's 2340 Harper Street Project, Santa Cruz, California

Dear Ms. Cambra:

In 2018, Habitat for Humanity (Habitat) contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion) to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street (APN 029-171-05) in Santa Cruz, California (Attachment 1). Habitat is proposing to redevelop this residential parcel, including demolition of the existing house and garage and construction of a series of two- and three-bedroom affordable units, plus a recreation area, courtyard, community garden, and other landscaping, hardscaping, and utilities (Attachment 2). Construction plans are not yet complete, with details on specific locations and depths of excavation, but work will include excavation, grading, and re-compaction for the buildings, driveways, and other elements of the redevelopment plan. The property is currently owned by the County of Santa Cruz but title will be transferred to Habitat upon completion of the final site plan. Albion intends to conduct a Phase I survey of the approximately 1.572-acre parcel in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and requests consultation with you and your community to address the treatment of materials of traditional importance which may be found at the Project Site.

Results of a record search conducted at the Northwest Information Center within a 1/2-mile radius of the Project Area of Potential Affect (APE) is described below (Tables 1 and 2). Of note, there have been no previous cultural resource surveys and no cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project parcel itself.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys within a Half-Mile of the Project APE.

Survey Number	Location	Reason	Consulting Firm/Agency
S-3964	Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties	Regional Wastewater Treatment Project	Ann S. Peak & Associates
S-4116	41 st Avenue, Capitola	Capitola Mall Expansion	Archaeological Resource Management
S-5844	Capitola Road	Proposed Widening of Capitola Road	Caltrans

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Santa Cruz, CA 95062

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Survey Number	Location	Reason	Consulting Firm/Agency
S-8218	Capitola Avenue	Proposed Federal Post Office Facility	Archaeological Resource Management
S-12315	17 th Avenue, Santa Cruz	Proposed Swim Center	Archaeological Consulting
S-13372	Between Rodeo Creek and Maciel Avenue	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Private Parcel	Archaeological Resource Management
S-22063	17 th Street, Santa Cruz	Mobile Phone Services Trenching	Cultural Resources Unlimited
S-22987	Capitola Road	Capitola Road Improvement Project	P.S. Preservation Services
S-43528	Childers Lane	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Private Parcel	Archaeological Associates of Central California
S-44302	Brommer Street	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T	Archaeological Resources Technology
S-48803	Live Oak	Chanticleer Avenue Park Project	Holman & Associates

Table 2. Cultural Resources Recorded within a Half-Mile of the Project APE.

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P-44-418	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1900	P.S. Preservation Services 2000c
P-44-419	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1926	P.S. Preservation Services 2000d
P-44-420	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1922	P.S. Preservation Services 2000e
P-44-421	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1935	P.S. Preservation Services 2000f
P-44-422	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1925	P.S. Preservation Services 2000g
P-44-423	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1927	P.S. Preservation Services 2000h

P-Number/ Trinomial	Resource Type	Source(s)
P-44-424	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1930	P.S. Preservation Services 2000i
P-44-425	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1932	P.S. Preservation Services 2000j
P-44-426	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1940	P.S. Preservation Services 2000k
P-44-857	Single story wood-frame Miller House, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016a
P-44-1105	Wood tank house with metal water tank, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016b

Thank you for considering this consultation request for this Project. Please contact me at your earliest convenience to set up a time to meet and discuss this Project. I may be reached by email at sdoro@albionenvironmental.com or telephone, 831.345.7504.

Sincerely,



Stella D'Oro, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

Attachment 1. Location Map

Attachment 2: Project Plans

Attachment 3. Site Records

Attachment 1

Location Map

Attachment 2

Project Plans

Attachment 3

Site Records

April 17, 2018

Mr. Valentin Lopez
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, California 95632

RE: Native American Consultation for Habitat for Humanity's 2340 Harper Street Project, Santa Cruz, California

Dear Mr. Lopez:

In 2018, Habitat for Humanity (Habitat) contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion) to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street (APN 029-171-05) in Santa Cruz, California (Attachment 1). Habitat is proposing to redevelop this residential parcel, including demolition of the existing house and garage and construction of a series of two- and three-bedroom affordable units, plus a recreation area, courtyard, community garden, and other landscaping, hardscaping, and utilities (Attachment 2). Construction plans are not yet complete, with details on specific locations and depths of excavation, but work will include excavation, grading, and re-compaction for the buildings, driveways, and other elements of the redevelopment plan. The property is currently owned by the County of Santa Cruz but title will be transferred to Habitat upon completion of the final site plan. Albion intends to conduct a Phase I survey of the approximately 1.572-acre parcel in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and requests consultation with you and your community to address the treatment of materials of traditional importance which may be found at the Project Site.

Results of a record search conducted at the Northwest Information Center within a 1/2-mile radius of the Project Area of Potential Affect (APE) is described below (Tables 1 and 2). Of note, there have been no previous cultural resource surveys and no cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project parcel itself.

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S-5844	Capitola Road	Proposed Widening of Capitola Road	Caltrans

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S-22987	Capitola Road	Capitola Road Improvement Project	P.S. Preservation Services
S-43528	Childers Lane	Archaeological Reconnaissance of Private Parcel	Archaeological Associates of Central California
S-44302	Brommer Street	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T	Archaeological Resources Technology
S-48803	Live Oak	Chanticleer Avenue Park Project	Holman & Associates

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P-44-420	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1922	P.S. Preservation Services 2000e
P-44-421	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1935	P.S. Preservation Services 2000f
P-44-422	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1925	P.S. Preservation Services 2000g
P-44-423	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1927	P.S. Preservation Services 2000h

P-Number/ Trinomial	Resource Type	Source(s)
P-44-424	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1930	P.S. Preservation Services 2000i
P-44-425	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1932	P.S. Preservation Services 2000j
P-44-426	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1940	P.S. Preservation Services 2000k
P-44-857	Single story wood-frame Miller House, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016a
P-44-1105	Wood tank house with metal water tank, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016b

Thank you for considering this consultation request for this Project. Please contact me at your earliest convenience to set up a time to meet and discuss this Project. I may be reached by email at sdoro@albionenvironmental.com or telephone, 831.345.7504.

Sincerely,



Stella D'Oro, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

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Attachment 2: Project Plans

Attachment 3. Site Records

Attachment 1

Location Map

Attachment 2

Project Plans

Attachment 3

Site Records

April 17, 2018

Mr. Patrick Orozco
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, California 95076

RE: Native American Consultation for Habitat for Humanity's 2340 Harper Street Project, Santa Cruz, California

Dear Mr. Orozco:

In 2018, Habitat for Humanity (Habitat) contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion) to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street (APN 029-171-05) in Santa Cruz, California (Attachment 1). Habitat is proposing to redevelop this residential parcel, including demolition of the existing house and garage and construction of a series of two- and three-bedroom affordable units, plus a recreation area, courtyard, community garden, and other landscaping, hardscaping, and utilities (Attachment 2). Construction plans are not yet complete, with details on specific locations and depths of excavation, but work will include excavation, grading, and re-compaction for the buildings, driveways, and other elements of the redevelopment plan. The property is currently owned by the County of Santa Cruz but title will be transferred to Habitat upon completion of the final site plan. Albion intends to conduct a Phase I survey of the approximately 1.572-acre parcel in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and requests consultation with you and your community to address the treatment of materials of traditional importance which may be found at the Project Site.

Results of a record search conducted at the Northwest Information Center within a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius of the Project Area of Potential Affect (APE) is described below (Tables 1 and 2). Of note, there have been no previous cultural resource surveys and no cultural resources have been previously documented within the Project parcel itself.

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Thank you for considering this consultation request for this Project. Please contact me at your earliest convenience to set up a time to meet and discuss this Project. I may be reached by email at sdoro@albionenvironmental.com or telephone, 831.345.7504.

Sincerely,



Stella D'Oro, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

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Attachment 2: Project Plans

Attachment 3. Site Records

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Attachment 3

Site Records

April 17, 2018

Ms. Ann Marie Sayers
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, California 96024

RE: Native American Consultation for Habitat for Humanity's 2340 Harper Street Project, Santa Cruz, California

Dear Ms. Sayers:

In 2018, Habitat for Humanity (Habitat) contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion) to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street (APN 029-171-05) in Santa Cruz, California (Attachment 1). Habitat is proposing to redevelop this residential parcel, including demolition of the existing house and garage and construction of a series of two- and three-bedroom affordable units, plus a recreation area, courtyard, community garden, and other landscaping, hardscaping, and utilities (Attachment 2). Construction plans are not yet complete, with details on specific locations and depths of excavation, but work will include excavation, grading, and re-compaction for the buildings, driveways, and other elements of the redevelopment plan. The property is currently owned by the County of Santa Cruz but title will be transferred to Habitat upon completion of the final site plan. Albion intends to conduct a Phase I survey of the approximately 1.572-acre parcel in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and requests consultation with you and your community to address the treatment of materials of traditional importance which may be found at the Project Site.

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Sincerely,



Stella D'Oro, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

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Location Map

Attachment 2

Project Plans

Attachment 3

Site Records

April 17, 2018

Ms. Irene Zwierlein
789 Canada Road
Woodside, California 94062

RE: Native American Consultation for Habitat for Humanity's 2340 Harper Street Project, Santa Cruz, California

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

In 2018, Habitat for Humanity (Habitat) contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion) to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations for 2340 Harper Street (APN 029-171-05) in Santa Cruz, California (Attachment 1). Habitat is proposing to redevelop this residential parcel, including demolition of the existing house and garage and construction of a series of two- and three-bedroom affordable units, plus a recreation area, courtyard, community garden, and other landscaping, hardscaping, and utilities (Attachment 2). Construction plans are not yet complete, with details on specific locations and depths of excavation, but work will include excavation, grading, and re-compaction for the buildings, driveways, and other elements of the redevelopment plan. The property is currently owned by the County of Santa Cruz but title will be transferred to Habitat upon completion of the final site plan. Albion intends to conduct a Phase I survey of the approximately 1.572-acre parcel in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and requests consultation with you and your community to address the treatment of materials of traditional importance which may be found at the Project Site.

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P-44-418	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1900	P.S. Preservation Services 2000c
P-44-419	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1926	P.S. Preservation Services 2000d
P-44-420	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1922	P.S. Preservation Services 2000e
P-44-421	Single story wood-frame residence, built ca. 1935	P.S. Preservation Services 2000f
P-44-422	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1925	P.S. Preservation Services 2000g
P-44-423	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1927	P.S. Preservation Services 2000h

P-Number/ Trinomial	Resource Type	Source(s)
P-44-424	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1930	P.S. Preservation Services 2000i
P-44-425	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1932	P.S. Preservation Services 2000j
P-44-426	Single story wood-frame residence, built in 1940	P.S. Preservation Services 2000k
P-44-857	Single story wood-frame Miller House, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016a
P-44-1105	Wood tank house with metal water tank, built ca. 1915	Schlagheck and Butt 2016b

Thank you for considering this consultation request for this Project. Please contact me at your earliest convenience to set up a time to meet and discuss this Project. I may be reached by email at sdoro@albionenvironmental.com or telephone, 831.345.7504.

Sincerely,



Stella D'Oro, MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments:

Attachment 1. Location Map

Attachment 2: Project Plans

Attachment 3. Site Records

Attachment 1

Location Map

Attachment 2

Project Plans

Attachment 3

Site Records

Appendix C

Records Search Summary Letter

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwwic>

3/9/2018

NWIC File No.: 17-2060

Stella D'Oro
Albion Environmental
1414 Soquel Avenue, Suite 205
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

re: 2340 Harper Street

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Soquel USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-44-421, 419, 420, 422, 418, 417, 424, 416, 425, 426, 857, 1105, & 423.
Reports within project area:	None
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	S-22987, 8218, 48803, 13372, 3964, 4116, 5844, 43528, 22063, 44302, & 12315.
Other Reports within records search radius:	S-848, 3779, 4087, 9462, 15529, 18217, 30204, 32596, 48442, & 48927. These reports are classified as Other Reports; reports with little or no field work or missing maps. The electronic maps do not depict study areas for these reports, however a list of these reports has been provided. In addition, you have not been charged any fees associated with these studies.

Resource Database Printout (list):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

***Notes:**

****** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA>

Shipwreck Inventory: <http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

The OHP HPD & ADOE lists have not been updated yet.

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,
Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher