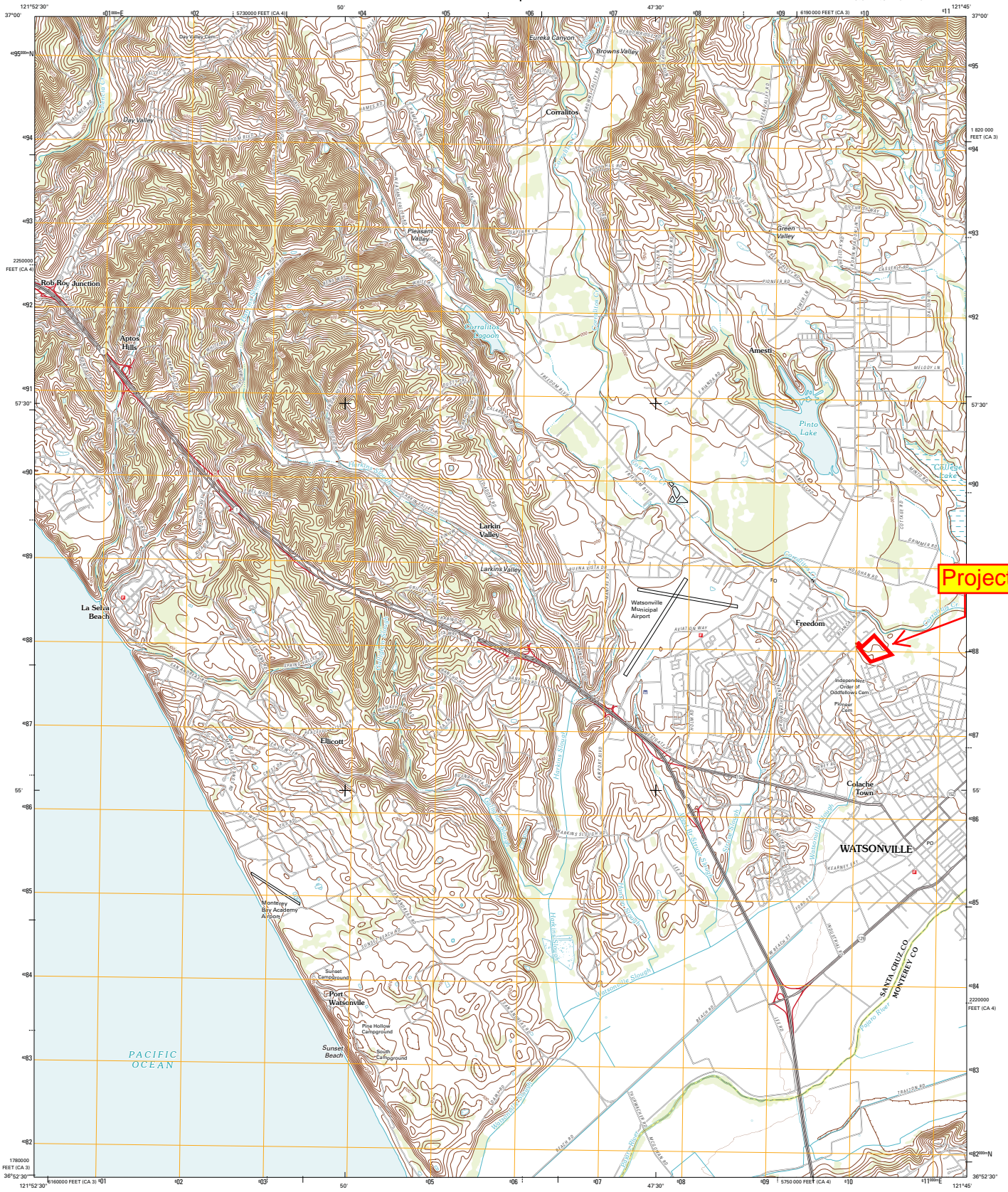




U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

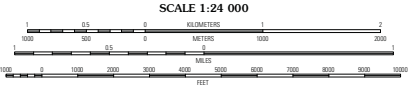
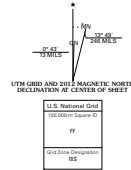


WATSONVILLE WEST QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Project Site

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1,000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 10S
10 000,000 meter. California Coordinate System of 1983
(zones 3 and 4)



Inventory:NAP, May 2010
Roads:©2006-2011 TomTom
Names:©2006-2011 TomTom
Hydrography:National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours:National Elevation Dataset, 1999
Boundaries:Census, BWC, BCG, USGS, 1972 - 2010

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is data version 0.6.1

| | | |
|-------|-------|---------|
| Local | Local | Mount |
| Super | Water | Water |
| Mass | Land | Private |

WATSONVILLE WEST, CA
2012

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLES



— Site
— APE

78 Atkinson Ln

Google Earth

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
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

June 22, 2020

Revised NWIC File No.: 19-2054

Roy Hastings
R.L. Hastings & Associates, LLC
P.O. Box 552
Placerville, CA 95667

Re: Revised record search results for the proposed Pippin Phase II, Affordable Housing Project at 78 Atkinson Lane and Brewington Avenue, Watsonville, CA 95076.

Dear Mr. Roy Hastings:

Per your request received by our office on May 21, 2020, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Santa Cruz County. The APE map provided depicting the Pippin Phase II project area will be used to conduct this records search. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

As per new information received by our office on June 18, 2020, there has been one previous cultural resource study that includes approximately 95% of the Pippin Phase II project area (Archaeological Resource Management 2005). This Pippin Phase II project area contains no recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed Pippin Phase II project area, nor within the suggested one block radius of the project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed Pippin Phase II project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Mutsun language, part of the Costanoan language family (Levy 1978:485). There are no Native American resources in or adjacent to the proposed Pippin Phase II project area referenced in the ethnographic literature.

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Santa Cruz County have been found in areas near intermittent and perennial watercourses, near the hill to valley interface and near ecotones. The Pippin Phase II project area is located at the Northernmost end of Watsonville and Freedom border and contains alluvial valley lands, a pond, and associated marshlands at the hill to valley interface just south of Corralitos Creek. Given the similarity of these environmental factors, there is a moderately high potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the proposed Pippin Phase II project area.

Review of historical literature and maps indicated the potential for historic-period activity within the Pippin Phase II project area. Although the 1912 and 1914 Capitola 15-minute topographic quadrangles fail to indicate any buildings within the project area, the 1954 Watsonville West USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicts up to two structures within the Pippin Phase II project area. The age of these structures is unknown. Information provided with the revised request indicated “these two buildings were torn down several years ago”. Given the unknown age of the previous buildings/structures, there is a low to moderate potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the proposed Pippin Phase II project area.

The 1954 Watsonville West USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicts up to two buildings or structures within the Pippin Phase II project area, and several within a one block radius. If present, these unrecorded buildings or structures meet the Office of Historic Preservation’s minimum age standard that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) The previous study by Archaeological Resource Management (2005), covering approximately 95% of the project area, recommended no further study at this time. Given that there is a moderately high potential for Native American archaeological resources and a low to moderate potential for historic-period archaeological resources to be within the project area, we recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study in the unsurveyed portions of the project area to identify cultural resources. Field study may include, but is not limited to, pedestrian survey, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of archaeological resources. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior’s Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

2) No resources were located in either the Pippin Phase II project area or its one block radius that are included in the OHP BERD. The 1954 Watsonville West USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicts up to two buildings or structures within the Pippin Phase II project area, and several within a one block radius. If, in a later process, buildings or structures are identified that meet the minimum age requirement, we recommend that the agency responsible for Section 106 compliance consult with the Office of Historic Preservation regarding potential impacts to these buildings or structures:

Project Review and Compliance Unit
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 445-7000

3) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.

4) We recommend the lead agency contact the local Native American tribes regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916)373-3710.

5) If archaeological resources are encountered **during construction**, work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

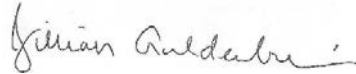
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be

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 California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jillian Guldenbrein".

Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher

LITERATURE REVIEWED

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resource File System, the following literature was reviewed:

Archaeological Resource Management

2005 Cultural Resource Evaluation of Six Areas Proposed for Annexation to the City of Watsonville.

General Land Office

1852 Survey Plat for Township 11 South/Range 2 East.

Levy, Richard

1978 Costanoan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **

2019 *Built Environment Resources Directory*. Listing by City (through December 17, 2019). State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 26, 2020

Roy Hastings, Principal
R. L. Hastings & Associates, LLC

Via Email to: roy@rlhastings.com
Cc to: yanapvoic97@gmail.com

Re: 78 Atkinson Lane and Brewington Avenue, Watsonville Project, Santa Cruz County

Dear Mr. Hastings:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Santa Cruz County
1/20/2021**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632
Phone: (916) 743 - 5833
vlopez@amahmutsun.org

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone

Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson
14671 Farmington Street
Hesperia, CA, 92345
Phone: (760) 403 - 1756
rumsenama@gmail.com

Costanoan

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista

Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA, 94062
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe

Patrick Orozco, Chairman
644 Peartree Drive
Watsonville, CA, 95076
Phone: (831) 728 - 8471
yanapvoic97@gmail.com

Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
ams@indiancanyon.org

Costanoan

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area

Monica Arellano,
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muwekma.org

Costanoan

This list is current only as of the date of this document. 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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 325 and 329 Front Street and 818, 820, and 822 Pacific Avenue, Santa Cruz Project, Santa Cruz County.



COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: 711
KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

January 28, 2021

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

RE: Native American Consultation Request

Subject Property:

APN 019-236-01 at 78 Atkinson Lane (City Parcel); and APN 048-221-09, no situs address, at end of Brewington Avenue (County Parcel); both in Watsonville, CA, 95076
Portion of Rancho Bolsa Del Pajaro Quadrangle T11S., R2E., Section 32 & 33

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein:

MidPen Housing Corporation has received an award of HUD Project-based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of an 80-unit multi-family affordable housing project to be constructed on a parcel located at 78 Atkinson Lane, Watsonville and an adjoining parcel located at the end of Brewington Avenue in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California (see map on reverse). The federal PBV award requires that a federal "NEPA" environmental review be conducted on the project. Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

Proposed Project

Pippin Phase II proposes to build 80 affordable rental apartments, including 1 manager's unit, in three (3), three-story, walk-up, wood frame buildings on the site. The project will serve low-income households earning between 30%-60% of County median income. The proposed unit mix includes 32 one-bedroom, 24 two-bedroom and 24 three-bedroom units, with the final unit mix to be determined.

Archaeological and Cultural Resources

MidPen, the City of Watsonville and the County of Santa Cruz would appreciate your providing information on any Native American resources that might be adversely affected by the development of this project.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Roy Hastings at 916.397.6795, or by email at roy@rlhastings.com.

Sincerely,

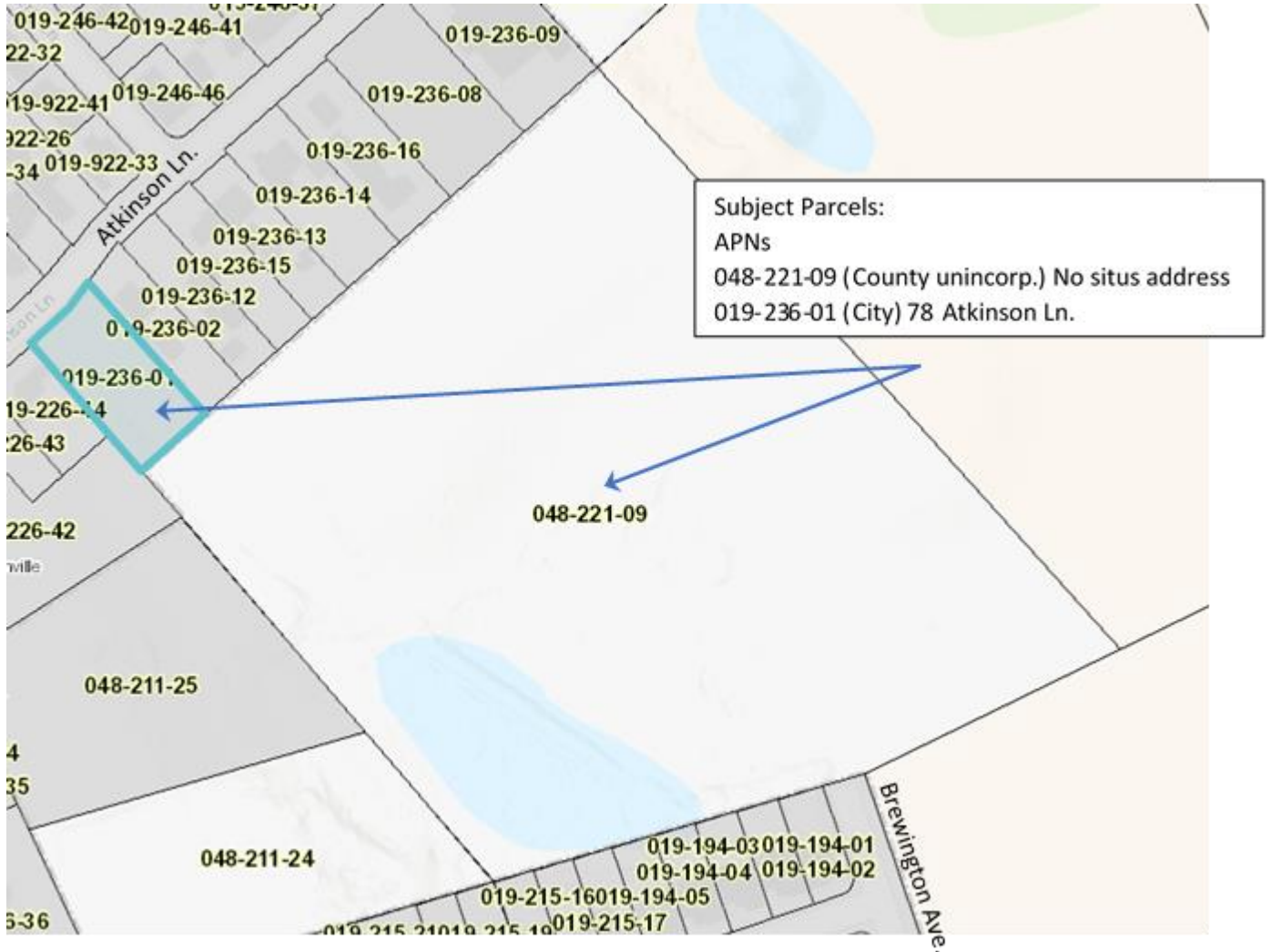
DocuSigned by:

Stephanie Hansen

Stephanie Hansen
Principal Planner

Subject Property:

Located along northeastern edge of Watsonville, CA between Atkinson Lane and Brewington Avenue.





COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: 711
KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

January 28, 2021

Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone
Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson
14671 Farmington Street
Hesperia, CA 92345

RE: Native American Consultation Request

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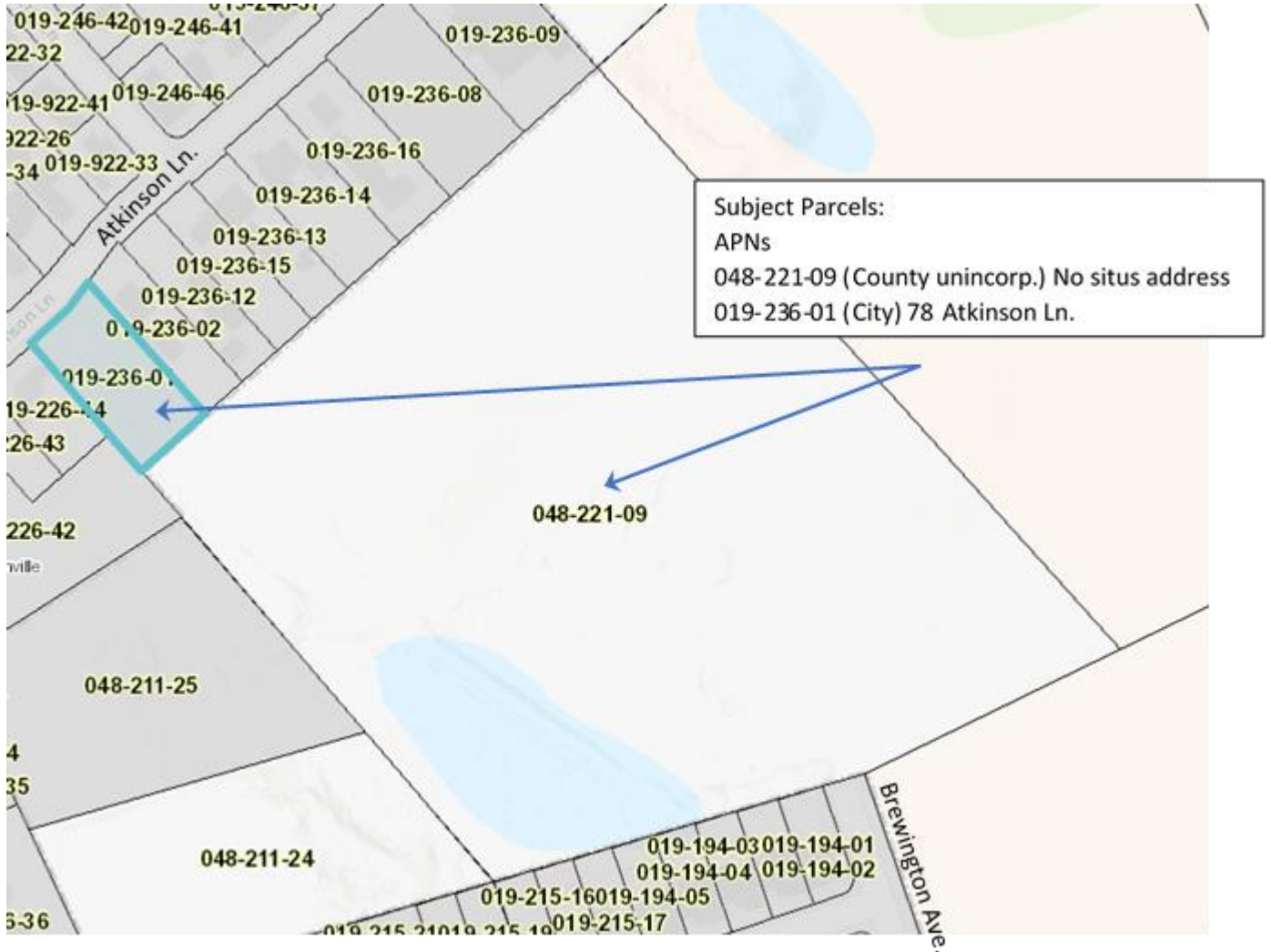
Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

A34568E79B3843D
Stephanie Hansen
Principal Planner

Subject Property:

Located along northeastern edge of Watsonville, CA between Atkinson Lane and Brewington Avenue.





COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: 711
KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

January 28, 2021

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA 95122

RE: Native American Consultation Request

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Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

Stephanie Hansen
Principal Planner



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(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: 711
KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

January 28, 2021

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

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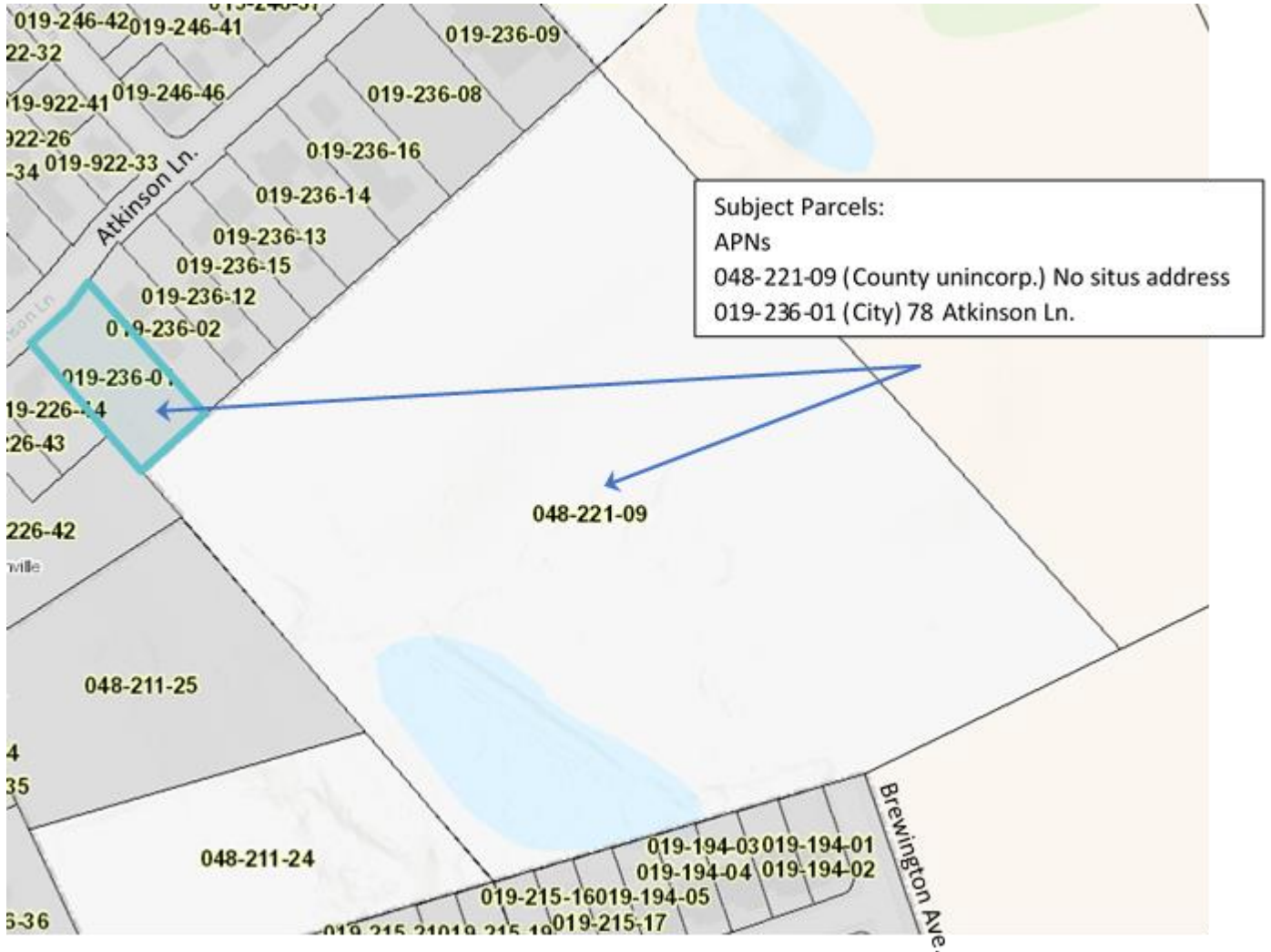
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Stephanie Hansen

Stephanie Hansen
Principal Planner

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: 711
KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

January 28, 2021

Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe
Patrick Orozco, Chairman
644 Peachtree Drive
Watsonville, CA 95076

RE: Native American Consultation Request

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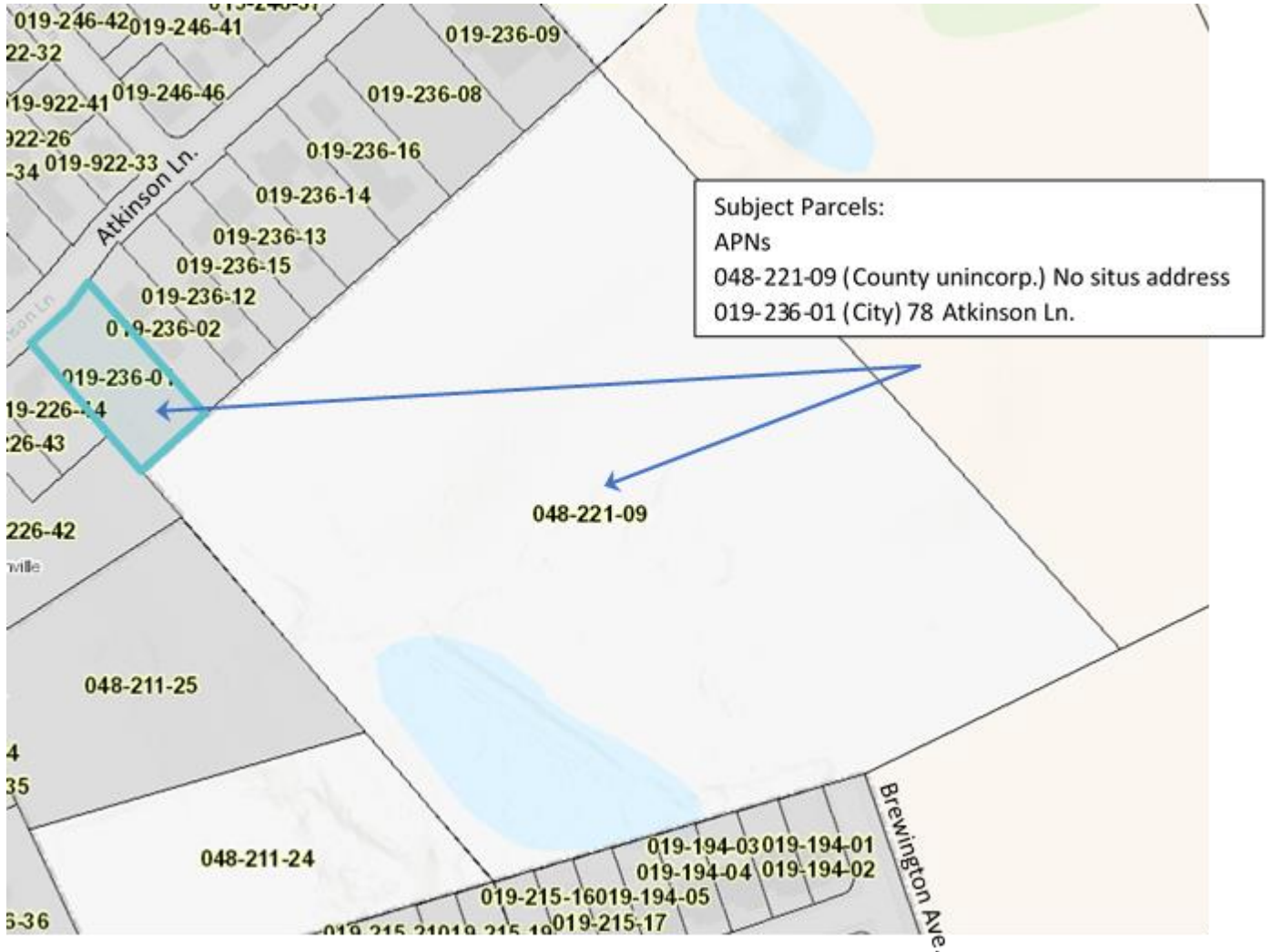
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(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: 711
KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

January 28, 2021

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Monica Arellano
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA 94546

RE: Native American Consultation Request

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Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

Stephanie Hansen
Principal Planner



COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

701 OCEAN STREET, 4TH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(831) 454-2580 FAX: (831) 454-2131 TDD: 711
KATHLEEN MOLLOY, PLANNING DIRECTOR

January 28, 2021

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632

RE: Native American Consultation Request

Subject Property:

APN 019-236-01 at 78 Atkinson Lane (City Parcel); and APN 048-221-09, no situs address, at end of Brewington Avenue (County Parcel); both in Watsonville, CA, 95076
Portion of Rancho Bolsa Del Pajaro Quadrangle T11S., R2E., Section 32 & 33

Dear Chairperson Lopez:

MidPen Housing Corporation has received an award of HUD Project-based Vouchers (PBV) from the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Cruz to fund the construction of an 80-unit multi-family affordable housing project to be constructed on a parcel located at 78 Atkinson Lane, Watsonville and an adjoining parcel located at the end of Brewington Avenue in unincorporated Santa Cruz County, California (see map on reverse). The federal PBV award requires that a federal "NEPA" environmental review be conducted on the project. Consultation with Native American groups or individuals and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is a required part of the NEPA process.

Proposed Project

Pippin Phase II proposes to build 80 affordable rental apartments, including 1 manager's unit, in three (3), three-story, walk-up, wood frame buildings on the site. The project will serve low-income households earning between 30%-60% of County median income. The proposed unit mix includes 32 one-bedroom, 24 two-bedroom and 24 three-bedroom units, with the final unit mix to be determined.

Archaeological and Cultural Resources

MidPen, the City of Watsonville and the County of Santa Cruz would appreciate your providing information on any Native American resources that might be adversely affected by the development of this project.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Roy Hastings at 916.397.6795, or by email at roy@rlhastings.com.

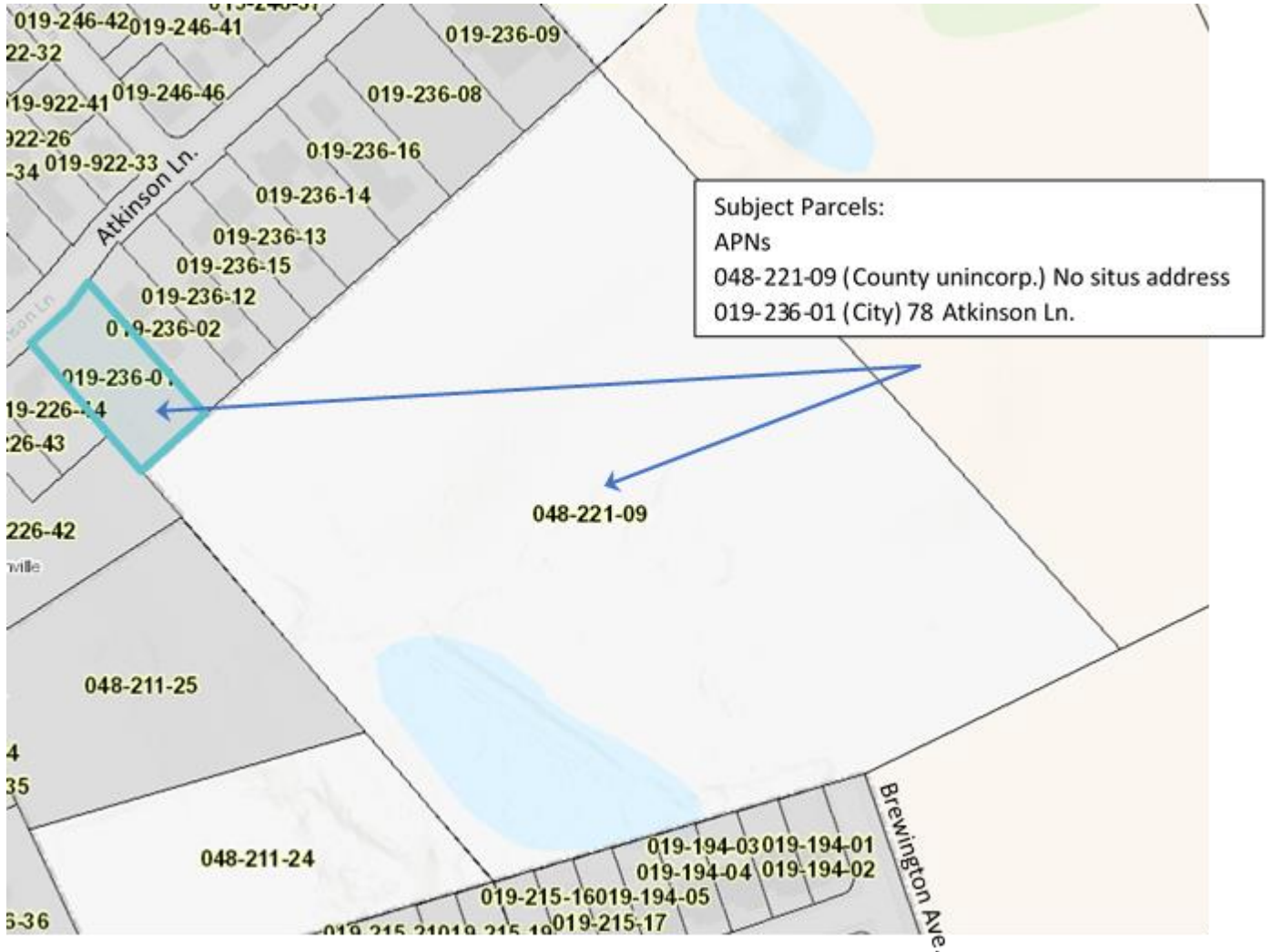
Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

Stephanie Hansen
Principal Planner

Subject Property:

Located along northeastern edge of Watsonville, CA between Atkinson Lane and Brewington Avenue.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
**NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Ruler

| | | | | | |
|------|------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| Line | Path | Polygon | Circle | 3D path | 3D polygon |
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Measure the distance between two points on the ground

Map Length: 1.11 Miles

Ground Length: 1.11

Heading: 154.42 degrees

Mouse Navigation Save Clear

Project Site

Nearest NRHP Site

Other NRHP Sites

Watsonville
Watsoville

Pajaro, Pajaro



Google Earth

4418 ft

National Register of Historic Places

Digital Archive on NPGallery (<https://npgallery.nps.gov>)

Your search returned 10 results, Showing page 1 of 1, Items 1 through 10

List View ▾

Photos



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Judge Lee House



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List View ▾

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT OF
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 019-236-01 and 048-221-09,
78 ATKINSON LANE, WATSONVILLE,
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 95076**

JUNE 2021



PREPARED FOR:

MP Berry Farms, LLC
275 Main Street, Suite 204
Watsonville, CA 95076

R.L. Hastings & Associates, LLC

P.O. Box 552
Placerville, CA 95667

PREPARED BY:

Historic Resource Associates
3142 Bird Rock Road
Pebble Beach, CA 93953

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FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Location Aerial Map

ATTACHMENTS

Northwest Information Center Record Search

I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Historic Resource Associates, at the request of MP Berry Farms, LLC and R.L. Hastings & Associates, LLC, conducted an archaeological survey in order to identify and make recommendations, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in regards to a portion of the proposed Pippin Phase II affordable housing project to be located at 78 Atkinson Lane, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California. The subject parcel is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 019-236-01 and 048-221-09 (Figure 1). The project is depicted in Section 32, Township 11 South, Range 2 East on the 1986 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Watsonville West, California* topographic quadrangle map.



Figure 1: Project Location Aerial Map (Google Earth)

On July 18, 2020, a record search (NWIC File No. 19-2054) was conducted by the staff of the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in Rohnert Park. According to records at the NWIC, no prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological resources have been recorded within the project area or within a one block radius of the proposed project. Nor are there any built environment historic properties identified within the project footprint or within a one block radius. The nearest recorded historical built environment resource lies over 1/2 mile away. In 2005, Cartier (2005) and Doane and Breschini (2013) conducted archaeological surveys within most of the current project area, identified in Figure 1. Neither Cartier (2005) or Doane and Breschini (2013) identified any archaeological sites, features, or artifacts within the project area.

On May 26, 2020, as part of the compliance for the former project at 78 Atkinson Lane, and as per California AB 168, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted and responded to a request for information regarding the aforementioned project. According to the response letter, the results were positive and as per the NAHC standard policy they provided the Native American contact list, which included the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan (Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson), Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan (Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD contact), Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, and Rumsen Am:ataj Ohlone.

On June 3, 2021, Dana E. Supernowicz, M.A., RPA, conducted a field survey within the project limits depicted in Figure 1, walking 1-10 meter transects. Ground surface visibility was adequate to identify any cultural sites, features, or artifacts with the exception of the wetland along the western edge of the project which is covered with a dense canopy of blackberries, willow, and other riparian species. The bulk of the project site is characterized by a relatively level terrace between two drainages or wetlands, the westernmost wetland being within the project area. Further west are contemporary housing, including affordable apartments and a single-family residences. Besides intensive cultivation over the past 75 years, the project area is undeveloped.

In conclusion, after a careful field survey of the project area, no prehistoric or historical archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified, nor were there any historic built environment resources discovered. The probability of finding buried archaeological deposits is considered to be low.

II. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Historic Resource Associates, at the request of MP Berry Farms, LLC and R.L. Hastings & Associates, LLC, conducted an archaeological survey in order to identify and make recommendations, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in regards to a portion of the proposed Pippin Phase II affordable housing project to be located near 78

Atkinson Lane, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California. The subject parcel is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 019-236-01 and 048-221-09 (Figure 1). The project is depicted in Section 32, Township 11 South, Range 2 East on the 1986 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Watsonville West, California* topographic quadrangle map.

The proposed project site is located on the edge of a residential neighborhood on the northeastern limits of the city of Watsonville, with farmland predominating outside the city limits. Various public facilities, commercial and agricultural uses are also scattered across the unincorporated lands beyond the project site. The project will be located on the larger of two parcels comprising the site, with a second, much smaller parcel along the street frontage acquired solely to provide the required emergency vehicle access to the site. The primary parcel, APN 048-221-09, is approximately 14.33 acres (County Parcel) where all the proposed residential units will be built, and APN 019-236-01 is approximately 0.50 acres (City Parcel), for a total site area of 14.83 acres. However, only approximately 4.0+/- acres are currently developable, due to the presence of a wetland and the 50-foot wetland buffer/setback requirement on the southwestern portion, and the 200-foot agricultural buffer requirement on the eastern portion. A road is allowed on the agricultural buffer to connect the developable portion of the site to Brewington Avenue to the south, and an emergency access road connecting to Atkinson Lane will be allowed on the City Parcel to the north. The site is bound by residential development to the north, south, west, and agricultural farmland to the east.

The project will include the development of 80 new multi-family rental apartments. All of the buildings will be three-story, wood-frame structures without elevators. The units will range in size from one to three bedrooms and will be restricted to occupancy by lower-income households with target income levels from 30% to 60% of the Santa Cruz County Area Median Income (AMI). The proposed unit mix includes 32 one-bedroom, 24 two-bedroom and 24 three-bedroom units. The project will consist of three, three-story, wood-frame residential buildings containing a total of 80 apartments ranging from one to three-bedrooms, and will also include a leasing office, community room with full kitchen and computer stations, and laundry rooms.

The project will contain thirty-two, 563-square foot 1-bedroom units; twenty-four, 849-square foot 2-bedroom units; and twenty-four, 1,123-square foot 3-bedroom units. The community room will be approximately 908 square feet. The building will be Type V construction, fully sprinklered, per the California Building Code with wood-frame construction. The exterior will be painted stucco and horizontal lap siding with wood trim and roofing shingles, and the structures will have pitched roofs. Each apartment in the proposed development will include the following amenities: range, refrigerator, garbage disposal, heating, plastic laminate countertops, coat closets, blinds, vinyl flooring in kitchens and bathrooms, private patio/deck, separate unit storage, and will include CAT 5 wiring. All of the apartments will be designed for energy efficiency and will include energy-efficient appliances consistent with California Energy Code (Title 24). Common amenities include a central courtyard with barbecue areas, a play structure, community garden planter boxes, laundry facilities, on-site management, a large community room with kitchen, and three large bicycle storage rooms.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

A. Environment

According to the 1986 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' *Watsonville West, California* Topographic Quadrangle Map, the subject property and project site are located at an elevation of approximately 88'-98' above mean sea level (msl). The topography of the subject property is gently sloping to the southeast. There was one permanent wetland or riparian area located on the southwest side of the project.

According to the *Geologic Map of the Watsonville West Quadrangle, Santa Cruz County, California*, the project site lies atop Marine Terraces with some alluvium. These loose and unconsolidated sediments are geologically recent (Quaternary in age) and cover the underlying bedrock. Consequently, the project site does not lay atop geological resources often used for tool production. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS), the dominant soil composition in the vicinity of the project site is classified as 177 Watsonville loam with 2% to 15% slopes. This type of soil and geomorphology is conducive to prime farmland, if irrigated.

The project area is located in the Central Coast Province, an area of diverse environments ranging from the coast of the Pacific Ocean to inland mountains and valleys. Native groups of the Central Coast Province maintained seasonal settlement patterns that would allow them to best exploit resources in the region; migrating to the coast and river banks in the summer and then to higher ground inland in the winter. Precontact groups in the region in which the project area is located would have subsisted primarily on freshwater and saltwater fish and shellfish, tule elk, deer, acorns, and small game animals harvested from the surrounding water sources and foothills (Hester 1978).

B. Archaeology

The coastal region stretching from Watsonville to San Francisco has been the subject of numerous archaeological surveys and excavations since the early 1900s. The earliest of these investigations reflected an amateur archaeological approach, which included collecting museum specimens for display purposes or for private collections. In general, these studies were extremely limited in scope and provided little understanding of prehistoric culture of the Central Coast.

Beginning in the late 1960s, academic research by students at San Francisco State University (and later San Jose State University) expanded the number of recorded archaeological sites along the coasts of San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties. While much of this research was limited to site recording and limited sampling, a few important studies provided valuable

information for the development of a regional chronology and an integrated understanding of prehistoric life (Roop 1976; Hylkema 1991). Hylkema's 1991 thesis was particularly important, as it not only provided the first integrated examination of prehistoric adaptations along the San Mateo-Santa Cruz coast, but it also provided the basis for comparisons of local economies with those of surrounding areas, including the San Francisco Bay, Monterey Bay and inland valleys (Environmental Science Associates 2001). Finally, studies driven by the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) since the 1970s have provided important data towards our understanding of the area's prehistory (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990; Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997; Environmental Science Associates 2001).

Archaeological and ethnographic studies indicate that the North Coast was possibly occupied from as early as the 10,000 years ago. The earliest evidence for occupation of the region comes from a site located in the Santa Cruz Mountains near Scotts Valley. This deeply buried site has been dated to 8000 BC and is the only evidence of what archaeologists refer to as the Paleo Indian period (Cartier 1993), a designation that subsumes all occupations dating earlier than 5000 BC. Progressively rising sea levels documented for this period may have obliterated additional evidence for occupation of the coast during this time. As with the climate, sea levels appear to have stabilized to current conditions by 5000 years ago (Environmental Science Associates 2001).

Evidence of habitation along the coast proper comes later, during the Lower Archaic period (3000-5000 BC), and from a site at Sand Hill Bluff (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990). This locale appears to have been occupied over a span of 5000 years, beginning about 6000 years ago. Habitation of both the coastal and interior regions in and surrounding the Coast Dairies property is evidenced in numerous sites dating to the Middle Archaic (3000 - 1000 BC) and Upper Archaic (1000 BC - AD 1000). The latest prehistoric occupation appears to have occurred during what is known as the Emergent Period (AD 1000 - 1800), as evidenced at a site located at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997) and at a site about 5 miles inland in the Santa Cruz Mountains (Hylkema 1991; Environmental Science Associates 2001).

C. Ethnography

Beginning immediately south of the Carquinez Strait, and continuing southward to Big Sur, was a region once occupied by the Costanoan peoples. Aboriginal groups of the San Francisco and Monterey Bay area came to be known collectively as Costanoan, a word derived from the Spanish word *Costaños* meaning 'coast people' (Levy 1977). The term Costanoan refers to a linguistic family consisting of eight languages: Karkin was spoken in a single tribelet on the southern edge of the Carquinez Strait; Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan was spoken among the tribelets occupying the east shore of San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San Jose, as well as the Livermore Valley; Tamyen or Santa Clara Costanoan was spoken around the south end of San Francisco Bay and in the lower Santa Clara Valley; Ramaytush or San Francisco Costanoan was spoken in San Mateo and San Francisco counties; Awaswas or Santa Cruz Costanoan was spoken among the people living along the ocean shore between

Davenport and Aptos in Santa Cruz County; Mutsun was spoken among the tribelets of the Pajaro River drainage; Rumsen speakers occupied the lower Carmel, Sur, and lower Salinas rivers; and Chalon or Soledad was spoken on the Salinas River (Levy 1977).

Most of what we know about native inhabitants of the region has been pieced together from the Spanish exploring expeditions, ethnographic accounts in the 1920s and 1930s, and archaeological research. The Costanoan territory was occupied by approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous tribelets, each one occupying one or more permanent village sites and consisting of 50 to 500 persons (Milliken 1993).

The Costanoans encountered by the Spanish were hunter-gatherers who managed their resources to ensure a sustained livelihood. They lived in sedentary communities in domed structures covered with thatched roofs, and relied for subsistence on nuts and seeds from various trees and plants, local fauna, and fish, particularly salmon, from the rivers and Pacific Ocean. Materials crafted by the Costanoans and used in subsistence activities included baskets, mortars, pestles, nets, net sinkers, anchors, and a variety of chipped stone tools. Trade with the surrounding Plains Miwok, Sierra Miwok and Yokuts allowed nonindigenous materials and food (i.e. piñon nuts) to be brought into the area as well. In exchange, the Costanoan are thought to have exported bows, salt, and salmon to neighboring groups (Levy 1977). Economic reciprocity, in addition to intermarriage, is thought to have linked settlements together, some of which, by Spanish accounts, indicate stable and prosperous villages with as many as 200 people (Milliken 1993). Overall population density along this part of the coast was, nevertheless, very sparse.

For the first human inhabitants living along the Santa Cruz County coastline, there was a variety of natural resources that were available. Plants bearing edible seeds and/or leafy greens are known to have been used throughout the year, as revealed by plant remains from archaeological sites. In the spring, lupine was harvested for its edible green leaves, while chia provided seeds. During the late spring and summer, a variety of seed-bearing plants were gathered, including tarweed, goosefoot and elderberry. Soaproot was particularly important as it was used for food (edible root), fish poison, soap, and brushes (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997). Numerous species of trees and shrubs were also a source of nuts and berries, including baynut, hazelnut, and tan oak, all of which were harvested in the fall (Ibid). Buckeye, California bay laurel and coast live oaks were also considered to have been economically important (Hylkema 1991).

Acorns and grass seeds constituted a significant proportion of the native diet. Ethnographic accounts indicate that the natives sought to increase seed production of coast grasslands through intentional burning. Rediscovered as "prescribed burning" in modern times, this prehistoric practice also served to increase forage and attract large mammals, such as black tailed deer, which were regularly hunted (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990). Other animals in the aboriginal larder came from the coastal scrubland, oak woodlands and forests of the area, habitats for terrestrial mammals, reptiles, fish, and amphibians.

Modern and historic use of the region has altered somewhat the ecology of the Central Coast and reconstruction of prehistoric conditions is, at least partly, by inference, but species known to have been important to native peoples include a wide variety of small to medium mammals, including the jackrabbit, cottontail rabbit, kangaroo rat, ground squirrel and badger. Studies have identified more than two hundred resident species of birds in the region but, perhaps more importantly, the cold and nutrient-rich waters immediately offshore lie astride the Pacific migratory waterfowl flyway. Avifaunal remains from archaeological sites on the Santa Cruz coast indicate that waterbirds, such as canvasback duck, common merganser and blue winged teal were part of the prehistoric diet (Dietz et al. 1988).

Offshore vegetal resources such as kelp, seaweed and sea palm are known to have been exploited prehistorically. Native peoples collected these plants on-shore and roasted them for immediate consumption or dried and stored them for future use (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990). Shell refuse from an extensive menu of mussels, barnacles, limpets, chitons, abalone and clams are commonly found in coastal archaeological sites. Migratory marine mammals known historically on the Central Coast were probably present prehistorically, and no doubt harbor seals, northern elephant seals, and sea lions were sources of protein and fat. These species were attracted by the same fish exploited by humans: Pacific mackerel, night smelt, white croaker, righteyed and lefteyed flounder and anchovy (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990).

The Rumsen were reportedly the first of the Costanoan peoples to be encountered by Spanish exploring expeditions in 1602 and between 1769 and 1776 (Levy 1977). Between 1770 and 1797, seven missions were established within Costanoan territory (Ibid). During the mission period, 1770-1835, significant changes occurred for the Costanoan people. The population was recruited into nearby missions and their traditional subsistence economy was replaced by an agricultural one. Analyses of mission baptismal records demonstrate that the last Costanoan tribelets living a traditional existence had disappeared by 1810 (Hylkema 1991; Cook 1943; Levy 1977; Environmental Science Associates 2001). The population declined from 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000 in 1832, due to the introduction of European diseases and falling birth rates.

The mission culture that had absorbed and to some degree supported the Costanoans was short-lived. The secularization or abandonment of the missions by the Mexican government in 1832 caused the Costanoan to relocate to different areas and establish small settlements, fragmenting the survivors and separating them farther away from their cultural heritage. It is believed that the Costanoan languages were probably extinct by 1935 (Environmental Science Associates 2001; Hylkema 1991; Levy 1977).

D. History

The project lies just north of Watsonville and east of Highway 1, near the southern boundary of Santa Cruz County. From the mid-nineteenth century, Watsonville and the nearby Pajaro Valley centered on agriculture. Lands once owned by large ranchos gave way to cultivated fields of

grains and later orchards. Early crops included barley, wheat, and potatoes (Verardo and Verardo 1987: 8). During the 1860s, agriculture spread in the Pajaro Valley and communities, such as Watsonville, emerged as bustling commercial centers. Watsonville was incorporated on March 30, 1868, and came under a city charter in 1903. Watsonville derived its name from Judge John Watson, who came to the valley in 1851. Watson moved to Nevada in 1861 and died in 1882. Today, agriculture and food processing remain the mainstay of region. The project site was used principally for agriculture, based upon historic aerial photographs.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

On July 18, 2020, a record search (NWIC File No. 19-2054) was conducted by the staff of the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in Rohnert Park. According to records at the NWIC, no prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological resources have been recorded within the project area or within a one block radius of the proposed project. Nor are there any built environment historic properties identified within the project footprint or within a one block radius. The nearest historical built environment resource lies over 1/2 mile to the north. In 2005, Cartier (2005) and Doane and Breschini (2013) conducted archaeological surveys within most of the current project area, identified in Figure 1. Neither Cartier (2005) or Doane and Breschini (2013) identified any archaeological sites, features, or artifacts within the project area. Additional research was conducted on the internet and in the research library of Historic Resource Associates.

On May 26, 2020, as part of the compliance for the former project at 78 Atkinson Lane, and as per California AB 168, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) responded to a request for information regarding the aforementioned project. According to the response letter, the results were positive and as per the NAHC standard policy they provided the Native American contact list, which included the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan (Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson), Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan (Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD contact), Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, and Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone.

V. SURVEY METHODS AND FIELD INVENTORY

The archaeological survey was conducted by Dana E. Supernowicz, M.A., RPA on June 3, 2021, walking 1 meter transects in accordance with state guidelines (California State Historic Preservation Office). The only area that went uninspected was the wetlands to the west or southwest that had impenetrable understory. This report is intended to provide information that will enable the California State Historic Preservation Office (CASHPO) to review the subject project. The Principal Investigator meets and/or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Guidelines (Federal Register 48:190:44738-44739) (United States Department of the Interior 1983). Archival research was conducted at the

Northwest Information Center (NWIC) utilizing the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

VI. SITES IDENTIFIED

No prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified within the proposed project area, nor were any built environment resources discovered.

VII. REPORT OF STUDY FINDINGS

The area of potential effect (APE) was determined by the project design and envelope of the proposed development. Cultural site sensitivity was deemed to be low to moderate for prehistoric and historical resources. In conclusion, after a careful field survey of the project area, no prehistoric archaeological or historical archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were identified, nor were any built environment resources discovered.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with Section 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) of NHPA, no significant archaeological properties were identified during the course of this project and no additional archaeological work is recommended for this project. Based on the Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, Volume 3 (Rev. July 1, 2001), if archaeological remains are exposed during ground construction, work within five meters of the radius of the find(s) must be halted and a qualified archaeologist retained to evaluate the findings. If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, all work must halt, and the County Coroner must be notified (Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code). The coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The MLD should make his/her recommendations within 48 hours of their notification by the NAHC. This recommendation may include A) the nondestructive removal and analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American human remains; (B) preservation of Native American human remains and associated items in place; (C) relinquishment of Native American human remains and associated items to the descendants for treatment; or (D) other culturally appropriate treatment.

IX. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Dana E. Supernowicz, principal of Historic Resource Associates, earned his M.A. degree in History at California State University, Sacramento in 1983, with an emphasis on California and Western United States history. Supernowicz has over 40 years of experience working in the field of cultural resources management for federal and state agencies, as well as 35 years in private consulting. He is a member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society of Historic Archaeology, and National Trust for Historic Preservation. Supernowicz meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards in Architectural History, Archaeology, and History and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA).

X. REFERENCES

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ACCESS AGREEMENT SHORT FORM

File Number:

I, the the undersigned, have been granted access to historical resources information on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

I understand that any CHRIS Confidential Information I receive shall not be disclosed to individuals who do not qualify for access to such information, as specified in Section III(A-E) of the CHRIS Information Center Rules of Operation Manual, or in publicly distributed documents without written consent of the Information Center Coordinator.

I agree to submit historical Resource Records and Reports based in part on the CHRIS information released under this Access Agreement to the Information Center within sixty (60) calendar days of completion.

I agree to pay for CHRIS services provided under this Access Agreement within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of billing.

I understand that failure to comply with this Access Agreement shall be grounds for denial of access to CHRIS Information.

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| Signature: | <input style="width: 99%;" type="text"/> | | |
| Affiliation: | <input style="width: 99%;" type="text" value="R. L. Hastings & Associates, LLC"/> | | |
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| Telephone: | <input style="width: 20%;" type="text" value="(916) 359-0626"/> | Email: | <input style="width: 30%;" type="text" value="roy@rlhastings.com"/> |
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| County: | <input style="width: 10%;" type="text" value="SCR"/> | USGS 7.5' Quad: | <input style="width: 40%;" type="text" value="Watsonville West"/> |

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June 18, 2020

NWIC File No.: 19-2054

Roy Hastings
R.L. Hastings & Associates, LLC
P.O. Box 552
Placerville, CA 95667

Re: Record search results for the proposed Pippin Phase II, Affordable Housing Project at 78 Atkinson Lane and Brewington Avenue, Watsonville, CA 95076.

Dear Mr. Roy Hastings:

Per your request received by our office on May 21, 2020, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Santa Cruz County. The APE map provided depicting the Pippin Phase II project area will be used to conduct this records search. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

Review of this information indicates that there have been no cultural resource studies that cover the Pippin Phase II project area. This Pippin Phase II project area contains no recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed Pippin Phase II project area, nor within the suggested one block radius of the project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed Pippin Phase II project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Mutsun language, part of the Costanoan language family (Levy 1978:485). There are no Native American resources in or adjacent to the proposed Pippin Phase II project area referenced in the ethnographic literature.

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Santa Cruz County have been found in areas near intermittent and perennial watercourses, near the hill to valley interface and near ecotones. The Pippin Phase II project area is located at the Northernmost end of Watsonville and Freedom border and contains alluvial valley lands, a pond, and associated marshlands at the hill to valley interface just south of Corralitos Creek. Given the similarity of these environmental factors, there is a moderately high potential for unrecorded Native American resources to be within the proposed Pippin Phase II project area.

Review of historical literature and maps gave no indication of historic-period activity within the Pippin Phase II project area. With this in mind, there is a low to moderate potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the proposed Pippin Phase II project area.

The 1954 Watsonville West USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicts up to two buildings or structures within the Pippin Phase II project area, and several within a one block radius. If present, these unrecorded buildings or structures meet the Office of Historic Preservation's minimum age standard that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) There is a moderately high potential for Native American archaeological resources and a low potential for historic-period archaeological resources to be within the project area. We recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify cultural resources. Field study may include, but is not limited to, pedestrian survey, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of archaeological resources. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

2) No resources were located in either the Pippin Phase II project area or its one block radius that are included in the OHP BERD. The 1954 Watsonville West USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle depicts up to two buildings or structures within the Pippin Phase II project area, and several within a one block radius. If, in a later process, buildings or structures are identified that meet the minimum age requirement, we recommend that the agency responsible for Section 106 compliance consult with the

Office of Historic Preservation regarding potential impacts to these buildings or structures:

Project Review and Compliance Unit
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 445-7000

3) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.

4) We recommend the lead agency contact the local Native American tribes regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916)373-3710.

5) If archaeological resources are encountered **during construction**, work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. **Project personnel should not collect cultural resources**. Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

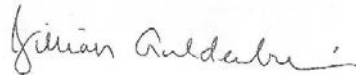
6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28351

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 California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jillian Guldenbrein".

Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher

LITERATURE REVIEWED

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resource File System, the following literature was reviewed:

General Land Office

1852 Survey Plat for Township 11 South/Range 2 East.

Levy, Richard

1978 Costanoan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **

2019 *Built Environment Resources Directory*. Listing by City (through December 17, 2019). State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.



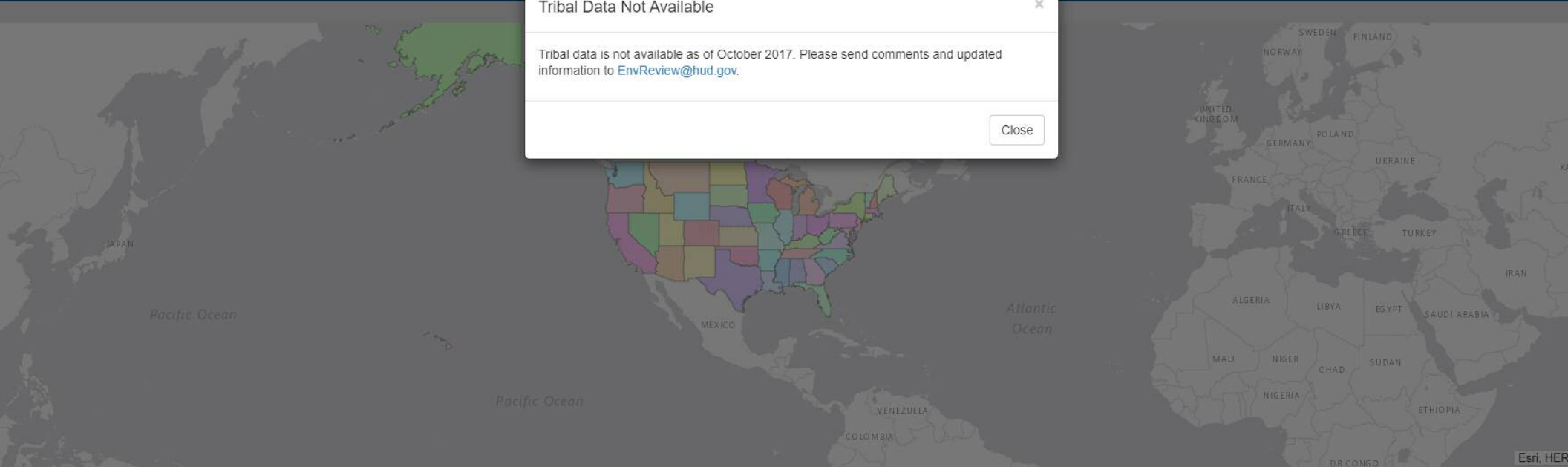
— Site
— APE

78 Atkinson Ln

Google Earth

Tribal Data Not Available 

Tribal data is not available as of October 2017. Please send comments and updated information to EnvReview@hud.gov.





County of Santa Cruz

Atkinson Lane

Specific Plan and PUD

Draft Environmental Impact Report

Volume II: Technical Appendices

March 2009



Draft Environmental Impact Report

Atkinson Lane Specific Plan and PUD Technical Appendices Volume II

SCH# 2008082042

Lead Agency:
County of Santa Cruz

Prepared For:
County of Santa Cruz
Planning Department
Mr. Todd Sexauer, Environmental Planner
701 Ocean Street, 4th Floor
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Prepared By:
RBF Consulting

March 2009



T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

TECHNICAL APPENDICES VOLUME II

Appendix B – Air Quality

AMBAG. Consistency Determination for the Atkinson Lane Specific Plan. December 2008.

RBF Consulting. URBEMIS 2007, Air Quality Modeling. December 2008.

RBF Consulting. BREEZE, CO Hot Spots Air Quality Modeling. December 2008.

Appendix C – Cultural Resources

Archeological Resource Management. Cultural Resources Evaluation of Six Areas Proposed for Annexation to the City of Watsonville. February 2005.

Appendix D - Biological Resources

EcoSystems West Consulting Group (EcoSystems West). Draft Biotic Assessment for the Proposed City of Watsonville and Santa Cruz County Atkinson Lane Specific Plan, Santa Cruz County, California. January 2009.

EcoSystems West. Draft Delineation of Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. Subject to Section 404 Jurisdiction for the Atkinson Lane Specific Plan. January 2009.

Appendix E – Geology and Soils

Pacific Crest Engineering. Feasibility Level Geotechnical Investigation & Engineering Geology Report for Atkinson Lane Development, Watsonville, California. March 2009.

APPENDIX C
CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archeological Resource Management. Cultural Resources Evaluation of Six Areas Proposed for
Annexation to the City of Watsonville. February 2005.

CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF
SIX AREAS PROPOSED FOR ANNEXATION
TO THE CITY OF WATSONVILLE

FOR

RBF CONSULTING
ATTN: MR. BILL WISEMAN
3180 IMJIN ROAD SUITE 104
MARINA, CA 93933
RY048/1328-04-155

Archeological Resource Management

Dr. Robert Cartier, Principal Investigator

496 North Fifth Street

San Jose, CA 95112

Phone: (408) 295-1373

FAX: (408) 286-2040

Email: armcartier@netscape.net

FEBRUARY 16, 2005

ABSTRACT

This cultural resource evaluation was carried out for six areas of land bordering the current city limits of Watsonville which are proposed for annexation by the city. The research included an archival search in the state records and a surface survey of each area. Two recorded historical resources are located within Area C: West of East Lake. These are P-44-400, a small motel or apartment building constructed circa the 1920's, and CA-SCR-335H, a portion of the historic Highway 152. One recorded archaeological site is located within Area D: East of East Lake; CA-SCR-121. This prehistoric site is described as a large shell midden and probable habitation site. A reported, but not formally recorded site is located in Area F: the Manabe/Burgstrom Area. This is the reported excavation of an unknown number of Native American burials during the construction of the Struve Slough in the northeast section of this area. Additional archival results for each area of the project are described in detail in the Archival Background section of this report. No traces of prehistoric cultural materials were noted during surface reconnaissance in any of the six areas. However, soils throughout each of these areas have been previously disturbed by agricultural and construction activities. In addition, surface soils were obscured in many areas. Minor traces of historic material, consisting of a sparse historic debris scatter, were noted in one area, the southwest portion of Buena Vista I. Recommendations for each area are made individually in the conclusion section of this report.

REQUEST FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The cultural resource evaluation was carried out to determine the presence or absence of any significant cultural resources within the proposed annexation areas. Archaeological services were requested in July of 2004 in order to provide an evaluation that would investigate the possible presence of cultural resources. This study meets the requirements of CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act).

QUALIFICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Archaeological Resource Management has been specifically engaged in cultural resource management projects in central California since 1977. The firm is owned and supervised by Dr. Robert Cartier, the Principal Investigator. Dr. Cartier has a Ph.D. in anthropology, and is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) for conducting cultural resource investigations as well as other specialized work in archaeology and history. He also fulfills the standards set forth by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion as a historian and architectural historian and is certified as such on the State of California referral lists.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT AREAS

The six subject areas currently being considered for annexation into the City of Watsonville consist of: A: the Buena Vista Area, B: the Atkinson Lane Area, C: West of East Lake, D: East of East Lake, E: The Villages, and F: the Manabe-Burgstrom Area. Each of these areas is briefly described below.

Area A: Buena Vista I, II, and III

This area is subdivided into three sections, designated as I, II, and III. On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Watsonville West, the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) approximate coordinates for the Buena Vista Area as a whole are 6 06

645mE/40 90 175mN for the northernmost point, 6 08 470mE/40 89 020mN for the easternmost point, 6 06 855mE/40 87 465mN for the southernmost point, and 6 05 950mE/40 89 400mN for the westernmost point. Elevation within this area varies from 138 to 226 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is the Hopkins Slough, which runs along the southern portion of the western boundary of the Buena Vista Area.

Area B: Atkinson Lane

On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Watsonville West, the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) approximate coordinates for the Atkinson Lane Area are 6 10 515mE/40 88 260mN for the northernmost point, 6 10 715mE/40 87 755mN for the easternmost point, 6 10 460mE/40 87 655mN for the southernmost point, and 6 09 995mE/40 87 930mN for the westernmost point. Elevation within this area varies from 80 to 120 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is Corralitos Creek, which runs along a portion of the northern boundary of the Atkinson Lane Area.

Area C: West of East Lake

On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles of Watsonville West and Watsonville East, the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) approximate coordinates for the West of East Lake Area are 6 11 225mE/40 88 540mN for the northernmost point, 6 11 915mE/40 88 390mN for the easternmost point, 6 11 720mE/40 87 500mN for the southernmost point, and 6 10 550mE/40 88 270mN for the westernmost point. Elevation within this area varies from 63 to 92 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is Corralitos Creek, which runs along the northern boundary of the West of East Lake Area.

Area D: East of East Lake

On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Watsonville East, the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) approximate coordinates for the East of East Lake Area are 6 11 940mE/40 88 380mN for the northernmost point, 6 12 945mE/40 86 860mN for the easternmost point, 6 12 890mE/40 86 790mN for the southernmost point, and 6 11 820mE/40 87 895mN for the westernmost point. Elevation within this area varies from 44 to 69 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is Corralitos Creek, which runs along the northern and eastern boundaries of the East of East Lake Area.

Area E: The Villages

On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Watsonville East, the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) approximate coordinates for the Villages Area are 6 12 940mE/40 87 055mN for the northernmost point, 6 12 720mE/40 86 845mN for the easternmost and southernmost point, and 6 12 460mE/40 86 925mN for the westernmost point. Elevation within this area varies from 43 to 44 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is Corralitos Creek, which runs approximately 800 feet east of the Villages Area.

Area F: Manabe-Burgstrom

On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Watsonville West, the Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) approximate coordinates for the Manabe-Burgstrom Area are 6 08 670mE/40 85 530mN for the northernmost point, 6 09 700mE/40 85 165mN for the easternmost point, 6 08 915mE/40 84 495mN for the southernmost point, and 6 08 530mE/40 85 200mN for the westernmost point. Elevation within this area varies from

13 to 55 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is the Watsonville Slough, which runs through the southern portion of the Manabe-Burgstrom Area.

The proposed project consists of the annexation of these areas into the City of Watsonville.

METHODOLOGY

This investigation consisted of an archival search, a surface reconnaissance, and a written report of the findings with appropriate recommendations. The archival research is conducted by transferring the study location to a state archaeological office which maintains all records of archaeological investigations. This is done in order to learn if any archaeological sites or surveys have been recorded within a half mile of the subject area. Each archival search with the state is given a file number for verification. The purpose of the surface reconnaissance is to determine whether there are traces of prehistoric or historic materials within the study area. The survey is conducted by an archaeologist, who examines exposed soils for early ceramics, Native American cooking debris, and artifacts made of stone, bone, and shell. Older structures, distinctive architecture, and subsurface historic trash deposits of potentially significant antiquity are also taken into consideration. A report is written containing the archival information, record search number, survey findings, and appropriate recommendations. A copy of this evaluation is sent to the state archaeological office in compliance with state procedure.

A cultural resource is considered "significant" if it qualifies as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Properties that are eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Most Native American prehistoric sites are eligible due to their age, scientific potential, and/or burial remains.

The CRHR interprets the integrity of a cultural resource as its physical authenticity. An historic cultural resource must retain its historic character or appearance and thus be recognizable as an historic resource. Integrity is evaluated by examining the subject's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If the subject has retained these qualities, it may be said to have integrity. It is possible that a cultural resource may not retain sufficient integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places yet still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. If a cultural resource retains the potential to convey significant historical/scientific data, it may be said to retain sufficient integrity for potential listing in the CRHR.

ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

Early ethnographic accounts of local Native American cultures provide a cultural context for archaeological studies. The Ohlone, or Costanoan, Indians inhabited the San Francisco Bay regions from the Golden Gate south to Monterey. Derived from a Spanish word, Costanoan means "people of the coast," and is an older term. Descendants of these people prefer to refer to themselves as "Ohlone," and it is now the generally accepted form. The research area is located in the Calendaruc linguistic area, which shared many cultural traits with other linguistic groups in the Ohlone region. It is believed that the Ohlone Indians inhabited the area since A.D. 500, and that speakers of the Hokan language previously inhabited at least part of the region (Levy 1978). However, it is unclear when the Hokan or even earlier Paleo-Indians first came to the area. The earliest radiocarbon dates that are available for the area to which the Ohlone came to live are at SCR-177 (Cartier 1993).

The Ohlone were gatherers and hunters who utilized only the native flora and fauna with the exception of one domesticate, the dog. Yet, the abundance and high quality of natural resources allowed them to settle in semi-sedentary villages. The Ohlone were typically organized in basic political units called "tribelet" that consisted of 100 to 250 members (Kroeber 1954). The "tribelet" was an autonomous social unit consisting of one or more permanent villages with smaller villages in a relatively close proximity (Kroeber 1962). Parties went out from the major villages to locations within the tribal territory to obtain various resources.

The proximity of both mountainous and coastal regions in the Monterey Bay area made a diversity of resources available during different seasons to the native inhabitants. During the winter months, the low-lying flats near the Monterey Bay have abundant marine and waterfowl resources, while the nearby mountainous areas are best in the summer months for their nut, seed, and mammalian resources (King and Hickman 1973). A primary food source was acorns, abundant in autumn and easily stored for the remainder of the year. According to Gifford, the acorn industry of California was probably the most characteristic feature of its domestic economy (Gifford 1951). An elaborate process of grinding and leaching acorns is necessary to render them palatable. The acorn industry first became a major source of food in the Middle Period as is indicated by the appearance of mortars and pestles in the archaeological record (King and Hickman 1973). Other important resources include various plant foods, land animals, and the marine resources of the Monterey Bay. Fishing for salmon and steelhead in the creeks that emptied into Monterey Bay provided a seasonal resource. Shellfish processing sites were established above the rocky shores where abalone, mussels, clams, and various tide pool resources were gathered (City of Santa Cruz 1981). Both large and small land mammals were typically hunted, trapped or poisoned. Many items, including shell beads and ornaments, were extensively traded with other groups as far away as the Great Basin of Nevada (Davis 1974).

It is argued that contrary to usual conceptions of hunters and gatherers, native Californian groups, including the Ohlone, practiced a form of resource management that was close to agriculture. Bean and Lawton (1976) consider this pattern a "semi-agricultural" stage which included quasi-agricultural harvesting activity and proto-agricultural techniques. Some plants were pruned and reseeded seasonally for optimal production. Foods such as acorns were stored for many months at a time. Ethnographic accounts also report the repeated burning of woodlands grassbelt to increase animal and plant resources. It is likely to have made hunting conditions better by reducing scrubby growth and encouraging the growth of grasses and other plants that are appealing to grazers such as deer and elk. The

plant growth succession after a burning is also rich in grains and legumes that were major food sources for Native Californians.

Bean and Lawton also claim that the abundance of plant and animal resources in California and the development of ingenious technological processes allowed Native Californians to develop social structures beyond the normal parameters of hunting and gathering. These include extensive political systems, controlled production and redistribution of goods, and alliances and trade with other groups.

Historical information on the six proposed annexation areas is contained in a separate report.

ARCHIVAL BACKGROUND

As part of the investigation, a study of the maps and records at the Northwest Information Center of the California Archaeological Site Inventory was conducted and given the file number of RY048/1328-04-155. This research into the records at the Information Center was done to determine if any known archaeological resources were reported in or around the subject areas. The findings for each area are described individually below:

Area A: Buena Vista Areas I, II, and III

The archival records reveal that there are no recorded sites within the boundaries of this area. Two previously recorded sites are located within one half mile of the Buena Vista area: CA-SCR-334H, and CA-SCR-209H. These sites are described below:

CA-SCR-334H

This site was recorded by L. Leach-Palm, J. Berg and S. Mikesell of Far Western in 1999. It is described as both the original and modern alignments of Highway 1 in Santa Cruz County. This site runs adjacent to the western boundary of the Manabe-Burgstrom area.

CA-SCR-209H

This site was originally recorded in 1979, then re-recorded in 1984 by Basin Research. It is described as the historic Jose Joaquin Adobe, a two story Mexican Rancho adobe built after 1830. This structure is located approximately 800 feet west of the Buena Vista area.

Three previous studies have been carried out which include portions of the Buena Vista project area within their scope. Two of these were carried out by the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society and plotted on base maps now kept at the Northwest Information Center, and are not described in detail. The third, S-9657, was recorded by A. Running and G. Breschini in 1988 and entitled "Preliminary Cultural Resources Overview of Two Proposed Power Line Routes, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California." This linear study was carried out within the central portion of Buena Vista Section I.

An additional six studies have been carried out within one half mile of the Buena Vista area: S-3779, S-10546, S-12569, S-12570, S-20575, and S-24518.

Area B: Atkinson Lane Area

The archival records reveal that there are no recorded sites within the boundaries of this area. In addition no previously recorded sites are located within one half mile of this area, and no previous studies have been recorded within it.

Area C: West of East Lake

The archival records reveal that two previously recorded sites are located within this area: P-44-400, and CA-SCR-335H. These sites are described below.

P-44-400

This site was recorded by L. Leach-Palm and S. Mikesell of Far Western in 1999. It is described as an historic Motel or apartment building, constructed circa the 1920's or 1930's. This site is located near the northeastern corner of Area C.

CA-SCR-335H

Recorded by L. Leach-Palm and S. Mikesell of Far Western in 1999, this site is described as the route of historic Highway 152. It is located along the eastern boundary of Area C.

Three additional prehistoric and historic sites have been previously recorded within one half mile of this area: CA-SCR-44H, P-44-395, and CA-SCR-104, described below:

CA-SCR-44H

This site was recorded by L. Leach Palm of Far Western in 1999. It is described as a large prehistoric habitation site. The main portion of this site is located approximately 1000 feet north of Area C, with a small outlying area located approximately 500 northeast of the project area.

P-44-395

This site, recorded in 1999 by L. Leach Palm and S. Mikesell of Far Western, consists of the historic town of Watsonville, and its boundaries were defined as the town of Watsonville boundaries as delineated on the USGS Watsonville East and West 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps.

CA-SCR-104

This site was recorded by M. Farley and R. Edwards in 1974. It is described as a habitation site containing dietary shell, faunal bone, fire cracked rock, chipped lithics, and possible human bone. This site is located approximately 1500 north of Area C.

One previous study has been carried out within Area C; S-4016 "An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of the Lower Pajaro River Basin, California, with Selected Preliminary Field Study". This study was carried out by R. Edwards and M. Farley in 1974. It is located in the northern central portion of Area C.

Area D: East of East Lake

Archival research has revealed that one previously recorded site is located within Area D: CA-SCR-121. This site is described below.

CA-SCR-121

This site was recorded in 1975 by J. Morris. It is described as an extensive midden deposit representing a probable habitation site, and included worked bone, lithic flakes, groundstone, and dietary shell. This site is located entirely within the southern portion of Area D.

One additional site, CA-SCR-44H is located within one half Mile of Area D. This site is described above under area C. Five previous studies have been carried out which include portions of Area D within their scope: S-3772, S-3838, S-3975, S-4025, and S-4102.

S-3772 was recorded by J Morris in 1976 and entitled "Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Pajaro Village Subdivision No. 2 and Additional Lands to be Annexed by the City of Watsonville." This study was carried out in the southern portion of Area D.

S-3838 was recorded by J. Morris in 1975 and entitled "Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Village Estates Subdivision No. 3 and Bay Villages Subdivision No. 5". This study was carried out within the southern portion of Area D.

S-3975 was recorded by J. Bard and C. Busby in 1979 and entitled "An Archaeological Assessment of CA-SCR-121, Santa Cruz County, California." This study covers the area of CA-SCR-121 as previously described above.

S-4025 was recorded by R. Cartier of ARM in 1978 and entitled "Archaeological Evaluation of the Pajaro Village Minor Land Division." This study is located within the southern portion of Area D.

S-4102 was recorded by T. Haversat and G. Breschini in 1980 and entitled "Preliminary Agreement on CA-SCR-121, a Prehistoric Indian Burial Site Owned by C & V Farms, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California." It is located within the southern portion of Area D.

Area E: Villages

Archival research reveals that no previously recorded sites are located within Area E. Two sites, CA-SCR-121, and CA-SCR-335H are located within one half mile of this area, however both these sites are described above. One previous study is located within this area: S-3772. This study is also described above.

Area F: Manabe-Burgstrom Area

The archival records reveal that one possible site has been recorded within the boundaries of this area. This is an area noted in the site record of CA-SCR-148, however it has not been formally recorded as a site. Located at the eastern end of the project area, it was noted to be the reported location of an undetermined number of Native burials which had been encountered during the construction of the south end of the Struve Slough. In addition, two previously recorded archaeological sites are located adjacent to this area: CA-SCR-107, and CA-SCR-334H. CA-SCR-107 is described below, CA-SCR-334H is described above under Area A.

CA-SCR-107

This site was recorded by Smith, Lonnberg, Farley, and Townsend in 1974. It is described as a large shell midden, including chipped lithics and faunal bone. This site is located adjacent to the western boundary of the Manabe-Burgstrom area.

Four additional prehistoric and historic sites have been previously recorded within one half mile of this area: CA-SCR-286, CA-SCR-332H, , CA-SCR-148, and CA-SCR-156.

CA-SCR-286

This site was recorded in 1999 by L. Leach-Palm of Far Western. It is described as a lithic and shell scatter. This site is located approximately 2000 feet south of the southernmost point of the Manabe-Burgstrom area.

CA-SCR-332H

Originally recorded by L. Leach-Palm and S. Mikesell of Far Western in 1999, this site is described as the historic route of Highway 129. It is located approximately 1800 feet south of the Manabe-Burgstrom area.

CA-SCR-148

This site was recorded by Archaeological Consulting and Research Services in 1976. This is an ethnobotanical site, and consists of the reported location of a "camp where plants were gathered for medicinal purposes by Native Californians." It is located approximately 800 feet north of the Manabe-Burgstrom area.

CA-SCR-156

Recorded by D. Chavez in 1977, this site is described as the reported location of the removal of Native American burials in the 1920's. Observation at the time of survey indicated the presence of possible midden soil with traces of shell constituents. This site is located approximately 1800 feet west of the Manabe-Burgstrom area.

Two previous studies have been carried out which include portions of the project area within their scope. The first of these, S-3779 is a linear study which cuts through the central portion of the project area. It was recorded by W. Roop and K. Flynn in 1975 and entitled "Archaeological Impact Evaluation, Aptos County Sanitation District, Proposed Pipeline Evaluation, a Phase One Proposal for Right-of-way Routing Based on a Theoretical Model for Predicting the Archaeological Sensitivity within the Project Area." The second study, S-4036, encompasses the entire Manabe-Burgstrom area. It was recorded in 1976 by ACRS and entitled "Report of and Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Westside Annexation Properties."

An additional twenty-four studies have been carried out within one half mile of the Manabe-Burgstrom area: S-3768, S-3780, S-3846, S-3852, S-3899, S-4008, S-4037, S-4038, S-4053, S-6722, S-6808, S-8323, S-8674, S-8678, S-10227, S-10527, S-11019, S-11954, S-21986, S-22343, S-23086, S-23324, S-25267, and S-26671.

SURFACE RECONNAISSANCE

A "general surface reconnaissance" was conducted by a field archaeologist on all open land surfaces in the subject areas. A "controlled intuitive reconnaissance" was performed in places where burrowing animals, exposed banks and inclines, and other activities revealed subsurface stratigraphy and soil contents. The project area was divided into six broad "Areas", labeled A through F based upon boundaries defined in project maps. Area A was further divided into subsections I, II, and III. Each of these areas is evaluated separately below, and is shown in the attached project area map (Appendix B).

Area A: Buena Vista I

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by fence lines and paved streets. The northeast boundary is demarcated by fence lines along Briarwood Drive. The northwest boundary is also demarcated by fence lines. The east boundary is demarcated by residential fence lines that run along Manfre and Bradford Roads. The south boundary is demarcated by a property fence that runs from Zurich Avenue to Larkin Valley Road. Finally, the west boundary is demarcated by fence lines along Larkin Valley Road, Buena Vista Drive, and a residential area (N of Buena Vista Dr). Accessibility to the project area was fair; most areas were available for a walking survey. Soil visibility was poor; the majority of the surface area was obscured by existing structures and dense vegetation.

Vegetation consisted of tall grasses, shrubs, and trees, including large eucalyptus trees as well as apple orchards (north of Buena Vista Dr). Where native soils were exposed, a light brown loam was observed. Rock types noted included gravel and cobbles of chert and native sandstone. Historic cultural resources noted include a complete Murine bottle, as well as other glass and ceramic artifacts of historic age. This material was noted along the embankment of a dry creek on the southwest portion of the area. No traces of prehistoric cultural resources were noted during the surface reconnaissance. A barn which appears to date circa 1920's is present in the southern portion of this area. The structure is unused, and in poor condition.

Area A: Buena Vista II

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by property fence lines and paved streets. The north boundary is demarcated by Calabasas Road. The south boundary is demarcated by Buena Vista Drive. The southern half of the west boundary is demarcated by Old Adobe Road, and the northern half is demarcated by property fence lines. Finally, the east boundary is demarcated by residential fence lines. Accessibility to the project area was poor; much of the area was fenced off and inaccessible for a walking survey. Soil visibility was poor; the majority of the surface area was obscured by the existing structures and medium to dense vegetation. Vegetation consisted of native grasses, bushes, and trees, including domestic apple trees. Where native soils were exposed, a light brown loam was observed. Rock types noted include native sandstone and small granite cobbles. No traces of cultural resources, prehistoric or historic, were noted during the surface reconnaissance.

Area A: Buena Vista III

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by property fence lines and paved streets. The south boundary is demarcated by Calabasas Road. The east boundary is demarcated by residential fence lines that run down Barbara Way and extend to the north boundary at Freedom Boulevard. The west boundary is not clearly demarcated by fence lines, however boundaries were determined using project maps. Accessibility to the project area was fair; much of the area was available for a walking survey. Soil visibility was fair; the majority of the surface area was obscured by the existing structures, landscaping and agricultural areas. Vegetation throughout the area consisted mostly of apple trees, however native grasses in non-agricultural areas were also identified. Where native soils were exposed, a dark brown silty loam was observed. Rock types noted included Monterey-banded chert and native sandstone. No traces of cultural resources, prehistoric or historic, were noted during the surface reconnaissance.

Area B: Atkinson Lane

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by fence lines, paved streets, and dirt roads. The south boundary is demarcated by residential fence lines along Brookhaven Lane. The west boundary is demarcated by a wall along Brewington Avenue and residential fence lines along Paloma Way. The north boundary is demarcated by residential and other property fence lines that extend to the Corralitos Creek, which also comprises a portion of the boundary. The east boundary is demarcated by clear dirt roads separating adjacent agricultural areas. Accessibility to the project area was fair; the majority of the area was accessible for a walking survey. Soil visibility was fair; approximately fifty percent of the surface area was obscured by vegetation. Vegetation consisted of native marshland vegetation, including tall reeds and grasses, briar patches, and trees, as well as agricultural produce including apple trees and strawberry plants. A few cacti species were also identified in the area. Where native soils were exposed, a

light brown loam was observed. Rock types noted included gravel of Monterey-banded chert, native sandstone, and some granite cobbles. No traces of cultural resources, prehistoric or historic, were noted during the surface reconnaissance.

Area C: West of East Lake

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by fence lines, paved streets and natural features. The north boundary is demarcated by the Corralitos Creek. The south boundary is demarcated by a fence line along Wagner Avenue. The east boundary is demarcated by a fence line along East Lake Avenue. The west boundary is demarcated by a dirt road separating adjacent agricultural areas. Accessibility to the project area was poor; much of the area was inaccessible due to fences. Soil visibility was fair; the majority of the surface area was obscured by agricultural vegetation. Vegetation throughout the area consisted primarily of agricultural plants, including apple trees and strawberry plants. Vegetation along the creek consisted mostly of large trees, grasses, and other native plants. Where native soils were exposed, a light brown silty loam was observed. Rock types noted include gravel and cobbles of granite and some native sandstone. No traces of prehistoric cultural resources were noted during the surface reconnaissance. One structure of historic age is present on the property. This building is a small motel or apartment building, built circa the 1920's. It was recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms by L. Leach-Palm and S. Mikesell in 1999. The structure is located the far northeast corner of the area.

Area D: East of East Lake

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by fence lines, paved streets, and natural features. The north and east boundaries are demarcated by the Salsipuedes Creek. The south boundary is demarcated by a residential area that extends from Bronte Avenue to Almond Drive. The west boundary is demarcated by a series of property walls and East Lake Avenue. Accessibility to the project area was good; the majority of the area was available for a walking survey. Soil visibility was fair; approximately fifty percent of the surface area was obscured by existing structures (residences and greenhouses), agricultural vegetation, and vegetation along the creek. Vegetation consisted mostly of apple trees, but also includes other trees along the creek bed, tall grasses, reeds, and other marsh plants. Where native soils were exposed, a light brown silty loam was observed throughout most of the area, as well as hard, dark brown clay and yellow loamy clay in two areas where trenches were being excavated for a pipeline. Silty brown sand was also present in this disturbed area. Rock types noted included Monterey-banded chert, some native sandstone and several large granite stones placed along the levee running parallel to the creek. One previously recorded archaeological site is located within this area; CA-SCR-121. When originally recorded in 1975 the resource was described as a large shell midden and habitation site. This site is located on a small knoll in the southern portion of this area. No trace of this site was noted during the current survey. However, agricultural activities in this area may have significantly disturbed or obscured the upper layers of this site. Subsurface prehistoric cultural resources may still be present in this location.

Area E: Villages

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by paved streets and fences, on the west and south ends. The north and east boundaries are not clearly demarcated in the field, but boundaries were determined through use of project maps. Accessibility to the project area was good; the entire area was available for a walking survey. Soil visibility was good; the majority of the surface area was exposed. The vegetation present consisted of dry grass and agricultural lettuce. Where native soils were exposed, a light brown

loam was observed. Rock types noted include gravel of Monterey-banded chert, some sandstone, and granite cobbles. No traces of cultural resources, prehistoric or historic, were noted during the surface reconnaissance.

Area F: Manabe/Burgstrom

The boundaries of this area were established in the field by existing roads, railroads, fence lines and constructed waterways. The south boundary is demarcated by railroad tracks. The west boundary is demarcated by Highway 1 and a canal that runs along the highway. The northwest boundary is demarcated by Struve Slough. The other west boundary parallel to the highway is demarcated by a perimeter wall around a new residential community. The north boundary is demarcated by the Harkins Slough. The east boundary is demarcated by fence lines, both residential and industrial. Accessibility to the project area was good; the entire area was available for a walking survey. Soil visibility was fair; the majority of the surface area was obscured by agricultural vegetation. Vegetation consisted primarily of strawberry plants, however marshland vegetation, including tall grasses, reeds, and trees were present along the embankment of the Harkin Slough. Where native soils were exposed, a brown soft loam and hard, dark brown clay were observed. Rock types noted include Monterey-banded chert and small amounts of sandstone and granite. During the construction of Struve Slough in the north east portion of this area, it was reported that an unknown number of Native American burials were excavated. No indication of prehistoric cultural resources were noted in this area, however much of the surface area was not visible due to vegetation. Subsurface cultural resource may be present in this area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archival research revealed the presence of recorded cultural resources within the proposed annexation areas. In addition, agricultural activities, soil formation, and previous development may have obscured the presence of prehistoric or historic cultural resources in the areas scheduled for annexation. Due to the frequency of subsurface prehistoric deposits in the Watsonville region, it is recommended that any future proposed development in any of these areas be individually evaluated to determine its potential impact on cultural resources. Additional conclusions and recommendations are given individually below for each of the areas within the project.

Area A: Buena Vista I, II, and III

Archival research revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within this area. During surface reconnaissance, traces of historic material were noted in the southwest portion of Buena Vista I, along the dry creek embankment. Therefore, in addition to the general recommendation made above, this portion of the Buena Vista Area should be considered particularly sensitive for historic archaeological resources.

Area B: Atkinson Lane

Archival research revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites within this area. In addition, no cultural resources, prehistoric or historic, were noted during surface reconnaissance. Therefore, no specific recommendations are being made for the Atkinson Lane Area beyond those stated above.

Area C: West of East Lake

Archival research revealed that two previously recorded historic sites are located within this area. These consist of CA-SCR-335H (the historic route of Highway 152) and P-44-400 (a motel or apartment complex dating from the 1920's). No additional prehistoric or historic resources were noted during surface reconnaissance. Therefore, in addition to the general recommendation made above, it is recommended that any future proposed projects which may include portions or either of these two sites be evaluated to determine their impact on these resources and appropriate mitigation measures be designed at that time.

Area D: East of East Lake

Archival research revealed the presence of one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site within this area. This site, CA-SCR-121, is described as a probable habitation site including a large shell midden, and is located in the southern portion of this area. No traces of this site were noted during surface reconnaissance, however there remains a potential for subsurface cultural materials to be present. Therefore; in addition to the general recommendation made above, it is recommended that any future proposed projects in the southern portion of this area be evaluated to determine their impact on this resource, and appropriate mitigation measures be made at that time.

Area E: The Villages

The archival research revealed no previously recorded sites within this area, and no cultural resources, prehistoric or historic, were noted during surface reconnaissance. Therefore, no specific recommendations are being made for the Villages Area beyond those stated above.

Area F: Manabe-Burgstrom

Although archival research revealed no formally recorded sites within this area, it is reported that multiple Native-American burials were exposed during the construction of the southern portion of the Struve Slough. This reported site is located at the eastern end of the Manabe-Burgstrom Area. Another recorded prehistoric site is located adjacent to the western boundary of the area, CA-SCR-107. This is recorded as a large shell midden. Therefore in addition to the general recommendation made above, this area should be considered particularly sensitive for subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources.

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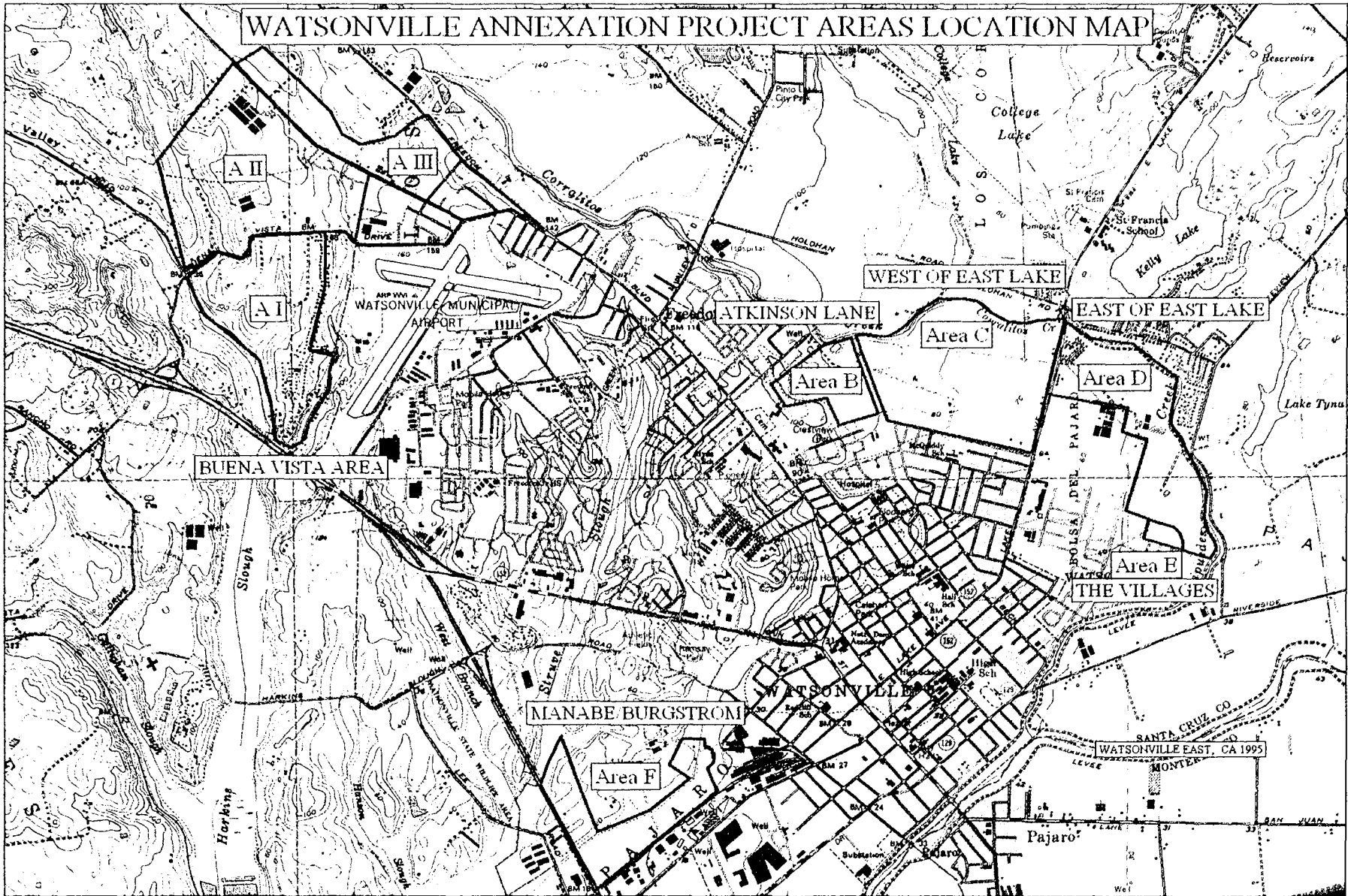
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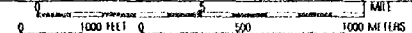
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**APPENDIX A:
PROJECT MAPS**

WATSONVILLE ANNEXATION PROJECT AREAS LOCATION MAP

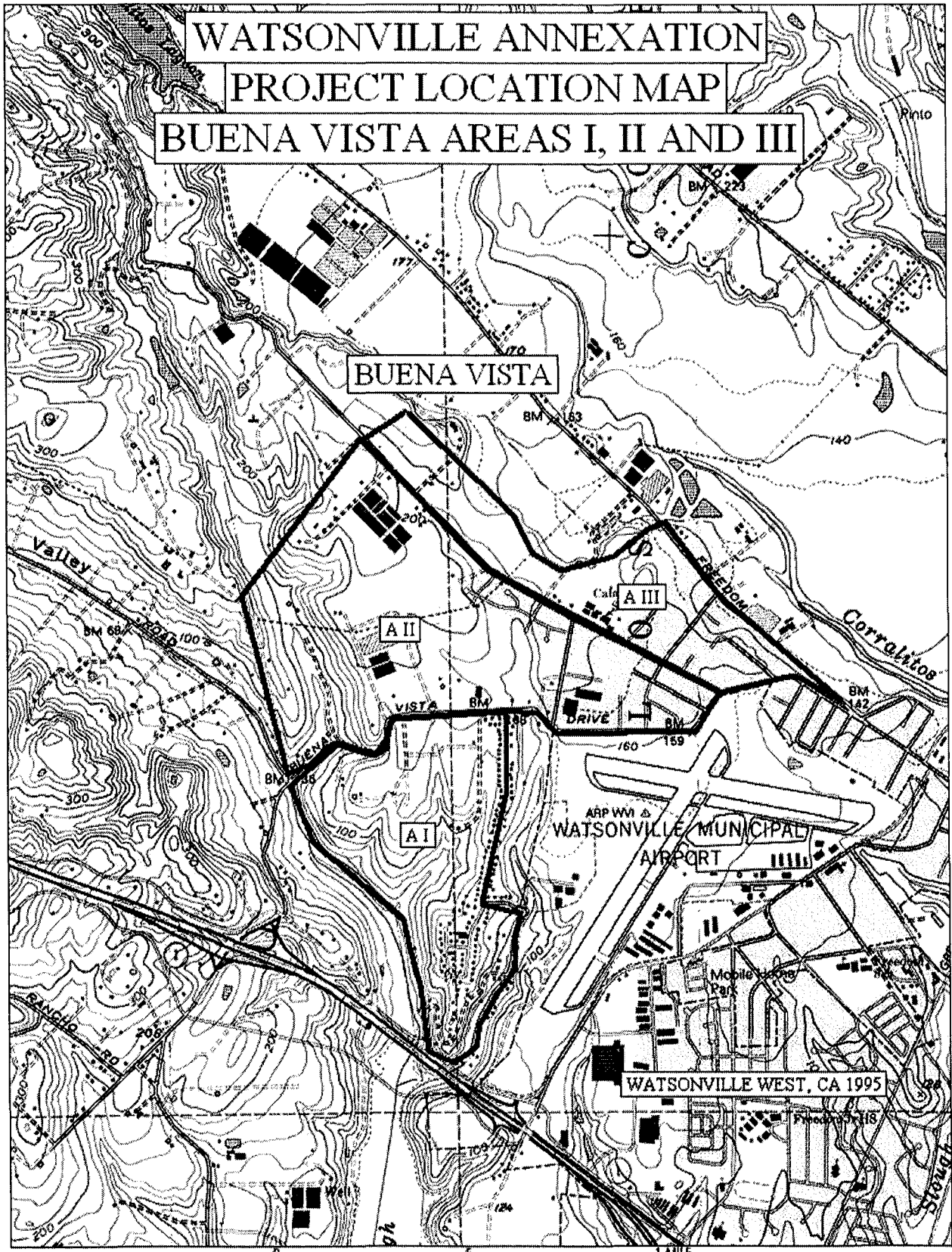


TN 15° MN



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WATSONVILLE ANNEXATION PROJECT LOCATION MAP BUENA VISTA AREAS I, II AND III

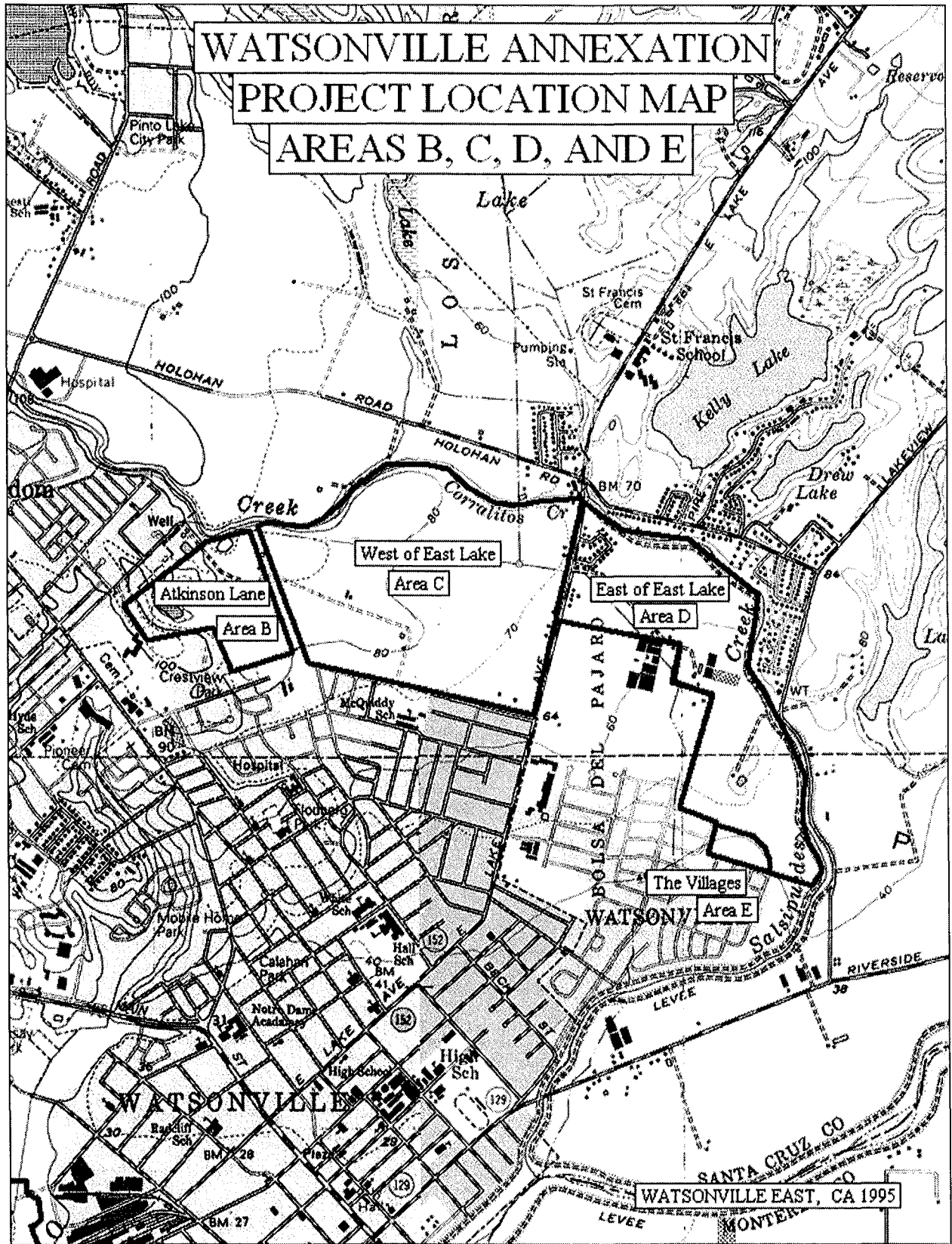


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WATSONVILLE ANNEXATION PROJECT LOCATION MAP AREAS B, C, D, AND E

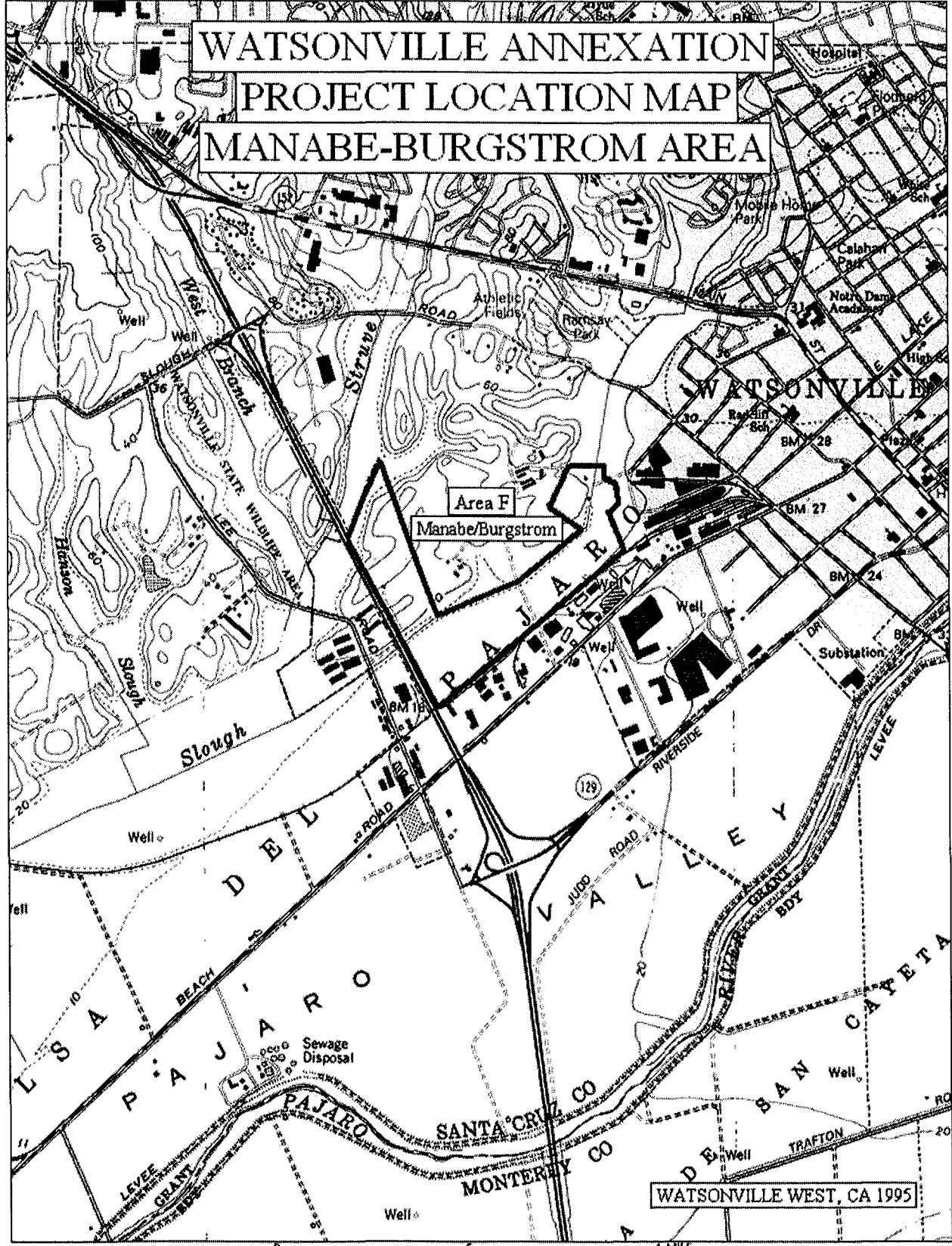


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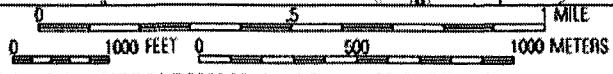
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS

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WATSONVILLE ANNEXATION
 PROJECT LOCATION MAP
 MANABE-BURGSTROM AREA



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**APPENDIX B:
SITE RECORD FOR CA-SCR-121**

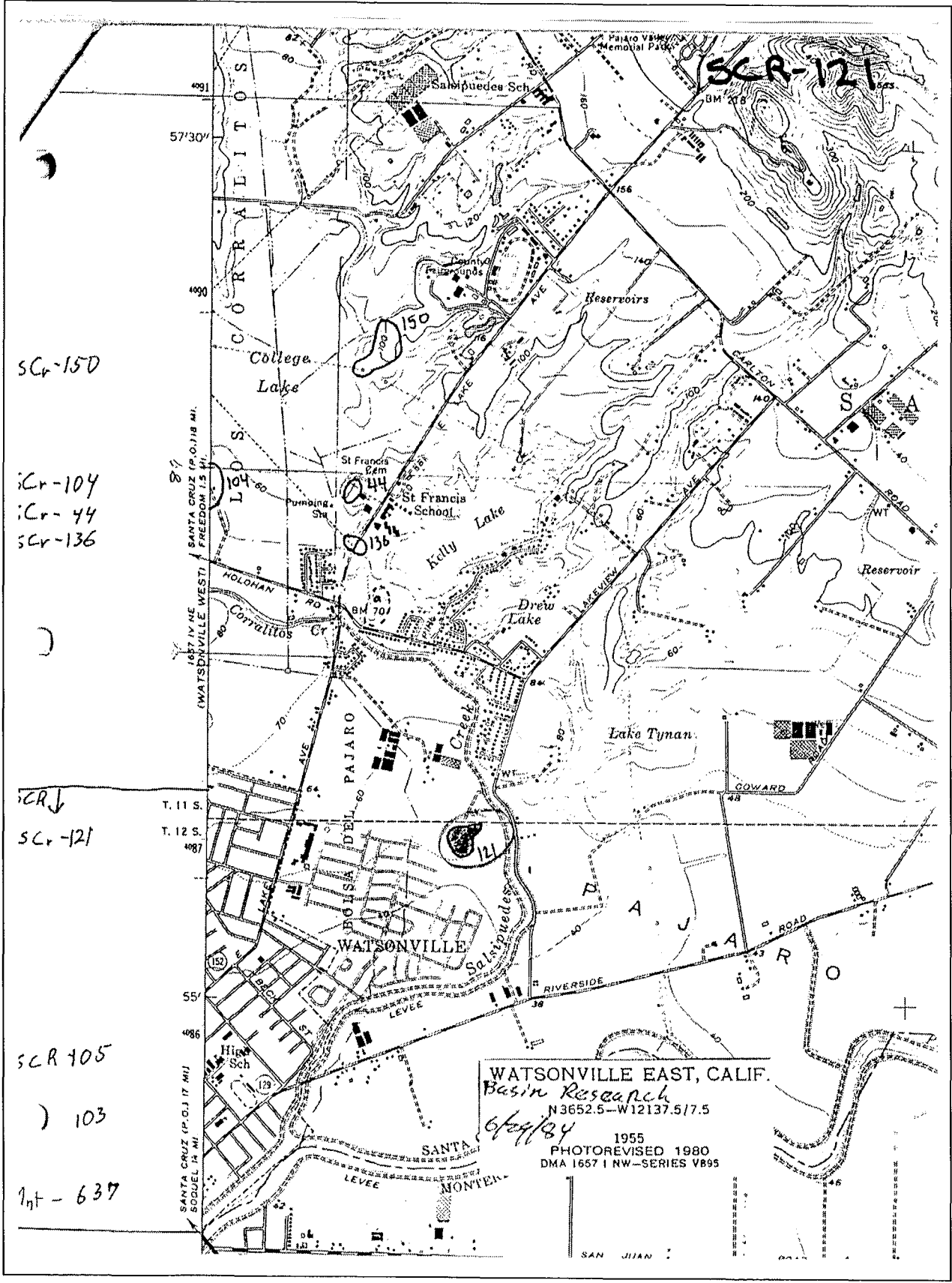
CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Watsonville East 7.5' 3845

1. C.A.S. Site S-1 2. Map USGS Quad 3. County Santa Cruz
4. TWN 12S Range 2E ; --- $\frac{1}{4}$ of --- $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. ---
5. Location Atop knoll on west side of Salsipuedes Creek $\frac{1}{2}$ km. from the southern end of Lake Tynan.
U.T.M.G. Coordinate 127.870 6. Contour elevation 60'
7. Previous designations for site None known
8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site Extensive midden deposit. Probable year-round habitation site.
14. Area ca. 40,000 sq.M5. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation Strawberry farm 18. Nearest water Salsipuedes Creek ^{-100 M} N.E.
19. Soil of site Dark friable shell midden 20. Surrounding soil Reddish tan/sandy
21. Previous excavation None known
22. Cultivation Flowed but not planted. 23. Erosion Slight
24. Building, roads, etc. Farm house, outbuildings, farm roads, small reservoir.
25. Possibility of destruction Already significant.
26. House pits None observed
27. Other features _____
28. Burials None observed, likely present.
29. Artifacts Worked bone, utilized flakes, 2 stone bowl mortar fragments on the surface. Also much shellfish and lithic detritus.
30. Remarks Likely surrounded by marshes in prehistoric times. Slope less than 5%. Vertical distance to water ca. 5 meters.
31. Published references None known
32. Photos None taken 33. Sketch map See reverse
34. Date 11-20-75 35. Recorded by Joseph W. Morris

5.7781

ⁿ SCC-
 See FIR/Onir"
 See E-26
 SCR
 See r-92 E-2295CR



SCR-150

SCR-104
 SCR-44
 SCR-136

SCR-121

SCR-105

103

Int-637

SCR-121

WATSONVILLE EAST, CALIF.
 Basin Research
 N 3652.5 - W 12137.5 / 7.5
 6/24/84
 1955
 PHOTOREVISED 1980
 DMA 1657 I NW - SERIES VB95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

P.O. BOX 3377
SALINAS, CA 93912
(831) 422-4912

PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH FOR APN 048-211-25 AND 019--226-42, IN WATSONVILLE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by

Mary Doane, B.A. and Gary S. Breschini, Ph.D., RPA

September 6, 2013

Prepared for

MidPen Housing

SUMMARY: PROJECT 4827

RESULTS: NEGATIVE

ACRES: ±3.5

SITES: NONE

UTMG: 6.1020/40.8777

MAP: USGS 7.5 MINUTE WATSONVILLE WEST QUADRANGLE

| For Planning Department: | | Yes | No | N/A | See text |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| Evidence of: | Sacred/Religious site | ___ | ___ | <u>X</u> | ___ |
| | Native American Remains | ___ | <u>X</u> | ___ | ___ |
| | Anything of Archaeological Significance | ___ | <u>X</u> | ___ | ___ |
| | Findings of Historical Significance | ___ | <u>X</u> | ___ | ___ |

INTRODUCTION

In August 2013 Archaeological Consulting was authorized by Elizabeth Wilson of MidPen Housing to conduct a Preliminary Archaeological Records Search for two adjoining parcels on Atkinson Lane in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California.

As part of our methodology in the preparation of this report, we have completed a background records search at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. The following report contains the results of these investigations as well as our conclusions and recommendations.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area, APN 048-211-25 and 019-226-42, is located at 56 Atkinson Lane, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California (see Maps 1, 2 and 3). The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) coordinates for the approximate center of the over three acre project area are 6.1020/40.8777 on the USGS 7.5 minute Watsonville West Quadrangle (1954; photorevised 1968). The project proposes housing development on the largely undeveloped parcels.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The background research for this project included an examination of the archaeological site records, maps, and project files of the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

These literature searches are undertaken to determine if there are any recorded archaeological resources within the project area, and whether the area has been included in any previous archaeological research or reconnaissance projects.

Established by the California Office of Historic Preservation, the regional Information Centers are the local repository for all archaeological reports prepared under cultural resource management regulations. A background literature search at the appropriate Information Center is required by state guidelines and current professional standards. Following completion of a project, a copy of the report must be deposited with that organization.

In addition, our own extensive personal files and maps were examined for supplemental information, such as rumors of historic or prehistoric resources in the general project area.

RESULTS OF THE RECORDS SEARCH

The search of the files at the Northwest Information Center found no recorded archaeological sites located within the project area or within one kilometer of the project parcels. The search found two historic resources recorded within one kilometer of the project parcels, including the historic district of the City of Watsonville (P-44-000395) and the site of the former Cracker Barrel Antiques building in Freedom (P-44-000410). The research discovered no evidence of a previous archaeological reconnaissance study of the project area (see Attachment).

In addition, no listed cultural resources were found in the California Inventory of Historical Resources (March 1976), California Historical Landmarks, and the National Register of Historic Places. The project area is located within the historic Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro land grant. The Plat maps of the Pajaro land grant depict no resources within the project area (see Attachment). In 1858 only the road to Watsonville and San Juan, now Freedom Boulevard, is shown in the vicinity of the project area. In 1860 a fence line is shown in close proximity.

The project area lies within the currently recognized ethnographic territory of the Costanoan (often called Ohlone) linguistic group. Discussions of this group and their territorial boundaries can be found in Breschini, Haversat, and Hampson (1983), Kroeber (1925), Levy (1978), Margolin (1978), and other sources. In brief, the group followed a general hunting and gathering subsistence pattern with partial dependence on the natural acorn crop. Habitation is considered to have been semi-sedentary and occupation sites can be expected most often at the confluence of streams, other areas of similar topography along streams, or in the vicinity of springs. These original sources of water may no longer be present or adequate. Also, resource gathering and processing areas and associated temporary campsites are frequently found on the coast and in other locations containing resources utilized by the group. Factors that may influence the locations of these sites include the presence of suitable exposures of rock for bedrock mortars or other milling activities, ecotones, the presence of specific resources (oak groves, marshes, quarries, game trails, trade routes, etc.), proximity to water, and the availability of shelter. Temporary camps or other activity areas can also be found along ridges or other travel corridors.

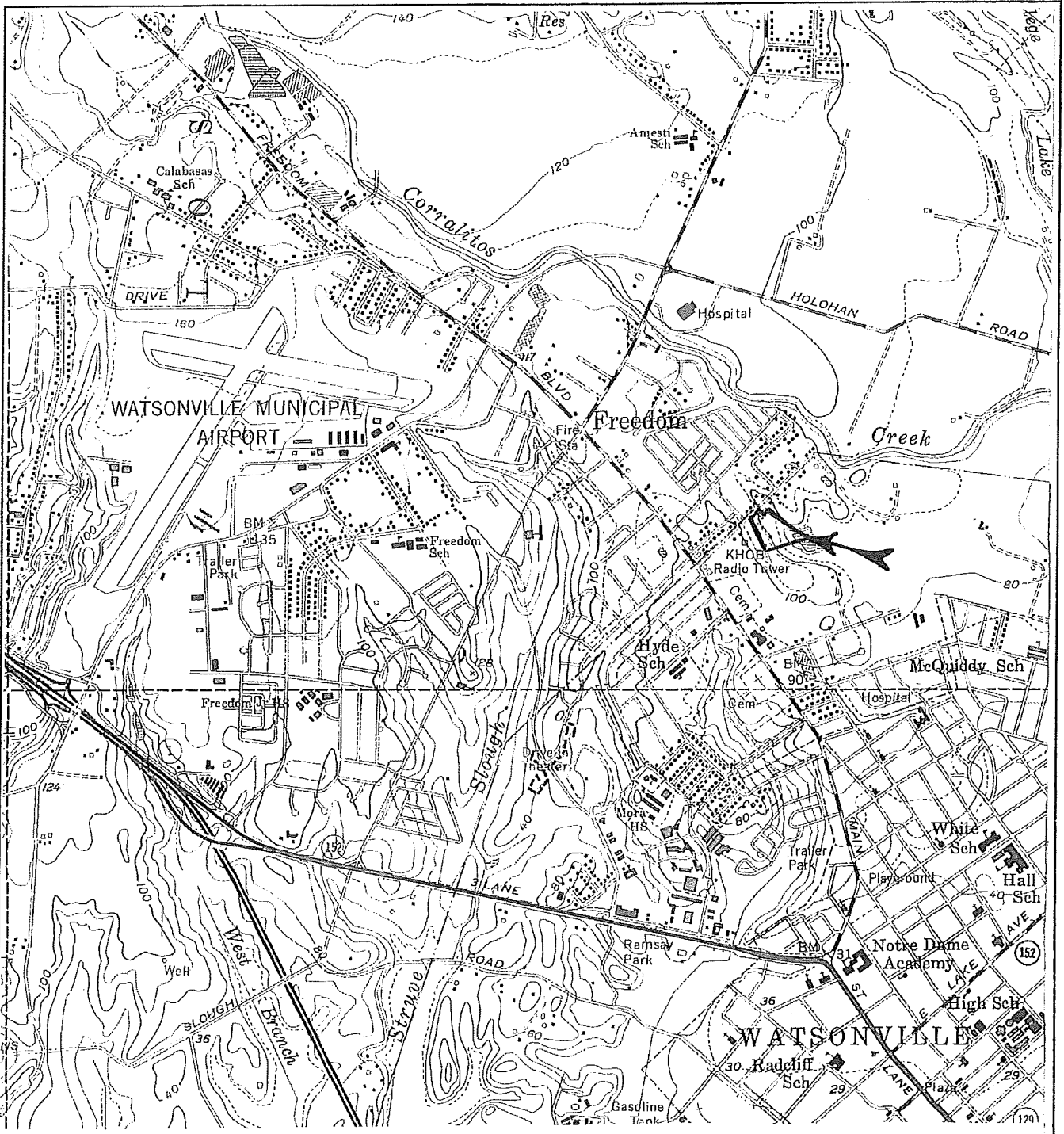
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The background research found no evidence of recorded archaeological or historical resources in the project area. The research also found no evidence of a previous archaeological survey of the area. Because of the possibility of unidentified (e.g., buried) cultural resources being found during any construction, we recommend that the following standard language, or the equivalent, be included in any permits issued for the project area:

- If historic or prehistoric archaeological resources are unexpectedly discovered during construction, work shall be halted within 50 meters (160 feet) of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist. If the find is determined to be significant, appropriate mitigation measures shall be formulated, with the approval of the lead agency, and implemented.

REFERENCES

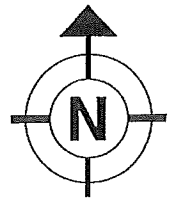
- Breschini, G. S., T. Haversat, and R. P. Hampson
1983 **A Cultural Resources Overview of the Coast and Coast-Valley Study Areas [California]**. Coyote Press, Salinas.
- Kroeber, A. L.
1925 **Handbook of the Indians of California**. **Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78**.
- Levy, R.
1978 **Costanoan**. Pp. 485-495 in **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California**. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Margolin, M.
1978 **The Ohlone Way**. Heyday Books, Berkeley.



from USGS Watsonville West 7.5 Minute Quadrangle



Miles



Map 1. Project Location.

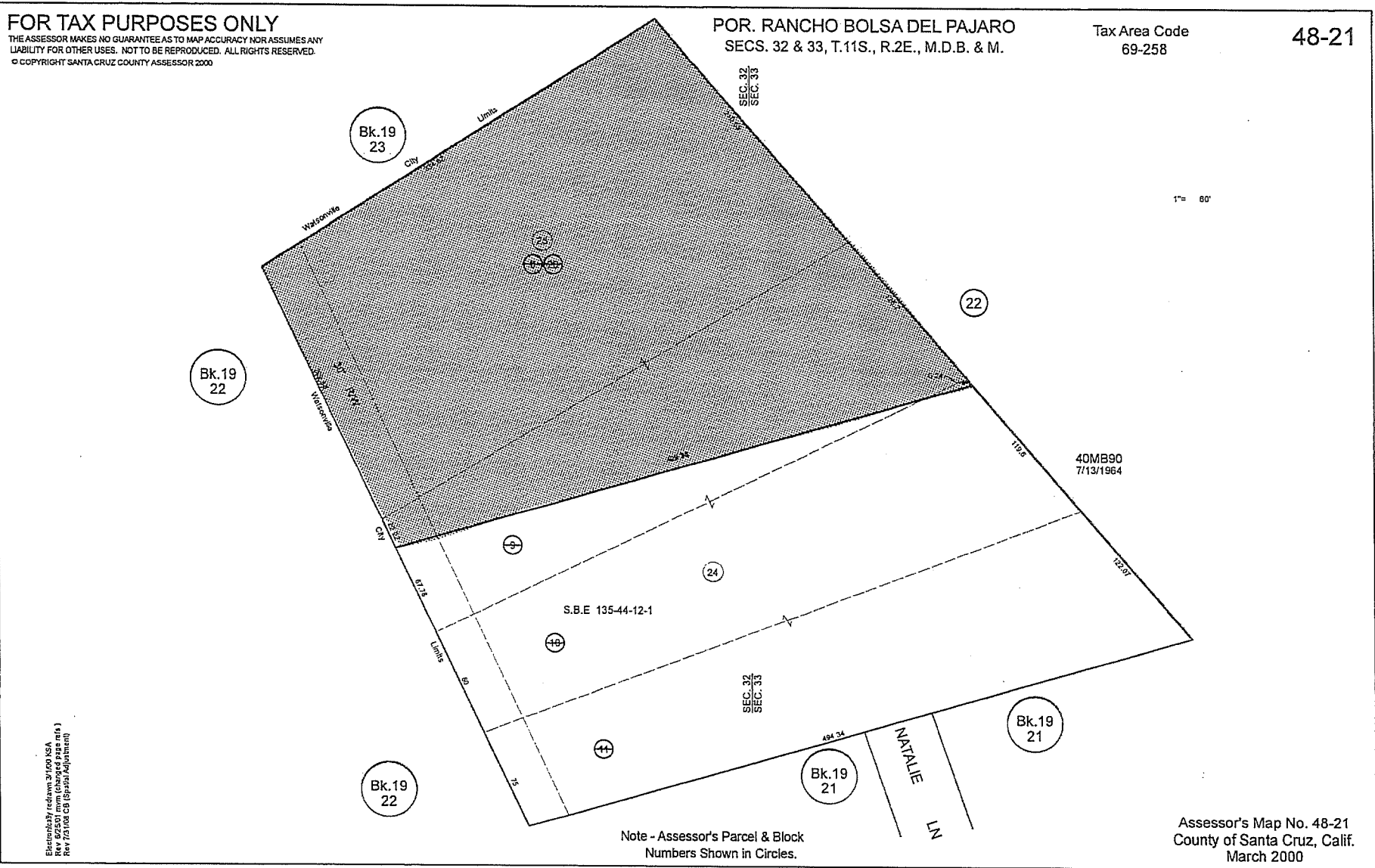
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POR. RANCHO BOLSA DEL PAJARO
SECS. 32 & 33, T.11S., R.2E., M.D.B. & M.

Tax Area Code
69-258

48-21



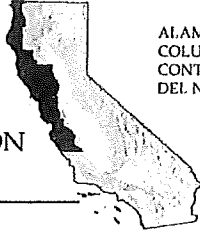
Electronic/updates 3/1/00 USA
Rev 6/25/01 mm (changed size n/s)
Rev 7/21/02 CB (Sprink Adjustment)

Map 3. Project Location

Attachment

**California Historical Resources Information System
Documentation**

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
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

Date: 3 September 2013

NWIC File No.: 13-0339

To: Mary Doane, Archaeological Consulting, P.O. Box 3377, Salinas, CA 93912

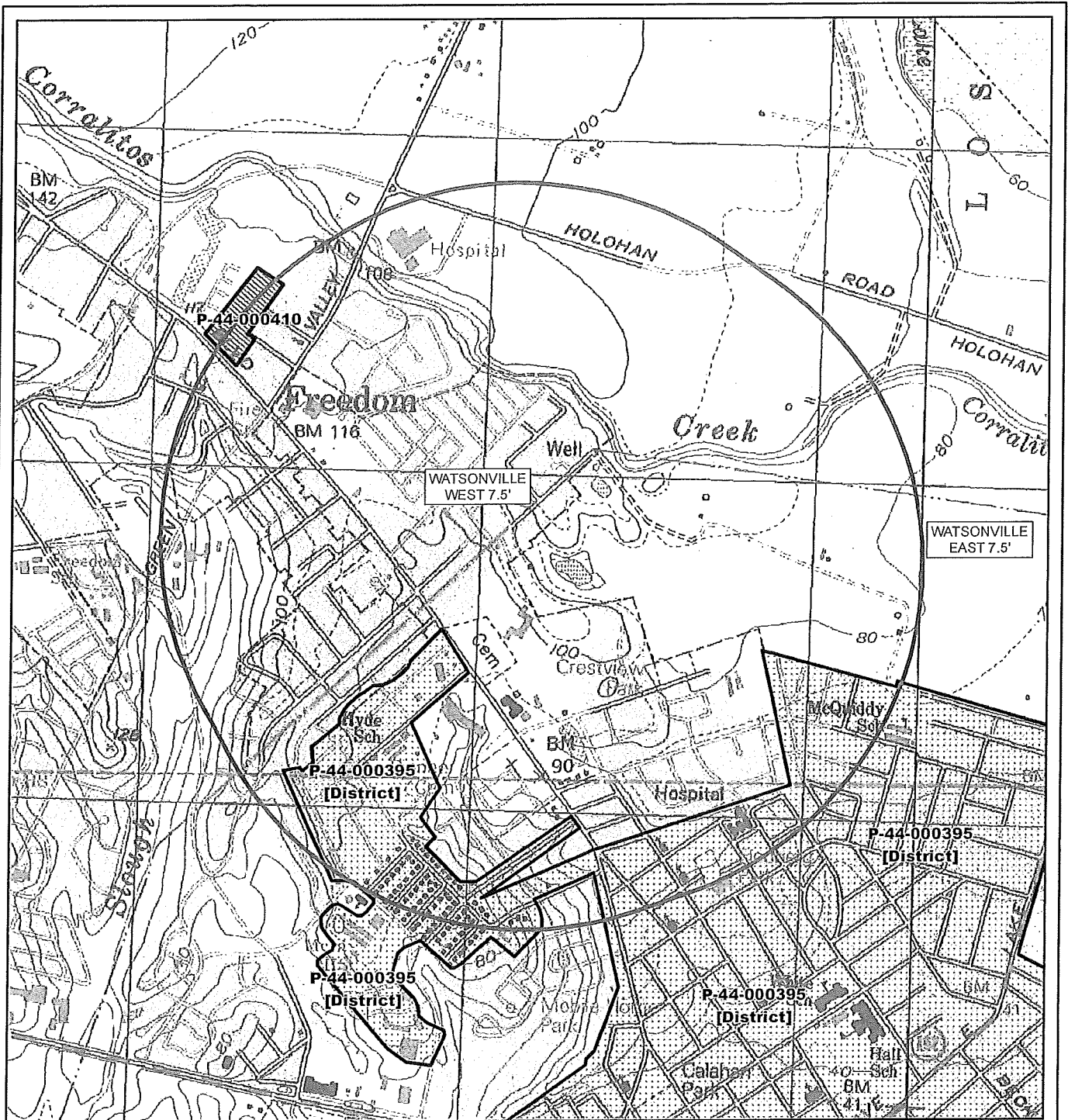
From: Lisa Hagel

re: AC 4827

Watsonville West 7.5'

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Resources In | None |
| Resources within 0.25-mile radius | P-44-395 & 410. The resource locations are plotted on the enclosed map. |
| Reports In | None |
| Reports within 0.25-mile radius | S-3800, 3804, 3820, 4016, 4123, 9657, 10546, 10547, 16372, 17620, 19401, 21067, 22093, 24720, & 31844. Enclosed are bibliographic references for the reports. |
| Other Reports | Four reports are classified as "Other Reports" (reports with little or no field work, missing maps, or inadequate locational information) that include your search area: S-15529, 18217, 848, & 9462. Enclosed are bibliographic references for the reports. |
| OHP HPD | Copied the indices for Freedom & Watsonville. |
| OHP ADOE | The above referenced resources do not appear in the ADOE. |
| California Inventory | Copied the index pages that included properties in Watsonville. |
| Historic Maps | We do not have old USGS maps that include the Watsonville Area. |
| GLO or Rancho Maps | Copied the pertinent sections of the 1858 Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro and the 1860 Rancho Los Corralitos Plat Maps. |

AC 4827 Map

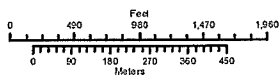


Northwest Information Center

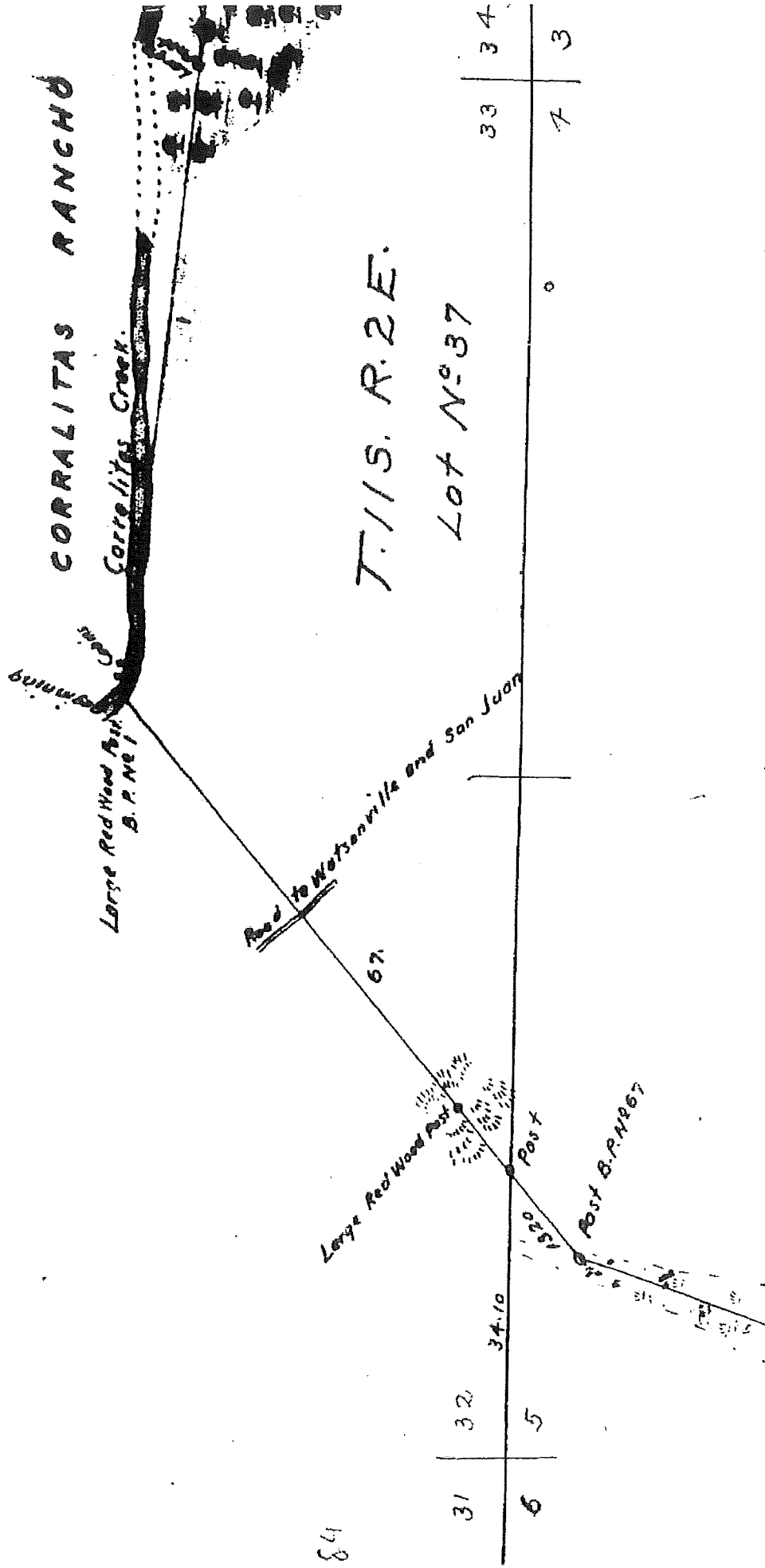
File #13-0339, 3 September 2013, L. Hagel

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.

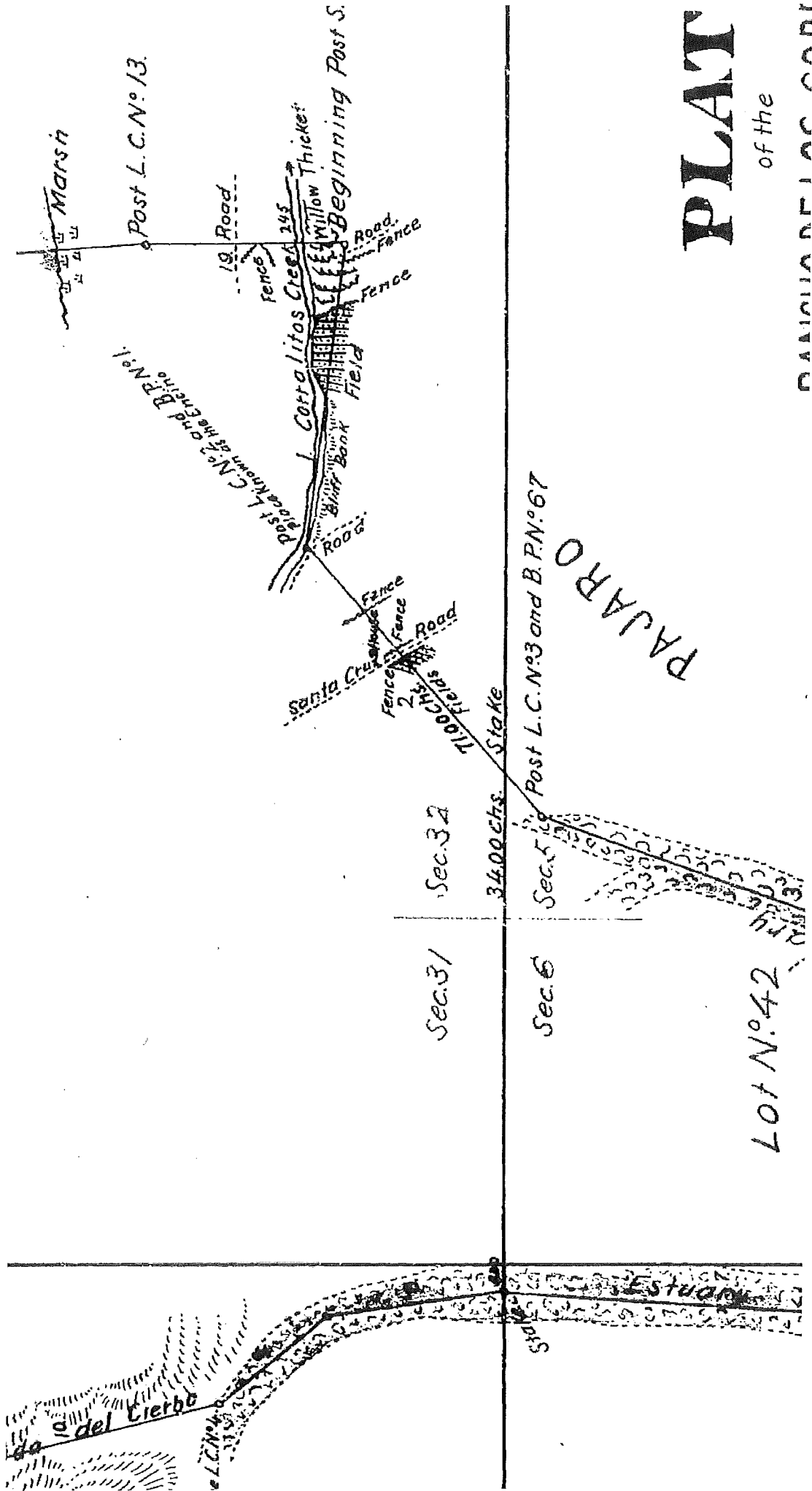
Do not distribute.



1858 Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro Plat Map



1860 Rancho Los Corralitos Plat Map



PLAT

of the
CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS

Northwest Information Center Report Listing

| S-number | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation |
|----------|------|---|---|--|
| S-000848 | 1977 | David A. Fredrickson | A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources | The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College |
| S-003800 | 1974 | Mary Ellen Farley and Rob Edwards | Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance, Green Valley Road, Corralitos Creek to Holohan Road FAS 1270 | Cabrillo College |
| S-003804 | 1976 | John M. Fritz | An archeological reconnaissance at the site of the proposed Brookside Medical Clinic development (letter report) | |
| S-003820 | 1973 | Allan Lonnberg | Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Some Parcels to be Developed in the City of Watsonville | |
| S-004016 | 1974 | Rob Edwards, Mary Ellen Farley, and Chester King | An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of the Lower Pajaro River Basin, California, with Selected Preliminary Field Study | |
| S-004123 | 1981 | Archaeological Resource Management | Cultural Resource Evaluation of the John Fiorovich Land Division at Green Valley and Pennsylvania in the City of Watsonville, County of Santa Cruz | Archaeological Resource Management |
| S-009462 | 1977 | Teresa Ann Miller | Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties | San Francisco State University |
| S-009657 | 1988 | Anna Runnings and Gary S. Breschini | Preliminary Cultural Resources Overview of Two Proposed Power Line Routes, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California | Archaeological Consulting |
| S-010546 | 1988 | Rob Edwards | Archaeological Studies, Green Valley and Airport Boulevard Projects, Watsonville, California | Archaeological Associates of Central California |
| S-010547 | 1988 | Rob Edwards and Charlotte A. Simpson-Smith | Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance, Cottage and Holohan Roads Left Turn Lane Project, County of Santa Cruz Public Works Department | Archaeological Associates of Central California |
| S-015529 | 1993 | Robert L. Gearhart II, Clell L. Bond, Steven D. Hoyt, James H. Cleland, James Anderson, Pandora Snethcamp, Gary Wesson, Jack Neville, Kim Marcus, Andrew York, and Jerry Wilson | California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study | Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.; Dames & Moore |
| S-016372 | 1994 | Rob Edwards | Lincoln Square Housing, 1202 and 1214 Lincoln Street (UTM grid location: Zone 10, 610550/4086800, Watsonville West 7.5' USGS Quadrangle) (letter report) | Cabrillo College Archaeological Technology Program |
| S-017620 | 1995 | Archaeological Resource Management | Cultural Resource Evaluation, 131 Landis Avenue Project, City of Watsonville | Archaeological Resource Management |
| S-018217 | 1996 | Glenn Gmoser | Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report: April 1996 | Caltrans |
| S-019401 | 1997 | Archaeological Resource Management | Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Vista Verde Project in the County of Santa Cruz | Archaeological Resource Management |
| S-021067 | 1998 | Archaeological Resource Management | Architectural and Historical Evaluation of the Structure at 1934 Freedom Boulevard in the City of Freedom, California | Archaeological Resource Management |
| S-022093 | 1996 | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers | Cultural Resource Assessment, Pajaro River Reconnaissance Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers San Francisco District, Pajaro River Flood Control Project, 1996 | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| S-024720 | 2001 | Archaeological Resource Management | Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Home Depot Project in the City of Watsonville, California | Archaeological Resource Management |

Northwest Information Center Report Listing

| S-number | Year | Author(s) | Title | Affiliation |
|----------|------|---------------|---|--|
| S-031844 | 2006 | Carolyn Losee | Records Search Results for T-Mobile Project #SF-15006: 243 Green Valley Road, Freedom, CA (letter report) | Archaeological Resources Technology |