

17203

January 16, 2025

Brian Froelich, Senior Planner City of Capitola Community Development Department 420 Capitola Avenue Capitola, CA 95010

### Subject: Archaeological Assessment for the 723 El Salto Drive Residential Redevelopment Project, City of Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California

Dear Mr. Froelich:

Dudek updated a Phase I archaeological assessment prepared in 2023 by Dudek for a proposed redevelopment to reflect a new proposed Project at 723 El Salto Drive (Project). The currently proposed Project consists of a Tentative Parcel Map to split the existing 0.82-acre lot into two lots. Parcel A is proposed to be 28,959 square feet and Parcel B is proposed to be 6,479 square feet. An existing four-unit condominium building with garage will be retained on Parcel A. The existing single-family cottage on Parcel B is proposed for demolition. Other than the cottage demolition, no additional development, site disturbance, or tree removal is proposed at this time. The location is within the R-1 (single-family residential) zoning district in Capitola, California.

The assessment included a records search of the California Historical Resource Information system (CHRIS) for known cultural resources near the Project area, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach to the local Native American community, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area for evidence of unknown cultural resources. The purpose of the assessment was to determine if any potentially significant cultural resources are present that might be impacted by the Project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In summary, Dudek's background research found that two built environment resources had been documented within the Project area that were evaluated in the context of the Project by others (Kirk 2014; Frank and Steffen 2023). The Project area was surveyed in 1975 with negative results (Wardell 1975). The closest known archaeological site lies approximately 1,300 feet west of the Project area. The present surface survey was negative for previously unknown potentially significant cultural resources. The SLF search results were positive with the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe listed as the information point of contact. No new information about cultural or tribal cultural resources was obtained through the Native American outreach. The archaeological sensitivity of the Project area is low. The Project will likely have no effect on significant cultural resources under CEQA. National Archaeological Database Information is provided in Attachment 1.

### 1 Project Description and Location

The Project includes a proposed Tentative Parcel Map to split the existing 0.82-acre lot into two lots. Parcel A is proposed to be 28,959 square feet and Parcel B is proposed to be 6,479 square feet. An existing four-unit condominium building with garage will be retained on the Parcel A. The existing cottage on Lot B is proposed to be demolished. Beyond this action, no additional development, site disturbance or tree removal is proposed. The location is within the R-1 (single-family residential) zoning district.

The Project area is located at 723 El Salto Drive (APN 036-143-35), a 0.83-acre parcel in Capitola, California. The parcel is on the south side of El Salto Drive approximately 200 feet east of Livermore Avenue. The Project location is found on the USGS *Soquel* 7.5-minute Quadrangle, a portion of which is reproduced in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows greater detail of the Project area.

### 2 Regulatory Context

### State of California

#### The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be

considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

### California Environmental Quality Act

As described further in the following text, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines "unique archaeological resource."

PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

PRC Section 21074(a) defines "tribal cultural resources."

PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery.

PRC Sections 21083.2(b)–(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines



Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA [CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)].

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

### Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

### California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5

If Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 define the subsequent protocol. If human remains are encountered, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended at the site and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that a county-approved coroner be contacted to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC will assign a most likely descendent, who may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5(e)).

### City of Capitola

Chapter 17.56 (Archaeological and Paleontological Resources) of the City of Capitola municipal code outlines procedures for the protection of archaeological and paleontological resources. Subsection 17.56.020(A)(2) states that a report must be prepared for any development within 100 feet of the edge of the coastal bluff. If resources are identified, Chapter 17.56 provides procedures for mitigating effect to resources. Additionally, Section 17.56.040 (Unexpected Discovery of Archaeological or Paleontological Resources) described steps to be taken in the case that new discoveries are made during construction.

### 3 Environmental Context

The Project area lies about 40 feet above sea level near the edge of the coastal bluff approximately 50 feet north of the Monterey Bay and 10 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The land in the Project vicinity is situated in the flat coastal plain below the southern foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Numerous small creeks trend south through the area draining to the Bay. The main drainage in the area is Soquel Creek that flows south to the Bay through central Capitola about 0.5 miles west of Project area.



Soil within the Project area is Elkhorn Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (SoilWeb 2023). The soil does not contain any buried A Horizon soil layers. The region's native Coastal Prairie-Scrub Mosaic plant community (Küchler 1977) has largely been replaced by structures, hard surfaces, ornamental trees, and grasses introduced by suburban land use development.

### 4 Cultural Setting

### Prehistory

The prehistory of indigenous groups living within Santa Cruz County follows general patterns identified within the archaeological record of the greater Central Coast area of California. These patterns represent adaptive shifts in settlement, subsistence strategies and technological innovation demonstrated by prehistoric people throughout the Holocene and earlier. The California Central Coast Chronology (Jones et al. 2007) presents an overview of prehistoric life ranging upwards of 10,000 years. Six temporal periods describe changes in prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and technological advances (Table 1).

57	Table 1.	California	Central	Coast	Chronol	ogy
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Temporal Period	Date (BC-AD)	Date (BP)	Artifact Assemblage	Example Sites
Paleo-Indian (highly-mobile)	pre-8000 BC	10,000 BP or older	Isolated fluted points, sparse lithic scatters	Possibly SCL-178 and SCR- 177
Millingstone/ Early Archaic (highly mobile)	8000 - 3500 BC	5,500 – 10,000 BP	Millingstones/handstones, core-cobble tools, lanceolate or large side-notched projectile points, eccentric crescents, Olivella beads: thick rectangular (L-series)	SCL-65, SCL-178, SCL-237, SCR-7, SCR-60/130, SMA-134, MNT-229
Early (sites in more varied contexts)	3500 - 600 BC	2,600 – 5500 BP	Mortar and pestle introduced, formalized flaked stone tools (Rossi Square-stemmed and Año Nuevo long-stem points), Olivella beads: Spire- lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series)	SCL-33, SCL-178, SCL-163, SCR-7, SCR-38/123, MNT-108, MNT-238, MNT-391, MNT-1918
Middle (more long-term residences)	600 BC to AD 1000	950 – 2,600 BP	Mortars and pestles (but still some millingstone/handstones), contracting-stemmed projectile points, greater variety of Olivella shell beads, Haliotis ornaments, circular shell fishhooks, bone tools, grooved stone net sinkers	SCL-178, SCL-163, SCL-613, SCR-9, SMA-77, SMA-218, MNT-101, MNT-229, MNT-234, MNT-282
Middle-Late Transition (social reorganization)	AD 1000- 1250	700 – 950 BP	Mortars and pestles (but still some millingstone/handstones), bow/arrow technology introduced, Olivella shell bead types: B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1, notched net sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks	SCL-690, MNT-1233, MNT-281, MNT-1754, MNT-745
Late (more permanent residential sites with additional seasonal sites)	AD 1250- 1769	181 – 700 BP	Mortars and pestles (but still some millingstone/handstones), Cottonwood (or Canaliño) and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, Haliotis disc beads, Olivella bead types: E1, E2, B2, B3, G1, G6, K1 types	SCL-119/SBN-24/H, SCL-272, SCL-828, SCL-341, SCR-177, MNT-879, MNT-1765, MNT- 1485/H MNT-1486/H

### Paleo-Indian (10,000 BP or older)

The Paleo-Indian era represents people's initial occupation of the region. These were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals. Multiple migrations into the region may have occurred both terrestrially and by sea (Erlandson et al. 2007). Although no coastal Paleo-Indian sites in the Central California Coast region have been discovered, they may have been inundated because of rising ocean levels throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

Evidence of this era is generally found through isolated artifacts or sparse lithic scatters (Bertrando 2004). In the San Luis Obispo area, fluted points characterizing this era are documented near the town of Nipomo (Mills et al. 2005) and Santa Margarita (Gibson 1996), but so far, no fluted points have been found in the Central Coast north of the Santa Barbara area. Possible evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is reported in buried contexts in CA-SCL-178 in the Santa Clara Valley and at CA-SCR-177 in Scotts Valley (Cartier 1993). The early radiocarbon dates from charcoal, however, pose questions of validity (Jones et al. 2007).

### Millingstone (5,500 - 10,000 BP)

Settlement in the Central Coast appears with more frequency in the Millingstone Period. Sites of this era have been discovered in Big Sur (Jones 1993; Jones 2003; Fitzgerald and Jones 1999), Moss Landing (Dietz et al. 1988; Jones and Jones 1992; Milliken et al. 1999), Watsonville (Culleton et al. 2005) and in the Coyote Creek area of Santa Clara (Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993). Like the Paleo-Indian era, people living during the Millingstone era were likely highly mobile. Assemblages are characterized by abundant millingstones and handstones, cores and corecobble tools, thick rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads, and a low incidence of projectile points, which are generally lanceolate or large side-notched varieties (Jones et al. 2007). Eccentric crescents are also found in Millingstone components. Sites are often associated with shellfish remains and small mammal bone, which suggest a collecting-focused economy. Stable isotope studies on human bone, from a coastal Millingstone component at CA-SCR-60/130, indicate a diet composed of 70%–84% marine resources (Newsome et al. 2004). Contrary to these findings, deer remains are abundant at other Millingstone sites (cf. Jones et al. 2008), which suggests a flexible subsistence focus.

### Early (2,600 - 5500 BP)

The Early Period corresponds with the earliest era the "Hunting Culture" which continues through the Middle-Late Transition (Rogers 1929). The Early Period is marked by a greater emphasis on formalized flaked stone tools, such as projectile points and bifaces, and the initial use of mortar and pestle technology. Early Period sites are in more varied environmental contexts than millingstone sites, suggesting more intensive use of the landscape than practiced previously (Jones and Waugh 1997).

Early Period artifact assemblages are characterized by Large Side-notched points, Rossi Square-stemmed points, Spire-lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads. Other artifacts include less temporally diagnostic Contracting-stemmed and Año Nuevo long-stemmed points, and bone gorges. Ground stone artifacts are less common relative to flaked stone tools when compared with Millingstone-era sites.

Early Period sites are common and often found in estuary settings along the coast or along river terraces inland. Coastal sites dating to this period include CA-MNT-108 (Breschini and Haversat 1992a), CA-SCR-7 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990), and CA-SCR-38/123 (Bryne 2002, Jones and Hildebrandt 1994). Inland sites include CA-SCL-33, CA-SCL-178 and CA-SCL-163 (Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993).

Archaeologists have long debated whether the shift in site locations and artifact assemblages during this time represent either population intrusion because of mid-Holocene warming trends, or an in-situ adaptive shift (cf. Mikkelsen et al. 2000). The initial use of mortars and pestles during this time appears to reflect a more labor-intensive economy associated with the adoption of acorn processing (cf. Basgall 1987).

### Middle (950 - 2,600 BP)

The trend toward greater labor investment is apparent in the Middle Period. During this time, there is increased use of plant resources, more long-term occupation at habitation sites, and a greater variety of smaller "use-specific" localities. Artifacts common to this era include Contracting-stemmed projectile points, a greater variety of Olivella shell beads and Haliotis ornaments that include discs and rings (Jones 2003). Bone tools and ornaments are also common, especially in the richer coastal contexts (Jones and Ferneau 2002a; Jones and Waugh 1995), and circular shell fishhooks are present for the first time. Grooved stone net sinkers are also found in coastal sites. Mortars and pestles become more common than millingstones and handstones at some sites (Jones et al. 2007). Important Middle Period sites include CA-MNT-282 at Willow Creek (Jones 2003; Pohorecky 1976), CA-SCR-9 in the Santa Cruz Mountains (Hylkema 1991), CA-SMA 218 at Año Nuevo (Hylkema 1991), CA-SCL-613 at San Francisquito Creek, and a continued presence at SCL-178, SCL-163 (Rosenthal and Meyer 2004).

The Middle Period is a continuation of the "Hunting Culture" because of the greater emphasis on labor-intensive technologies that include projectile and plant processing (Jones et al. 2007; Rogers 1929). Additionally, faunal evidence highlights a shift toward prey species that are more labor intensive to capture, either by search and processing time or technological needs. These labor-intensive species include small schooling fishes, sea otters, rabbits, and plants such as acorn. Early and Middle Period sites are difficult to distinguish without shell beads due to the similarity of artifact assemblages (Jones and Haney 2005).

### Middle-Late Transition (700 – 950 BP)

The Middle-Late Transition corresponds with the end of the "Hunting Culture" (Rogers 1929). It also corresponds with social reorganization across the region due to a period of rapid climatic change known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (cf. Stine 1994). The Medieval Climatic Anomaly is characterized by drastic fluctuations between cool-wet and warm-dry climatic conditions (Jones et al. 1999). Archaeological sites are rarer during this period, which may reflect a decline in regional population (Jones and Ferneau 2002b). Artifacts associated with the Middle-Late Transition include contracting-stemmed, double side-notched, and small leaf-shaped projectile points. The latter are thought to represent the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the region. A variety of Olivella shell bead types are found in these deposits and include B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1 varieties, notched line sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks (Jones 1995; Jones et al. 2007). Sites that correspond with this time are CA-



MNT-1233 and CA-MNT-281 at Willow Creek (Pohorecky 1976), CA-MNT-1754, and CA-MNT-745 in Priest Valley (Hildebrandt 2006) and CA-SCL-690 in San Jose (Hylkema 2007).

#### Late (181 – 700 BP)

Late Period sites are found in a variety of environmental conditions and include newly occupied task sites and encampments, as well as previously occupied localities. Artifacts associated with this era include Cottonwood (or Canaliño) and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, Haliotis disc beads, Olivella bead types E1 and E2, and earlier used B2, B3, G1, G6, and K1 types. Millingstones, handstones, mortars, pestles, and circular shell fishhooks also continue to be used (Jones et al. 2007). Sites dating to this era are found in coastal and interior contexts. Coastal sites dating to the Late Period tend to be resource acquisition or processing sites, while evidence for residential occupation is more common inland (Jones et al. 2007). Late Period sites include CA-MNT-143 at Asilomar State Beach (Brady et al. 2009), CA-MNT-1765 at Moro Cojo Slough (Fitzgerald et al. 1995), CA-MNT-1485/H and -1486/H at Rancho San Carlos (Breschini and Haversat 1992b), and CA-SCR-117 at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997).

### Ethnography

The terminal Late Period coincides with the initial Spanish colonization effort in 1769. At that time many tribelets of the Ohlone language group maintained separate territories and spoke dialectically distinct languages. Milliken (1995) associates the area in the vicinity of the Project with the *Sayanta* people that occupied the area on the north side of Monterey Bay and east of San Lorenzo River.

### History

### Spanish Period (1770–1822)

Spain, England, and Russia sponsored the initial European exploration of California by sending ships to navigate the coastline in search of areas suitable to colonize or to identify the illusive Northwest Passage. These explorers include Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (1542) and Sebastián Vizcaíno (1602) of Spain, and Sir Francis Drake (1579) of England. In 1769, Spain sent an overland exploratory mission, led by Don Gaspar de Portolá and Padre-Presidente, Junípero Serra, to establish missions within Spanish-held Alta California.

Eventually twenty-two Spanish missions were established in Alta California that drastically altered the lifeways of the Native Americans. The local *Sayanta* people lived in the vicinity of the Project area and were influenced most by Mission Santa Cruz (1791) that the Spanish established on a bluff overlooking the San Lorenzo River approximately 4.5 miles west of the Project area. A total of 69 *Sayanta* were baptized at the Mission (Milliken 2005). The Ohlone tribal groups were pressed into service as "neophytes," and forced to build the missions and auxiliary structures from local timber, limestone, and adobe, as well as to cultivate wheat, barley, beans, corn, and lentils for the mission population. The Spanish also established secular villages, such as Villa de Branciforte (1797) near Mission Santa Cruz, that also impacted the local indigenous population.



### Mexican Period (1822–1846)

When Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821, the newly established Mexican government secularized the missions in Alta California and offered extensive land grants to the citizens of Alta California (Conway 2003). The Project area was part of the 1,668-acre Mexican land grant Rancho Soquel given in 1833 by Governor José Figueroa to María Martina Castro y Amador. During this time, the ranching industry fueled the economy with the trade of cattle hides and tallow, although timber was also important to the region. In 1842, California Governor Alvarado and General Vallejo, who managed Alta California, declared California independent and waged war with Mexico in 1845. The Mexican American War concluded in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, just days before the announcement of the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill (Munro-Fraser 1881; Sawyer 1922).

### American Period (post 1846)

The United States acquired Alta California in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican American War. That same year, gold was discovered in California, resulting in an influx of approximately 300,000 people. As California officially entered its statehood in 1850 (with Santa Cruz County as one of the original twenty-seven counties), the need for increased goods and services increased along with California's growing population.

#### Capitola

Frederick Hihn, an immigrant from Germany, purchased the Shoquel Rancho lands from the Castro family and established what would become Capitola Village. A wharf was built in what was then called Soquel Landing in 1857 to aid in shipping from the growing logging and agriculture boom of newly formed California. Italian fisherman colonized the area, and tourists caught wind of the cool, coastal breezes when "Camp Capitola" was established in 1874, making it the oldest beach resort on the West Coast of California (Clark 1986). It is said that Capitola takes its name from Capitola Black, the tomboyish heroine from E.D.E.N. Southworth novels, which were popular at that time. The city of Capitola was incorporated in 1949 (Cleland 2005; Waugh 2003).

### 5 CHRIS Records Search Results

To identify cultural resources potentially affected by the Project, Dudek defined a records search study area that included the Project area and a 0.25-mile radius for resources and cultural studies. On September 28, 2023, Charles Mikulik, conducted a CHRIS records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 23-0416). Additional sources consulted included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR, and the OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility.

### Previously Identified Cultural Resources

There are two previously recorded build environment resources (Garden Cottage and Apartment House) within the Project area. Both resources are described below Table 2. There six additional built environment resources and one prehistoric resource (P44-000124; CA-SCR-120) beyond the Project area but within the 0.25-mile study area radius

(Table 2; Attachment 2). The built environment resources have been addressed by others (Kirk 2014; Frank and Steffen 2023). Prehistoric site CA-SCR-120 is described below Table 2.

NWIC Primary Number	Trinomial	Name	Resource Type	Age	Attributes				
	Within the Project Area (n=1)								
Pending	No Information	723 El Salto Drive; Garden Cottage	Building	Historic	HP02				
	•	Within 0.25 miles of the Project A	rea (n=7)						
P-44-124	CA-SCR-120	No Information	Site	Prehistoric	AP09; AP15				
P-44-377	No Information	Southern Pacific Railroad Aptos Creek SPRR Trestle	Structure	Historic	AH07; AH16; HP11; HP19				
P-44-448	No Information	107 Saxon Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02				
P-44-450	No Information	112 Central Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02				
P-44-451	No Information	212 Hollister Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02				
P-44-453	No Information	Grandmother's Cottage	Building	Historic	HP02				
P-44-454	No Information	112 Saxon Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02				

#### Garden Cottage (CHRIS Primary Number pending)

The Garden Cottage is an extant 495-square foot single wall residence on the west side of the Project area likely constructed between 1912 and 1920 (Kirk 2014). Kirk reported the building in fair condition but recommended it not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or the Capitola Register of Historic Features. The resource was recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms in 2014 but has not been assigned a Primary Number in the CHRIS system (Claire Shudde, NWIC, personal communication). The evaluation of this resource in the context of the Project can be found in Frank and Steffen (2023).

#### Apartment House (CHRIS Primary Number pending)

The Apartment House is an extant two-story multi-family apartment building situated on the west side of the Project area constructed in 1956 (Frank and Steffen 2023). The Apartment House is bi-level with apartments located on the ground floor and the second story. Frank and Steffen reported the building in fair condition but recommended it not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or the Capitola Register of Historic Features. The resource was recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series forms in 2023 but has not been assigned a Primary Number in the CHRIS system (Claire Shudde, NWIC, personal communication).

P-44-124 (CA-SCR-120)



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Wardell (1975) recorded this indigenous site at the northeast corner of the intersection of Central Avenue and Grand Avenue, approximately 1,300 feet west of the Project area. Site constituents include dietary marine shell fragments and possible human bone fragments. Wardell speculated the location to be a seasonal shell harvesting site.

### Previously Conducted Studies

The records search results show one cultural study (S-3780) with coverage that intersects the Project area. S-3780 is described below Table 3. There are 29 studies with coverage beyond the Project area but within the 0.25-mile records search radius (Attachment 2).

NWIC File Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Publisher			
	Within the Project Area (n=1)						
S-3780	Gary Berg	1975	Archaeological Impact Evaluation, Aptos County Sanitation District, Proposed Pipeline Routing, a Phase Two Evaluation of Archaeological Resources along the Final Right-of-Way	Archaeological Resource Service			
	Within 0.25-miles of the Project Area (n=29) (Attachment 2)						

#### Table 3. Previous Cultural Studies within the Records Search Study Area

#### S-3780

Berg (1975) surveyed two locations in Capitola for an archaeological report associated with a new sanitary sewer pipeline planned by the County Sanitation District. One location was near the top of the coastal bluff east of downtown Capitola that included the Project area and the small seasonal drainage just east of the Project area. No archaeological resources were identified.

### 6 Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Outreach

On August 29, 2023, Dudek requested a SLF search from the NAHC for the Project area. On August 31, 2023, NAHC responded with positive results for the SLF search with the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe listed as the information point of contact in this case. The NAHC also sent a list of seven Native American contacts who are culturally affiliated with the Project Area vicinity.

On September 14, 2023, Dudek sent information request letters to all seven Native American contacts to request information about cultural and tribal cultural resources in or near the Project area. On September 14, 2023, Chairperson Valentin Lopez, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, responded that Amah Mutsun Tribal Band has no cultural resources in or around the Project area. Mr. Lopez also requested notification in case of discovery during construction activities. The SLF search results and the record of Native American outreach are provided in Attachment 3.



On September 26, 2023, Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson of Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Ohlone Costanoan recommended cultural sensitivity training for all construction crew members and the presence of an archaeologist and tribal monitor during ground-disturbance.

### 7 Site Survey

### Methods

On September 15, 2023, Dudek archaeologist, John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, conducted a pedestrian survey on all accessible land within the Project area. The reconnaissance was an intensive surface survey that included careful inspection for prehistoric and historical period cultural materials, as well as topographic indicators and soil characteristics that might be evidence of subsurface cultural materials. Where partially exposed soil was encountered, small hand tools were used to increase soil visibility by removing light vegetation, duff, and imported materials such as wood chips.

### Results

The Project area contains three structures including the existing condominium building, a small cottage, and a relatively new four-bay garage. Exposed soil was present in numerous small areas between the existing structures and around the perimeter of the parcel. The observed soil was a light to medium brownish gray silt and sand that likely represents native soil thoroughly mixed with various types of imported material related to construction and maintenance of the existing buildings and hard surfaces, such as the driveway and landscaping. Abundant rodent burrows and a row of new fence posts running north and south through the center of the parcel provided excellent view of soil brought up from below the surface.

Dudek found no evidence for the presence of unknown archaeological resources during the survey. No evidence for use of the property during prehistoric times (such as flaked stone, charred faunal remains, marine shell, fire affected rock, or charcoal) was observed. Similarly, no evidence for unknown historical period resources was found. Modern debris, including plastic, wood, and glass fragments, was observed in numerous locations. A sample of photographs taken of the Project area during the survey are included in Attachment 4.

### 8 Summary

Dudek's background research found no recorded archaeological resources within the Project area or close enough to the Project area to be resources of concern. The Project area was surveyed for archaeological resources in 1975 with negative results. The present survey of the Project area was also uniformly negative for evidence of previously unknown resources. The NAHC indicated positive results for the SLF search with the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe listed as the information point of contact. Dudek's outreach to the local Native American community did not result in obtaining any new information about cultural or tribal cultural resources in the Project vicinity.

### 9 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of the assessment, the potential for encountering previously unknown potentially significant archaeological resources during the planned demolition of the existing cottage building is low. No further effort regarding identification of cultural resources in the Project area is recommended.

Ground disturbing construction activities should proceed under a plan that accounts for the inadvertent discovery of potentially significant archaeological resources and human remains. Dudek recommends the following language, or equivalent, be part of the Project's conditions compliance effort moving forward:

- 1. If archaeological resources are exposed during construction activities for the Project, immediately cease all construction and contact the City of Capitola Community Development Department staff to initiate a resource evaluation by a qualified archaeologist. With concurrence of the City of Capitola Community Development Director, depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5[f]; California Public Resources Code, Section 21082), the archaeologist may record the find to appropriate standards (thereby addressing any data potential) and allow work to continue. If the archaeologist observes the discovery to be potentially significant under CEQA, preservation in place or additional treatment may be required. [REF: City of Capitola Municipal Code Section 17.56.040 (Unexpected Discovery of Archaeological or Paleontological Resources)]
- 2. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if potential human remains are found, immediately notify the lead agency (City of Capitola Community Development Department) staff and the Santa Cruz County Coroner of the discovery. The coroner will decide the nature of the remains within 48 hours of notification. No further excavation or disturbance of the identified material, or any area reasonably suspected to overlie additional remains, can occur until a determination has been made. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, of Native American ancestry, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission will appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD), who will be authorized to provide recommendation to the lead agency regarding the preferred treatment of the remains and any associated objects and/or materials.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Rugen Brady

Ryan Brady, M.A., RPA Archaeologist Direct: (831) 345-8715 Email: <u>rbrady@dudek.com</u>



Figure 1. Project Location Map

Figure 2. Project Area Map Attachment 1. National Archaeological Database Information Attachment 2. CHRIS Records Search Results Attachment 3. Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Outreach Attachment 4. Project Photos

cc: Micah Hale, Ph.D., Dudek

### DUDEK

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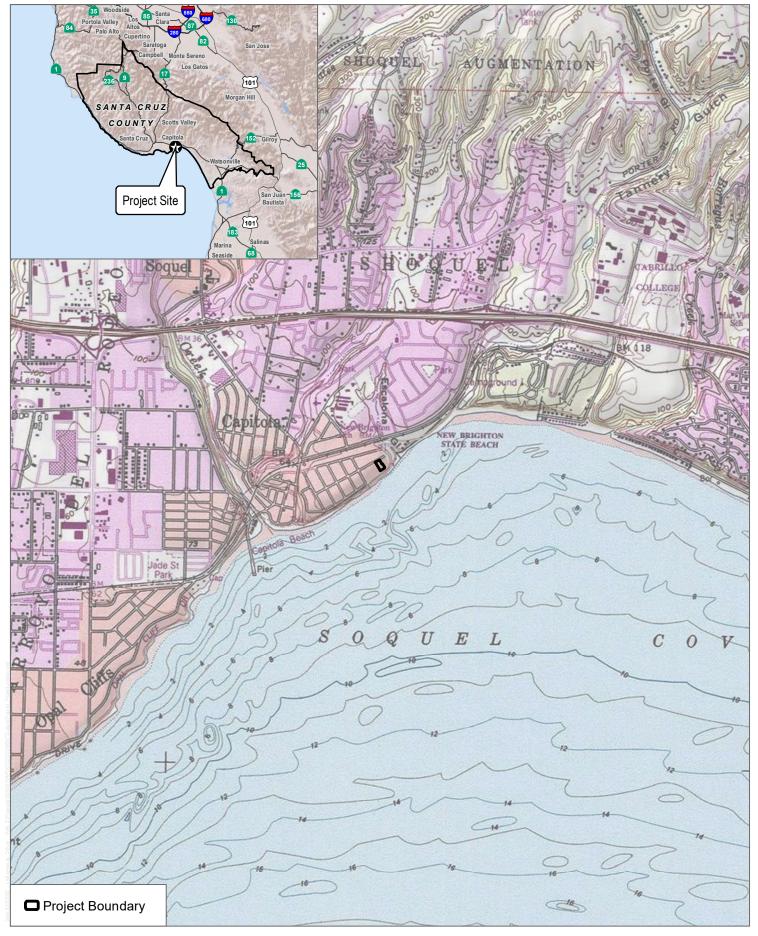
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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Soquel Quadrangle

DUDEK & <u>1,000</u> 2,000 Feet FIGURE 1 Project Location 723 El Salto Drive Project



SOURCE: Esri Imagery 2022



FIGURE 2 Project Area 723 El Salto Drive Project

# **Attachment 1**

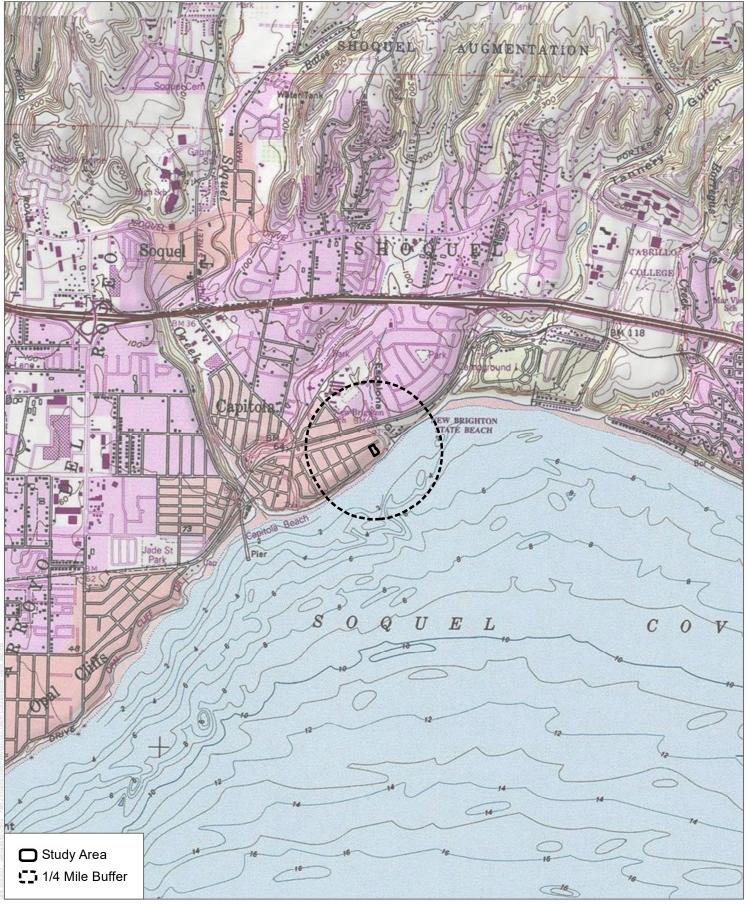
National Archaeological Database Information

# NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

Authors:	John Schlagheck, MA, RPA
Firm:	Dudek
Project Proponent:	City of Capitola, California
Report Date:	October 2024
Report Title:	Archaeological Assessment for 723 El Salto Drive Residential Redevelopment Project, Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)
Type of Study:	Phase I Archaeological Assessment
Resources:	None
USGS Quads:	7.5-minute Soquel Quad
Acreage:	$\sim 0.84$ acres
Permit Numbers:	Permit Pending
Keywords:	Central Coast, archaeological survey, Capitola, CA

# **Attachment 2**

CHRIS Records Search Results



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Soquel Quadrangle Township 11S; Range 1W; Section 14

2,000 Feet 570 Meters

1,000

1:24,000

285



Records Search 723 El Salto Drive Project

### CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH WORKSHEET NWIC File No. 23-0416

CMAC Project #: 23093RS County: Santa Cruz Project: 15545: 723 El Salto Drive Residential Redevelopment Attention: John Schlagheck, Dudek Information Center: NWIC Quad Map: Soquel Records Search Extent/Radius Resources: 0.25-miles Records Search Extent/Radius Studies: 0.25-miles

Resources intersecting PA: (1) Garden Cottage (No CHRIS Primary Number).

Resources beyond the Project area but within the records search radius: (7) P-44-000124, P-44-000377, P-44-000448, P-44-0450, P-44-000451, P-44-000453, P-44-000454.

Studies intersecting PA: (1) S-3780.

Studies beyond the Project Area but within the records search radius: (29) S-3751, S-3751a, S-3967, S-10556, S-20128, S-21598, S-23728, S-23729, S-24930, S-26269, S-21120, S-29121, S-35255, S-35956, S-35956a, S-35956b, S-35956c, S-44277, S-51509, S-51509a, S-51509b, S-51509c, S-51509d, S-51509e, S-51509f, S-51509g, S-51509h, S-51509i, S-52101.

### **Resource List**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Туре	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-44-000124	CA-SCR-000120	Resource Name - [none]	Site	Prehistoric	AP09; AP15	1975 (D.L. Wardell, [none])	S-003967, S-026269
P-44-000377		Resource Name - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad La Selva Beach Trestle; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad Structure No. 9.09; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad Harkins Slough Trestle; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad Structure No. 4.87; Other - SPRR Structure No. 105.1; Other - SPRR Structure No. 105.1; Other - Harkin Slough Trestle; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad Tracks; Voided - P-44-001144; Other - Davenport Branch Line; Other - Coast Line Railway; Other - Union Pacific Railroad; Voided - P-44-000345; Other - SPRR Aptos Creek Trestle Footings	Structure	Historic	AH07; AH16; HP11; HP19	1998 (Chris Morgan, Pacific Legacy); 1999 (A. Ruby (FW), S. Mikesell (JRP), Far Western, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2014 (Toni Webb, Garret Root, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC); 2014 (Toni Webb, Garret Root, JRP Historical Consulting, LLC); 2018 (Hannah Haas & Steven Treffers, Rincon Consultants, Inc); 2019 (John Schlagheck, Peter Von der Porten, Holman and Associates); 2019 (John Schlagheck, Holman and Associates)	S-038430, S- 044312, S-044313, S-051938, S- 054166, S-054246, S-054508, S-056162
P-44-000448		Resource Name - 107 Saxon Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (C. Duval, F. Maggi, Dill Design Group)	S-023728
P-44-000450		Resource Name - 112 Central Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	1999 (Franklin Maggi, Leslie A.G. Dill, Architect)	S-021598
P-44-000451		Resource Name - 212 Hollister Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (C. Duval, F. Maggi, Dill Design Group)	
P-44-000453		Resource Name - Grandmother's Cottage; Other - English Cottages at Depot Hill	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (C. Duval, F. Maggi, Dill Design Group)	S-024930
P-44-000454		Resource Name - 112 Saxon Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	2000 (C. Duval, F. Maggi, Dill Design Group)	S-023729

### **Report List**

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-003751	Voided - E-286 SCR; Voided - E-5 SCR; Voided - S-4032	1976	Stephen A. Dietz and Thomas L. Jackson	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Survey for the Proposed Aptos, Rio Del Mar, La Selva Beach, Wastewater Management Project	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.	44-000014, 44-000224
S-003751a		1977	Stephen A. Dietz	Report of Subsurface Investigations for the Proposed Aptos, Rio del Mar, La Selva Beach Wastewater Management Project	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.	
S-003780	Voided - E-34 SCR	1975	Gary Berg	Archaeological Impact Evaluation, Aptos County Sanitation District, Proposed Pipeline Routing, a Phase Two Evaluation of Archaeological Resources along the Final Right-of-Way	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-003967	Voided - E-221 SCR	1976	Martin H. Heicksen	Archaeological services at Central and Grand Avenues in Capitola (letter report)		44-000124
S-010556		1988	Stephen A. Dietz	An archaeological reconnaissance of the Blodgett property in Capitola, California (letter report)	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.	
S-020128		1998	Christopher Morgan and Thomas L. Jackson	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Seacave Protection Development, Capitola, California	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
S-021598		1999	Charlene Duval and Franklin Maggi	Historic Report For an Existing Residential Building Located at 112 Central Avenue, Capitola, California	Dill Design Group	44-000450
S-023728		2000	Charlene Duval and Franklin Maggi	Historical and Architectural Evaluation For an Existing Single Family Residential Building Located at 107 Saxon Avenue, Capitola, California	Dill Design Group	44-000448
S-023729		2000	Charlene Duval and Franklin Maggi	Historical and Architectural Evaluation For an Existing Single Family Residential Structure Located at 112 Saxon Avenue, Capitola, California	Dill Design Group	44-000454
S-024930		2000	Colin Busby	Archaeological Resources Review, Proposed Addition to Single Family Residence, 106 Livermore Avenue (APN 036-143-22), City of Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California, Application #00-18 (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	44-000453
S-026269	Submitter - AC Project 3332	2002	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Depot Hill Seawall in Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California	Archaeological Consulting	44-000124

### **Report List**

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-029120	Submitter - Project 3662A	2004	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of APN 036-131-08, 206 Grand Avenue, Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-029121	Submitter - AC Project 3662B	2004	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of APN 036-131-07, 101 Saxon Avenue, Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-035255		2008	Matthew Armstrong	Results of Archaeological Records Search and Survey at 110 Grove Avenue, Capitola, Santa Cruz County (letter report)	Pacific Legacy, Inc.	
S-035956	Voided - S-35954; Voided - S-40455	2008	Matthew R. Clark	Aptos Transmission Main Relocation Project, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Historic Resources Inventory and Subsurface Reconnaissance Plan for Archaeological Resources	Holman & Associates	44-000203, 44-000215, 44-000234, 44-000266
S-035956a		2008	Charlene Duval, Sandy Lyndon, and Carolyn Swift	Historic Research and Context for Potential Archaeological Sensitivity for the Aptos Transmission Main Relocation Project	Holman & Associates	
S-035956b		2009	Matthew R. Clark	Aptos Transmission Main Relocation Project, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Subsurface Reconnaissance for Archaeological Resources, Historic Resources Inventory, and Historic Properties Management Plan	Holman & Associates	
S-035956c		2013	Matthew R. Clark, Sunshine Psota, and Patricia Paramoure	Aptos Transmission Main Relocation Project: Final Report. Section I: Archaeological Monitoring of Construction and Completion of National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance; Section II: Historic Artifact Processing, Analysis, and Interpretation.	Holman & Associates	
S-044277		2013	Hannah G. Haas and Robert Ramirez	Phase I Archaeological Resources Survey of the Monarch Cove Hotel Project, Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California	Rincon Consultants	
S-051509	Other - AR-843-35	1975	Paul E. Nesbitt	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Historical and Recreational Facilities, Volume I: Reports 1-9 (inclusive)	California Department of Parks and Recreation	27-000199, 27-000200, 27-000209, 27-000210, 27-000302, 27-000575, 27-000576, 27-000729, 27-000730, 27-000731, 27-001721, 27-003682, 28-000062, 28-000231, 28-000237, 28-000238, 28-000239, 41-000118, 49-000488

### **Report List**

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-051509a		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #1 - Andrew Molera State Park	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509b		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #2 - Palm Beach State Beach	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509c		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #3 - New Brighton State Beach	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509d		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #4 - Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509e		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #5 - San Gregorio State Beach	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509f		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #6 - Half Moon Bay State Beach	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509g		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #7 - Mount Diablo State Park	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509h		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Project #8 - Sugarloaf Ridge State Park	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-051509i		1975	Henry S. Keesling and G.R. Stammerjohan	Statewide Survey Project of Cultural Resources in Relation to Departmental Development Projects, Report #9 - Bothe- Napa Valley State Park	California Department of Parks and Recreation	
S-052101	Submitter - 11056	2018	Sarah Brewer and Ryan Brady	Cultural Resources Assessment for 106 Sacramento Avenue, Capitola, Santa Cruz County, California (Confidential) (letter report)	Dudek	

# **Attachment 3**

SLF Search Results and Native American Outreach

### Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 916-373-3710 916-373-5471 Fax nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: 8	/29/23
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Project Name: Dudek 15545: 723 El Salto Drive Residential Redevelopment

Range: 01W;

County: Santa Cruz

USGS Quad Name: Soquel

Township: 11S;

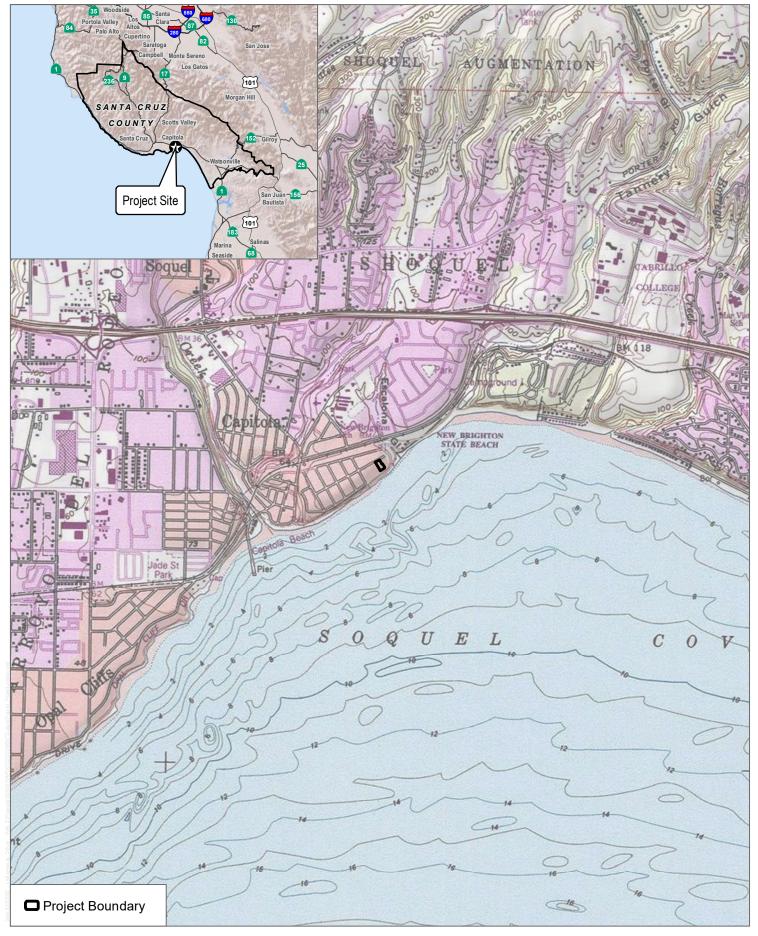
Section(s): 14

**Company Name and Contact Information:** 

Dudek 725 Front Street Suite 400 Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (831) 212-3886 jschlagheck@dudek.com

#### **Project Description:**

The project includes the redevelopment of residential property at 723 El Salto Drive. The Project specifically includes demolition of an existing four-unit condominium building and a single-family house. The property will then be subdivided under a four-lot condo subdivision with a remainder lot. Construction will include a new condo building and a new single-family home. The project is located on a 0.83-acre parcel at 723 El Salto Drive (Assessor's Parcel Number 036-143-35) in the City of Capitola, California. See attached project location map.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Soquel Quadrangle

DUDEK & <u>1,000</u> 2,000 Feet FIGURE 1 Project Location 723 El Salto Drive Project



CHAIRPERSON Reginald Pagaling Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON **Buffy McQuillen** Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY **Sara Dutschke** *Miwok* 

Parliamentarian Wayne Nelson Luiseño

COMMISSIONER Isaac Bojorquez Ohlone-Costanoan

Commissioner Stanley Rodriguez Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER Vacant

COMMISSIONER Vacant

COMMISSIONER Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Raymond C. Hitchcock Miwok, Nisenan

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

August 31, 2023

John Schlagheck Dudek

Via Email to: jschlagheck@dudek.com

#### Re: Dudek 15545: 723 El Salto Drive Residential Redevelopment Project, Santa Cruz County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were <u>positive</u>. Please contact the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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: <u>Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov</u>.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List Santa Cruz County 8/31/2023							
Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #			
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson		(530) 578-3864			
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833			
Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson	3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(650) 851-7489			
Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	N	Patrick Orozco, Chairman	644 Peartree Drive Watsonville, CA, 95076	(831) 728-8471			
ndian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact	1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626			
ndian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson	P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238			
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley 3and	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702			
ent only as of the date of this document. I Health and Safety Code, Secti		ist does not relieve any person of s Public Resource Section 5097.98					
nly applicable for contacting local Native A	-	jard to cultural resources assessn lopment Project, Santa Cruz Coun		5545: 723 El Salto Drive			

September 14, 2023

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson [letter typical; see NAHC list for all addressees] Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Ohlone/Costanoan P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA 95632

#### Subject: 723 El Salto Residential Redevelopment Project, Capitola, California

#### Dear Chairperson Lopez:

Dudek is working with the City of Capitola to complete a cultural resources study for a residential redevelopment project (Project) at 723 El Salto Drive (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 036-143-35). The Project includes demolition of an existing four-unit condominium building and single-family house, a new four-lot condominium subdivision with a remainder lot, and construction of four condominiums and a single-family home. See the attached project location map (Figure 1).

We have submitted for and reviewed the results of a search of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC reported positive results with the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe noted as information contact in this case. The NAHC also provided us your contact as someone who may have information regarding unrecorded cultural resources or tribal cultural resources in the project vicinity.

We are reaching out to all Native American representatives listed by NAHC for this area with a request for any information relating to cultural resources or tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the proposed project. Any information you provide will remain confidential and be used for planning purposes for this project only.

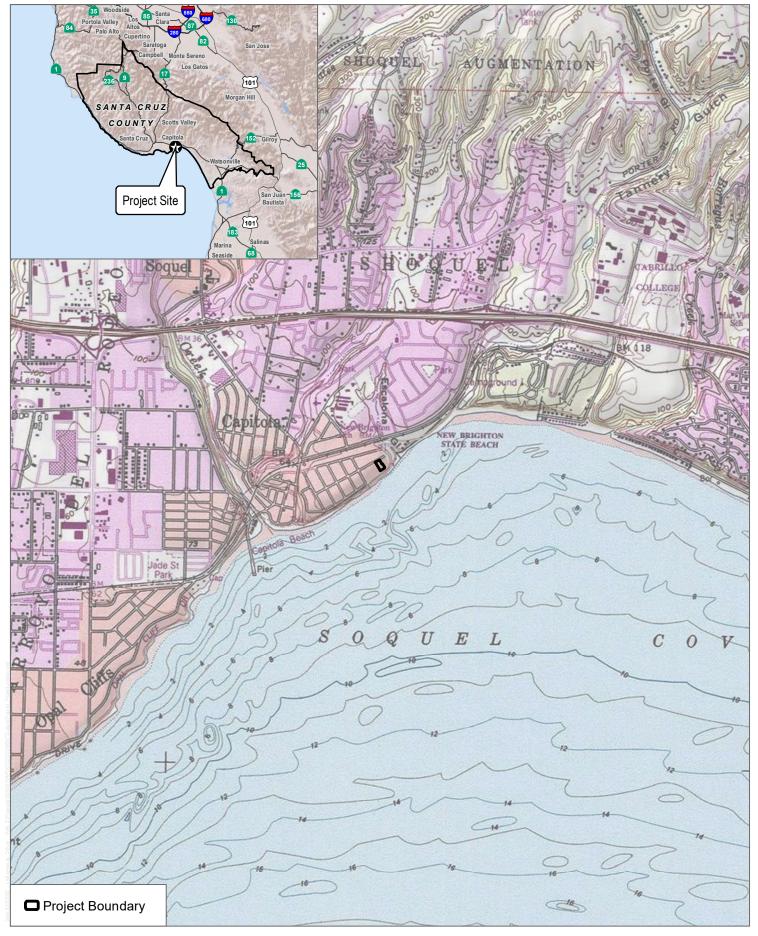
If you have any questions or comments, you can reach me by telephone at 831-212-3886 or by email at jschlagheck@dudek.com. Thank you for your assistance with this project.

Sincerely,

John Schlagheck, Archaeologist Dudek

Attachments: Figure 1: Project Location Map

DUDEK



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Soquel Quadrangle

DUDEK & <u>1,000</u> 2,000 Feet FIGURE 1 Project Location 723 El Salto Drive Project From: Valentin Lopez <<u>vjltestingcenter@aol.com</u>>
Sent: Thursday, September 14, 2023 1:53:59 PM
To: Angela Moniz <<u>amoniz@dudek.com</u>>
Cc: John Schlagheck <<u>ischlagheck@dudek.com</u>>
Subject: Re: Native American Outreach- 723 El Salto Residential Redevelopment Project

Hi Angie,

We have no information of cultural resources being identified at or near the location of this property. In the event cultural resources are found please notify our tribe.

Thank you,

Valentin Lopez, Chair Amah Mutsun Tribal Band 916-743-5833 The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista & A.M.T.B. Inc.

# Letter of Response

#### To whom it may concern:

It is our pride and privilege to be of service for any Native American Cultural Resource Monitoring, Consulting and/ or Sensitivity Training you may need or require. We take our Heritage and History seriously and are diligent about preserving as much of it as we can. Construction is a constant in the Bay Area and with that new discoveries are bound to happen. If you choose our services we will gladly guide all personnel through proper procedures to safely protect and preserve: Culture, Heritage, and History.

It is highly recommended, if not previously done, to search through Sacred Lands Files (SLF) and California Historical Resource Information Systems (CHRIS) as well as reaching out to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) In order to determine whether you are working in a Cultural and/ or Historic sensitivity.

If you have received any positive cultural or historic sensitivity within 1 mile of the project area here is A.M.T.B Inc's and Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista's recommendations:

- All Crews, Individuals and Personnel who will be moving any earth be Cultural Sensitivity Trained.
- A Qualified California Trained Archaeological Monitor is present during any earth movement.
- A Qualified Native American Monitor is present during any earth movement.

If further Consultation, Monitoring or Sensitivity Training is needed please feel free to contact A.M.T.B. Inc. or Myself Directly.

Sincerely, Irenne Zwierlein

Arenne Zwierlein

3030 Soda Bay Road, Lakeport CA 95453 <u>amtbinc21@gmail.com</u> (650)851-7489

### 723 El Salto Drive Project (Dudek 15545)

### Sacred Lands File Search, Native American Outreach and Coordination

(as of October 13, 2023)

Date	Contact Type	From	То	Communications
08/29/2023	Email	Dudek	Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Request Sacred Lands file (SLF) search and list of Native American contacts in the Project Area
08/31/2023	Letter via Email	Native American Heritage Commission	Dudek	Sacred Lands File search indicated <b>positive</b> results with the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe noted as information point of contact. Included list of seven (7) Native American contacts for the Project Area
09/14/2023	Email	Dudek	Patrick Orozco, Chairman, Coastanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsen Tribe	Introduction to the project with project location map and SLF results attached. Dudek requested information about any resources of concern to the Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen- Mutsen Tribe.
09/14/2023	Letter via Email	Dudek	Valentin Lopez, Chair of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Introduction to the project and request for information on additional resources in the Project Area
09/14/2023	Letter via Email	Dudek	Ann Marie Sayers, Chair of Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Introduction to the project and request for information on additional resources in the Project Area
09/14/2023	Letter via Email	Dudek	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact of Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Introduction to the project and request for information on additional resources in the Project Area
09/14/2023	Letter via Email	Dudek	Irenne Zwierlein, Chair of Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Ohlone Costanoan	Introduction to the project and request for information on additional resources in the Project Area
09/14/2023	Letter via Email	Dudek	Kenneth Woodrow, Chair of Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Introduction to the project and request for information on additional resources in the Project Area
09/14/2023	Letter via Email	Dudek	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chair of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Introduction to the project and request for information on additional resources in the Project Area
09/14/2023	Email	Valentin Lopez, Chair of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Dudek	Responded that Amah Mutsun Tribal Band has no known cultural resources in or around the Project Area. Requested notification in case of discovery during construction activities.
9/26/2023	Letter via Email	Irenne Zwierlein, Chair of Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Ohlone Costanoan	Dudek	Requested cultural sensitivity training for all construction crew members and the presence of an archaeologist and tribal monitor during ground-disturbance.

# **Attachment 4**

Project Photographs



Photo 1: West portion of the Project area looking north



**Photo 3**: Northcentral portion of the Project area looking Northeast



**Photo 2**: Extreme south portion of the Project area looking southeast over the coastal bluff



**Photo 4**: Southcentral portion of the Project area looking north showing a row of new fence post and rodent barrowing