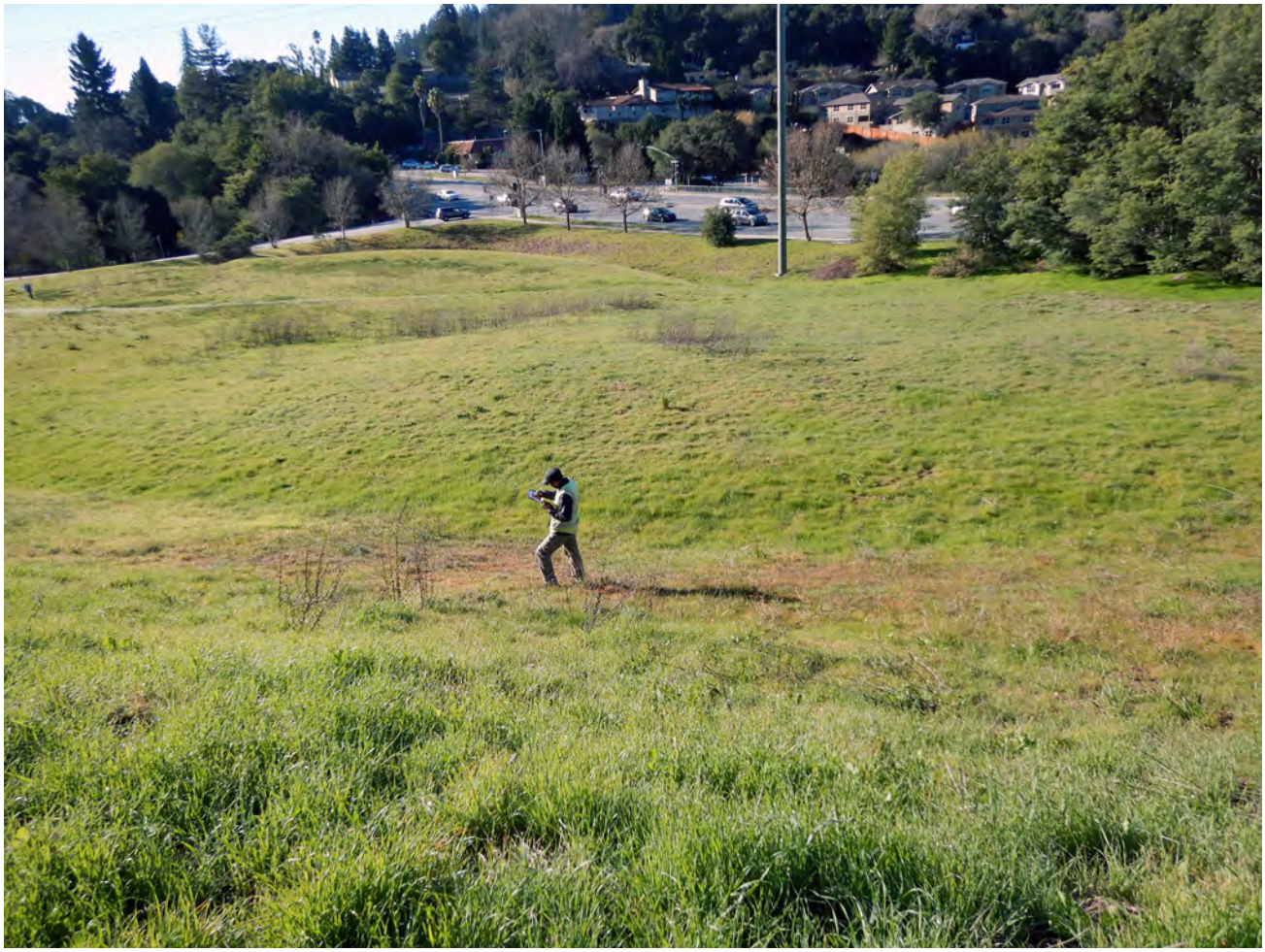
Appendix E

Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment

Extended Phase I Archaeological Assessment

for the Oak Creek Park Project, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California

Prepared for Granum Partners



ALBION

FEBRUARY 2020

Extended Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Oak Creek Park Project, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California

FEBRUARY 2020
J2020-006.01
Photo Credit: Matt Manigault

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Executive Summary

In January 2020, Granum Partners contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc., (Albion) to conduct a cultural resources assessment of an approximately 3.56-acre parcel located at 3640 Glen Canyon Road (APN 022-162-76) in Scotts Valley, California. Granum Partners proposes to construct 44 apartments, eight town homes, and approximately 24,000 square feet of commercial space (Project). Although the City of Scotts Valley only required construction monitoring, Albion recommended conducting an Extended Phase I archaeological assessment due to the potential of buried deposits within the Holocene-aged soils covering the Project Area. Albion's investigation included a background records search at the California Historical Resources Information System Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (NWIC) and a field investigation entailing pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing. The study was designed to adequately address treatment of cultural resources under current California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

A search of records at NWIC indicated that four archaeological studies have been conducted within the Project Area and 17 studies have been conducted within a $^{1}/_{8}$-mile radius of the Project Area. No archaeological resources have been previously identified within the Project Area and six reported resources have been recorded within a $^{1}/_{4}$-mile radius of the Project Area.

After reviewing the record search results, Albion conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the subject parcel. No cultural materials were noted during a surface investigation of the subject parcel. Six shovel test probes excavated to expose subsurface deposits produced modern trash including asphalt, wood, nails, brick, and plastic. Given these findings, it is Albion's judgement that the subject parcel does not contain intact cultural resources and Albion therefore recommends that no further action regarding cultural resources at this parcel is warranted.

Since many important cultural resources, such as Tribal Cultural Resources, do not necessarily leave an archaeological footprint or have physically identifiable manifestations, it is vital to seek out the possibility of these important resources and their locations through consultation with local tribal members. Under the authority of Assembly Bill 52, the City of Scotts Valley (City) may have received information from interested Native American tribes or representatives concerning Tribal Cultural Resources at the project site. The City is responsible for collecting and incorporating tribal information into the environmental review process. At this time, we do not know if the City has received any such information.

It is CEQA policy should prehistoric or historic-era deposits or features be discovered at any time during construction, activities in the area should cease and a qualified archaeologist should inspect and evaluate the discovery and prepare a recommendation for a further course of action.

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Introduction

1

This report documents the results of a cultural resource assessment of an approximately 3.56-acre parcel located at 3640 Glen Canyon Road (APN 022-162-76) in Scotts Valley, California. Granum Partners proposes to construct 44 apartments, eight town homes, and approximately 24,000 square feet of commercial space (Project).

Since the property is sensitive to contain buried Holocene-age deposits, Albion was contracted to conduct a cultural resource assessment. The investigation comprised four tasks: 1) a review of records from the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University (NWIC); 2) a surface survey of the parcel; 3) limited subsurface testing of the parcel, and 4) a report of findings and recommendations for the City of Scotts Valley Planning Department.

Albion designed the investigation to address treatment of cultural resources under current California Environmental Quality Act guidelines. This included: 1) identification of significant resources; 2) determination of significant impacts to resources; and 3) development of any necessary mitigation measures. All work was conducted in accordance with guidelines and regulations set forth in the CEQA.

The records search was requested by Albion Senior Archaeologist Stella D'Oro in January 2020 (NWIC File No.: 19-1160 and 19-1381). The subsequent pedestrian survey and testing was conducted on February 6, 2020 by a crew led by Matt Manigault who earned a BS in Anthropology and has worked in California archaeology for 14 years. Crew members Amanda Hill and Alyssa Gelinas have both earned BAs in Anthropology and have 6 and 3 years of experience in California archaeology, respectively. The crew conducted the fieldwork under the supervision of Ms. D'Oro who holds an MA in Applied Anthropology and has been working in California archaeology for 15 years.

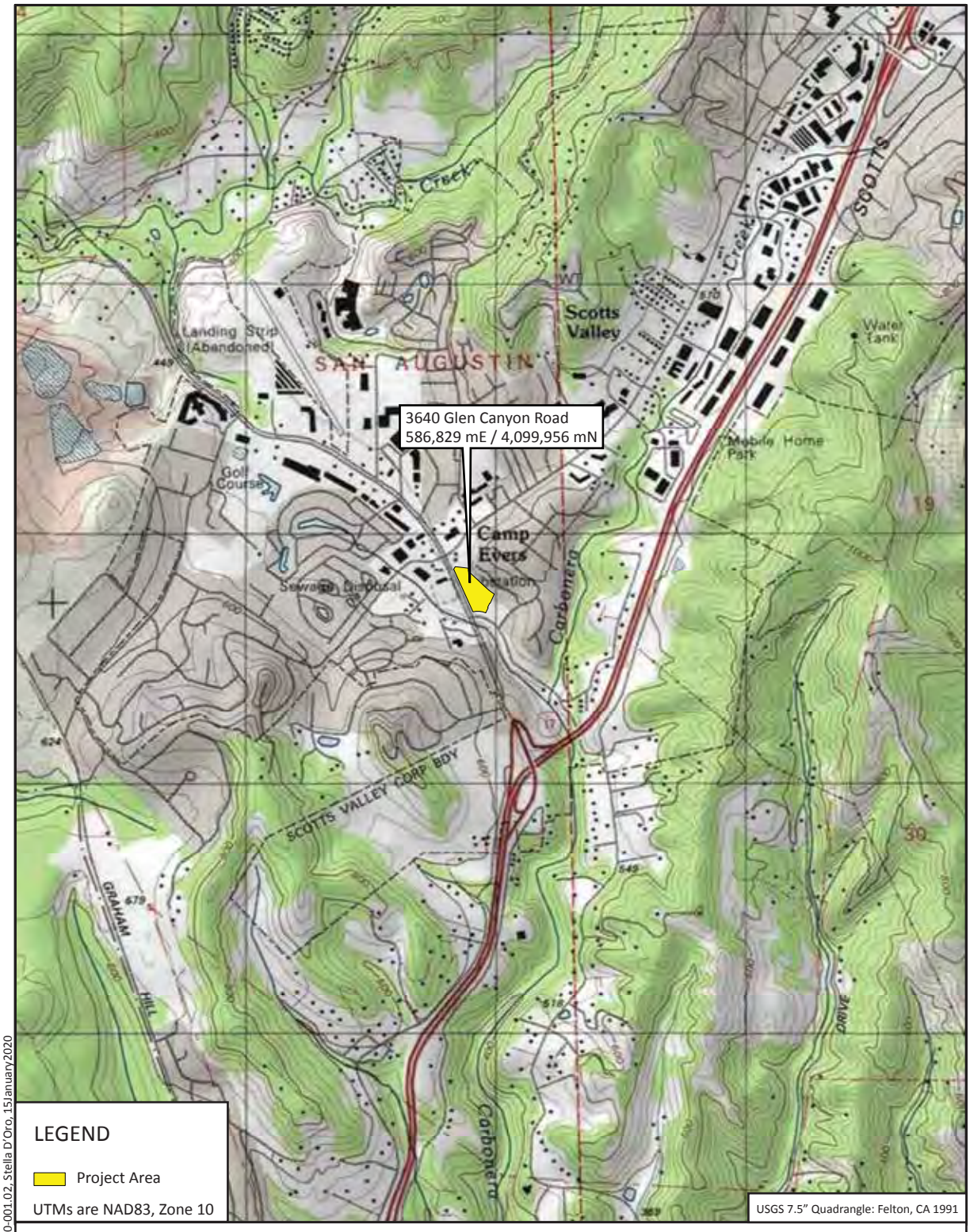

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Figure 1. Project location, 3640 Glen Canyon Road, Scotts Valley, California.

Project Location and Description

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The subject parcel is located on the northeast side of the intersection at Mt. Hermon Road and Glen Canyon Road, approximately 200 feet (61 m) southeast of the intersection at Mt. Hermon Road and Scotts Valley Drive in Scotts Valley, California (Figure 1). The parcel ranges from 544 to 505 feet above sea level sloping from the northwest to the southeast. An unnamed stream is 150 feet (46 m) south and west of the project parcel; Carbonera Creek is approximately 1,106 feet (337 m) east of the project parcel.

The Project applicant proposes to construct 44 apartments, eight town homes, and approximately 24,000 square feet of commercial space. The deepest project impacts will be grading, in some areas to a depth of sixteen feet. The deep grading will occur in the current hillside.

Sources Consulted

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In order to determine if cultural resources are recorded within or near the project parcel, Albion consulted the following sources as part of the NWIC records search:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources managed by the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation lists no historic resources within a $^1/_4$-mile of the Project Area.
- Historic Property Data File for Santa Cruz County managed by the State Office of Historic Preservation (including the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest) indicates no historic properties are located within a $^1/_4$-mile radius of the project parcel.
- A search of records at NWIC indicated four archaeological studies have been conducted within the project parcel. These are listed in Table 1 (Appendix A).

Table 1. Reports Within the Project Parcel.

Survey No.	Year	Title	Author
S-8313	1980	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Scotts Valley Redevelopment Area in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Robert Cartier, Charlene Detlefs, and Glory Laffey
S-3913	1977	Cultural Resource Inventory of the Scotts Valley Wastewater Project Service Area	William Roop, Leo Barker, and Charlene Detlefs
S-4124	1981	A Report on an Archaeological Survey for a Parcel of Land in Scotts Valley, California	Charles R. Smith
S-11251	1989	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Oak Creek Business Center in the City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz	Robert Cartier

Seventeen studies have been conducted within a $^1/_8$-mile radius of the project parcel. The 12 studies are noted in Table 2 (Appendix A).

Table 2. Reports Within $^{1}/_{8}$-Mile of the Project Parcel.

Survey No.	Year	Title	Author
S-10201	1988	Archaeological Reconnaissance for Scotts Valley Automotive Center, Whispering Pines Drive, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Thomas L. Jackson
S-16704	1994	Cultural Resource Evaluation for Lockewood Lane and Bean Creek Road Bike Lane Project, City of Scotts Valley	Archaeological Resource Management
S-32116	2006	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Camp Evers, SF-16520	Scott Billat
S-25182	2002	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, proposed emergency repair project along Glen Canyon Road between Oak Creek Blvd and Sunridge Drive in the City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County Affiliation: California Department of Transportation	Kelda Wilson
S-16977	1995	Preliminary Prehistoric Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Gateway South Specific Plan EIR, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat
S-4113	1980	Archaeological Evaluation for a Parcel of Land on Bean Creek Road in Scotts Valley, California	Charles R. Smith
S-20176	1998	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Scotts Valley Drive Reconstruction Project in the City of Scotts Valley, California, in Fulfillment of CEQA Requirements	Robert Cartier
S-46806	2015	Archaeological monitoring, 154 Oak Creek Boulevard, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	Ryan Brady
S-4005	1979	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Pasatiempo/Rollingwoods Wastewater Project Locations, Santa Cruz County, California	David Chavez
S-16354	1990	Evaluation of Potential Historic Structures in the City of Scotts Valley	Glory Anne Laffey, Marion Pokriots, Charlene Detlefs, Leslie Hurst, and Edith Smith
S-31499	2005	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Property at 75 Mount Hermon Road in the City of Scotts Valley	Robert Cartier

Survey No.	Year	Title	Author
S-11046	1989	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, J.R. Parrish, Inc., Project Parcel, APN 21-021-17, Mt. Hermon Road and Whispering Pines Drive, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Larry Bourdeau
S-35790	2008	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 022 571 01 & 022 571 02, City of Scotts Valley, County of Santa Cruz, California	Susan Morley
S-31427	2004	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Bean Creek Recycled Water Line Project in the City of Scotts Valley	Archaeological Resource Management
S-10825	1989	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, Trans-West Capitol Project Parcels, APN 22-231-24 and APN 22-161-29, Scotts Valley Drive at Bean Creek Road, City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Larry Bourdeau
S-45053	2014	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance for Construction on APN 022-732-14, Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County, California	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini
S-22171	1999	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Land at 176 Oak Creek Boulevard in the City of Scotts Valley	Robert Cartier

NWIC reports no archaeological resources within the Project Area and six reported resources within a $^{1}/_{4}$-mile radius of the Project Area (Appendix A). One is precolonial and five are historic resources.

- Informal historic resource H-11 was located 512 feet (156 m) northeast of the project parcel. The informal resource consisted of five dairy-related structures including chicken coops, a dairy barn, and a scaffold with an operational windmill and redwood well tank. The barn was originally a part of a large horse-raising ranch purchased by John Gray in 1917. The Pringle family later remodeled the barn and constructed the other outbuildings at an unknown date (Barker and Deltlefs 1977).
- Informal historic resource H-12 was located 148 feet (45 m) northwest of the project parcel. The informal resource was a resort area called Camp Evers constructed in the 1920s by Ed Evers. It consisted of a gas station, a grocery store, and an “auto camp” described as nine comfortable cottages. Later, a Greyhound station was added to the complex. Evers sold the property in the 1940s and the resort lost its appeal (Ponza 1977).
- Informal historic resource H14 was the Scotts Valley schoolhouse, which was located 1,245 feet (379 m) northwest of the project parcel (Roop et al. 1977).

- The informal resource H15 was the Killfoyle House, which was located 1,335 feet (407 m) south of the project parcel (Roop et al. 1977).
- H-19 was located 1102 feet (79 m) southwest of the project parcel. The informal resource was once a bunkhouse built for tannery workers in 1859. The structure was remodeled in 1937 and was used as a rental residence from 1949 to 1969 when the Graham family donated the building to an unknown entity. It was then moved to Fort Scott (Pinnacle Pass) (Barker 1977).
- Precolonial resource P-44-000439 is a lithic scatter located 1,104 feet (336 m) northwest of the project parcel. Seventy-two artifacts were collected from the site, including flaked stone tools and debitage, ground stone, charcoal, and shell (Bourdeau 2000).

Albion also conducted an online search of historic maps and aerials and found information pertinent to the Project Area from the following:

- 1881 plat map
- 1931 plat map
- 1940 aerial photograph
- 1998 county parcel map

Background

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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The parcel ranges from 544 to 505 feet above sea level sloping from the northwest to the southeast. An unnamed stream is 150 feet (46 m) south and west of the project parcel; Carbonera Creek is approximately 1,106 feet (337 m) east of the project parcel. The soils in the area are characterized as Danville loam (United States Department of Agriculture 2019). The Danville loam series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium. Danville soils are on fans and terraces and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. The A horizon is dark gray, black, dark grayish brown, very dark grayish brown, or very dark brown. It is clay loam, sandy clay loam, gravelly clay loam, or silty clay loam and extends from 0 to 46 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Horizon Bt is very dark grayish brown, dark grayish brown to dark brown (10YR 3/2, 3/3, 4/2, 4/3; 7.5YR 4/2, 4/4, 5/4). It is clay, sandy clay, or gravelly sandy clay loam and extends from 46 to 198 cmbs.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Prehistory of the southern San Francisco Bay area is complex due to the dramatic increase in human populations from middle to late Holocene times (Milliken et al. 2007). Cultural chronology is quite variable spatially but is generally framed within a tripartite sequence that is commonly used in central California– Early, Middle, and Late (Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007). These temporal periods are preceded by early to middle Holocene occupation, often characterized as the Millingstone era (Hylkema 2002; Milliken et al. 2007).

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

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

The Middle Period dates from 2500–1000 B.P. and appears to represent a time when people were somewhat more residentially stable and practiced more logistical (short term) mobility (Milliken et al. 2007:106). By this time, people apparently went on extended resource acquisition forays for the

purpose of bringing subsistence or trade items back to residential base camps. Large, terrestrial mammals were hunted more often during this time and grinding implements become more common (Milliken et al. 2007:107).

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

ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

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

At Spanish contact, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized under a tribelet system where villages, thought to number around 50, were autonomous political units (Levy 1978). The Ohlone exploited all of the regional habitats including bay marshes, valley grasslands, mountainous uplands and open coastal environs. Resources exploited included elk, pronghorn, deer, sea mammals, salmon, trout, shellfish, ducks, geese, acorns, seeds, grasses, and roots (Baumhoff 1963).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

SPANISH MEXICAN PERIOD

The Santa Cruz Mission

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

By the early nineteenth century, a complex of mission buildings was erected around the chapel and the mission prospered with extensive gardens, a grist mill, and more than 4,000 head of cattle. Mission lands included a wide-ranging grazing area that extended as far as Año Nuevo more than 25 miles north of Santa Cruz. The complex was bounded by current High, Emmet, Mission and Sylvar streets. The church and the priest's quarters were located on what is now High Street. The women's quarters were on what is now known as School Street, while the storehouses and rooms for looms were located on Sylvar Street. Across School Street was an adobe building (still extant) thought to have been the mission guardhouse; this structure was later converted to a residence now known as the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe (Hoover et al. 1990). This building, located at 136 School Street, is the only remaining remnant of the 1793–1794 mission complex.

Damage to the church occurred in 1818 in response to threats of a pirate attack; the attack never occurred, but the church itself and many of its furnishings were damaged in the attempt to save mission property. In 1834, Governor Figueroa secularized the mission property. In 1840 an earthquake weakened the church walls, and in 1857 another tremor caused the structure to collapse entirely (Hoover et al. 1990).

Villa de Branciforte

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

The community grew slowly due to the lack of support by the Spanish government and competition with the nearby Mission for cattle grazing lands. Gradually more immigrants arrived during the Mexican period (1823–1846) and the Villa grew from a population of 17 in 1807 to 194 in 1845 (Reader 1997). The Branciforte area was annexed into the City of Santa Cruz in 1905.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

MISSION PERIOD

The Santa Cruz Mission

In Santa Cruz, the Mission period (1776-1834) saw the disruption of traditional Ohlone culture and lifeways. *Mission La Exaltación de la Santa Cruz* was founded in 1791. As the Ohlone were gradually brought into the mission system and placed under the protection and tutelage of the Mission fathers, they lost much of their erstwhile autonomous existence and traditional lifeways. Compounding the difficulties and disruption to traditional life, the Mission fathers inducted members of distant and distinct tribes into the Mission neophyte population. In Santa Cruz, Costanoan peoples were joined by Northern Valley Yokuts, conscripted from the San Joaquin Valley,

as the local Indian workforce succumbed to diseases and hardships ubiquitous to the Spanish and Mexican missions.

A second early European community established during the Mission era in the vicinity of present-day Santa Cruz was *Villa de Branciforte.* The Villa was established in 1797 and was one of the three original Spanish communities established in *Alta California*. The community comprised both active and retired Spanish soldiers, as well as civilians, with the intention of occupying the land and hence deterring incursions from other nationalities such as Russians and the British. The main thoroughfare for the community was Branciforte Avenue.

MEXICAN PERIOD

In 1834, under the new Mexican government, secularization of the mission lands began in earnest. Most of the former mission land was divided among loyal Mexican subjects, though some indigenous individuals were given land as well. Most of the indigenous population, however, scattered away from the mission centers. The few individuals that were given rancherias were ill-equipped to maintain or work their land, and many Ohlone who chose to remain in their ancestral territory were obliged to become squatters. Some were given jobs as manual laborers or domestic servants on Mexican, or later American, cattle ranches.

The Ohlone underwent a period of near cultural anonymity from the mid-19th century to the relatively recent past. During this time Ohlone often presented themselves as other than Indian to the outside world, in large part to the discrimination suffered during and after the mission period. Present day Ohlone descendants often remark that they were unaware of their heritage, or that their elders and relatives had not encouraged an interest in Ohlone heritage.

AMERICAN PERIOD

In the 1840s, Santa Cruz County's population increased substantially. The Spanish and Mexican governments contributed to this growth by granting large tracts of former mission lands to private citizens. In 1833, the Mexican governor, Jose Figueroa, granted Jose Antonio Bolcoff, a Russian immigrant who had assumed Mexican citizenship, a portion of land that encompassed Scotts Valley. Bolcoff raised cattle, horses, sheep and developed crops such as wheat and barley on his property, which was known as Rancho San Augustin. The Rancho changed ownership three times over the next 30 years. Bolcoff's American brother-in-law, Joseph Ladd Majors purchased the Rancho in 1841. During his ownership, Majors established a gristmill that provided wheat to residents from Monterey to the Santa Clara Valley. During the Mexican War (1846-1848), Majors sided with the Americans and used his rancho as a stockade/fortress for American and British residents seeking refuge from local Mexican authorities. Following Majors residency, Hiram Scott, a young Maine seaman, purchased the estate for the sum of $20,000, in 1850. Homesteading the area, Mr. Scott soon sent for additional family members to join him. Before long the Scott family became the predominate inhabitants in the area, thus the town was named Scotts Valley (Detleffs 1980; Laffey and Pokriots 1991).

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

A plat map from 1881 shows the project parcel was owned by Hendricks. Scotts Valley Drive and Mt. Hermon Road were already roughly laid out (Figure 2).

By 1931, a plat map indicates the project parcel was a part of a 42-acre lot owned by Ethel H. and May H. Gray (Figure 3).

An aerial photograph from 1940 shows Mt. Hermon Road running through the northwestern portion of the project parcel. The road would later be rerouted. By this time, Glen Canyon Road has been laid out (Figure 4).

A county parcel map from 1998 indicates the project parcel once consisted of two parcels, Parcel A and Parcel B. Although there were no structures on the parcels, they had been impacted by utility trenching including PG&E power poles, a public water line, and storm drainage (culvert) (Figure 5).

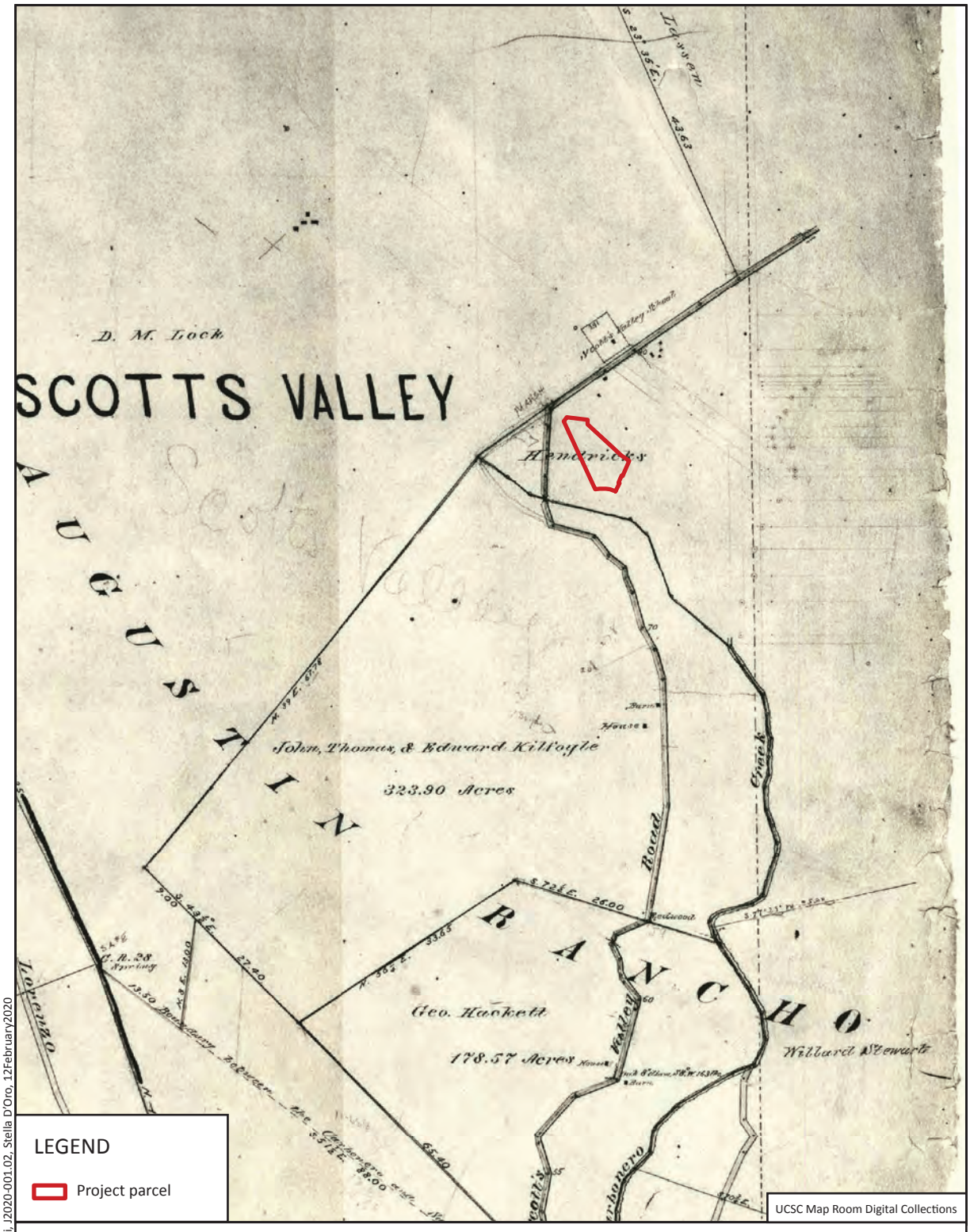

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Figure 2. Detail of an 1881 plat map with the project parcel.

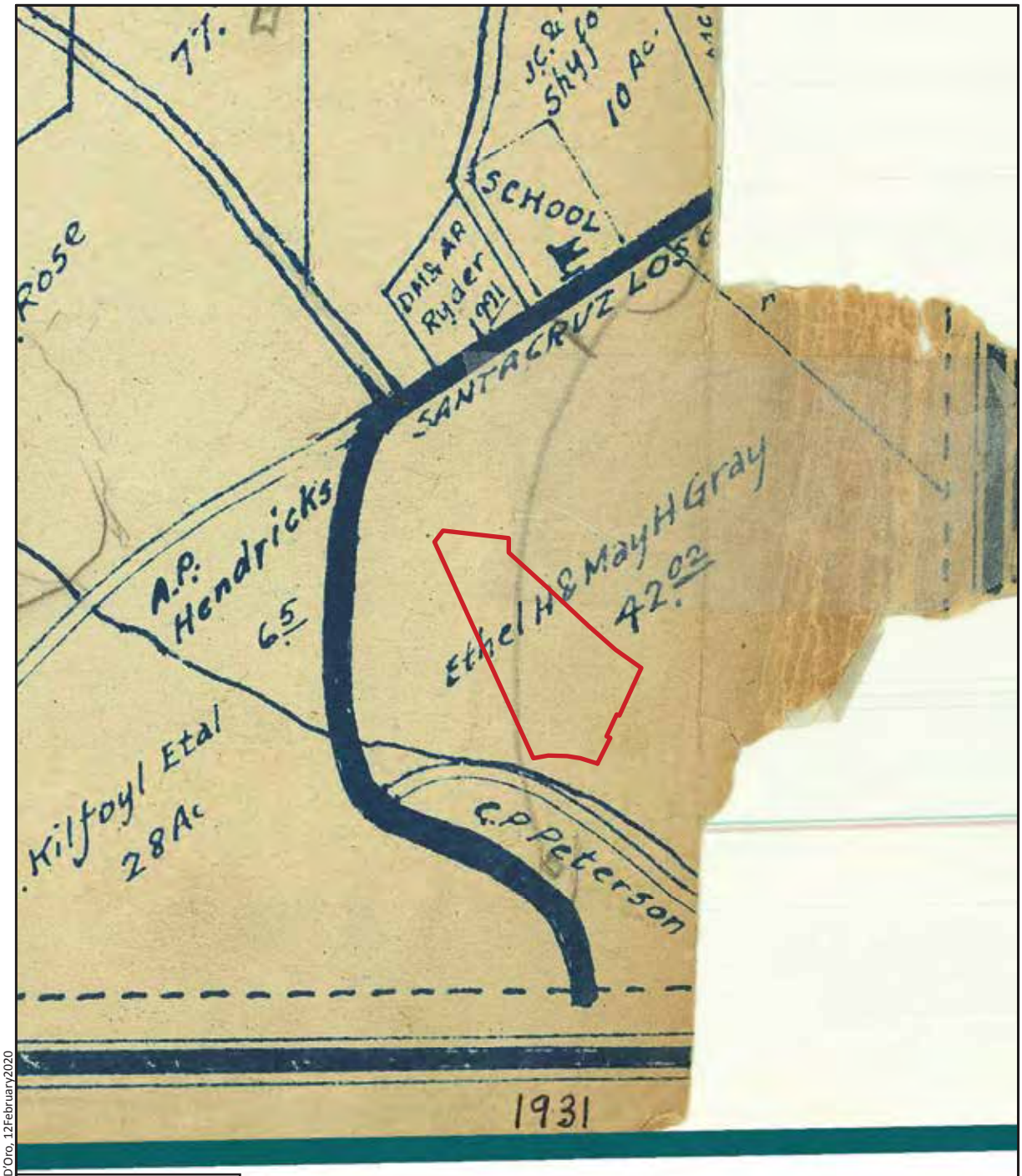

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Figure 3. Detail of a 1931 plat map with the project parcel.

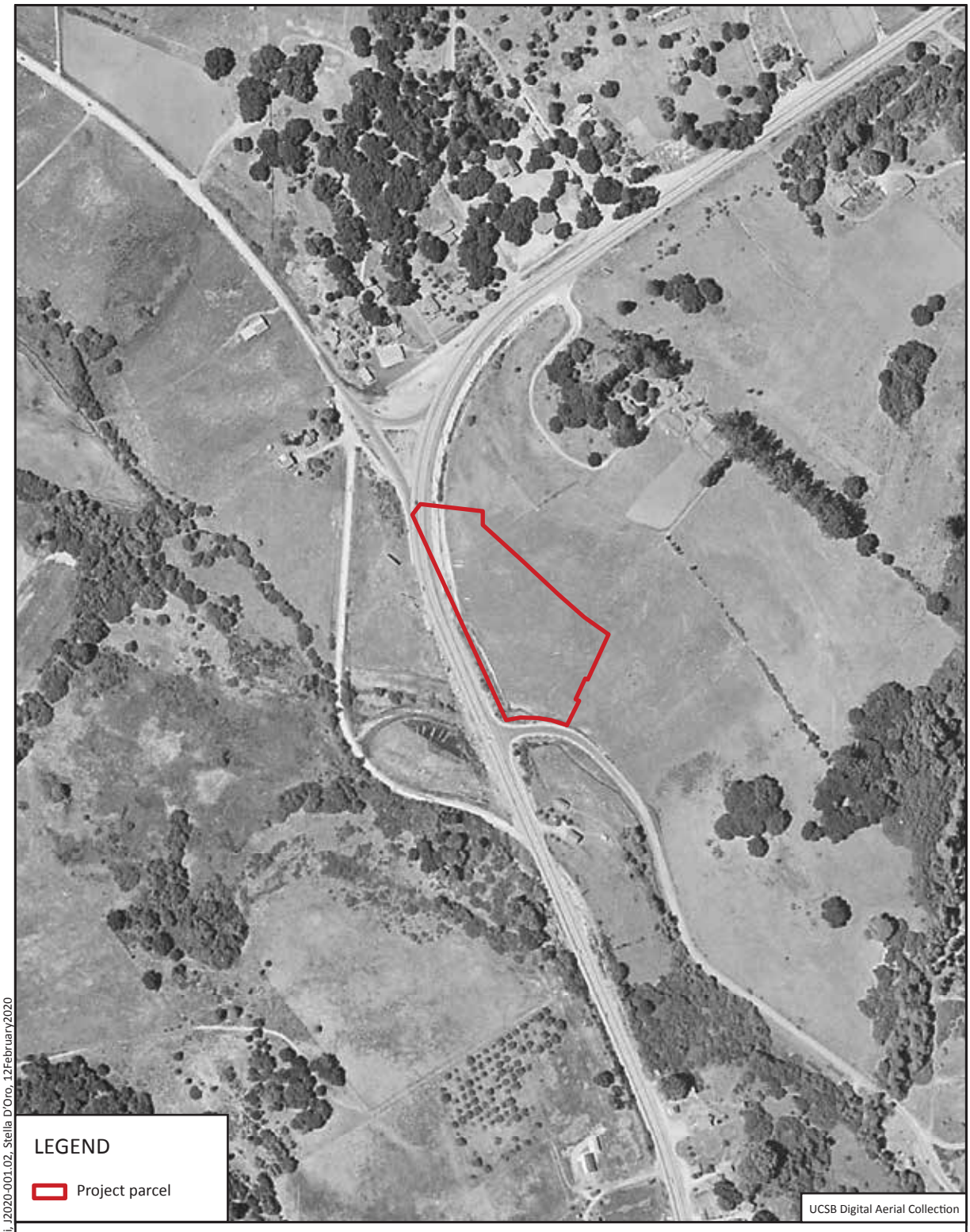

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Figure 4. Detail of a 1940 aerial photograph with the project parcel.

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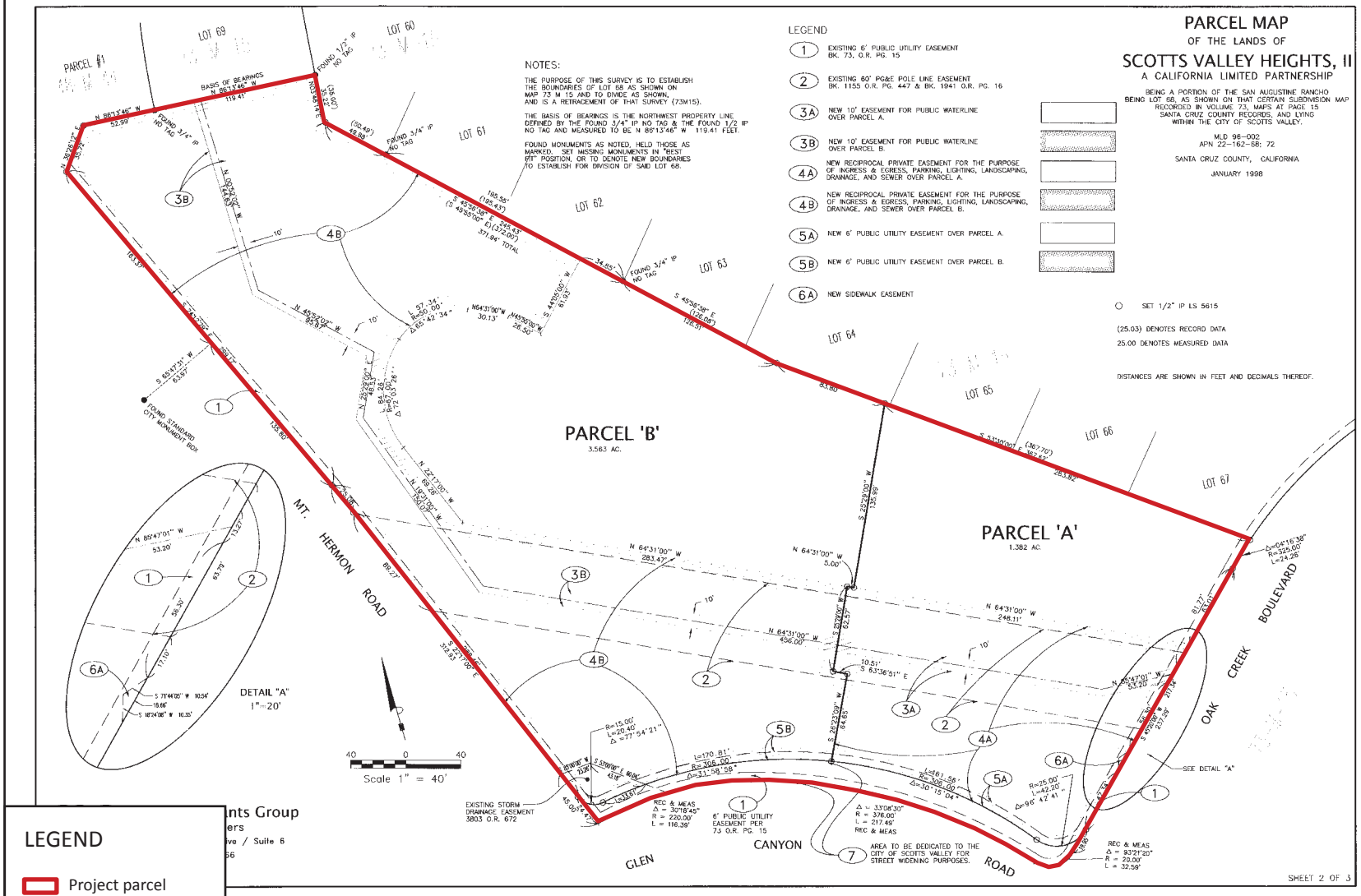


Figure 5. 1998 county map of the parcel.

Field Methods and Results

5

On February 6, 2020, Albion archaeologists, Matt Manigault, Amanda Hill, and Alyssa Gelinas, conducted a pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing at 3640 Glen Canyon Road (APN 022-162-76) in Scotts Valley, California. The survey was conducted over the entire parcel, which consisted of undeveloped land, underground utilities, a culvert, and a PG&E power pole (Figure 6).

Visibility of ground surface throughout the project parcel was poor due to low grasses covering the area. No cultural materials were noted during the surface investigation of the subject parcel.

Following surface inspection, six shovel test probes (STPs) were excavated in the relatively flat portion of the parcel to check for subsurface cultural deposits. The steep portion of the project parcel will have deeper impacts (up to 16 feet deep), however, cultural resources are not expected to be present in steep terrain. In the flat portion of the project parcel the deepest project impacts will be 1 to 4 feet (40 to 120 cm) below existing grade for grading. The locations of the STPs are shown on Figure 7.

The STPs measured approximately 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to depths of 40 cm (1 ft) or 60 cm depending on the depth of grading. Soils were removed in two or three 20 cm increments and dry-screened through $^{1}/_{8}$-inch mesh. Soils in the 60–80 cmbs, 80–100, and 120 cm (4 ft) levels were removed via a 10 cm diameter auger in 20 cm increments and dry screened through 1/8-inch mesh.

The metric used to identify an archaeological deposit that requires further consideration under CEQA is at least 50 items per cubic meter, with the exception of modern trash.

STP 1

STP 1 was placed in the southeast area of the project parcel approximately 14 feet (4 m) west of the eastern boundary and 47 feet (14 m) north of the southern boundary. Grading in this location will be excavated to a depth of 1 foot (40 cm) below the current grade. Below is a table describing the soils, disturbances, and cultural material found in STP 1 (Table 3).

Cultural material from STP 1 consisted of modern trash including asphalt fragments in both levels.

Table 3. Results of STP 1.

Component	Depth	
	0–20 cm	**20–40 cm**
Soil Type	Silty clay loam	Silty clay loam
Soil Color Wet	10YR 4/3	10YR 4/4
Gravel Content (%)	40%	40%
Gravel Size	Small to large	Small to medium
Gravel Shape	Angular/round	Angular/round
Compaction	Moderately compact	Moderately compact
Disturbances	Modern asphalt	Modern asphalt
Artifacts (ct)	Asphalt (5)	Asphalt (3)

STP 2

STP 2, was placed in the southern portion of the project parcel, approximately 101 feet (31 m) east of the western boundary and 46 feet (14 m) north of the southern boundary. Grading in this location will be excavated to a depth of 1 foot (40 cm) below the current grade. Below is a table describing the soils, disturbances, and cultural material found in STP 2 (Table 4).

Table 4. Results of STP 2.

Component	Depth	
	0–20 cm	**20–40 cm**
Soil Type	Silty clay loam	Silty clay loam
Soil Color Wet	10YR 4/3	10YR 4/3, 10YR 6/6
Gravel Content (%)	15%	15%
Gravel Size	Small	Small
Gravel Shape	Subangular	Subangular
Compaction	Loosely compact	Moderately compact
Disturbances	Modern asphalt	Modern asphalt
Artifacts (ct)	Asphalt (1), Yellow paint chip (1)	Asphalt (1)
Notes	-	Mottling

Cultural material from STP 2 consisted of modern trash including asphalt fragments and one yellow paint chip.

STP 3

STP 3 was in the northern portion of the project parcel approximately 89 feet (27 m) east of the western boundary and 257 feet (78 m) south of the northern boundary. Grading in this location will

be excavated to a depth of 1 foot (40 cm) below the current grade. Below is a table describing the soils, disturbances, and cultural material found in STP 3 (Table 5).

Table 5. Results of STP 3.

Component	Depth	
	0–20 cm	**20–40 cm**
Soil Type	Silty clay loam	Clay loam
Soil Color Wet	10YR 4/2	10YR 4/2
Gravel Content (%)	10%	5%
Gravel Size	Small to medium	Small to medium
Gravel Shape	Subangular & Subrounded	Rounded
Compaction	Loosely compact	Loosely compact
Disturbances	Modern asphalt	Modern asphalt
Artifacts (ct)	Asphalt (2)	Asphalt (1)
Notes	-	Small pockets of yellow brown clay 10YR 6/6

Cultural material from STP 3 consisted of modern trash including asphalt fragments.

STP 4

STP 4 was located toward the center of the project parcel southeast of STP 3 approximately 177 feet (54 m) west the eastern boundary and 207 feet north (63 m) of the southern boundary. Grading in this location will be excavated to a depth of 4 feet (120 cm) below the current grade. Below is a table describing the soils, disturbances, and cultural material found in STP 4 (Table 6).

Table 6. Results of STP 4.

Component	Depth					
	0–20 cm	**20–40 cm**	**40–60 cm**	**60–80 cm**	**80–100 cm**	**100–120 cm**
Soil Type	Silty clay loam	Silty clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam
Soil Color Wet	10YR 4/3	10YR 4/3	10YR 6/4	10YR 6/4	10YR 6/4	10YR 4/3
Gravel Content (%)	5%	5-10%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Gravel Size	Small to medium	Small	Small	Small	Small	Small
Gravel Shape	Subangular	Subangular	Subangular	Subangular	Subangular	Subangular
Compaction	Moderately compact	Moderately compact	Moderately compact	Moderately compact	Compact	Compact
Disturbances	Modern debris	-	-	-	-	-
Artifacts (ct)	Asphalt (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Notes	Mottled clay granite	Mottled clay granite	Mottled clay granite	Mottled clay	-	Dry & crunchy- hit base rock @ 100cm

Cultural material from STP 4 consisted of modern trash including asphalt fragments. The auger encountered base rock at 100 cm below grade.

STP 5

STP 5 was located approximately 214 feet (65 m) east of the western boundary and approximately 231 north (70 m) of the southern boundary of the project parcel. Grading in this location will be excavated to a depth of 4 feet (120 cm) below the current grade. Below is a table describing the soils, disturbances, and cultural material found in STP 5 (Table 7).

Table 7. Results of STP 5.

Component	Depth					
	0–20 cm	**20–40 cm**	**40–60 cm**	**60–80 cm**	**80–100 cm**	**100–120 cm**
Soil Type	Silty clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam	Silty clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam
Soil Color Wet	10YR 4/3	10YR 4/4	10YR 3/1	10YR 4/1	10YR 4/3	10YR 5/4
Gravel Content (%)	~30%	10%	10%	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%
Gravel Size	Small to medium	Small	Small to medium	Very small	Very small	Small- decomposing granite
Gravel Shape	Subangular	Angular	Rounded/angular	Rounded/angular	Rounded/angular	Rounded/angular
Compaction	Moderately loose	Moderately compact	Moderately compact	Moderately compact	Moderately compact	Moderately compact
Disturbances	-	-	Modern debris	Modern debris	-	-
Artifacts (ct)	Asphalt (3)	-	Wood (4), Brick (3), Asphalt (1), Nail (1)	Asphalt (1)	-	-
Notes	Decomposing granite is present	-	Decomposing granite is present	-	-	Water is present and granite

Cultural material from STP 5 consisted of modern trash including asphalt fragments, wood, and brick. The auger encountered water at 120 cm below grade.

STP 6

STP 6 was located approximately 131 feet (40 m) east of the western boundary and approximately 140 feet north of the southern boundary of the project parcel. Grading in this location will be excavated to a depth of 4 feet (120 cm) below the current grade. Below is a table describing the soils, disturbances, and cultural material found in STP 6 (Table 8).

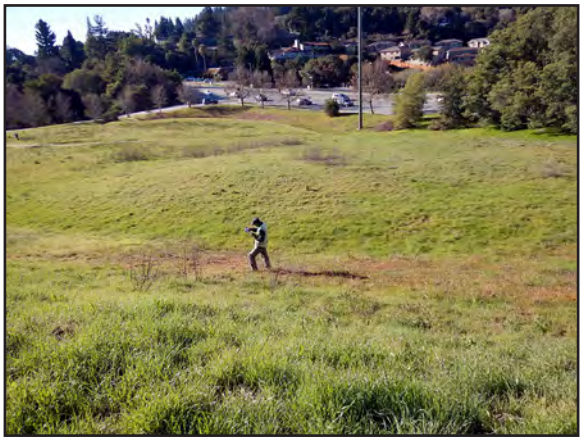
Table 8. Results of STP 6.

Component	Depth					
	0–20 cm	**20–40 cm**	**40–60 cm**	**60–80 cm**	**80–100 cm**	**100–120 cm**
Soil Type	Sandy clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam	Clay loam
Soil Color Wet	10YR 4/1	10YR 4/1	10YR 5/4	10YR 5/4	10YR 4/3	10YR 5/4, 10YR 4/6
Gravel Content (%)	10-15%	10-15%	<5%	10-15%	5-10%	<5%
Gravel Size	Very small to medium	Very small to medium	Very small	Small	Very small to medium	Very small
Gravel Shape	Subrounded to subangular	Subrounded to subangular	Angular	Angular	Angular	Subangular
Compaction	Loose	Moderately compact	Compact	Moderately compact	Moderately compact	Compact
Disturbances	Modern debris	Modern debris	-	Modern debris	-	-
Artifacts (ct)	Asphalt (3)	Asphalt (1)	-	Plastic (1)	-	-
Notes	-	-	-	-	-	Mottling

Cultural material from STP 6 consisted of modern trash including asphalt fragments and plastic.

Photograph 1. Overview of the Project Area showing power pole and utility box (facing northwest).

Photograph 2. Overview of the Project Area showing utility box (facing west).



Photograph 3. Overview of the Project Area showing power pole (facing west).

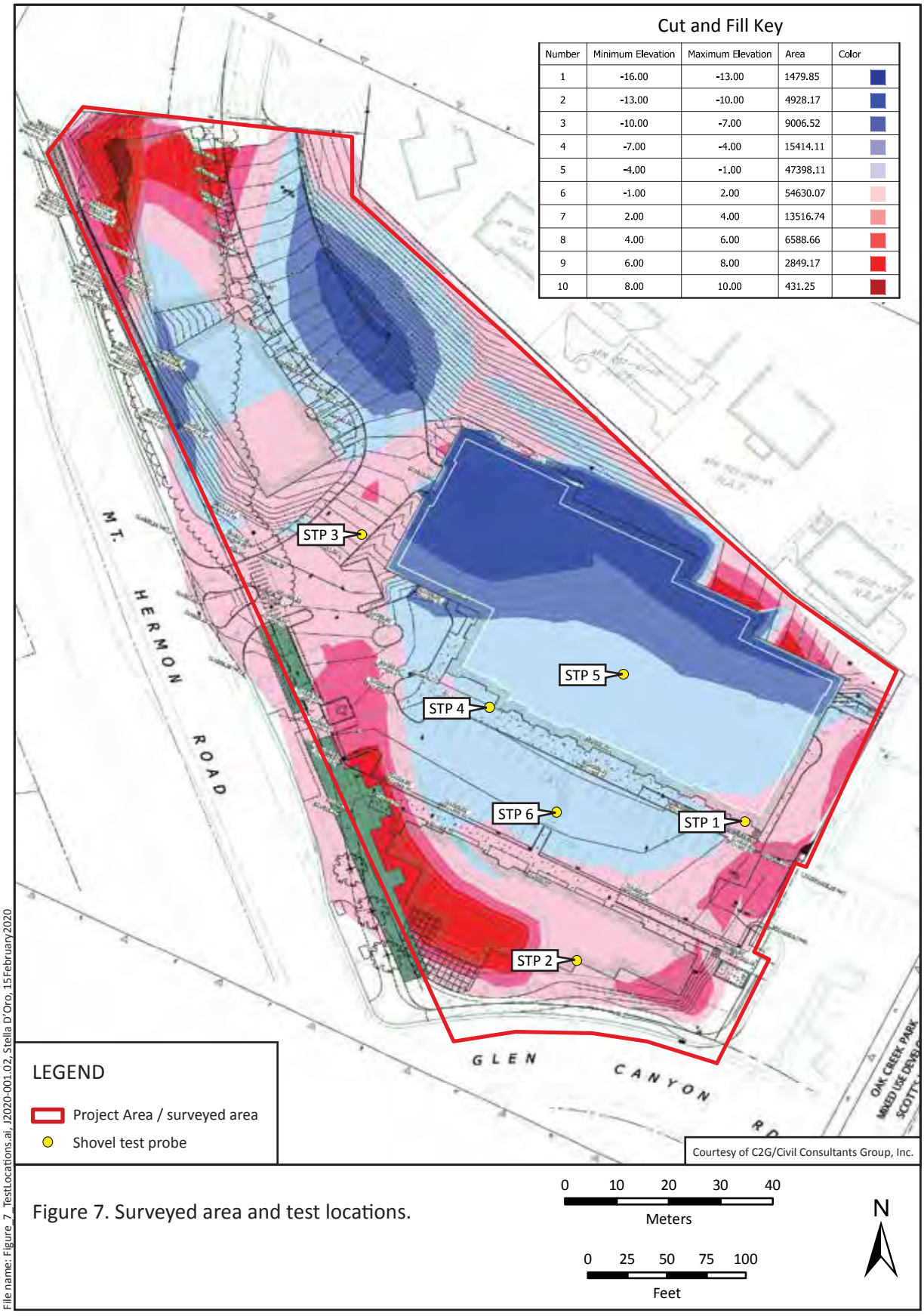
Photograph 4. Overview of the Project Area showing power pole (facing north).

Photograph 5. Overview of the Project Area showing utility box (facing north).

Photograph 6. Typical mottled soils found in the Project Area.

File name: Figure_6_Photos.ai; J2020-001.02, Stella D'Oro, 14February2020

Figure 6. Photos from the field.



File name: Figure_7_TestLocations.ai, J2020-001.02, Stella D'Oro, 15February2020

Figure 7. Surveyed area and test locations.

Conclusions and Recommendations 6

Visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of intact prehistoric or historic-era archaeological deposits. The entire project parcel has been disturbed by utility trenching including PG&E power poles, a public water line, and storm drainage (culvert), as shown on the 1998 county parcel map.

Soils encountered are not consistent with what is mapped in the area suggesting disturbance to a depth of at least 120 cm where mottled soils were encountered. No cultural materials were noted during a surface investigation of the project parcel. Six shovel test probes excavated to expose subsurface deposits produced modern trash including asphalt, wood, nails, brick, and plastic.

Albion's investigation at 3640 Glen Canyon Road in Scotts Valley indicates that potentially significant cultural materials are not located in the Project Area, and it is Albion's judgment that no further archaeological investigation is warranted to under CEQA.

Since many important cultural resources, such as Tribal Cultural Resources, do not necessarily leave an archaeological footprint or have physically identifiable manifestations, it is vital to seek out the possibility of these important resources and their locations through consultation with local tribal members. Under the authority of Assembly Bill 52, the City of Scotts Valley (City) may have received information from interested Native American tribes or representatives concerning Tribal Cultural Resources at the project site. The City is responsible for collecting and incorporating tribal information into the environmental review process. At this time, we do not know if the City has received any such information.

It is CEQA policy should prehistoric or historic-era deposits or features are discovered at any time during construction, activities in the area should cease and a qualified archaeologist should inspect and evaluate the discovery and prepare a recommendation for a further course of action.

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2019 Web Soil Survey. https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov.

Appendix A

Record Search Results

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
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

1/30/2020 NWIC File No.: 19-1160

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

re: 3640 Glen Canyon Road

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Felton USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1/8th mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 1/8th mile radius:	No recorded resources. H-11, 12, & 19 (reported resources).
Reports within project area:	S-8313, 3913, 4124, & 11251. (Copied S-4124 & 11251.)
Reports within 1/8th mile radius:	S-10201, 16704, 32116, 25182, 16977, 4113, 20176, 46806, 4005, 16354, 31499, 11046, 35790, 31427, 10825, 45053, & 22171.

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

*Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Lisa C. Hagel
Researcher