



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

WELIN 2210 BRUSH CREEK ROAD, SANTA ROSA
SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

(APN 182-050-004)

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I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This document reports the findings of the cultural resources assessment that was conducted for the proposed project area and provides the inventory methods and results as required for compliance with State of California regulations. The study consisted of a literature review to identify any previously recorded cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project and a field survey to locate any cultural resources that may exist, but have not yet been recorded. A field survey of the project area was conducted by Dean Martorana on August 26, 2020. This survey performed a cultural resources inventory of the project parcel, which totals 1.66-acres. No cultural resources potentially eligible to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHP) were identified.

The cultural resource inventory was performed based on information obtained at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, as well as on direct observation of site conditions and other information generally available as of August 2020. The conclusions and recommendations herein are based on information available at the time of the records search and field survey. Further information may be identified in the future that could substantially change the conclusions found herein.

Information obtained from these sources in this timeframe is assumed to be correct and complete. Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) does not assume any liability for findings or lack of findings based upon misrepresentation of information presented to ALTA or for items that are not visible, made visible, accessible, or present at the time of the project area inventory.

II. INTRODUCTION

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to satisfy requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, and the responsibilities codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21082 and 21083.2. This project requires a permit from the County of Sonoma, which is acting as the Lead Agency for this project. An archaeological field survey was completed for the purpose of identifying cultural resources within the project area. Fieldwork was completed by ALTA on August 26, 2020. This survey was designed for the purposes of identifying cultural resources within the project area. No cultural resources were identified within the project area. The resulting document addresses these regulatory responsibilities under Public Resource Code sections 5097, and 21082 and 21083.2.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The proposed project includes the process of annexing the property into the City of Santa Rosa, a lot split and a zoning adjustment. There is currently one structure on the property. Per the project proponent, this structure is not currently part of the proposed project and no alteration or removal of this property is currently proposed.

The physical address of the project area is 2210 Brush Creek Road, Santa Rosa in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The project area includes one parcel (APN 182-050-004) totaling 1.66-acres. The parcel is bounded on the west by Brush Creek Road and Rincon Creek on the east; private property surrounds the parcel. The project is located on the Santa Rosa, California 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle in Township 7 North, Range 7 West, Section 6 of the Los

Guilicos Land Grant (Mount Diablo Base and Meridian) (See Figure 2). For the purposes of this cultural resources study, the project area includes the entire project parcel.

IV. REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section briefly discusses the nature and extent of State regulations that apply to the Project. As part of the compliance process the Project must comply with: CEQA as amended; and its implementing regulations and guidelines, codified in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), which provide agencies guidance for compliance with environmental regulations.

California Environmental Quality Act

The CEQA applies to certain projects requiring approval by State and/or local agencies. Property owners, planners, developers, as well as State and local agencies, are responsible for complying with CEQA's requirements regarding the identification and treatment of historical resources. Applicable California regulations are found in California PRC Sections 5020 through 5029.5 and Section 21177, and in CEQA (CCR Sections 15000 through 15387). CEQA equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (PRC Section 21084.1). A substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration that would impair the historical significance of a resource (PRC Section 5020.1). PRC Section 21084.1 stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resource (CRHR) is presumed to be historically or culturally significant.

Under CEQA, cultural resources that will be affected by an undertaking must be evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1(c)). For a cultural resource to be deemed eligible for listing, it must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California History and cultural heritage; or
2. is associated with the lives of persons important to our past; or
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic value; or
4. has yielded or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

The eligibility of archaeological sites are usually evaluated under Criterion 4 – the potential to yield information important to prehistory or history. Whether or not a site is considered important is determined by the capacity of the site to address pertinent local and regional research themes. The process for considering cultural resources on CEQA projects is essentially linear, although in practice it may overlap or be compressed. Evaluating prehistoric properties involves four basic tasks: (1) development of an archaeological research design (2) field excavations, (3) laboratory analysis, and (4) report preparation and eligibility determination.

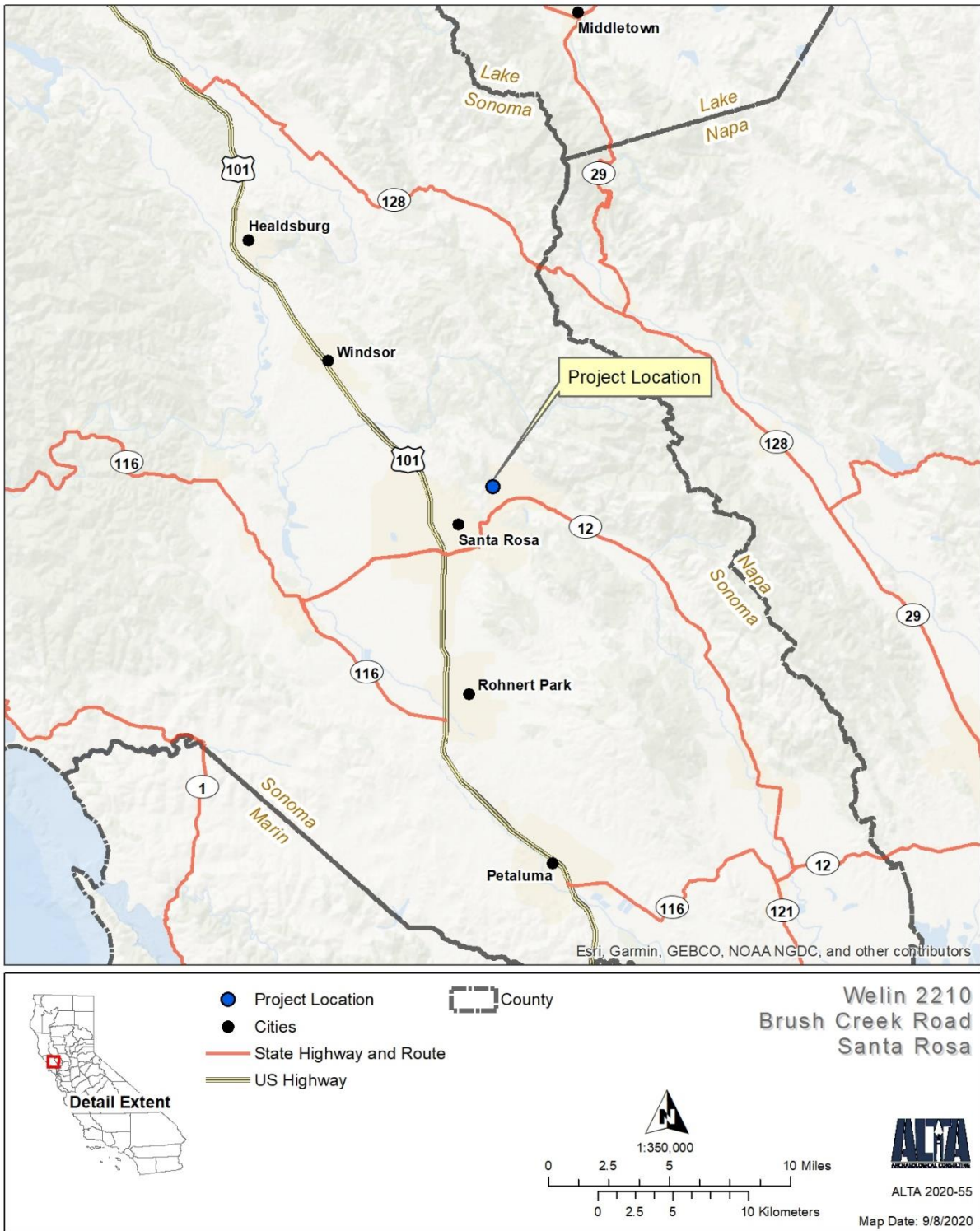


Figure 1: Project Vicinity

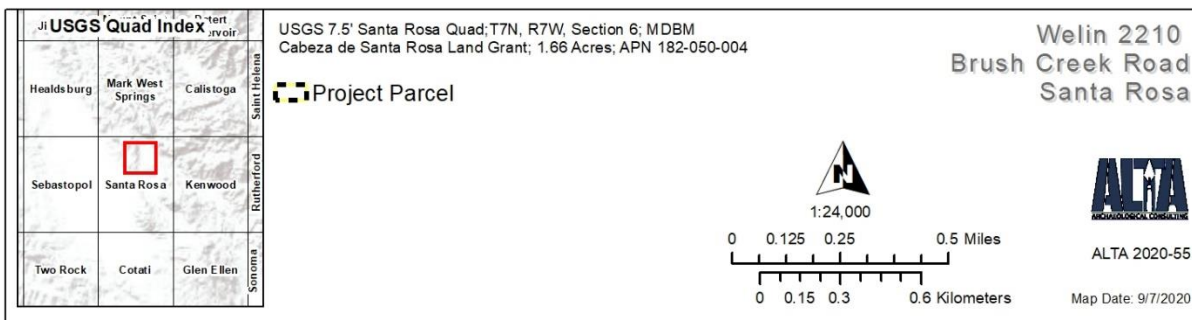
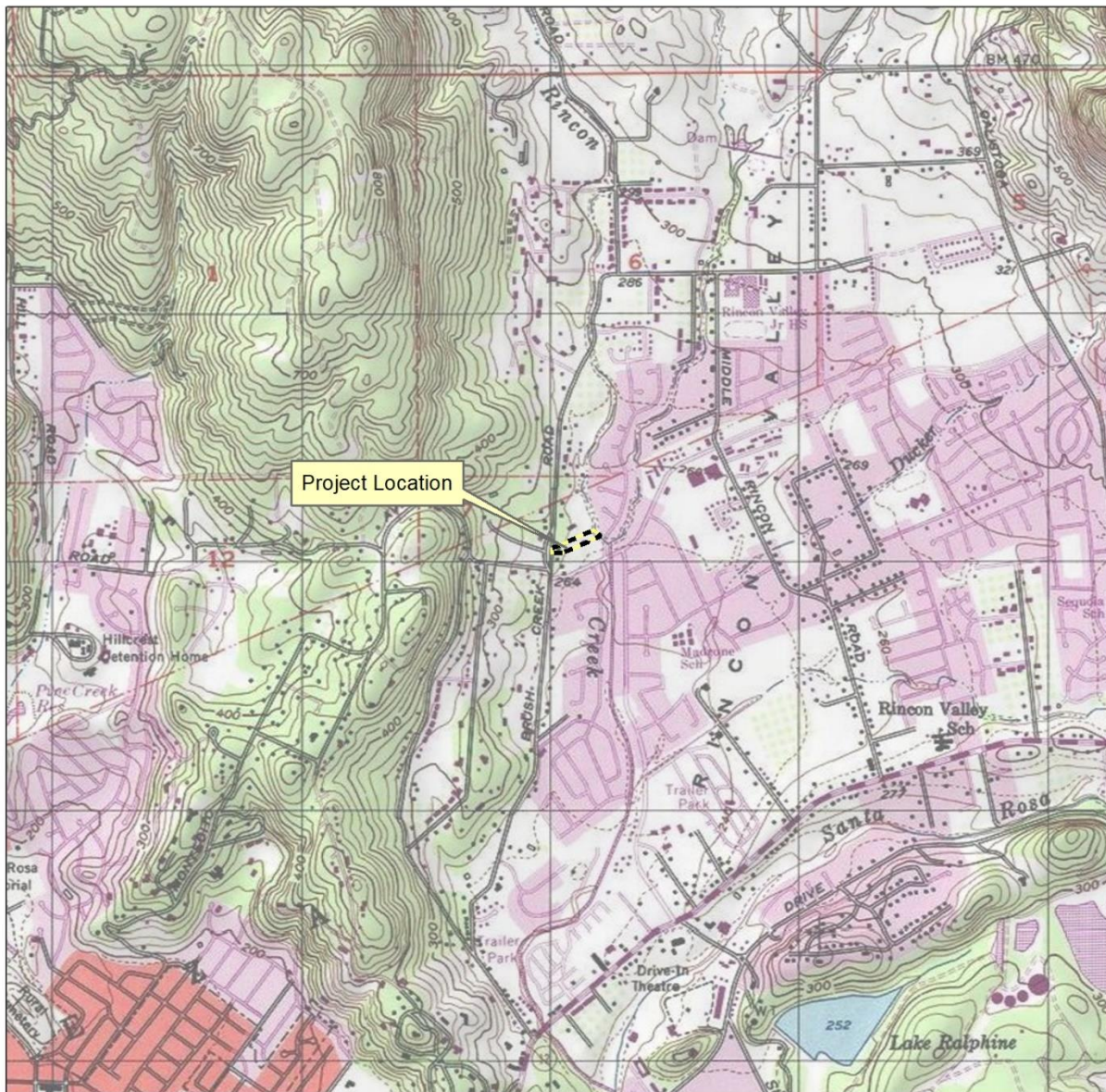


Figure 2: Project Location

IV. BACKGROUND

As the significance of cultural resources is best assessed with regard to environmental and cultural contexts, descriptions of the natural and cultural setting of the project region are presented below.

Environment

Geology

The project area is situated within the Coast Range geologic province. The northern Coast Ranges are a geologic province comprised of numerous rugged north-south trending ridges and valleys that run parallel to a series of faults and folds. Formation of these ranges is generally attributed to events associated with subduction of the Pacific Plate beneath the western border of the North American Plate. The bedrock that underlies the region is a complex assemblage of highly deformed, fractured, and weathered sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. The bedrock geology of the project area consists of Jurassic-Cretaceous age Franciscan Formation rock (Jennings and Strand 1967; Schoenherr 1995:7). Rocks of this formation, the oldest in the area, are often weakly metamorphosed, and consist of greywacke shale interspersed with discontinuous bodies of ultramafic rock such as greenstone, schist, and serpentine. The repeated folding and faulting is reflected in the complex structure of Franciscan rocks and area topography (Schoenherr 1995:265).

Climate and Vegetation

A Mediterranean climate prevails within the project area with an average of 30 inches of rainfall annually. Winters are cool and wet, while summers are hot and dry. Annual temperatures range from about 30 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. The area is considered foothill woodland, and is largely defined by true oak species such as the Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), the Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*) and the Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) (Schoenherr 1995:270). Other hardwoods such as the California bay Laurel (*Umbellularia californica*) and the Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) occur near the project area as well. Low lying brush such as members of the manzanita family (*Arctostaphylos*) thrive outside of canopies. Vegetation communities within the surrounding vicinity include grasses and forbs, redwoods, and riparian vegetation associated with Rincon Creek and similar streams in Sonoma County.

Project Area

The project is located in north central Sonoma County with elevations varying from 400-450 feet above mean sea level. The project is situated within the foothills of the Sonoma Mountains referred to as Rincon Valley; Rincon Creek runs directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the project area. The project area consists of grasses and vegetation; some Coast Live oak is present and numerous ornamental trees and some orchard trees are present.

Archaeological Sensitivity

The property is located directly west of Rincon Creek, which is a very narrow drainage that bisects housing parcels on either sides of its banks. Some native riverine vegetation is extant at the edge of the corridor, including Bay trees. Prehistoric populations are known to have exploited the plant and animal resources available along creek systems. Habitation sites are often marked by midden soil, a result of built up decomposed organic matter, with obsidian and chert debitage, shellfish remains, obsidian tools (such as projectile points, knives and scrapers), ground stone, fire cracked

rock, charcoal, ash from cooking fires, and other constituents. A scatter of chipped stone tools often marks campsites or short-term settlements. These specimens may represent hunting losses or on-spot manufacture or repair of broken projectile points. More permanent habitation sites may also contain house depressions, usually identifiable by a hard packed earthen floor containing stone and other cultural materials.

Prehistory

Over half a century of archaeological investigations in the North Coast Ranges has revealed a record of hunter-gatherer occupation spanning 12,000 years. The cultural chronology of this area is best described as part of the overall cultural chronology for the central North Coast Ranges. A number of cultural chronologies have been developed for this region (cf. Basgall 1982; Fredrickson 1974; Fredrickson and White 1988; Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984; Jones and Hayes 1993; Layton 1990; Meighan 1955; White and King 1993; and White et al. 2002).

Archaeologists and linguists believe that Yukian peoples were the original inhabitants of the western Napa County, and were displaced by Pomo speakers. Yukian assemblages are affiliated with the Guntheran Pattern of northwestern California and generally lack obsidian. When obsidian is present, it is most often derived from northwestern California sources such as Annadel and Borax Lake. Wappo assemblages are affiliated with the St. Helena aspect of the Augustine Pattern, and show influences from Central California, including strong access to obsidian from the Clear Lake Basin (Milliken et al 2007:107).

In his 1974 doctoral dissertation, David A. Fredrickson proposed five chronological periods and related cultural patterns to summarize the North Coast Ranges. Decades of research have built upon this foundation, and are summarized in the below table. The published volume *Cultural Diversity and Cultural Change in Prehistoric Clear Lake Basin: Final Report of the Anderson Flat Project* (White et al. 2002) provides the most synthetic summary of relevant research themes and the current state of knowledge concerning prehistoric hunter-gatherer studies in the North Coast Ranges.

Paleo Indian Period (12000-8000 BP)

This period is the earliest known time in which humans occupied California. Few sites from this period are known, and thus data about this time period is relatively speculative. The Paleo-Indian period was a time of variable climate, rising sea levels, and other broad-scale environmental change. Most notable of these trends was the Younger Dryas climatic phenomenon, which caused a major cooling in the Earth's temperature between 12,900 and 11700 BP. To the best understanding of the record, Paleo-Indian peoples tended to live near pluvial lakebeds, and intensified on hunting big game using darts and atlatls. Social units were composed of small, highly mobile groups, moving through broad geographic areas and leaving relatively meager archaeological remains. Tool types from this time period are lesser known than more contemporary periods, but include fluted projectile points such as the Clovis type, and flaked stone crescents. Other food processing technologies were portable, such as manos. The Paleo-Indian Period is recognized locally as the Post Pattern (Fredrickson 1974).

Lower Archaic (8000-5000 BP)

The Lower Archaic began with the onset of the Holocene Climatic Optimum, a warming period between 9000 and 5000 BP. With this temperature increase came the drying of pluvial lakebeds. As a result, the decline in fauna caused a shift in subsistence strategies away from primarily

hunting. This time period is defined by subsistence strategies focused on both hunting and processing hard seeds such as acorns. At this time, social groups still remain small, with a lesser value on wealth and status. Fredrickson (1974:49) suggests that peoples lived in semi-sedentary groups, while True et al. (1979) believed that mobility remained relatively high.

Middle Archaic (5000-3000 BP)

The Middle Archaic was largely defined by the stabilization and moderation of climatic extremes. Accordingly, diversification of economies occurred. This period saw the gradual shift towards sedentism begin in kind as well. This shift towards sedentism is likely represented by new, less portable technologies such as the mortar and pestle. Populations grew, and territories expanded as a result, as peoples sought new resources. These territorial boundaries seem to be fluid at this time. These semi-sedentary groups may have represented the earliest presence of trade networks.

Upper Archaic (3000-1500 BP)

Due to the expansion of territories and increase in sedentism in the Middle Archaic, resulting cultures formed began to intensify on trading with neighboring groups. This expansion in trade was accompanied by an increase in social and religious complexity. Group-oriented religion such as the Kuksu likely began around this time. The shell bead, ubiquitous throughout later California prehistory, emerged at this time as well, indicating wealth through trade and status on a local level. In spite of developing sedentism, territories were not entirely solidified at this time. Many of the archaeological sites in the North Coast Ranges were first used in the Middle and Upper Archaic, when populations were increasing and groups moved into new areas to utilize a more diverse range of resources.

Lower Emergent (1500-500 BP)

The Lower Emergent represents a continuation of trends established in the Upper Archaic. The continued trend towards sedentism, and therefore intensification on local resources, forced populations to spread further, and ultimately resulted in hardening of territorial boundaries over time. Trade also intensified, with more varied materials. The importance of status and wealth increased in this time. Technology stepped forward with the development of the bow and arrow, replacing the more cumbersome dart and atlatl.

Upper Emergent (500 BP- colonial era)

The Upper Archaic is represented primarily by highly refined trade networks. Goods such as obsidian and clam shell disk beads traveled much further than before. Clam shell disk beads in particular obtained special status as the first known monetary unit in California. To create finer goods, specialization in manufacturing becomes evident, in part through the decline of debitage found on sites from this period. This reduction suggests that handling of obsidian was restricted only to certain individuals. This period is also marred by the arrival of European diseases, which caused a drastic decrease in populations, even before European peoples arrived in affected regions.

Ethnography

The current project area lies within the ethnographic territory of the *Bitakomtara* tribelet of the Southern Pomo linguistic affiliation (Stewart 1943). According to Stewart (1943:53), the tribal area of the *Bitakomtara* includes about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Mark West Creek; on the east by Sonoma Canyon, Bear Creek, and the summit of the Mayacama Mountains; on the south by the peak of Sonoma Mountain (north of Cotati) and the end of the Laguna de Santa

Rosa Creek; and on the west by Laguna de Santa Rosa (Stewart 1943:53). Ethnographer S.A. Barrett reported village sites in the area, with the nearest to the project vicinity noted as the village site of *wī'ōk*. This Southern Pomo village site is described by Barrett as being at “a point about three miles northeast of Santa Rosa” (1908:222). No ethnographic resources are known within the current project area (Barrett 1908).

In historic documents, the Indians of the Santa Rosa Plain are often referred to as the Gualomi tribelet. Gualomi is actually the Coast Miwok name for the people that inhabited the Santa Rosa area, but since the missionaries used Coast Miwok guides, the people were referred to by their Coast Miwok name. Gualomi is also used in reference to a main village site along Santa Rosa.

Missionization efforts towards the Gualomi Pomo of the Santa Rosa area began in 1821 (Milliken 2008). “The wave of 1824 Santa Rosa Plains baptisms came to a head on September 3, 1824, when Father Amoros went north to the main Gualomi village, somewhere along Santa Rosa Creek, to baptize some of the last tribal Gualomis, Jauyomis, and Livantolomis, elders who were either too resistant or too weak to travel to Mission San Rafael” (Milliken 2008). During his visit Amoros named the village “Santa Rosa de Lima in Gualomi.” By 1826, mission control of the Indians of the Santa Rosa plain was nearly complete and “the mission records suggest, the Gualomi group as a tribal unit came to an end with the baptism of Captain Narciso Nomeuaye’s mother and another elderly couple at Santa Rosa on June 20, 1826” (Milliken 2008).

History

Early Settlement

The first non-native peoples to explore the inland areas of Sonoma County were Russian and Aleut trappers staged from Fort Ross on the Sonoma Coast. Fort Ross was the southernmost outpost of Russian settlement in North America from 1812 to 1842 (Beck and Haase 1974). By the late 1850s, Anglo-American settlers began logging operations in the area. The name Santa Rosa was very popular for naming streams, hills and land grants on top of the town. Santa Rosa is likely named from the Dominican St. Rose of Lima (Gudde 2010). The town of Santa Rosa was first settled in 1852 and became the county seat in 1855. Soon after becoming the county seat the Court House was erected (Menefee 1873: 168).

Railroads

One of the earliest railroads in Sonoma County was the Petaluma and Haystack railroad. The railroad started construction in 1862 and was the precursor to the Sonoma and Marin Railroad built in 1876. The Santa Rosa and Carquinez Railroad, a section of the Southern Pacific before merging into the Northern Pacific in 1898, ran from downtown Santa Rosa through Melita and Sonoma to Napa. During this time, construction of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad was started in Petaluma in 1868 and reached Cloverdale by 1872. From 1889 to 1890 the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad organized the Santa Rosa, Sebastopol and Green Valley Railroads and built a line from Santa Rosa to Sebastopol (Stindt 1964: 14). The railroads were first built to support hauling lumber and quarry materials, then freight and finally as part of the burgeoning tourism industry. This continued until the great depression coupled with the collapse of the lumber market caused mass railroad closures throughout the county.

Local Industries

The Santa Rosa Valley is capable of being cultivated even into the hills, with rich adobe soils. While the railroads running through Santa Rosa were part of the Redwood Empire and the shipping of timber, the primary industry of the Santa Rosa area has historically been agriculture and livestock focused (Stindt 1964).

V. SOURCES CONSULTED

Records Search

On August 13, 2020, Dean Martorana, Archaeologist with ALTA, requested a records search (File Number 20-0291) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located on the campus of Sonoma State University. The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, which is the official state repository of archaeological and historical records and reports for an 18-county area that includes Sonoma County. The records search request included a review of all study reports on file within a half-mile radius of the project area. The request included a search of cultural resources included a quarter-mile radius. Sources consulted include archaeological site and survey base maps, survey reports, site records, and historic General Land Office (GLO) maps.

Included in the review were:

- *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976)
- *California Historical Landmarks for Sonoma County* (CA-OHP 1990)
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (CA-OHP 1992)
- *Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD)* (CA-OHP January 2020)
- *BERD* includes the National Register of Historic Places (April 2012) of the California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest

A review of historic registers and inventories indicate that no historical resources are present in the project area. No National Register listed or eligible properties are located within the 0.5-mile visual area of the Project Area. Attachment A provides the confidential records search results.

A review of archaeological site and survey maps revealed that 17 cultural resource studies have been previously performed within a half-mile radius of the current project area (Table 1). It appears the entire project area has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources (Origer 1991; S-12885). This survey did not identify any cultural resources.

Table 1: Summary of Previous Cultural Resource Studies within Search Radius

Report	Authors	Year	Title
S-000228	Thomas M. Origer	1975	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Montecito Pines Subdivision, Santa Rosa.
S-000559	Richard A. Stradford and David A. Fredrickson	1977	An Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Woodside Hills Subdivision near Rincon Valley, Santa Rosa, California.
S-010078	Leigh Jordan	1988	An Archaeological Study of the Delaware Historical Development Property at 1717 Brush Creek Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (APN 145-280-67)

Report	Authors	Year	Title
S-010759	Leigh Jordan	1989	An Archaeological Study of the Brush Creek Associates Property at 2700 Brush Creek Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County California (APN 33-18-74)
S-011202	Jennifer A. Ferneau	1989	An Archaeological Study of the Heimbucher Property on Brush Creek Road and Montecito Avenue, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California
S-011728	Vicki Beard	1990	An Archaeological Study of the Imrie Property at 2705 Brush Creek Road, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California
S-012860	Carl Lipo	1991	Cultural Resource Investigation of the Montecito Avenue and Brush Creek Road Realignment Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California (letter report)
S-012885	Thomas M. Origer	1991	An Archaeological Survey for the Lyric Lane Subdivision in Rincon Valley, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California
S-012885	Thomas M. Origer	1991	Addendum to: An Archaeological Survey for the Lyric Lane Subdivision in Rincon Valley, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California
S-018588	Greg Morre, Cassandra Michaud, William Roop, and Katherine Flynn	1996	Final Report: Fountain Grove Parkway Extension Archaeological Monitoring
S-029819	James P. Quinn and Thomas M. Origer	2004	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Montecito Shopping Center Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California.
S-048798	Anne Bloomfield	1989	Cultural Heritage Survey of the City of Santa Rosa, California
S-048798	Dan Peterson, Anne Bloomfield, Dennis Harris, Adrian Praetzellis, Jack Bookwalter, and Paula Cook	1990	City of Santa Rosa Cultural Heritage Survey; Historic Properties Inventory
S-049112	Thomas Origer	2016	Historic Property Survey Report for Crosswalk Enhancements Throughout Santa Rosa Project in the City of Santa Rosa in Sonoma County, 04-SON-O-SRO, HSIPL 5028 (073)
S-049112	Thomas Origer	2016	Archaeological Survey Report for Crosswalk Enhancements Throughout Santa Rosa Project Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, 04-SON-O-SRO, HSIPL 5028 (073)
S-049112	Thomas M. Origer	2016	A Proposal to Conduct Extended Phase I Investigations for the Crosswalk Enhancements Throughout Santa Rosa Project Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, 04-SON-O-SRO, HSIPL 5028 (073)
S-049112	Thomas M. Origer	2016	Extended Phase I Report: Crosswalk Enhancements Throughout Santa Rosa Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California 04-SON-O-SRO, HSIPL 5028 (073)

Table 2: Summary of Previous Identified Cultural Resources within Search Radius

Primary No.	Trinomial (If provided)	Age	Comments
P-49-000012		Prehistoric	Isolated obsidian flake
P-49-001842		Prehistoric	Isolated obsidian flake
P-49-001843		Prehistoric	Isolated obsidian flake
P-49-002297	CA-SON-001798H	Historic	Heimbucher Property

Four cultural resources are present within the one-half mile records search radius. Cultural resources include one historic-era ranch home and three prehistoric isolates (see Table 2). No cultural resources are documented within the project area.

Historic Map Review

Review of historic maps of the area was completed to better understand the timing of development within the project area and recognize historic features. The following historic maps were reviewed as part of this investigation.

General Land Office

- 1865 Plat Map Township 7 North, Range 7 West. July 9, 1877.
- 1877 Plat Map Township 7 North, Range 7 West. July 9, 1877.

United States Geological Survey

- 1916 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.
- 1944 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.
- 1947 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 250,000 scale.
- 1954 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.
- 1968 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 24,000 scale.
- 1973 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 24,000 scale.
- 1994 Santa Rosa Topographic Map, 24,000 scale.

The earliest map (GLO 1865) depicts the project area as being just north of the Los Guillicos Land Grant. Much of the area east of project area is shown on this early map as “unsurveyed land unfit for cultivation”. By 1954, a small community of houses appear near the project area had been established, including the project area. A few more houses were built in the early 1990s; a structure is shown on the project area from about 1954 up to the present day (USGS 1969, 1994).

Ethnographic Literature Review

Available ethnographic literature was reviewed to identify cultural resources in the project vicinity. The following sources were consulted.

Barrett, Samuel A.

- 1908 The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(1):1-332. Berkeley

Kroeber, A. L.

- 1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Washington D.C.

Milliken, Randal

- 2008 Mission Period Ethnohistory. In *The Creekside Village Archaeological testing Program, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. Archaeological Investigations at the Carrillo Adobe Site (SON-4/H)*. Prepared by William Roop and Emily Wick. Manuscript on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

McLendon, Sally, and Michael J. Lowy

1978 *Eastern Pomo and Southeastern Pomo*. In *Handbook of North American Indians Volume 8, California*. Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

Stewart, Omar C.

1943 Notes on Pomo Ethnogeography. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 40(No. 2):29-62.

Prior to Euro-American occupation, the project area was used by the Southern Pomo (Barrett 1908:333). There are a total of three village sites within a five mile radius of the project parcel. The nearest ethnographic resource to the project vicinity is the village site of *wi'lo'k*. This Southern Pomo village site is "about three miles northeast of Santa Rosa" (Barrett 1908:222). No ethnographic resources are known within the current project area.

Native American Consultation

Assembly Bill 52, which went into effect in July 2015, is an amendment to CEQA Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code. AB52 established a consultation process with all California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) with cultural ties to an area and created a new class of resources under CEQA known as Tribal Cultural Resource. Sonoma County, as the Lead Agency under CEQA, is responsible for complying with the requirements of CEQA Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted via email to request a review of the Sacred Lands file and to request a list of Native American contacts in this area on August 14, 2020. The response letter (via email) dated August 18, 2020 by Sarah Fonseca (Cultural Resource Analyst) indicated that the search of the Sacred Lands File had a **negative** result. The NAHC response letter suggested that the Lead Agency contact the local tribes to provide further information regarding this result and to inquire about any further consultation. On August 25, 2020, a notification letter was sent via email or regular mail to the Chairperson of each tribal group associated with the Project Area as provided by the NAHC. No response has been received to date. Sonoma County will continue consultation with interested Tribes as necessary.

VI. FIELD METHODS

ALTA staff archaeologist Dean Martorana conducted a field survey of the project area on August 26, 2020. Project design drawing, project maps and aerial imagery were used to correctly identify the project area. Ground surface visibility was poor, about 10%, throughout the survey area with grasses and forbs covering most of the surface. The western portion of the parcel is developed with a modern-style residence and pool (empty); the backyard area has been graded to stabilize the slope for the residence. The remaining area to the west is flat, although it appears to have been previously graded for the purposes of orchard cultivation; a pile of 2x4 boards and other miscellaneous debris was observed. The entire project parcel was surveyed, totaling 1.66-acres of surveyed land (Figure 3). The project area was surveyed using intensive survey coverage with transects no greater than 5 meter intervals. The northern and southern edges of the parcel line have a dense tree line of redwoods, pepper trees, and other ornamental trees. A total of 8 shovel probes and scrapes were performed in order to clear the surface of grasses or other vegetation to

inspect mineral soils. The soils are light brown and highly compacted. The cutbanks of Rincon Creek were more closely inspected for evidence of archaeological resources. No archaeological resources or anthropic soils were identified. Digital photos were taken of the project area and surroundings (Attachment B).

VII. STUDY FINDINGS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Study Findings

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to address the responsibilities of the CEQA, as codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21082 and 21083.2. No cultural resources potentially eligible to the CRHR were identified within the project area as a result of this investigation.

Management Recommendations

Unanticipated subsurface archaeological finds in the Sonoma County are common; indeed, the proximity to Rincon Creek suggests the project area may have been favorable to human activity. Therefore, the following recommendations are provided as mitigation to ensure that cultural resources are not adversely affected by the proposed project. The project as presently designed is not expected to have an adverse effect on cultural resources. The project should be allowed to proceed given the following recommendations.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during project implementation, avoid altering the materials and their stratigraphic context. A qualified professional archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, pestles, and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources include stone or abode foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

Encountering Native American Remains

Although unlikely, if human remains are encountered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately so that an evaluation can be performed. If the remains are deemed to be Native American and prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted by the Coroner so that a "Most Likely Descendant" can be designated and further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains is provided.

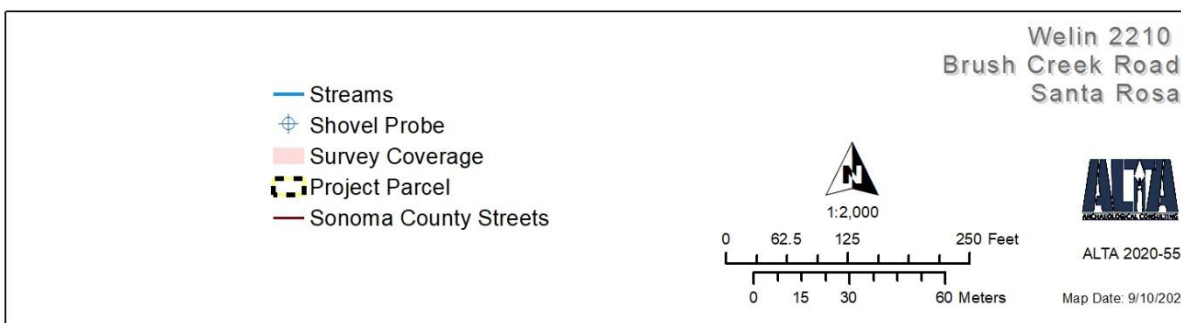


Figure 3: Project Area and Survey Coverage

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-
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Attachment A – Records Search Results

**WELIN 2210 BRUSH CREEK ROAD, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Confidential Information

This report contains confidential information. The distribution of material contained in this report is restricted to a need to know basis. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The provision protecting the confidentiality of archaeological resources is in California Government Code 6245 and 6245.10, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, Section 304.

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

8/25/2020

NWIC File No.: 20-0291

Dean Martorana
Alta Archaeological Consulting
15 3rd Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

re: ALTA2020-55 2210 Brush Creek Road

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

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.5 mile radius:	P-49-000012, 001842, 001843, & 002297.
Reports within project area:	S-12885 & 12860.
Reports within 0.5 mile radius:	See enclosed database spreadsheet.

- 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.

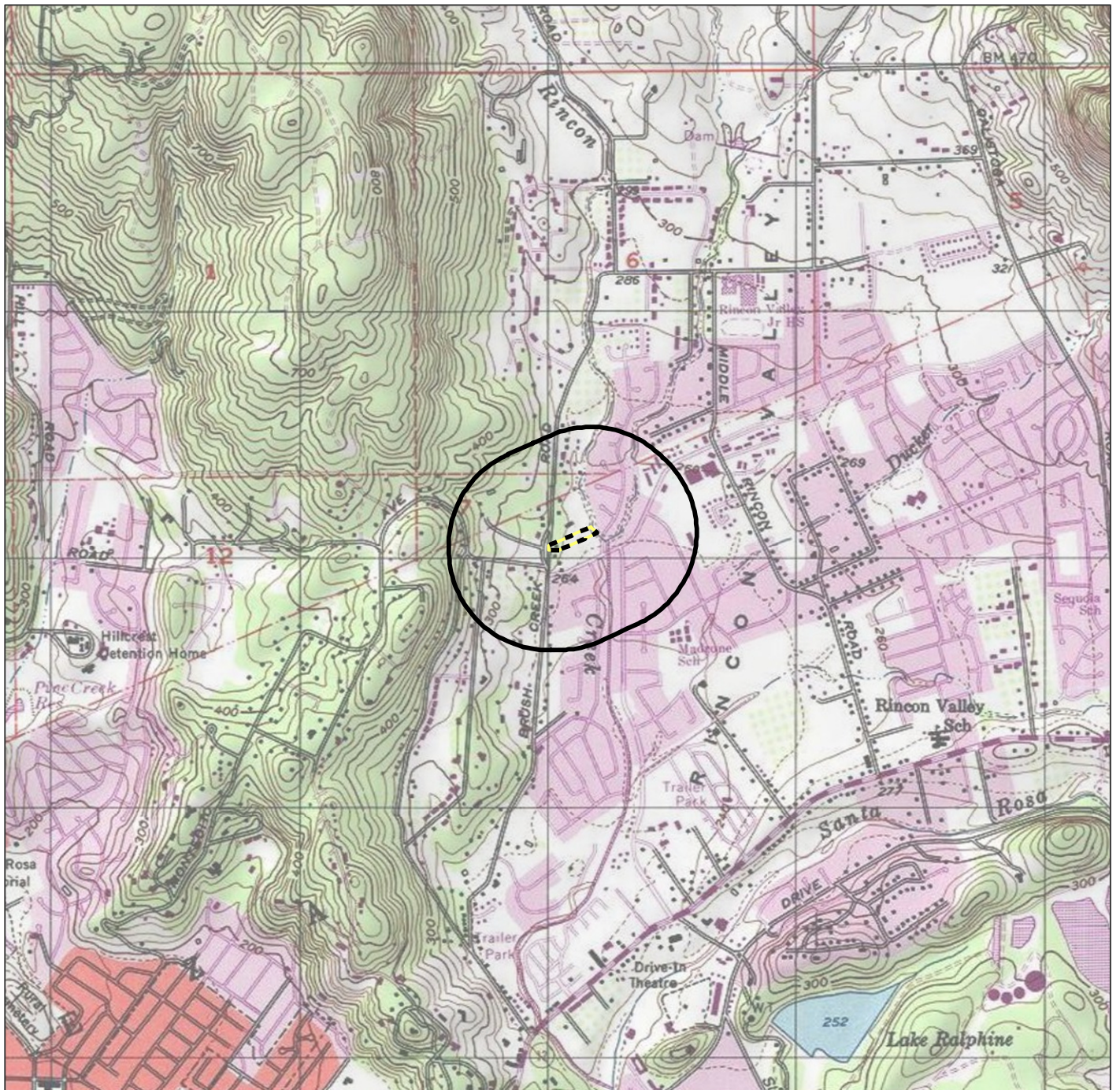
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that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



USGS Quad Index <small>tert</small> <small>Jrvoir</small>			USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa Quad; T7N, R7W, Section 6; MDBM Cabeza de Santa Rosa Land Grant; 1.66 Acres; APN 182-050-004	2210 Brush Creek Road
Healdsburg	Mark West Springs	Callistoga	Project Parcel Quarter Mile Buffer	 1:24,000 0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles 0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Kilometers
Sebastopol	 Santa Rosa	Kenwood		
Two Rock	Cotati	Glen Ellen		
<small>Saint Helena</small> <small>Rutherford</small> <small>Sonoma</small>			 ALTA 2020-55 Map Date: 8/13/2020	

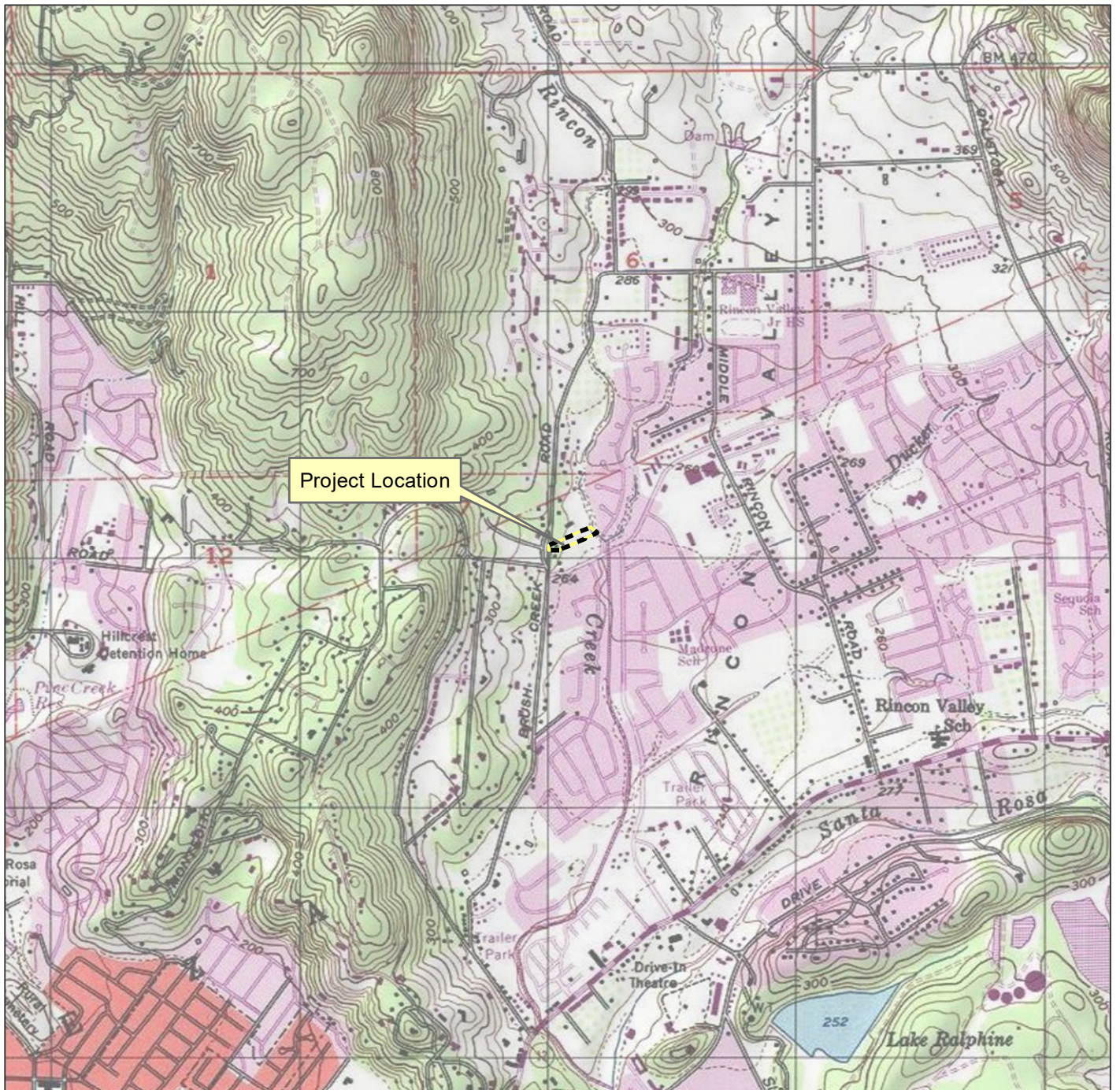


Attachment B – Native American Communication

**WELIN 2210 BRUSH CREEK ROAD, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Confidential Information

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USGS Quad Index		
Healdsburg	Mark West Springs	Callistoga
Sebastopol	Santa Rosa	Kenwood
Two Rock	Cotati	Glen Ellen

USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa Quad; T7N, R7W, Section 6; MDBM
 Cabeza de Santa Rosa Land Grant; 1.66 Acres; APN 182-050-004

2210 Brush Creek Road

Project Parcel



1:24,000

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles



0 0.15 0.3 0.6 Kilometers



ALTA 2020-55

Map Date: 8/13/2020

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 18, 2020

Dean Martorana, MA, RPA, Staff Archaeologist
Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: dean@altaac.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 2210 Brush Creek Road, Santa Rosa Project, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Martorana:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

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

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ac.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Sonoma County
8/18/2020**

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson
555 S. Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Pomo
Cloverdale, CA, 95425
Phone: (707) 894 - 5775
Fax: (707) 894-5727
info@cloverdalerancheria.com

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria

Dino Franklin, Chairperson
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580
Fax: (707) 591-0583
dino@stewartspoint.org

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Chris Wright, Chairperson
P.O. Box 607 Pomo
Geyserville, CA, 95441
Phone: (707) 814 - 4150
lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com

Lytton Rancheria

Marjorie Mejia, Chairperson
437 Aviation Boulevard Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 575 - 5917
Fax: (707) 575-6974
margiemejia@aol.com

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria

Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park, CA, 94928 Pomo
Phone: (707) 566 - 2288
Fax: (707) 566-2291
gbuvelot@gratonrancheria.com

Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians

Jose Simon, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1035 Lake Miwok
Middletown, CA, 95461 Pomo
Phone: (707) 987 - 3670
Fax: (707) 987-9091
sshope@middletownrancheria.com

Guidiville Indian Rancheria

Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339 Pomo
Talmage, CA, 95481
Phone: (707) 462 - 3682
Fax: (707) 462-9183
admin@guidiville.net

Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley

Scott Gabaldon, Chairperson
2275 Silk Road Wappo
Windsor, CA, 95492
Phone: (707) 494 - 9159
scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point Rancheria

Loren Smith, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1 Pomo
Santa Rosa, CA, 95403
Phone: (707) 591 - 0580
Fax: (707) 591-0583

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 2210 Brush Creek Road, Santa Rosa Project, Sonoma County.



Dean Martorana <dean@altaac.com>

Request for Comment: 2210 Brush Creek Road Santa Rosa

Dean Martorana <Dean@altaac.com>

Tue, Aug 25, 2020 at 10:37 AM

To: info@cloverdalerancheria.com, lynnl@drycreekrancheria.com, admin@guidiville.net, dino@stewartspoint.org, margiemejia@aol.com, Sierra Shope <sshope@middletownrancheria.com>, scottg@mishewalwappotribe.com, bmcquillen@gratonrancheria.com

Dear Chairperson,

Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) has been retained by a private developer proposing to construct on a 1.6-acre parcel in Santa Rosa.

The project is located at 2210 Brush Creek Road, Santa Rosa, CA in Sonoma County, which is also the lead agency for the project. The project is located on the Santa Rosa USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Township 7N, Range 7W, Section 6, of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (see attached).


We are contacting you to provide notification of this project pursuant Section 5 of Public Resources Code 21080.3.1(d). The regulations require that you contact us within 30 days from your receipt of this letter to request a consultation regarding any potential impacts of this project on tribal cultural resources. If you do not contact us within 30 days following receipt of this letter, the County will proceed with the project with the assumption that the project will not have a potential effect on tribal cultural resources (an archaeological survey of the parcels will be conducted in support of the permit process). If consultation is requested, please provide the name and contact information of the designated lead contact person as part of your request. The County will contact the designated person to set a meeting date to begin consultation within 30 days of our receipt of your request. Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Sincerely,

--
Dean Martorana, MA, RPA
Staff Archaeologist

=====

Alta Archaeological Consulting LLC
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
o: 707.544.4206 | f: 707.546.2135 | c: 916.205.6087
Dean@AltaAC.com
ProfessionalArchaeologist.com | CremainsRecovery.com
DBE | WOSB | WBE | SB | GSA

 **Map 2 (ALTA2020-55) Project Location_NAHC.pdf**
3243K



Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
office (707) 544-4206
fax (707) 546-2135
www.altaac.com

August 26, 2020

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Buffy McQuillen, THPO
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: ALTA2020-55 2210 Brush Creek Road Santa Rosa

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer McQuillen,

Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) has been retained by a private developer proposing to construct on a 1.6-acre parcel in Santa Rosa.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dean", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dean Martorana, M.A., RPA
Staff Archaeologist
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
dean@altaac.com
(707) 544-4206 office
(707) 546-2135 fax



Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
office (707) 544-4206
fax (707) 546-2135
www.altaac.com

August 26, 2020

Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the
Stewarts Point Rancheria
Loren Smith, THPO
1420 Guerneville Road, Ste 1
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: ALTA2020-55 2210 Brush Creek Road Santa Rosa

Dear Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Smith,

Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) has been retained by a private developer proposing to construct on a 1.6-acre parcel in Santa Rosa.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dean Martorana", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Dean Martorana, M.A., RPA
Staff Archaeologist
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
dean@altaac.com
(707) 544-4206 office
(707) 546-2135 fax



Attachment C – Photographic Record

**WELIN 2210 BRUSH CREEK ROAD, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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Photo 1: Front Elevation of Single-Family Home on Parcel



Photo 2: Overview of Parcel View West from Eastern Edge of Parcel

PHOTO SHEET

2210 BRUSH CREEK ROAD, SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY



Photo 3: View of Single-Family Home from backyard



Photo 4: View East Overview

PHOTO LOG



Project Name: ALTA2020-55 2210 Brush Creek Road Santa Rosa

Photographer: Dean Martorana

Camera Type: iPhone 11 (Solocator App)

Lens Size: variable

Images on File: Alta Archaeological Consulting

Photo file Name	Date	Time	Capture Mode Detail	Photo Description
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-38-40	26-Aug-20	11:38:40	BLDG Facade: South West Elevation	
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-39-35	26-Aug-20	11:39:35	Bearing: 86° E	East overview
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-40-33	26-Aug-20	11:40:33	Bearing: 357° N	North overview
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-43-46	26-Aug-20	11:43:46	Bearing: 53° NE	NE overview
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-48-12	26-Aug-20	11:48:12	Bearing: 254° W	West overview
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-54-20	26-Aug-20	11:54:20	Bearing: 58° NE	
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-56-08	26-Aug-20	11:56:08	Bearing: 316° NW	Northwest overview
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_11-57-21	26-Aug-20	11:57:21	Bearing: 327° NW	Creek cut bank
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_12-00-34	26-Aug-20	12:00:34	Bearing: 162° S	Overview East
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_12-04-56	26-Aug-20	12:04:56	Bearing: 324° NW	Downslope of home
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_12-05-56	26-Aug-20	12:05:56	BLDG Facade: South East Elevation	
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_12-06-37	26-Aug-20	12:06:37	BLDG Facade: South Elevation	
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_12-07-33	26-Aug-20	12:07:33	BLDG Facade: South East Elevation	Pool house
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_12-07-54	26-Aug-20	12:07:54	BLDG Facade: South West Elevation	Pool house
ALTA2020-55_2020-08-26_13-09-45	26-Aug-20	13:09:45	Bearing: 256° W	Pool house