

Appendix C. Cultural Resource Survey Report

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August 28, 2024

City of Napa
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THE GRANGE CAMPGROUND: CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY – NEGATIVE FINDINGS

Mr. Dilley:

Harris & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for The Grange Campground (project). The cultural investigation described in this letter report was implemented to support the City of Napa's (City's) responsibilities under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to incur no significant impacts to cultural resources resulting from the project. It has been determined that cultural resources are not present on the subject property. The project is plotted on the attached U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map for your information.

County: Napa

USGS 7.5' Quad: Napa; Date: 1980

Section: 35; **Township:** 06N; **Range:** 04W; **Land Grant:** N/A

City: Napa; **State:** California

Locational Data: West side of Silverado Trail (State Route [SR-] 121) between Hagen Road and Stone Crest Drive. The project site access is approximately 0.2 mile south of Hagen Road.

Assessor Parcel Number(s): 052-010-011

UTMs: 10S, 563413N, 4241400E

Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian/Phase I

Date of Survey: March 22, 2023

Field Crew: Donna Beddow

Setting

Project Description, Location, and Natural Setting

The project would be on an approximately 12.5-acre site in the City of Napa, California (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 052-010-011). The site is on the western side of Silverado Trail (SR-121) between Stonecrest Drive and Hagen Road and is currently undeveloped (Attachment 1, Photographs) (Figure 1, USGS Topographic Map). The project site is bounded by rural single-family residential to the north and Milliken Creek and unincorporated Napa County land to the west (Figure 2, Project Location). Silverado Trail (SR-121) directly abuts the site to the east and south.

The project would construct a permitted "glamping" campground with up to five permanent buildings, up to 100 fixed recreational lodging units, a recreational activity space, and a pervious parking area. Building 1, the Main Office, would consist of guest check-in, a gathering space, and a small market, totaling approximately 4,418 square feet. Building 2, the Meeting Room, would provide approximately 1,440 square feet of indoor/outdoor meeting space. Buildings 1 and 2 outdoor space would include an outdoor lounge area with a permanent deck (8,000 square feet) and pool area (3,500 square feet, including the pool and pool deck). Buildings 3 through 5 would consist of back-of-house and administration/maintenance space (up to 640 square feet each). Buildings 3 through 5 would consist of back-of-house and administration/maintenance space (up to 640 square feet each). The 100 fixed recreational lodging units could be a mix of tent spaces, canvas tents on platforms (yurts), and stationary camper trailers. The project would exclude the use of personal travel trailers and recreational vehicles. The tent

spaces would be within a flat gravel or dirt pad area developed with a permeable surface. The recreational activity space would consist of a children's playground, bocce ball courts, an internal trail space, a lawn, and outdoor game areas. The pervious parking area would be an extension of drive aisle surface. The drive aisle surface is proposed to be a permeable surface that is all weather and can be used by emergency vehicles.

The project would be constructed in two phases. Phase 1 would include construction of the five permanent buildings, 80 fixed recreational lodging units, pool, recreational activity space, and pervious parking area. Phase 2 would include removal of 10 camper trailers (e.g., Airstream units) and installation of 30 luxury tent/yurt spaces. Phase 2 would not involve additional grading or alterations to the drive aisle; however, it would involve alterations to the utilities associated with Phase 1 to connect to the reconfigured recreational lodging units in Phase 2. The analysis in this letter report assumes that all 100 fixed recreational lodging units would be constructed at one time, which represents a conservative, worst-case scenario.

The project would construct one driveway to serve as primary access from Silverado Trail (SR-121). A two-way, 20-foot-wide drive aisle would be extended from the driveway around the parcel, providing access to the buildings and parking lot areas. A pedestrian path would be constructed along the highway frontage, extending pedestrian access from the northern side of the parcel to the south with connections to the internal trail space.

Natural Setting

The project site consists of undeveloped open space and predominantly undisturbed native habitats and is surrounded by rural residential development to the north, single-family residential development and Silverado Trail (SR-121) to the east and south, and Milliken Creek and unincorporated Napa County land to the west.

The topography on the project site is primarily flat, with a slight decrease in elevation along the western side of the project site toward Milliken Creek. The elevation on the project site ranges between 5 and 52 feet above mean sea level.

The project site has a Mediterranean climate characterized by cool, wet winters and dry summers. Average daytime temperatures range from mid-50s to mid-80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and nighttime temperatures range from high 30s to mid-50s °F. The City receives an average of 27 inches of precipitation per year with most of the rainfall occurring between December and March (Napa Valley Weather 2024).

Historical topographic maps and historical aeriels were reviewed to understand the development of the project area of potential effect (APE) and surrounding properties. The project APE includes the project site plus a 0.25-mile buffer. Historical aeriels were reviewed from 1948 through 2020 (1948, 1968, 1982, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020) (NETR Online 2024). In 1948, the project site was undeveloped and primarily in agricultural use and remained as such through 1968. By 1982, agricultural lands were left fallow, and by 1993, no evidence of agricultural use was evident. From 2002 through the present, the project site has remained undeveloped.

Cultural Setting

The following cultural setting is from the City of Napa General Plan (City of Napa 2022a), City of Napa General Plan Environmental Impact Report (City of Napa 2022b), and City of Napa Downtown Specific Plan Program Environmental Impact Report (City of Napa 2012).

Prehistoric Period

Prior to European settlement, the Napa Valley region was inhabited by Native Americans of the Wappo group. The Wappo occupation of the area dates back 10,000 years, to about 8,000 BC, making Napa Valley one of the longest inhabited regions in California. The Wappo's long occupation was due to abundant natural resources that the group relied on for subsistence. The Wappo were primarily a hunter-gatherer society and lived in permanent villages typically near the Napa River or other water sources; sometimes, smaller camps could be found near natural springs, along prominent hunting trails, or near major oak groves, which were the sources of acorns that provided nourishment for Tribes.

A framework for the interpretation of the San Francisco Bay Area, including Napa County, is provided by Milliken et al. (2007), who divided human history in California into three broad periods: Early Period, Middle Period, and Late Period. Economic patterns, stylistic aspects, and regional phases further subdivided cultural patterns into shorter phases. This scheme uses economic and technological types, socio-politics, trade networks, population density, and variations of artifact types to differentiate between cultural periods.

The Paleoindian Period (11,500 to 8000 BC) was characterized by big-game hunters occupying broad geographic areas—evidence for this period has not yet been discovered within the San Francisco Bay or Sonoma County vicinity. During the Early Period, consisting of the Early Holocene (8000 to 3500 BC) and Early Period (3500 to 500 BC), geographic mobility continued and is characterized by the milling slab and handstone and large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points. The first cut shell beads and the mortar and pestle are first documented in burials during this period, indicating the beginning of a shift to sedentism. During the Middle Period, consisting of the Lower Middle Period (500 BC to AD 430) and Upper Middle Period (AD 430 to 1050), geographic mobility may have continued, although groups began to establish longer-term base camps in localities from which a more diverse range of resources could be exploited. The first rich black middens are recorded from this period. The addition of milling tools, obsidian and chert concave-base points, and the occurrence of sites in a wider range of environments suggest that the economic base was more diverse. By the Upper Middle Period, mobility was replaced by the development of numerous small villages. Around AD 430 a “dramatic cultural disruption” occurred, evidenced by the sudden collapse of the Olivella saucer bead trade network. During the Initial Late Period (AD 1050 to 1550), social complexity developed toward lifeways of large, central villages with resident political leaders and specialized activity sites. Artifacts associated with the period include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched points, and a diversity of beads and ornaments.

Wappo

The project site is situated within the ethnographic territory of the Wappo, a population of Yukian-speaking, hunter-gatherer people with their own unique dialect and language. The Wappo occupied the northern Napa Valley and portions of the northern and eastern Russian River Valley within the Santa Rosa Plain. Geographically, the territorial area occupied by the Wappo stretched in a northwestern direction from just north of the present-day Cities of Napa and Sonoma to include the Cities of Geysers, Cloverdale, and Middletown at its northern extent (Kroeber 1925; Barrett 1908). This territory included the broad northwest–southeast trending river valleys and associated tributaries and the flanking mountains of the Pacific Coastal Ranges and a small enclave along the southern shore of Clear Lake called Lile’ek by the Pomo, their neighbors to the west (Kroeber 1925). Isolated from other Yukian-speaking peoples, this group was bounded on all sides by other native groups—the Lake Miwok to the north, the Patwin (Wintun) to the south and east, the Pomo to the north and west, and the Coast Miwok to the southwest (Heizer and Whipple 1971).

The name Wappo is a version of the Spanish term “guapo,” which means handsome or brave, a title given to this group during the time of the missions as a result of their “stubborn resistance to the military adjuncts of the Franciscan establishments” (Kroeber 1925). Stephen Powers recognized the original name for these peoples as Ashochimi and noted that the use of the term “Wappo – The Unconquerable” by this population, in reference to itself, was common practice. The settlement pattern for the Wappo included permanent villages in valleys, along rivers or other waterways, organized as districts of smaller settlements or “tribelets” around “one larger and continuously inhabited town, the center of a community with some sense of political unity” (Kroeber 1925). Tribelet chiefs were elected or appointed, resided at these major villages, and were responsible for maintaining relationships with other tribelets and neighboring Tribes, such as the Patwin, Pomo, and Miwok (Jones & Stokes 2005). The Wappo tribelet chief was also responsible for managing their village, performing functions of ceremonial moderator, and being the primary source for dispute resolution (Sawyer 1978). The subsistence strategy for the Wappo was that of the hunter-gatherer, including a heavy dependence on acorns and other natively procured plants and hunting of big and small game, which included bear, deer, elk, rabbits, and birds, among others.

Material culture traits for the Wappo are shared with their neighboring cultural groups, predominantly the Pomo. A variety of stone tools manufactured from locally accessible raw material sources were an important part of the Wappo assemblage. Common tool types are projectile points, drills, knives, and scrapers of chert, basalt, or preferably, obsidian. Napa Glass Mountain, a regionally important obsidian site and quarry, and other local obsidian sources are situated within Wappo territory, a resource that greatly enhanced the trading power of this group (Jones & Stokes 2005). The basketry of the Wappo was of noted quality, made from a unique weaving technique using a variety of locally accessible plant materials; this technique is believed to have originated with the Pomo, the western neighboring group of the Wappo. Houses of the Wappo were constructed of a domed framework of branches that were tied together and covered with leaves and smaller branches in the summer and branches with mud in the winter. Animal bones and marine shells from coastal locations were used as a form of currency to fashion jewelry, beads, awls, and other functional tools (Sawyer 1978).

It is surmised that the population of the Wappo prior to European contact may have exceeded 1,000 people before falling drastically to 40 people in 1908. During the Spanish occupation, the Wappo were notably resistant to all attempts of subjugation, from which they obtained their title. Despite this resistance, this native population was eventually brought under the control of the mission at Sonoma, between 1823 and 1834. The remaining population was eventually moved to a reservation in Mendocino, where the majority perished, eventually leading to the closure of the reservation in 1867 (Kroeber 1925; Sawyer 1978).

Historic Period

With Alta California's independence from Spain and the beginning of Mexican control, Napa County was subdivided into 12 ranchos: Humana Carne, Catacula, Caymus, Chimiles, EntreNapa, Le Jota, Loคอลomi, Napa, Tulucay, Yajome, Huichia, and Mallacomeato (Anonymous 1891). The first non-Spanish American settler to the Napa Valley area was George C. Yount in 1831. Originally intending to travel to the Pacific Ocean to trap otter, Yount instead stopped early and worked as a carpenter for General Mariano Vallejo. In 1836, Yount received the 12,000-acre Rancho Caymus land grant and, in 1842, applied for and received the Rancho La Jota land grant on Howell Mountain.

Spanish-Mexican Period

By the early 1800s, Native Americans were no longer the sole inhabitants of Napa Valley. In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and 2 years later, an expedition led by Ensign José Sanchez and accompanied by Jesuit Father Altimira ventured into Napa Valley to prepare the region for Mexican settlement and to deter Russian and American parties from claiming the land. The Mexicans brought Christianity to the Sonoma-Napa region. Mission San Francisco de Solano, the northernmost mission and last to be constructed (1823), was built in present-day Sonoma. The missions were self-sufficient communities, and each included a church, residences, and support facilities. By the 1830s, with secularization, most missions had been repurposed or dismantled for building materials to construct new buildings. Outside of Mission San Francisco de Solano, society during the Mexican Period was dominated by the landowning Vallejo family. General Mariano Vallejo was in control of vast tracts of land in the Napa Valley, which he subsequently awarded to his loyal soldiers and friends. Cattle ranching was the primary industry on these ranchos. One building that remains from this period is the Cayetano Juarez Adobe at Soscol Avenue and Silverado Trail (SR-121).

American Period

By 1846, the Mexican government had begun to protest the arrival of many immigrants, and rumors circulated that non-Mexican immigrants would be driven out of California and Napa Valley. Worried that they would lose their land due to confusing titles, a band of area residents—including John C. Fremont and future Napa City founders John Grigsby and Nathan Coombs—organized as the Bear Flag Party to lead a revolt against Mexican rule in Alta California. In early June 1846, the Bear Flaggers initiated the overthrow of the Mexican government by capturing the town of Sonoma, arresting General Mariano Vallejo, and raising the Bear Flag as a symbol of an independent California. The revolt established the California Republic, which remained independent for only 25 days; it was annexed by the United States as official news of the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) reached

California. The following year, in 1847, Napa City was founded by Grigsby and Coombs on a small site at the confluence of the Napa River and Napa Creek. In 1850, California was admitted to the Union as a free state. In Napa, a new street parallel to First Street was named in honor of Henry Clay, the Kentucky senator whose omnibus bill admitted California to the Union.

The discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada in 1848 brought miners and entrepreneurs to California from all over the world, and Napa Valley prospered as a result. The town's population soon expanded as the region's mild climate attracted miners and merchants to Napa for the winter. Early Napa City residents were typically single, working-class men, many of whom lived in hotels or boarding houses. A number of wood-frame commercial buildings were constructed downtown, but many were temporary due to the ad-hoc nature of Napa's growth in the wake of the gold rush. Agricultural development was scattered throughout Napa County, with pioneers such as George Yount and others establishing farms on the outskirts of the City. Major development trends that would shape Napa in later years—such as the importance of the Napa River for transportation and commerce, the development of roads and infrastructure, and the establishment of agriculture as a major economic force—had their beginnings during this era. However, little physical evidence of the Early American Period remains in Napa since no buildings that date to the mid-1800s appear to exist in the City today.

Napa grew steadily throughout the Victorian era as people continued to settle and more businesses were established in the town. Transportation, infrastructure, and social services were greatly improved, and by 1880, Napa had a bustling downtown and a population of approximately 4,000. The City was officially incorporated on March 23, 1872, as the "Town of Napa City" and was reincorporated on February 24, 1874, as the "City of Napa." Around this time, the wine industry grew as the dominant agricultural endeavor, with an increased demand for local wines facilitated partly by the completion of the Napa Valley railroad in 1868. New vineyards were established throughout the valley, and winery operations ranged from small family businesses to large winery complexes. By the late 1880s, more than 20,000 acres of vineyards produced nearly 5 million gallons of wine per year. The vestiges of small agricultural properties, including barns, tank houses, and other outbuildings, can still be found throughout the City, representing rural farmsteads that were gradually enveloped by urban growth.

By the turn of the 20th century, the City had grown into a self-sufficient town with successful industries, businesses, and residents. Still tied to its agricultural roots, the City had a population of 5,500 in 1905. Over the next two decades, the arrival of inter-urban electric railroads linked Napa to Vallejo, San Francisco, and the rest of the Bay Area, boosting its economy and encouraging residential growth through World War I. In the 1920s and 1930s, the City was a blue-collar community; most men worked union jobs at the local clothing and other factories or at the nearby Mare Island Naval Shipyard. This era saw steady construction of single-family residences and the establishment of more factories, but Prohibition and the Great Depression greatly curbed economic development in the City.

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, the entire Bay Area quickly became an arsenal for the production of wartime supplies and the departure point for the Pacific Theater. For instance, Contra Costa County alone produced 3.5 percent of all war products manufactured in the entire nation, and the City of Richmond hosted 55 major war industries, including Kaiser's four gigantic shipyards, which employed 100,000 workers. Nearly half a million people from all over the country flocked to the Bay Area for employment, and local communities experienced housing shortages and major demographic shifts. The City's main contribution to the war effort came in supplying housing for defense workers rather than in the actual production of goods. In 1930, Napa had a population of only 6,437; by 1950, that figure had jumped to over 13,000. Because of the large influx of people, infrastructure improvements and rapid suburban development occurred in Napa during the war and continued well into the postwar era. Up until that time, the City had grown in an organic piecemeal fashion, but with such a boom in population and physical growth, the first Zoning Ordinance was instituted in 1945. Since then, zoning regulations have controlled how and where the City expands.

The City continued to grow beyond the postwar era, reaching a population of 37,000 by 1970. However, the decline of manufacturing, redevelopment, and the rebirth of the wine industry were the major forces that impacted modern Napa. The City of Napa is still the valley's population center, but it is very different from how it was in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Since its initial growth in the Gold Rush and Victorian eras, Napa has

been transformed from a blue-collar town into a service-based, majority-crop community. With a population of 76,498 in 2021 and an area of 18.15 square miles, the City's economy today remains keyed to wine and tourism, but many residents are nostalgic for old Napa.

The City's built heritage is reflected in its collection of extant historic buildings and neighborhoods, which include Queen Anne cottages and colonial revival style mansions; farmstead vestiges like tank houses and barns; Italianate and art deco commercial buildings; and civic, religious, and industrial properties. These historic buildings and structures provide a link to the cultures of the past and are part of the continuum of Napa's built heritage. Napa has designated and potential historic districts that include the following:

- Napa Abajo–Fuller Park National Register District
- Calistoga Avenue Local Landmark District
- East Napa Potential Local Historic District
- First & Jefferson Potential Local Historic District
- Fuller South Potential Local Historic District
- Glenwood Gardens Potential Local Historic District
- Spencer's Addition Potential Local Historic District
- St. John's Potential Local Historic District
- West Napa Potential Local Historic District

Although early periods of the City's cultural past have few remaining physical artifacts, the City's history and culture are preserved through storytelling, interpretive programming, and monuments. In the last 50 years in particular, multi-cultural influences, such as Asian American and Latin communities, have contributed to the cultural heritage recognized in the City today.

Methods, Regulatory Setting, Analysis of Project Effects, and Recommendations

The project includes the development of a "glamping" campground with up to five permanent buildings, up to 100 fixed recreational lodging units, a recreational activity space, and a pervious parking area.

This letter report provides an environmental baseline of the cultural resources present, an analysis of resources that have the potential to be present, and an analysis of impacts on cultural resources from project construction activities. The analysis was prepared in accordance with requirements of CEQA. Literature reviews and an intensive pedestrian cultural resources survey were conducted in March 2023 in support of this letter report.

Prior Research

Staff conducted a records search of the surrounding area using the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) (Confidential Attachment 2, CHRIS Background Data). Seventeen studies have been conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project site. Of those, one intersects with the project site (Table 1, Previous Studies within a 0.25-Mile Radius Buffer).

Six sites were previously recorded, and five historic addresses were previously identified within the project APE (0.25-mile radius). Of the previously recorded sites, five are prehistoric, and one is multi-component. One resource (P-28-000928/CA-NAP-409) is on the project site (Table 2, Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.25-Mile Radius Buffer). The identified resources within the 0.25-mile radius buffer are provided in Confidential Attachment 2.

Site P-25-000928/CA-NAP-409, originally recorded by Frederickson in 1976, was identified within the APE and on the project site, adjacent to Milliken Creek on the eastern side. The California Department of Parks and Recreation form identifies the site as a lithic scatter including obsidian flakes and one obsidian projectile point fragment. Frederickson identified the flakes as not used, and the lithic scatter included one obsidian projectile point fragment. It is unknown if the point fragment was collected. The site was revisited in 2016 by Franco and Barrow.

No major changes were observed during that survey; however, brush clearing had occurred within the site area (refer to the Results discussion below).

The nearest off-site resource (P-28-001557/CA-NAP-1087) to the project site is within the project APE but approximately 0.10 mile west of the project site. CA-NAP-001087 was recorded by Vicki Beard in 2009. The site is identified as prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of medium to small obsidian flakes.

Table 1. Previous Studies within a 0.25-Mile Radius Buffer

Report ID	Title	Author	Year
S-000004	Appraisal of the Archaeological Resources of the Napa River (Trancas Road to Edgerley Island) and Three Potential Reservoir Areas in the Napa River Basin	David A. Frederickson	1967
S-000089	An Archaeological Survey of Possible Dredge Spoil Disposal Sites for the Napa River Channel Improvements Project	Michael J. Moratto	1974
S-000134	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Napa Racquet Club Site, Napa, California	David A. Frederickson	1975
S-001403	Field Notes of Archaeological Reconnaissance Made on the "Chinatown," NAP-261, and NAP-14 Sites Situated Along the Napa River Basin	Martin Rosenson	1975
S-010274	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Roadway Reconstruction of Highway 121, Napa County, NAP-121 PM 6.6/9.4, 04234-121930	Randy Milliken and Marcia K. Kelly	1988
S-010274a	Historic Properties Survey Report: Proposed Roadway Reconstruction of Highway 121 on Silverado Trail in Napa Valley, 4-NAP-121, P.M. 6.6/9.4, 04234 - 121930	Marcia Kelly, Elizabeth McKee, and Randy Milliken	1989
S-010274b	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Addendum #1, for the Proposed Roadway Reconstruction of Route 121, Napa County, 4-NAP-121 PM 6.6/9.4, 04234-121930	Marcia K. Kelly	1989
S-010274c	Historical Architectural Survey Report for a Proposed Roadway Reconstruction at 04-NAP-121 P.M. 6.6/9.5, E.A. 04234-121930	Elizabeth McKee	1989
S-012739	Napa Valley Archaeological Survey	Milton W. Stoll, Jr.	1960
S-018221	Final Report: Cultural Resources Status Report for the River Glen Site (CA-NAP-261), Napa River Flood Control Project, Napa, Napa County, California	Ric Windmiller and Robert A. Gerry	1993
S-023791	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Napa River Pedestrian/Bicycle Path from Trancas Street to Lincoln Avenue, Napa, Napa County, California	Katherine Flynn, Cassandra Chattan, and William Roop	1998
S-029241	A Cultural Resources Study of the Proposed Stonecrest Pump Station and Forcemain Project, Napa, Napa County, California.	Sunshine Psota	2004
S-029241a	An Archaeological Amendment for the Revised Stonecrest Pump Station Project, Napa, Napa County, California (QA166 63/04) (letter report)	Sunshine Psota	2004
S-029319	Archaeological Excavations at Sites CA-NAP-14 and CA-NAP-261 for the Napa River Trail Improvement Project, City of Napa, California	Eric Wohlgemuth, John Berg, Kimberley Carpenter, and Heather M. Meyers	2004
S-036265	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Milliken Trancas Improvement Project, City of Napa, Napa County, California	Vicki R. Beard	2009
S-039543	Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the Sarco Creek Bridge replacement project on State Route 121 in Napa County, California	Andrew Hope	2011
S-048509	Historical Resources Study for the Proposed Subdivision of APN 052-010-011, Napa, Napa County, California	Julia Franco and Eileen Barrow	2016

Notes:

Bold = Within APE

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.25-Mile Radius Buffer

Primary Number	Trinomial	Chronological Placement	Site Type	Size	Recorder, Date
P-28-000218	CA-NAP-261	Prehistoric	Habitation, Midden Mound, Human Remains	210 x 35 m	E. Robinson, UC, 1959; Thomas L. Jackson, Archaeological Consulting, 1978; John Berg, Eric Wohlgemuth, FWARG, 2004
P-28-000219	CA-NAP-262/H	Multi-Component	Craftsman Bungalow, 2-Story Structure, Cottage, Lithic Scatter, Midden, BRM, Human Remains	Prehistoric – 70 x 50 m	E. Robinson, Univ. California, 1960; Randy Milliken, Marcia Kelly, CA DPR, 1988; Andrew Hope, Caltrans, 2009
P-28-000625	CA-NAP-750	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	16 x 10 m	Randy Milliken, Marcia Kelly, Caltrans, 1988
P-28-000797	*	Historic	Bed & Breakfast Inn, Landscape	N/A	Bright Eastman, Cultural Heritage Commission, City of Napa, 1996
P-28-000928	CA-NAP-409	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	30 x 30 m	Fredrickson, Anthropology Lab/Sonoma State College), 1976; J. Franco, Tom Origer & Associates, 2016
P-28-001557	CA-NAP-1087	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	47 x 40 m	N. Thompson, V. Beard, Tom, Origer & Associates, 2009
P-28-001597	CA-NAP-1094	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	5.2 x 3.3 m	B. Mischke, R. Ballesteros, D. Shew, E. Elliot, J. Tudor, K. Green, ASC, SSU, 2010
P-28-001617	*	Historic	2-Story Residence	N/A	Andrew Hope, Caltrans, 2009
P-28-001618	*	Historic	Vernacular Residence	N/A	Andrew Hope, Caltrans, 2008
P-28-001620	*	Historic	Craftsman Bungalow	N/A	Andrew Hope, Caltrans, 2009
P-28-001675	*	Historic	2-Story Duplex	N/A	Sean Dexter, Mary Sayers, 1999

Notes: BRM = bedrock milling; m = meter; N/A = not available

* = No number assigned

Bold = on project site

Applicable Regulations

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the project site are CEQA, the California Health and Safety Code, provisions of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the City of Napa’s General Plan and Municipal Code. Historic and archaeological districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are assigned significance based on their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the City in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Several criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the following criteria for listing on the CRHR (California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1; 14 CCR 4852):

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

The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the California Public Resources Code), or not identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the California Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in California Public Resources Code, Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods regardless of their antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, requires that, if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5[b]). If the county coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the county coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (Section 7050.5[c]). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 24 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

California Register of Historical Resources (California Public Resources Code, Section 5020 et seq.)

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code, Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California Legislature established the CRHR “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1[a]). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following National Register of Historical Places (NRHP) criteria (California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1[c]):

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

Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resources (14 CCR 4852[d][2]).

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

City of Napa Regulations

City of Napa General Plan

The City of Napa General Plan Historic and Cultural Resources Element provides the following goals and policies that apply to the project and cultural resources in the survey area (City of Napa 2022a).

- **Goal HCR-1:** Preserve and enhance Napa’s historic resources. Encourage rehabilitation and adaptive reuse, as well as sensitive, context-compatible infill design.
 - **Policy HCR 1-1:** Utilize sustainable or “green” building practices in the preservation and maintenance of historic resources, provided that the sustainable building practices adhere to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and local design guidelines.
 - **Policy HCR 1-2:** Apply the California State Historical Building Code to rehabilitation projects to ensure that rehabilitation does not compromise the integrity of historic resources.
 - **Policy HCR 1-3:** Encourage seismic strengthening to protect the City’s valuable historic properties from future earthquakes, wildfire, and other events caused by climate change. This includes the development of incentives to encourage property owners to retrofit their buildings.
 - **Policy HCR 1-4:** Maintain a photographic record of successful restoration projects to inform future project applicants of architectural styles, historic construction methods, probable materials, and appropriate reconstruction techniques.
 - **Policy HCR 1-5:** Promote the use, update, and preparation of new design guidelines for new additions, rehabilitation of existing structures, and infill design to ensure compatibility with historic resources. There are four existing design guidelines that discuss historic resources: Napa Abajo–Fuller Park Design Guidelines, Soscol Corridor/Downtown Riverfront Guidelines, Rehabilitation Guidelines for Historic Properties (contained within the Napa Abajo–Fuller Design Guidelines), and the Downtown Specific Plan (including Downtown Napa Historic Resources Design Guidelines). New or updated guidelines should apply citywide, or to historic districts and historic residential areas, and should be reviewed and updated as needed to ensure that they meet current best practices and include topical issues such as ADUs. When current design guidelines are updated, objective design standards should be considered to help with implementation.
 - **Policy HCR 1-6:** Establish design guidelines to adapt industrial historic properties where these are designated for new uses.
 - **Policy HCR 1-7:** Encourage and assist property owners in bringing damaged or blighted historic properties into use and/or new use.
 - **Policy HCR 1-8:** Update parking requirements to encourage adaptive reuse of historic properties into viable contemporary uses.
- **Goal HCR-2:** Continue implementation of the City’s preservation program in accordance with Certified local Government (CLG) requirements, including identifying sites, buildings, and landscapes that serve as significant, visible reminders of the City’s social, architectural, and agricultural history. This should include the recognition of historic resources that have been under-represented, such as those associated with ethnic heritage, cultural landscapes, and the recent past.
 - **Policy HCR 2-1:** Leverage resources from State, federal, and private programs, as well as local preservation groups to assist in the identification, designation, and preservation of historic and cultural resources.
 - **Policy HCR 2-2:** Update the City of Napa Historic Context Statement as part of the CLG Program, including updating themes related to ethnic heritage, cultural landscapes, the recent past, and intangible cultural heritage. The Recommendations section, which prioritizes future historic resource survey efforts, may also be updated.
 - **Policy HCR 2-3:** Update the City’s Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) at least every five to ten years to include properties that may have reached 45 years of age and have been found historically significant. This should include the following survey efforts:
 - Update the five previously surveyed areas to capture buildings that have since become 45 years of age. This includes historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are reminders of past eras, events, and people; significant examples of architectural styles; irreplaceable assets; and examples of how

past generations lived. Though all five surveys should be updated, priority may be given in the following order, based on percentage of properties built after 1965: Alta Heights (14.5 percent), Downtown (13 percent), Spencer's Addition (10 percent), Soscol Gateway (8.5 percent), and West Napa (7 percent).

Survey additional areas to provide a comprehensive look at historic resources citywide. The City-Wide Historic Context Statement (2009) identified and prioritized 33 areas within Napa that were built between 1850 and 1963 (the 45-year threshold at the time the document was prepared) that have the potential for historic properties. As five areas were surveyed, the remaining 28 subareas should be added to the City's survey work program. Properties 45 years or older at the time of survey should be recorded in these areas. If the updated City-Wide Historic Context Statement provides recommendations for survey of additional areas beyond the 33 previously identified areas that may contain properties built between 1964 and the 45-year threshold at the time the document is updated, those subareas should also be added to the survey work program.

- **Policy HRC 2-4:** Add individual properties that are determined to be significant and eligible at the local, state, or national levels through Historic Resource Evaluations to the HRI.
- **Goal HCR-3:** Encourage the designation and recognition of properties and districts as local landmarks and on the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places.
 - **Policy HCR 3-1:** Enlist a qualified architectural historian to conduct a survey update of recognized potential landmark districts, including identification of boundaries and contributing and non-contributing properties, and preparation of nominations for the designations. Following the process outlined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance, the nominations should be filed with the Community Development Department and considered by the Cultural Heritage Commission and the City Council.
 - **Policy HCR 3-2:** Efforts to designate individual properties and historic districts to the California Register or National Register may be initiated by City staff, the Cultural Heritage Commission, and/or citizens who desire to recognize the historic qualities of properties in the City of Napa. The process for preparing and reviewing nominations should follow instructions provided by the California Office of Historic Preservation.
 - **Policy HCR 3-3:** Continue implementation of the City's Historic District Signage program to recognize and promote Napa's unique neighborhoods and designated Landmark Districts.
 - **Policy HCR 3-4:** Continue implementation of the City's bronze medallions, awarded by Heritage Napa, to be attached to City Landmarks.
- **Goal HCR-4:** Promote community awareness and appreciation of Napa's history and architecture through educational programs.
 - **Policy HCR 4-1:** Host community workshops and lectures that discuss the history of Napa's development, criteria for historic designation, the review process for alterations to historic properties, and methods for preserving or restoring historic features, sites, and landscapes.
 - **Policy HCR 4-2:** Encourage heritage tourism through walking tours (guided or self-guided), home tours, history-related events, and similar experiences in historic neighborhoods during National Preservation Month (May) and throughout the year.
 - **Policy HCR 4-3:** Support the efforts of private, nonprofit organizations to educate school children about the value of local history and architecture, using HRI information.
- **Goal HCR-5:** Promote economic viability of historic and cultural resources through historic preservation and programs to encourage owners of historic resources to preserve or rehabilitate historic properties by providing incentives where feasible.
 - **Policy HCR 5-1:** Encourage application for Mills Act contracts for designated historic resources on the City's HRI.
 - **Policy HCR 5-2:** Promote financial incentives such as façade grants, easements, a revolving loan fund, and low-interest loans, and target these to priority issues or projects.

- **Goal HCR-6:** Encourage retention of historic structures in their original use or conversion back to their original use where feasible and support sensitive, adaptive reuse.
 - **Policy HCR 6-1:** Allow flexible use as part of an adaptive use strategy, provided that the architectural integrity of the building is preserved and conforms with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. Particular standards for authorized types of uses should be identified in the zoning code.
- **Goal HCR-7:** Balance the preservation of historic resources with the desire of property owners of historic structures to sensitively adopt energy efficient strategies.
 - **Policy HCR 7-1:** Encourage energy efficient strategies provided that projects meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines and Standards.
- **Goal HCR-8:** Promote the economic benefits that historic preservation provides to local economies.
 - **Policy HCR 8-1:** Promote marketing efforts to identify Napa as a destination for heritage tourism, which could lead to additional revenue generation or incentive.

One approach could be to seek the Preserve America Community designation. Preserve America is a federal initiative administered by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that includes several designation programs that encourage and support efforts to preserve and enjoy the country’s cultural and natural heritage. Under the larger initiative, Preserve America Communities is a designation program that recognizes communities that protect and celebrate their heritage; use their historic assets for economic development and community revitalization; and encourage people to experience and appreciate local historic resources through education and heritage tourism programs.
- **Goal HCR-9:** Achieve a vital Downtown that reflects its historic urban form and setting, offering a mix of old and new buildings.
 - **Policy HCR 9-1:** Promote the preservation of the historic urban form of the Downtown when rehabilitating historic buildings or designing infill construction. Use techniques such as integrating sensitive massing transitions between new construction and historic buildings, compatibility with historic materials, and characteristic rhythms, solid-to-void ratios, and landscape elements.
 - **Policy HCR 9-2:** Maintain and restore or rehabilitate City-owned properties identified as landmarks, within a historic district, or listed on, or eligible for, the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places.
 - **Policy HCR 9-3:** Encourage the maintenance and restoration of privately owned Downtown properties listed in the City of Napa’s HRI, identified as City landmarks, located within a historic district, or listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Goal HCR-10:** Work with the local tourism industry, businesses, and property owners to support and foster Downtown historic resources as a destination, demonstrating that historic resources contribute to the uniqueness of the visitor experience.
 - **Policy HCR 10-1:** Continue efforts to provide educational resources to the public regarding Napa’s historic and cultural resources to support heritage tourism.
 - **Policy HCR 10-2:** Encourage Downtown businesses located in historic buildings to add information to their websites and social media accounts about the history and architecture of the building.
- **Goal HCR-11:** Protect the setting of historic resources when providing parking in Napa’s historic Downtown.
 - **Policy HCR 11-1:** If additional parking is required due to density increases or building use changes, establish regulations that will allow flexible parking requirements to protect threatened historic resources.
 - **Policy HCR 11-2:** Provide additional parking in locations and at a scale that will not negatively impact the setting of historic resources.
- **Goal HCR-12:** Maintain historic neighborhoods and encourage retention of the character of existing historic buildings, parks and open spaces, and urban design elements that define the built environment of the City’s older neighborhoods.
 - **Policy HCR 12-1:** Identify and protect historic gateways and support the preservation of historic bridges, stone walls, street trees, open space, and viewsheds that contribute to the character of historic neighborhoods.
 - **Policy HCR 12-2:** Encourage traffic calming measures in historic neighborhoods to maintain their charm, particularly on cut-through streets used by GPS routing and delivery vehicles.

- **Goal HCR-13:** Retain historic character when Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) are built, by taking siting, massing, and design into consideration along with the historic context of the neighborhood and the property's historic architecture.
 - **Policy HCR 13-1:** Encourage the establishment and use of objective design standards for ADUs on historic properties and within historic districts.
- **Goal HCR-14:** Protect and preserve important archaeological resources.
 - **Policy HCR 14-1:** Consider federal and State procedures and requirements relating to the preservation and protection of archeological resources and sites, such as the National Historic Preservation Act's Section 106 process and the National Environmental Policy Act, when evaluating applications for development projects.
 - **Policy HCR 14-2:** For development and redevelopment proposals in archaeologically or tribal cultural sensitive areas of Napa, require an assessment of the potential presence of archaeological and tribal cultural resources, including a site survey and a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Northwest Information Center. As warranted by the results of the assessment, require additional studies to identify and address project-specific impacts on archaeological and tribal cultural resources.

The City should incorporate the study recommendations as project conditions of approval to ensure that impacts on archaeological and/or Tribal Cultural Resources are mitigated to the extent possible. Studies should be prepared according to National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.
- **Goal HCR-15:** Recognize the Tribal Nations who first lived in the Napa area and preserve their identity, culture, and artifacts.
 - **Policy HCR 15-1:** Work with local Tribal Nations on development projects to avoid known cultural sites and resources to the extent feasible.
 - **Policy HCR 15-2:** Establish City policies and procedures that require development projects to comply with state and federal law that upon discovery of Native American remains or archaeological artifacts during construction, all activity will cease until qualified professional archaeological examination and reburial in an appropriate manner is accomplished.
 - **Policy HCR 15-3:** Collaborate with local Tribal Nations on treatment protocols for handling human remains and cultural items affiliated with affected Tribal Nations.
 - **Policy HCR 15-4:** Collaborate with local Tribal Nations on cultural events and development of educational signage to promote recognition of their contributions to Napa.
- **Goal HCR-16:** Recognize the endemic traditions of various communities in Napa, including Latin, Asian American, and African American communities.
 - **Policy HCR 16-1:** Promote the retention and appreciation of Napa's intangible cultural heritage. Representations of intangible cultural heritage may include oral traditions, performing arts, social practices and festive events, legacy businesses, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, and traditional craftsmanship.

City of Napa Municipal Code (Chapter 15.52 et seq.)

The 2015 City of Napa Municipal Code (Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 15.52) includes regulations pertaining to historic preservation. This ordinance identifies the process to designate a resource, review requirements, and enforce. This chapter establishes local legislation to assist in carrying out the City's duties in its capacity as a CLG as required by the California Office of Historic Preservation and the National Park Service (City of Napa 2015).

Downtown Napa Historic Resources Design Guidelines

The Downtown Napa Historic Resources Design Guidelines were prepared for the City as part of the Downtown Napa Specific Plan (City of Napa 2012). The goal of these guidelines is to provide the City with a set of design

guidelines that may be referenced by City staff, building owners, tenants, and residents to make informed design decisions regarding historical resources downtown. The purpose of the Downtown Napa Historic Resources Design Guidelines is to clearly document the historic status of downtown resources, identify character-defining features of each resource, and outline considerations for each building in light of its historic status. The Downtown Napa Historic Resources Design Guidelines are not a regulatory document but are intended to allow flexibility for new growth while respecting the historic character of downtown. Provided below are the primary goals and objectives.

Alterations to Historic Resources

- Where possible, follow the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.
- Avoid removal of historic materials or covering historic architectural details with modern cladding, awnings, or signage.
- Continue a building’s original use if possible.
- Corner parcels will typically have at least two significant facades, both of which should be preserved.
- Use historic photographs where possible to inform accurate rehabilitation projects.
- Use paint colors that complement, rather than detract from, the historic character of the property; if possible, consult historic photographs or specifications to determine whether a paint scheme is historically appropriate.
- Working within the existing building envelope is recommended before proposing an addition. However, if additions are desired, they should generally be located on a secondary or rear facade—or set back from the primary façade if they are rooftop additions—and should not interfere with the building’s roofline.
- For adaptive reuse of historic resources, consider consulting with a preservation architect to ensure renovations are compatible.

New Construction Adjacent to Historic Resources

- Consider how the style, massing, rhythm, setbacks, and materials of new construction may affect the character of adjacent historic resources.
- New construction near historic residential properties should be set back from the street, and should preserve the open space and rhythm between residences.
- New construction near historic commercial buildings can abut adjacent buildings to create a solid block face unless otherwise specified.
- If an addition or new construction is under consideration, reference the information for adjacent historic resources to verify that the proposed change is compatible with both the subject property and the adjacent historic resources.
- Because these Guidelines are not a regulatory document, the building code and zoning code should also be consulted to confirm applicable development regulations for each property.

Native American Traditional Cultural Properties

Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the project.

Also, potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties in discussions of cultural resources management performed under federal auspices. According to Parker and King (1998), “traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include the following:

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (1) are rooted in that community's history and (2) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Methodology

The goal of this cultural resources survey was to provide a constraints-level survey to identify the location of any cultural resources that may be present on site. Historical aerials were reviewed from 1948 through 2020. In 1948, the project site was undeveloped but primarily in agricultural use and remained as such through 1968. By 1982, the agricultural use was fallowed, and by 1993, no evidence of agricultural use was evident. From 2002 through the present, the project site has remained undeveloped.

Donna Beddow, senior archaeologist at Harris & Associates, conducted a pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site on March 22, 2023. Due to the heavy vegetation that obstructed visibility, the survey included examining open area and rodent burrows to determine if resources were present on site. Ground visibility was approximately 20 percent for the entire site. The entirety of the project site was walked to identify any resources, and the location of site P-25-000928/CA-NAP-409 was also closely examined. During the survey, the survey area was photographed (Attachment 1) to document the environmental setting.

This letter report will be submitted to the Northwest Information Center.

Native American Outreach

The NAHC was contacted for a Sacred Lands File check to determine if sacred lands are present on site. The response from the NAHC was positive, and outreach to the list of Tribes provided was conducted on April 6, 2023. One Tribe, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, responded that the project site is within their aboriginal territory. They requested a visit to the project site to evaluate their concerns. They also requested formal consultation as a result of the City's outreach efforts pursuant to Assembly Bill 52. Refer to Confidential Attachment 3, Sacred Lands File Check, for details.

Results

The survey was negative for the presence of cultural resources. According to Franco and Barrow (2016), artifacts associated with Site P-25-000928/CA-NAP-409 were present in 2016, and the resource was never relocated; however, the project site was examined closely, and no artifacts were identified during the survey. Modern trash and bullet casings are present on site, indicating use. It is possible that the artifacts have been collected (pot hunted) by individuals accessing the property. An updated California Department of Parks and Recreation form was prepared for the resource (Confidential Attachment 4, DPR Forms).

Recommendations

No previously recorded historical or archaeological resources were identified on the project site during the cultural resources survey. The project site is undeveloped. Due to the sensitivity of the area, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring be implemented during ground-disturbing activities.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (619) 236-1778.

Sincerely,



Donna Beddow, RPA
Senior Archaeologist
Harris & Associates

Attachments

Figure 1 – USGS Topographic Map

Figure 2 – Project Location

Attachment 1 – Photographs

Confidential Attachments – Under Separate Cover

Attachment 2 – CHRIS Background Data

Attachment 3 – Sacred Lands File Check

Attachment 4 – DPR Forms

National Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date: August 2024

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report – Negative Findings for The Grange Campground

Type of Study: Intensive Pedestrian/Phase I

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: P-25-000928/CA-NAP-409

USGS Quad: Napa

Key Words: Negative Survey, Napa USGS Quad, Wappo Traditional Use Area, P-25-000928/
CA-NAP-409

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Attachment 1. Photographs

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Photograph 1: Location of CA-NAP-000409.



Photograph 2: Location of CA-NAP-000409.



Photograph 3: Location of CA-NAP-000409.



Photograph 4: Southeastern portion of project site.



Photograph 5: Central area of project site.



Photograph 6: Milliken Creek – adjacent and west of project site.

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