Appendix B

Cultural Resources Study Technical Report
Castro Valley Baker Road Townhomes Project

Cultural Resources Study Technical Report

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Catalyst Development to perform a cultural resources study for the Castro Valley Baker Road Townhomes Project (Project) in Alameda County, California. This study includes a records search, Native American scoping, archival research, and a cultural resources field survey and evaluation. All activities were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable local regulations. Rincon also conducted a desktop paleontological resources assessment (Appendix C).

Rincon Archaeologist Kyle Brudvik completed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) of the project site plus a 0.5-mile buffer at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on January 31, 2017. The records search identified 18 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. None of these include any portion of the project site. The records search also identified eight previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. None of these occur within the project site. This report does not include an evaluation of potential historic resources for the Project as one was separately prepared by Preservation Architecture.

Rincon requested a search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 5, 2017, and received the results on February 6, 2017. The SLF search did not identify any Native American cultural resources within the project site. The NAHC provided a list of six Native American contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project. Rincon prepared and emailed letters to each of the NAHC-listed contacts on February 7, 2017, requesting information regarding any Native American cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project. On February 7, 2017, Andrew Galvan of the Ohlone Indian Tribe phoned to say that there is nothing of concern to him within the Project area. On February 9, 2017, Tony Cerda of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe emailed that “if there is no ground disturbance of more than 48”, we have no comments to make at this time”. Rincon responded that ground disturbance would be shallower than 48”. On February 25, 2017, Katherine Erolinda Perez of the North Valley Yokuts Tribe emailed that her tribe was “unaware of any sensitivity in the proposed area of construction”. As of March 24, 2017, Rincon has received no further comments from the remaining contacts.

Rincon conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site on March 7, 2017, with negative results.

Based on the results of the cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey, no further cultural resources work is recommended for the project site. The following standard measures are recommended in case of unanticipated discoveries.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.
Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The county coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.
1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Catalyst Development to perform a cultural resources study for the Castro Valley Baker Road Project (Project) in Alameda County, California (Figure 1). This study included a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, archival research, and a cultural resources field survey and evaluation. Rincon also conducted a desktop paleontological resources assessment (Appendix C). All activities were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable local regulations.

1.1 Project Description

The project involves the demolition of existing structures, including a duplex and a single-family residence, the removal of existing vegetation and partially paved gravel parking lot, and the construction of 20 for-sale, three-story townhomes on the 1.13-acre project site (Figure 2). The project site currently includes two lots and would be subdivided into four building lots to accommodate the project. The resulting gross residential density of the project site would be 19.7 units per acre. The townhomes would be arranged into two rows of two buildings along an east-west axis. The rows would be divided by a pedestrian access on a north-south axis through the project site. All buildings would have five townhomes each.

The townhomes would be no more than 35 feet in height, with each unit including three bedrooms and three and one half bathrooms, and a two-car garage. Each unit would also have private yard areas that are 220 square feet each. The townhomes would have a total clear setback of 20 feet from the front property line to the buildings, a 20-foot setback at the rear, and a 5-foot setback on the side facing adjacent neighboring properties, and a 10-foot side exception with a distance between buildings side to side of 10 feet.
Figure 1 Project Vicinity

Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2017. Hayward Quadrangle, T033R02W S04,09. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.
Figure 2  Project Location
2 Regulatory Setting

This section discusses applicable state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed Project.

2.1 State

As the lead agency for the proposed Project, the County of Alameda must comply with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it:

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

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

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

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

2.1.1 Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, “tribal cultural resources.” Assembly Bill 52 establishes that “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a...
project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3). PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2 Local

2.2.1 Alameda County Register

The County of Alameda adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance for unincorporated Alameda County in 2012 (Alameda County Ordinance 2012-5). The Ordinance established the Alameda County Register (ACR), which is an inventory of landmarks, historic preservation districts, contributing resources and structures of merit. To be placed listed in the ACR as a landmark, a nominated resource must meet all of the requirements listed below:

1. The nominated resource meets one or more of the following criteria:
   a. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the County, the region, the state or the nation;
   b. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in the County’s past;
   c. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
   d. It represents the work of an important creative individual or master;
   e. It possesses high artistic values; or
   f. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the County, the region, the state or the nation.

2. The nominated resource has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Integrity shall be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria specified in subparagraph 1;

3. The nominated resource has significance historically or architecturally, and its designation as a landmark is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to promote, protect and further the goals and purposes of this chapter.
4. The nominated resource has been evaluated by a qualified historical resources consultant who meets one or more of the Secretary of the Interior’s professional qualifications standards or who are certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, and the evaluator has submitted documents that provide evidence of the resources historical or architectural significance.

To be listed in the ACR as a structure of merit, a nominated resource must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. It represents in its location an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or County; or
2. It materially benefits the historic, architectural or aesthetic character of the neighborhood or area; or
3. It is an example of a type of building that once was common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community or area; or
4. It is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare; or
5. It contributes to an understanding of the contextual significance of a neighborhood, community or area.

The Historic Preservation Ordinance also established criteria for the designation of historic preservation districts to the ACR, which must meet all of the requirements as listed below:

1. The area is a geographically definable area;
2. The area possesses either:
   a. A significant concentration or continuity of buildings unified by: a) past events; or b) aesthetically by plan or physical development; or
   b. The area is associated with an event, person, or period significant or important to county history.
3. The designation of the geographic area as a historic preservation district is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to protect, promote and further the goals and purposes of this chapter and is not inconsistent with other goals and policies of the County
4. A historic preservation district shall have integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.
5. The collective historic value of the buildings and structures in a historic preservation district taken together is greater than the historic value of each individual building or structure.
6. The application is accompanied by a form bearing the signatures of at least fifty-one (51) percent of all property owners within the area of the proposed district.
7. The board finds that the addition of the district to the register does not in any manner interfere, eliminate or otherwise obviate the identification, qualification, designation and preservation requirements of the creation of historic preservation districts pursuant to Chapter 17.20.

To be added to the ACR as a contributing resource to a historic district if it meets one or more of the following:

1. The nominated resource is within a historic district;
2. The nominated resource either embodies the significant features and characteristics of the historic district or adds to the historical associations, historical architectural qualities or archaeological values identified for the historic district;

3. The nominated resource was present during the period of historical significance of the historic district and relates to the documented historical significance of the historic district;

4. The nominated resource either possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period of historical significance of the historic district; and

5. The nominated resource has important historic or architectural worth, and its designation as a contributing resource is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to protect, promote and further the goals and purposes of this chapter.

2.2.2 Castro Valley General Plan

The Castro Valley General Plan was adopted in 2012 to guide the future development of the unincorporated community of Castro Valley (Kahn/Mortimer/Associates and Dyett & Bhatia 2012). Chapter 5 of the General Plan addresses cultural resources, identifying known archaeological and historical resources, and providing goals, policies, and actions relating to the treatment of cultural resources in consideration of future development. Presented below are the relevant goal and policies.

**Cultural Resources Goal**

**Goal 5.6-1** Protect historic sites and structures and other cultural resources that help to maintain the special character and identity of Castro Valley and represent important physical connections to the community’s past.

**Cultural Resources Policies**

**Policy 5.6-1** Preserve Designated Historic Sites. Protect and preserve Federal and State-designated historic sites, structures, and properties that are deemed eligible for designation to the maximum extent feasible. Enhance the maintenance of key historic structures such as the Stanton House, Strobridge House, and the Adobe Arts Center, and ensure that they remain, or are relocated, to attractive and prominent settings consistent with their character and history.

**Policy 5.6-2** Cultural Resources Protection Strategies. Establish appropriate strategies to protect local cultural resources that do not qualify for designation as historic resources but reflect Castro Valley’s history and traditions. Possible strategies include:

- Conservation districts for older neighborhoods with a unified distinctive character, such as the neighborhood of Eichler homes;
- Lower densities or conservation easements in environmentally sensitive areas that reflect Castro Valley’s agricultural history such as: Palomares Canyon and properties with barns and stables located along creek beds and Crow and Cull Canyon Roads.

**Policy 5.6-3** Consider Cultural Resources in Development Review Process. Integrate consideration of historical and cultural resources into the development review process to promote early resolution of conflicts between cultural resources preservation and other community goals and objectives.

**Policy 5.6-4** Balance Goals for Historic Preservation with Infill Development Goals. Balance preservation goals with goals for promoting infill development and for renovating and
improving the appearance of commercial areas in Castro Valley. Strategies to consider include:

- Ensuring that project review requirements are based on a clear understanding of public and private responsibilities;
- Promoting and facilitating projects that incorporate new development while preserving the character of local cultural resources that contribute to the community.

Policy 5.6-5 Promote Cultural Resource Rehabilitation. Promote the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic and cultural resources through a variety of financial and regulatory incentives.
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3 Cultural Setting

3.1 Prehistory

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of northern California (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). The Project lies within the San Francisco Bay Area archaeological region (Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984). Following Milliken et al. (2007), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the San Francisco Bay Area can be generally divided into five periods: the Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 B.C.), Early (3,500-500 B.C.), Lower Middle (500 B.C. to A.D. 430), the Upper Middle (A.D. 430-1050), and the Late Period (A.D. 1050-Contact).

Early Paleoindian groups likely lived in the area prior to 8,000 B.C., however, no evidence for that period has been discovered in the area to date (Milliken et al. 2007). Because sea level was much lower prior to 8,000 B.C., it is likely that any such sites may now be underwater. For this reason, the terminal Pleistocene to earliest Holocene Period (ca. 11,700-8,000 B.C.) is not discussed here.

The earliest intensive study of the archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area began with Nels C. Nelson of the University of California, Berkeley, between 1906 and 1908. He documented over 425 shell mounds along the shores of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma counties. Nelson was the first to identify the Bay Area as a discrete archaeological region (Moratto 1984; Nelson 1909).

3.1.1 Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 B.C.)

The Early Holocene Period in the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by a mobile forager pattern and the presence of millingslabs, handstones, and a variety of leaf-shaped projectile points, though evidence for this period is limited. It is likely that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in the area (Moratto 1984; Ragir 1972). Sites such as CA-CCO-696 and CA-CCO-637 in Contra Costa County are two of just a few sites dating to this period. The earliest evidence for the Early Holocene Period comes from CA-CCO-696 at Los Vaqueros Reservoir (Milliken et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Period (3,500-600 B.C.)

The Early Period saw increased sedentism from the Early Holocene as indicated by new ground stone technologies (introduction of the mortar and pestle), an increase in regional trade, and the earliest cut-bead horizon. The first documentation of the mortar and pestle, dating to 3,800 B.C., comes from CA-CCO-637 in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir area. By 1,500 B.C., mortars and pestles had almost completely replaced millingslabs and handstones. A shift to a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle is marked by the prevalence of mortars and pestles, ornamental grave associations, and shell mounds. The earliest cut beads are represented by rectangular Haliotis (abalone) and Olivella (snail) beads from several sites, including CA-CCO-637, CA-SCL-832 in Sunnyvale, and CA-ALA-307 in Berkeley (Milliken et al. 2007). The advent of the mortar and pestle indicates a greater reliance on processing nuts such as acorns. Faunal evidence from various sites indicates a diverse diet based on mussel and other shellfish, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, and birds (D’Oro 2009).

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1 B.C., as used here, refers to “before the common era”.
3.1.3 Lower Middle Period (500 B.C.-A.D. 430)

The Lower Middle Period saw numerous changes from the previous period. Rectangular shell beads, common during the Early Period, disappear completely and are replaced by split-beveled and saucer Olivella beads. Haliotis ornaments, bone tools, bone ornaments, and basketry awls indicating coiled basketry manufacture appeared. Mortars and pestles continued to be the dominant grinding tools (Milliken et al. 2007). Evidence for the Lower Middle Period in the Bay Area comes from sites such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and Ellis Landing (CA-CCO-295). CA-ALA-309 is one of the largest shell mounds in the Bay Area and contains multiple cultural sequences. The lower levels of the site, dating to the Middle Period, contain flexed burials with bone implements, chert bifaces, charmstones, and oyster shells (Moratto 1984).

3.1.4 Upper Middle Period (A.D. 430-1050)

Around A.D. 430, Olivella saucer bead trade networks established during earlier periods collapsed and over half of known sites occupied during the Lower Middle Period were abandoned. Olivella saucer beads were replaced with Olivella saddle beads. New items appear at sites, including elaborate, decorative blades, fishtail charmstones, new Haliotis ornament forms, and mica ornaments. Sea otter bones became more frequent than in earlier periods (Milliken et al. 2007). Analyses of CA-ALA-309 indicate a shift from oysters to clams. Subsistence analysis at various sites dating to this period indicate a diverse diet that included various species of fish, mammal species, bird species, shellfish, and plant resources that varied by location within the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002).

3.1.5 Late Period (A.D. 1050-Contact)

The Late Period saw an increase in social complexity, indicated by differences in burials, and an increased level of sedentism relative to preceding periods. Small, finely worked projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology appear around A.D. 1250. Olivella shell beads disappeared and were replaced with clamshell disk beads. The toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, and magnesite tube beads also appeared during this period (Milliken et al. 2007). This period saw an increase in the intensity of resource exploitation, correlative with population increases (Moratto 1984). Many of the well-known sites of earlier periods, such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and the West Berkeley site (CA-ALA-307) were abandoned, possibly due to fluctuating climates and droughts that occurred throughout the Late Period (Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

3.2 Ethnographic Background

The project site is situated within a region historically occupied by the Costanoan (also known as the Ohlone) (Kroeber 1925). The term Costanoan is a linguistic designation for populations that spoke one of eight Costanoan languages. These languages are part of the Utian language family which is a member of the Penutian linguistic stock. Linguistic research has grouped these languages into four branches: 1) the Karkin branch located in Carquinez Strait area; 2) the Northern Costanoan branch which consists of the Chochoeno, Ramaytush, Tamyen, and Awaswas languages; 3) the Soledad (Cholon) branch; and 4) the Southern Costanoan branch, consisting of the Rumsen and Mutsun languages (Mithun 2001:535).

The Costanoan were organized into numerous tribelets. Each tribelet’s territory contained a main village and smaller satellite villages. The villages were typically situated along a river or stream for easy access to water (Levy 1978:487). The tribelets functioned as political units that were structured by similarities in language and ethnicity, each holding claim to a designated portion of territory. Milliken (1995:229) was able to conduct a detailed examination of mission records, marriage patterns, and dialect variation seen in personal names and delineated 43 separate political entities (tribelets) in the San Francisco Bay, Santa
Cultural Setting

Cruz, and inland area, with another six or so tribelets in the south Monterey Bay and Carmel Valley region. In general, Costanoan territory extended between the Carquinez Strait and San Pablo Bay on the north, southward along the coast beyond Monterey Bay to Carmel Valley, and inland to the coast range (Levy 1978:485). Neighboring groups included the Coast Miwok to the north, the Miwok and Northern Valley Yokuts to the east, and the Salinan and Esselen to the south.

Costanoan groups came into contact with European culture at the beginning of Spain’s land exploration and settlement of Alta California in A.D. 1769. During the late 1700s and early 1800s, traditional lifeways were drastically altered when the Spanish placed their capital at Monterey, built forts at Monterey and San Francisco, and established seven Franciscan missions to convert native peoples to Christianity and the European way of life. During this time, large-scale epidemics swept through the mission population and remaining Costanoan villages (Milliken 1995). It is estimated that the combined Costanoan population decreased from a pre-contact total of 10,000 down to 2,000 by the end of the mission period in 1834 (Levy 1978:486). During the mission period, the dwindling Costanoan population also intermarried with other interior tribes at the missions, mixing their cultural identities.

During the late 1800s, several multi-ethnic Native American communities began to appear in Costanoan territory. The best known of these were located in Pleasanton, Monterey, and San Juan Bautista. However, even these groups continued to shrink as young people married into other groups and moved away. Estimates of the total remaining population of people with recognizable Costanoan descent were fewer than 300 in 1973 (Levy 1978:487).

Descendants of the Costanoan united in 1971 to form a corporate entity known as the Ohlone Indian Tribe. This entity was successful in obtaining title to the Ohlone Indian Cemetery where their ancestors who died at Mission San José are buried (Levy 1978:487). Since that time, other descendants of Costanoan tribelets, notably the Rumsen and Mutsun groups, have organized political and cultural heritage organizations that are active locally and statewide. All are concerned with revitalizing aspects of their culture, learning the language through notes collected by anthropologist John Harrington, and preserving the natural resources that played a vital role in traditional culture.

In addition, some Costanoan groups (namely the Amah-Mutsun Band of Mission Indians, Costanoan Band of Carmel Mission Indians, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe, the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe) are seeking federal recognition of their tribe, petitioning the Bureau of Indian Affairs with reconstructed tribal histories and genealogies.

3.3 History

The Post-European contact history for California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what was known by the Spanish as Alta (upper) California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement, a military fort named El Presidio Real de San Diego, in Alta California (May 1769). The Presidio of San Diego was the first of four presidios and three pueblos (towns) that would be established throughout the state by the Spanish government (State Lands Commission 1982). In addition, 21 missions were erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823 (the first was Misión San Diego de Alcalá in June 1769). Near present day Castro
Valley, Juan Bautista de Anza established El Presidio Reál de San Francisco in June 1776 and, in 1797, the Spanish established Mission San Jose, which contained the land presenting occupied by the Project site. During this period, Spain also deeded ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population, often forcibly (Engelhardt 1927a; Reséndez 2016). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in a catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822-1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2006). About 22 land grants (ranchos) were located in Alameda County. Governor Juan Alvarado granted 26,722 acres to Guillermo Castro, a soldier posted at Mission San Jose. As part of the land grant, grantees were required to build a permanent home and ranch cattle or develop agriculture. Castro began ranching steers, sheep, and horses, but soon began to sell portions of his land to satisfy gambling debts.

The Mexican Period ended in early January 1848, following several decisive battles against the United States. On January 10, leaders of the Pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to US Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga.

3.3.3 American Period (1848-Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, which included California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of southern California continued to increase during the early American Period. Many ranchos in the county were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26) and California’s population grew exponentially. Ranchers quickly soon identified a prosperous market in providing beef for the growing gold-mining population. During this time, San Francisco became California’s first true city, growing from a population of 812 to 25,000 in only a few years (Rolle 2003). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks throughout northern California, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944).
3.3.4 Castro Valley

Castro Valley is named for Don Guillermo Castro, an earlier rancher and soldier in the Mexican army (Marciel 2013). Castro was the grandson of Joaquin Ysidro de Castro, who traveled from Mexico with the de Anza expedition of 1775 (see Spanish Period, above). Castro owned Rancho San Lorenzo, which was awarded to him by Governor Juan Alvarado in 1841 for his military service. His rancho adobe sat on the site of modern day Hayward’s Old City Hall (MyCastroValley.com). Shortly thereafter, Castro began selling off portions of his rancho to repay gambling debts.

By 1855, William Cull and Daniel Luce had acquired approximately 2,400 acres of the Rancho and started a steam saw mill in Redwood Canyon. Other steam mills already operated in the vicinity. In 1852, Father Zacariah Hughes purchased approximately 500 acres of the rancho upon which he built a schoolhouse with William Mattox and Robert Farrely. By 1872, 40 children attended the school. Castro had sold all of his lands within Rancho San Lorenzo by 1864.

In 1879, Anthony Chabot created a reservoir that provided water to residents throughout the area. Early businesses included a saloon, drugstore, creamery, hardware store, lumberyard, and feed store. The Alcorn family tended to 3,000 chickens on their ranch, established in the 1890s. They delivered eggs to restaurants and hotels in Oakland and Berkeley. Castro Valley became well-known for its chicken ranches in the mid-nineteenth century, and was the main industry of the community until after World War II (WWII). Following that war, Castro Valley converted from an agricultural center to a bedroom community, with many residents commuting to other cities for work.
4 Background Research

4.1 Records Search

Rincon requested a review of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) to identify previously conducted cultural resources work within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius around it, as well as previously recorded cultural resources within or near the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. Rincon received the results of the records search on January 31, 2017.

4.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

The NWIC identified 18 previous studies (including sub-studies or appendices) within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. None of these included any portion of the project site (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Relationship to Project Site</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>S-006916</td>
<td>Robert Gross</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Archaeological survey report, sale of excess parcel #DD-042015-0101, 04-ALA-580 P.M. 30.1 04452-410922</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-011878</td>
<td>Donna M. Garaventa, Angela M. Banet, Sondra A. Jarvis, and Woodruff C. Minor</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report, Redwood Road - 'A' Street Widening, Castro Valley, Alameda County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-011878a</td>
<td>Donna M. Garaventa, Angela M. Banet, Sondra A. Jarvis, and Woodruff C. Minor</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report Redwood Road - 'A' Street Widening, Castro Valley, Alameda County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
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<td>Report Number</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Relationship to Project Site</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-017993</td>
<td>Brian Hatoff, Barb Voss, Sharon Waechter, Stephen Wee, and Vance Bente</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-019834</td>
<td>Matthew R. Clark</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Component for the Proposed LAVWMA Export Pipeline Expansion Project in Alameda County, California</td>
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<td>S-030655c</td>
<td>Andrew Hope</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Widening of I-238 Between I-580 and I-880 in Hayward and San Lorenzo, Alameda County, ALA-238, KP 22.9/26.9, 04-257-249000</td>
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<td>S-030655d</td>
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<td>Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Widening of I-238 Between I-580 and I-880 and Related Improvements to I-880 in Hayward and San Lorenzo, Alameda County; ALA-238 KP 22.9/26.9; ALA-580 KP R47.31/R50.5; ALA-880 KP 29.5/33.3; 04-257-249000</td>
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<td>S-030655e</td>
<td>Andrew Hope</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Finding of Effect Report for the Widening of I-238 between I-580 and I-880 and Related Improvements to I-880 in San Leandro and Hayward, Alameda County; ALA-238 KP22.9/26.9; ALA-580 KP R47.31/R50.5; ALA-880 KP 29.5/33.3; 04-257-249000</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-030655f</td>
<td>Mara Melandy, Knox Mellon, Elizabeth McKee, and Andrew Galvan</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Historic Inventory Evaluation of California Army National Guard Armories; Effects to San Lorenzo Cemetery; Widening of Interstate 238 between Interstate 580 and Interstate 880, San Leandro and Hayward, Alameda County (concurrence correspondence)</td>
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<td>S-032780</td>
<td>William Self and Carrie D. Wills</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment Report, LAVWMA Export Pipeline and Facilities Study, Alameda County, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-035035</td>
<td>Heidi Koenig and Brad Brewster</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey Report, Sutter Medical Center Project, Castro Valley, Alameda County, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-036071</td>
<td>Matthew Clark</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Initial National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Cultural Resources Inventory, Research Strategy, and Compliance Plan for the Castro Valley Sanitary District’s Wastewater Collection System Master Plan Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-043279</td>
<td>Kristina Montgomery</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Historic Property Survey Report, ALA-580 PM 0.0/8.1, 22.0/30.3; SJ-580 PM 13.5/15.4, EA 4G1900, EFIS 04-120000348</td>
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<tr>
<td>S-043279a</td>
<td>Kristina Montgomery</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative Project in Alameda and San Joaquin County, California, ALA-580 PM 0.0/8.1, 22.0/30.3, SJ 580 PM 13.5/15.4, EA 4G1900/04-120000348</td>
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</table>
4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The NWIC records search additionally identified 8 previously recorded cultural resources; none of which are within the direct project site (Table 2). These resources are all historic buildings, and so are listed in Table 2, but not considered further in this report. Coordination with Sharon Grewal at the County of Alameda Planning Department confirms that no properties within the project site are listed in the Inventory of Potential Historic Resources or ACR.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5-miles of the Project Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recorder(s) and Year(s)</th>
<th>NRHP/CRHR Status*</th>
<th>Relationship to APE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-01-010943</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>20026 San Miguel Avenue</td>
<td>Hill &amp; Dobkin (2009)</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP/Presumed ineligible for CRHR</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-01-010944</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>20050 San Miguel Avenue</td>
<td>Hill &amp; Dobkin (2009)</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP/Presumed ineligible for CRHR</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-01-010945</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>20110 San Miguel Avenue</td>
<td>Hill &amp; Dobkin (2009)</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP/Presumed ineligible for CRHR</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-01-010946</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>20176-20184 San Miguel Avenue</td>
<td>Hill &amp; Dobkin (2009)</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP/Presumed ineligible for CRHR</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-01-011572</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>20457 Redwood Road (Pebko Center)</td>
<td>Hibna (2014)</td>
<td>*6Y</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-01-011660</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>21009-21013 Redwood Road</td>
<td>Minor &amp; Jarvis (1989)</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP/Presumed ineligible for CRHR</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-01-011661</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>21015-21037 Redwood Road</td>
<td>Minor &amp; Jarvis (1989)</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP/Presumed ineligible for CRHR</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-01-011662</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>21091 Redwood Road</td>
<td>Minor &amp; Jarvis (1989)</td>
<td>Ineligible for NRHP/Presumed ineligible for CRHR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*6Y – Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing.

Source: Northwest Information Center, January 2017
4.2 Native American Scoping

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project site and a 0.5-mile buffer surrounding it. The purpose of the SLF search is to identify lands or resources important to Native Americans, and to assess the potential for project-related development to impact tribal cultural resources. The NAHC responded on February 6, 2017, stating that the SLF search was returned with negative results. However, the NAHC noted that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not preclude the possibility of important cultural resources existing within the project area. The NAHC additionally provided a list of Native American individuals and tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the area. Letters were sent via email to the six Native American individuals identified by the NAHC on February 7, 2017 (Appendix B).

Andrew Galvan, of the Ohlone Indian Tribe, responded (via telephone) on February 7, 2017 stating that there is nothing of concern within the project area. Tony Cerda, Chairperson of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe, responded (via email) on February 9, 2017 that “if there is no ground disturbance of more than 48” we have no comments to make at this time”. Rincon replied that ground-disturbance was likely shallower than this. Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson of the North Valley Yokuts Tribe, responded (via email) on February 25, 2017 that “we are unaware of any sensitivity in the proposed area of construction”.

At the time of completion of this report (March 24, 2017), no additional responses were received.
5 Methods

5.1 Field Survey

Rincon Archaeologist Kyle Brudvik, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) conducted an intensive cultural resources field survey of the project site on March 07, 2017. The field survey consisted of walking the project site, using 10 meters transects, and visually inspecting all areas of exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Mr. Brudvik documented the fieldwork using field notes and digital photographs. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs from both surveys are on file with Rincon’s Oakland office.

5.2 Archival Research

Archival research was completed between February and March 2017. Research methodology focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the property. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following repositories, publications, and individuals were contacted to identify known historical land uses and the locations of research materials pertinent to the project site:

- Coordination with staff at the County of Alameda Building Inspection Department indicates that building permits for properties developed prior to 1946 do not exist.
- Sharon Grewal, Planner III, County of Alameda Planning Department
- Historic aerial photographs from the HistoricAerials.com
- Historic United States Geological Survey topographic maps
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6 Findings

6.1 Archaeological Resources

The project site is within a developed, urban context and consists primarily of pavement and compacted gravel, with construction debris, trash, patchy dirt, and occasional vegetation. Overall, visibility of the ground was poor, nearing 0 percent in most areas, which were predominantly paved or covered by gravel (Figures 3-5). Patches of low visibility (approximately 2 percent) existed along the periphery, near the fences and consisted of grassy or dirt patch areas (Figure 6) interspersed among the pavement and gravel (Figures 3, 4, and 6). No evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological materials was identified during the pedestrian survey.

Figure 3 Site Overview, Facing East
Figure 4  Site Overview, Facing West
Figure 5  Fenceline Vegetation Detail, Facing East Along South Fence
Figure 6  Gravel and Dirt Patch Detail, Middle of Site
7 Conclusions

7.1 Project Impacts Assessment

The project site has been previously developed and remains mostly paved with some residual concrete pads and foundations. It is likely that surface soils have been scattered across the surface of the site during initial construction and grading of the area, and that the proposed project improvements are unlikely to occur at soil depths below those which have been previously disturbed, negating the usefulness of subsurface archaeological testing. No cultural resources have been identified as a result of the records search, Native American scoping, local historic group consultation, or cultural resources survey. Therefore, the current project is unlikely to have an impact to historical resources under CEQA.

7.2 Recommendations

No cultural resources were identified within the project site, and thus the Project would result in no impact to cultural resources under CEQA. Based on these findings, Rincon recommends no further cultural resources work for the proposed Project at this time. Rincon recommends implementation of the following measures to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources and human remains to less than significant levels.

7.2.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area should be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) (hereafter qualified archaeologist) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and cannot be avoided by the Project, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

7.2.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

In the event that a previously unidentified cultural resource is determined to be of Native American origin, the qualified archaeologist will consult with Catalyst Development Partners to begin or continue Native American consultation procedures. If a discovery is determined to be a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA (after consultation with Catalyst Development Partners), the resource should be avoided, if feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, a mitigation plan should be prepared and implemented in accordance with state guidelines and in consultation with Native American groups.

7.2.3 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities; if human remains are found, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and
notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.
8 References

Bean, Walton

Dibblee, T.W. and Minch, J.A.

Dumke, Glenn S.

D’Oro, Stella
2009 Native California Prehistory and Climate in the San Francisco Bay Area. Master’s Thesis, San Jose State University.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin, O.F.M.
1927a *San Fernando Rey, the Mission of the Valley*. Franciscan Herald Press, Chicago.

1927b *San Gabriel Mission and the Beginning of Los Angeles*. Mission San Gabriel, San Gabriel, California.

Guinn, J.M.

Hylkema, Mark G.

Jones, Terry L. and Kathryn Klar

Kroeber, Alfred J.

Levy, R.
Lightfoot, Kent G., and Edward M. Luby  

Marciel, Doris  

McCawley, William  

Milliken, R.  


Mithun, Marianne  

Moratto, Michael  

Nelson, Nels C.  

Ragir, Sonia  

Reséndez, Andrés  

Rolle, Andrew  

Shumway, Burgess Mck.  
Workman, Boyle

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Appendix A

Records Search Results Summary
Identifiers

Report No.: S-000898
Other IDs:
Cross-refs: See also S-002809

Citation information

Author(s): Edward M. Love, Miley Paul Holman, and David Chavez
Year: 1976
Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Pipeline Routes and Reservoir Locations, Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency, Alameda County, California
Affiliation: 
No. pages: 
No. maps: 
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: c 705 ac + 53.2 li mi
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>CA-ALA-000026</td>
<td>Arroyo Mocho #2</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-01-000063</td>
<td>CA-ALA-000043</td>
<td>De Avillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-01-000065</td>
<td>CA-ALA-000045</td>
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No. resources: 3
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Altamont, Byron Hot Springs, Dublin, Hayward, La Costa Valley, Livermore, Mendenhall Springs, Newark, Niles
Address: 
PLSS: 

Database record metadata

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<td>Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.</td>
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<td>Last modified</td>
<td>moored</td>
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Record status: Verified
Identifiers

Report No.: S-002809
Other IDs:
Cross-refs: See also S-000898

Citation information

Author(s): Diane C. Watts and David W. Mayfield
Year: 1981 (Nov)
Title: Archaeological Survey Report, 04-Ala-580 29.6/R31.7, Proposed Modification of Interstate 580 to an Eight Lane Freeway in Castro Valley, Alameda County, California, 04215-410911
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation
No. pages: 
No. maps: 
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: c. 2 li mi
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes
Contains oversized maps (oversized map fragile)

Associated resources

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<tr>
<th>Primary No.</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>CA-ALA-000045</td>
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No. resources: 3
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: Address
City: Castro Valley
Assessor's parcel no.: 
Zip code: 

PLSS: 

Database record metadata

Entered: 4/7/2005 nwic-main
Last modified: 9/2/2016 moored

IC actions: Date User Action taken
4/7/2005 jay Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
9/2/2016 moored added see also, updated db

Record status: Verified
General notes

Seventeen unrecorded historic buildings were within the study area. None of them were considered eligible for the National Register.

Associated resources

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No. resources: 1
Has informals: Yes

Location information

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USGS quad(s): Dublin, Hayward, San Leandro
Address:  
PLSS:  

Database record metadata

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Last modified: 1/24/2017  hagell
IC actions: 4/7/2005  jay  Action taken: Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status: Verified
Identifiers

Report No.: S-011878
Other IDs: Voidsed S-13873
Cross-refs: See also S-03873

Citation information

Author(s): Donna M. Garaventa, Angela M. Banet, Sondra A. Jarvis, and Woodruff C. Minor
Year: 1989 (Nov)
Title: Historic Property Survey Report, Redwood Road - ‘A’ Street Widening, Castro Valley, Alameda County, California
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study
Inventory size: c. 1.2 li mi
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a
Author(s): Donna M. Garaventa, Angela M. Banet, Sondra A. Jarvis, and Woodruff C. Minor
Year: 1991 (Dec)
Title: Historic Property Survey Report Redwood Road - ‘A’ Street Widening, Castro Valley, Alameda County, California
Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Field study
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 86-172

General notes

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<td>Warren’s Antiques</td>
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<td>P-01-011656</td>
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<td>P-01-011658</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tanisawa, Alan S., Dental Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-01-011659</td>
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<td>1896 Knox Street</td>
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No. resources: 12
Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: PLSS:
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**Record status:** Verified
Identifiers

Report No.: S-017993
Other IDs:
Cross-refs: See also S-038957

Citation information

Author(s): Brian Hatoff, Barb Voss, Sharon Waechter, Stephen Wee, and Vance Bente
Year: 1995 (Jul)
Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project
Affiliation: Woodward-Clyde Consultants
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study
Inventory size: c 591.7 li mi & 227.31 ac
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a
Author(s):
Year: 1995 (Jul)
Title: Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project: Appendix A - Native American Consultation
Affiliation: Woodward-Clyde Consultants
Report type(s): Other research
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 617-645

Sub-desig.: b
Author(s):
Year: 1995 (Jul)
Title: Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project: Appendix B - Looping Segments - Class 1
Affiliation: Woodward-Clyde Consultants
Report type(s): Other research
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 646-661

Sub-desig.: c
Author(s):
Year: 1995 (Jul)
Title: Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project: Appendix C - Monitoring and Emergency Discovery Plan
Affiliation: Woodward-Clyde Consultants
Report type(s): Archaeological, Management/planning
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 662-672
General notes

This study extends outside the NWIC service area. (into San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Kern, Tulare, Kings, Modesto, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, & Fresno counties). The report contains oversized maps that are not included in the pdf. Appendix J (Looping Segment and Compressor Station Site Records) is missing.

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**County(ies):** Alameda, Contra Costa, Other, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano  
**USGS quad(s):** Altamont, Antioch North, Antioch South, Benicia, Brentwood, Byron Hot Springs, Calaveras Reservoir, Clifton Court Forebay, Cordelia, Dublin, Fairfield South, Hayward, Honker Bay, La Costa Valley, Livermore, Midway, Milpitas, Montara Mtn, Newark, Niles, Oakland East, Palo Alto, Redwood Point, San Francisco South, San Leandro, San Mateo, Vine Hill, Woodside

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Report Detail: S-018217
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifiers

Report No.: S-018217
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Glenn Gmoser
Year: 1996 (Apr)
Title: Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report: April 1996
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Other research
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Status report of the evaluation of bridge structures. There were no location maps in the report.

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No. resources: 16
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date Entered: 4/7/2005 User: nwic-main
Date Last modified: 8/15/2016 User: hagell

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No. resources: 14
Has informals: Yes

Location information

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USGS quad(s): Dublin, Hayward, Livermore, San Leandro
Address: 
PLSS:

Database record metadata

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Entered: 4/7/2005  nwic-main
Last modified: 9/6/2016  simsa
IC actions: Date     User     Action taken
4/7/2005  jay      Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status: Verified
Identifiers

Report No.: S-021388
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): William Self
Year: 1998 (Sep)
Title: Archaeological Survey of East Bay Municipal Utility District Proposed Southern Loop, New Alignment and Revised Alignment, Castro Valley, CA (letter report)
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size: c. 2.5 li mi
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources
No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address:
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Database record metadata

Date User
Entered: 4/7/2005 nwic-main
Last modified: 11/9/2007 hagell
IC actions: Date User Action taken
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Record status:
Report Detail: S-030655
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

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Citation information

Author(s): Richard Fitzgerald, Shelly Tiley, Jack Meyer, Kenneth R. Bethard, Wendy Pierce, and David Nicholson
Year: 2002 (Mar)
Title: Historic Property Survey Report, Volume 1 of 2, for the Widening of I-238 Between I-580 and I-880 and Related Improvements to I-880 in San Leandro and Hayward, Alameda County: Ala-238, KP 22.9/26.9 (PM 14.2/16.7), Ala-580, R47.31/R50.5 (PM 28.4/30.3)...
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation
No. pages: Not for publication
No. maps: No
Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a
Author(s): Richard T. Fitzgerald
Year: 2001 (Oct)
Title: Archaeological Survey Report (Positive) 238 Corridor Longer-Life Pavement Project: 04-ALA-238 KP 22.5/26.8 EA4490K
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation
Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
No. pages: Not for publication
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 45-55

Sub-desig.: b
Author(s): Shelly Tiley, Jack Meyer, Kenneth R. Bethard, Wendy Pierce, and David Nicholson
Year: 2001 (Apr)
Title: Extended Phase I Assessment of Prehistoric Archaeological Site, CA-ALA-586, on the Alameda Highway 238 Widening Project
Affiliation: Archaeological Research Center, California State University, Sacramento
Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
No. pages: Not for publication
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: Yes
PDF Pages: 57-152
Sub-design: c
Author(s): Andrew Hope
Year: 2000 (Jul)
Title: Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Widening of I-238 Between I-580 and I-880 in Hayward and San Lorenzo, Alameda County, ALA-238, KP 22.9/26.9, 04-257-249000
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation
Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Field study
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 153-283

Sub-design: d
Author(s): Andrew Hope
Year: 2002 (Feb)
Title: Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Widening of I-238 Between I-580 and I-880 and Related Improvements to I-880 in Hayward and San Lorenzo, Alameda County; ALA-238 KP 22.9/26.9; ALA-580 KP R47.31/R50.5; ALA-880 KP 29.5/33.3; 04-257-249000
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation
Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Field study
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 284-487

Sub-design: e
Author(s):
Year: 2003 (Apr)
Title: Finding of Effect Report for the Widening of I-238 between I-580 and I-880 and Related Improvements to I-880 in San Leandro and Hayward, Alameda County; ALA-238 KP22.9/26.9; ALA-580 KP R47.31/R50.5; ALA-880 KP 29.5/33.3; 04-257-249000
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation
Report type(s): Evaluation, Other research
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 488-544

Sub-design: f
Author(s): Mara Melandry, Knox Mellon, Elizabeth McKee, and Andrew Galvan
Year: 2003 (Apr)
Title: Historic Inventory Evaluation of California Army National Guard Armories; Effects to San Lorenzo Cemetery; Widening of Interstate 238 between Interstate 580 and Interstate 880, San Leandro and Hayward, Alameda County (concurrence correspondence)
Affiliation: California Department of Transportation; State Historic Preservation Officer; District Native American Coordinator; Ohlone
Report type(s): Management/planning
Inventory size:
No. pages:
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 546-576
Report Detail: S-030655
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

General notes

ASR parts of this report are also part of S-31143. This report contains oversized maps that could not be scanned.

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<td>15769 Via Arroyo</td>
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<td>15749 Via Arroyo</td>
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<td>17370 Los Banos St.</td>
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No. resources: 51
Has informals: No
Location information
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County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward, San Leandro
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata
―
Entered: 11/10/200 kellyn
Last modified: 11/23/201 moored

IC actions: Date User Action taken
11/15/201 rinerg void/subsume S-31182 (to citation 'c'), S-31379 (to citation 'd'), S-33847 into this report and demarcate sections of additional citations

Record status: Verified
Unrecorded prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources are within the study area. There were no maps in the report showing the location of the Alameda watershed.
Reports Detail: S-035035
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifiers

Report No.: S-035035
Other IDs:
Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Heidi Koenig and Brad Brewster
Year: 2008 (May)
Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report, Sutter Medical Center Project, Castro Valley, Alameda County, California
Affiliation: ESA - Cultural Resources Group
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study
Inventory size: c 18.97 ac
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: Address
City
Assessor's parcel no.
Zip code
Castro Valley

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date User
Entered: 9/30/2008 guldenj
Last modified: 5/1/2012 hagell
IC actions:
Record status:
Unrecorded historic buildings are within the study area.

### Associated resources

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No. resources: 18  
Has informals: Yes

### Location information

- **County(ies):** Alameda  
- **USGS quad(s):** Hayward  
- **Address:**  
  - **PLSS:**

### Database record metadata

- **Entered:** 10/20/2009 by hagell  
- **Last modified:** 9/7/2016 by neala  
- **IC actions:**  
  - **Date:** 5/9/2016  
  - **User:** simsa  
  - **Action taken:** Updated GIS: moved feature to report approx. location layer because report is unclear about exactly where they surveyed
Report Detail: S-036071
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

5/11/2016 hagell added attribute

Record status: Verified
Report Detail: S-037021
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifiers

Report No.: S-037021
Other IDs: 
Type                  Name
Other                  STPL/SR25-5933 (094)

Citation information

Author(s): Ward Hill
Year: 2009 (Apr)
Title: Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Sidewalk Improvements in Unincorporated Hayward and Castro Valley, Alameda County, STPL/SR25-5933 (094)
Affiliation:
No. pages:
No. maps:
Attributes: Architectural/historical, Evaluation, Field study, Other research
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

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<td>P-01-010946</td>
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No. resources: 18
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date     User     Action taken
Entered: 8/4/2010 guldenj
Last modified: 11/29/201
IC actions: Date     User     Action taken
8/24/2016 hagell       added other identifier
8/25/2016 grahams       no affiliation submitted
Record status: Verified
Identifiers

Report No.: S-043279
Other IDs: Type Name
Caltrans EA 4G1900
Caltrans EFIS 04-12000348

Citation information

Author(s): Kristina Montgomery
Year: 2013 (Nov)
Title: Historic Property Survey Report, ALA-580 PM 0.0/8.1, 22.0/30.3; SJ-580 PM 13.5/15.4, EA 4G1900, EFIS 04-120000348; Archaeological Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative
Affiliation: Caltrans District 4
No. pages: 43
No. maps: 0
Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

Sub-design.: a
Author(s): Kristina Montgomery
Year: 2013 (Nov)
Title: Archaeological Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative Project in Alameda and San Joaquin County, California, ALA 580 PM 0.0/8.1, 22.0/30.3, SJ 580 PM 13.5/15.4, EA 4G1900/04-12000348
Affiliation: Caltrans
Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study
Inventory size:
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No
PDF Pages: 39-148

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda, Other
USGS quad(s): Altamont, Dublin, Hayward, Midway
Address:
PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date User
Entered: 3/7/2014 graham
Last modified: 9/21/2016 Hagell
IC actions: Date User Action taken
9/21/2016 Hagell added other identifiers
Record status: Verified
Report Detail: S-046735
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifiers

Report No.: S-046735
Other IDs: OHP PRN

Cross-refs: FCC_2014)0930_005

Citation information

Author(s): Phil Fulton and Michael Hibma
Year: 2014 (Sep)
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services, Castro Valley Village VC1 Facility, Community of Castro Valley, County of Alameda, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
No. pages: 
No. maps: 
Attributes: Architectural/historical, Field study
Inventory size: 
Disclosure: Not for publication
Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No. Trinomial Name
P-01-011572 20457 Redwood Road

No. resources: 1
Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: 20457 Redwood Road
City: Castro Valley
Assessor's parcel no.: 084A-0080-011-09
Zip code: 94546

Database record metadata

Date User
Entered: 8/21/2015 jordanl
Last modified: 7/15/2016 grahams

IC actions: Date User Action taken
2/9/2016 cabrala Original report contained error "SC1", supposed to be "VC1". Received email confirmation from author to replace.

Record status: Verified
Resource Detail: P-01-010943
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-01-010943
Trinomial:
Name: 20026 San Miguel Avenue
Other IDs: Type Name
Resource Name 20026 San Miguel Avenue

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey, Analysis, Other
Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s): Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date Recorder(s) Affiliation Notes

Associated reports

Report No. Year Title Affiliation

Location information

County: Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: Address City Assessor's parcel no. Zip code
20026 San Miguel Avenue Castrol Valley 0949-0109-009-02

PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date User
Entered: 3/9/2009 jordan1
Last modified: 7/17/2014 cabrala
IC actions:

Record status:
Resource Detail: P-01-010944
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information
Primary No.: P-01-010944
Trinomial:
Name: 20050 San Miguel Avenue
Other IDs: Type Name
Resource Name 20050 San Miguel Avenue

Attributes
Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey, Analysis, Other
Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events
Date Recorder(s) Affiliation Notes

Associated reports
Report No. Year Title Affiliation
S-037021 2009 Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Hayward
Sidewalk Improvements in Unincorporated
Hayward and Castro Valley, Alameda County,
STPL/SR25-5933 (094)

Location information
County: Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: Address City Assessor's parcel no. Zip code
20050 San Miguel Avenue Castro Valley 0848-0109-010-04

Management status

Database record metadata
Date User
Entered: 3/9/2009 jordanl
Last modified: 7/17/2014 cabrala
IC actions:
Record status:
Resource Detail: P-01-010945
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-01-010945
Trinomial:
  Name: 20110 San Miguel Avenue
Other IDs:
  Resource Name 20110 San Miguel Avenue

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey, Analysis, Other
Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

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Location information

County: Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: 20110 San Miguel Avenue
City: Castro Valley
Assessor's parcel no.: 0848-0109-011-03
Zip code: 94546

Management status

Database record metadata

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Resource Detail: P-01-010946
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-01-010946
Trinomial:
Name: 20176 - 20184 San Miguel Avenue
Other IDs:
Type Name
Resource Name 20176 - 20184 San Miguel Avenue

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey, Analysis, Other
Attribute codes: HP02 (Single family property)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

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Management status

Database record metadata

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Record status:
Resource Detail: P-01-011572
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-01-011572
Trinomial:
Name: 20457 Redwood Road

Other IDs:
Type: Name
Resource Name: 20457 Redwood Road
Other: Pebko Center

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s): Facility:

General notes

Recording events

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<td>a 8/14/2014</td>
<td>Michael Hibna</td>
<td>LSA Associates, Inc.</td>
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Associated reports

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<td>Historic Property Survey Report, BART Seismic Retrofit Project, Berkeley Hills Tunnel to Montgomery Street Station, Caltrans District 4, Alameda and San Francisco Counties, California</td>
<td>Science Applications International Corporation</td>
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Location information

County: Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: 20457 Redwood Road
City: Castro Valley
Assessor’s parcel no.: 084A-0080-011-09
Zip code: 084A-0080-011-09
PLSS:
UTMs: Zone 10 581577mE 4172597mN NAD83 (2014)

Management status

Database record metadata

Entered: 7/7/2015 simsa
Last modified: 8/28/2015 jordanl
IC actions:
Record status: Verified
Resource Detail: P-01-011660
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-01-011660
Trinomial:
Name: 21009-21013 Redwood Road
Other IDs: Type Name
Resource Name 21009-21013 Redwood Road

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s):
Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date Recorder(s) Affiliation Notes

Associated reports

Report No. Year Title Affiliation

Location information

County: Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: City Assessor's parcel no. Zip code
21009-21013 Redwood Road Castro Valley 84A-64-12-4 ? 94546

PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Date User
Entered: 8/25/2016 simsa
Last modified: 8/25/2016 neala
IC actions: Date User Action taken
8/25/2016 simsa Assigned P#, populated database

Record status: Verified
Resource Detail: P-01-011661
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-01-011661
Trinomial:
  Name: 21015-21037 Redwood Road
Other IDs:
  Type  Name
  Resource Name  21015-21037 Redwood Road

Attributes

Resource type: Building
Age: Historic
Information base: Survey
Attribute codes: HP03 (Multiple family property)
Disclosure: Unrestricted
Collections: No
Accession no(s): Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date  Recorder(s)  Affiliation  Notes

Associated reports

Report No.  Year  Title  Affiliation
          Road - 'A' Street Widening, Castro Valley,
          Alameda County, California

Location information

County: Alameda
USGS quad(s): Hayward
Address: 21015-21037 Redwood Road  Castro Valley  84-64-12-6 ?  94546

PLSS:
UTMs:

Management status

Database record metadata

Entered: 8/25/2016  User
Last modified: 8/25/2016  neala
IC actions: Date  User  Action taken
  8/25/2016  simsa  Assigned P#, populated database
Record status: Verified
Resource Detail: P-01-011662
16-1116 Baker Road Residential Project

Identifying information
- **Primary No.**: P-01-011662
- **Trinomial**:
  - **Name**: 21091 Redwood Road
- **Other IDs**:
  - **Type**
  - **Name**
  - **Resource Name**: 21091 Redwood Road

Attributes
- **Resource type**: Building
- **Age**: Historic
- **Information base**: Survey
- **Attribute codes**: HP02 (Single family property)
- **Disclosure**: Unrestricted
- **Collections**: No
- **Accession no(s)**:
- **Facility**:

General notes

Recording events

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Location information

- **County**: Alameda
- **USGS quad(s)**: Hayward
- **Address**: 21091 Redwood Road
- **City**: Castro Valley
- **Assessor's parcel no.**: 84A-68-3-7
- **Zip code**: 94546

Management status

Database record metadata

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<td>Entered:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last modified:</td>
<td>neala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC actions:</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>simsa</td>
<td>Assigned P#, populated database</td>
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</table>
Appendix B

Native American Scoping Documentation
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: **Baker Road Residential Project**

County: **Alameda**

USGS Quadrangle Name: **Hayward**

Township: **03S**  Range:  **02W**  Section(s): **03, 04, 09, 10**

Company/Firm/Agency: **Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

Contact Person: **Kyle Brudvik**

Street Address: **449 15th Street, Suite 303**

City: **Oakland**  Zip: **94612**

Phone: **(510) 671-0176**

Fax: **(510) 834-4455**

Email: **kbrudvik@rinconconsultants.com**

Project Description: The Baker Road Residential Project (Project) will include demolition of the existing single-family housing and construction of a 20-unit townhome project comprised of four buildings on one lot. Access to the project would be provided via a full-access driveway intersection with Baker Road on the eastern project site. A fire hammer-head turn is proposed at the west end of the property along Rutledge Road. Additional site improvements are proposed, including one internal driveway transecting the site from east to west, parking, common and private open space, pedestrian walkways, and landscaping.
February 6, 2017

Kyle Brudvik
Rincon Consultants

Sent by: kbrudvik@rinconconsultants.com

RE: Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Brudvik,

Attached is a list of tribes that have cultural and traditional affiliation to the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above. I suggest you contact all of those listed, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult, as may be required under particular state statutes. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

The NAHC also recommends that project proponents conduct a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) at the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1088) to determine if any tribal cultural resources are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. The SFL, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. The SFL, established under Public Resources Code section 5094, are sites submitted for listing to the NAHC by California Native American tribes. A record search of the SLF was completed for the APE referenced above with negative results. Please note records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of tribal cultural resources. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of tribal cultural resources.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts

2/6/2017

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766
rumsen@aol.com
(909) 524-8041 Cell
(909) 629-6081

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024
ams@indiancanyon.org
(831) 637-4238

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
(650) 400-4806 Cell
(650) 332-1526 Fax

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
canutes@verizon.net
(209) 887-3415

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
P.O. Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036
muwekma@muwekma.org
(408) 314-1898
(510) 581-5194

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3152
Fremont, CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 882-0527 Cell
(510) 687-9393 Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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 6097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessments for the Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County
February 07, 2017

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94602

Sent via email to: amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County, California

Dear Chairperson Zwierlein:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study and Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) for the proposed Baker Road Residential Project in Alameda County, California. The proposed project, located at 20785 and 20957 Baker Road, involves the demolition of two single-family, detached residential units and two remnant building foundation slabs, the removal of existing trees and vegetation, and the construction of 27 for-sale, two-story townhomes on the 1.89-acre project site. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project site. The results stated that a search of the SLF was completed with “negative results” and recommended that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or kbrudvik@rinconconsultants.com or at 510-671-0176. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kyle Brudvik, MA, RPA
Paleontologist/Geoarchaeologist/Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map
February 07, 2017

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA 91766

Sent via email to: rumsen@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County, California

Dear Chairperson Cerda:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study and Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) for the proposed Baker Road Residential Project in Alameda County, California. The proposed project, located at 20785 and 20957 Baker Road, involves the demolition of two single-family, detached residential units and two remnant building foundation slabs, the removal of existing trees and vegetation, and the construction of 27 for-sale, two-story townhomes on the 1.89-acre project site. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Sincerely,

Kyle Brudvik, MA, RPA
Paleontologist/Geoarchaeologist/Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map
February 07, 2017

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

Sent via email to: ams@indiancanyon.org

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County, California

Dear Chairperson Sayers:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study and Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) for the proposed Baker Road Residential Project in Alameda County, California. The proposed project, located at 20785 and 20957 Baker Road, involves the demolition of two single-family, detached residential units and two remnant building foundation slabs, the removal of existing trees and vegetation, and the construction of 27 for-sale, two-story townhomes on the 1.89-acre project site. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Sincerely,

Kyle Brudvik, MA, RPA
Paleontologist/Geoarchaeologist/Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map
February 07, 2017

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the
San Francisco Bay Area
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
PO Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036

Sent via email to: muwekma@muwekma.org

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County, California

Dear Chairperson Cambra:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study and Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) for the proposed Baker Road Residential Project in Alameda County, California. The proposed project, located at 20785 and 20957 Baker Road, involves the demolition of two single-family, detached residential units and two remnant building foundation slabs, the removal of existing trees and vegetation, and the construction of 27 for-sale, two-story townhomes on the 1.89-acre project site. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Sincerely,

Kyle Brudvik, MA, RPA
Paleontologist/Geoarchaeologist/Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map
February 07, 2017

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
PO Box 3152
Fremont, CA 94539

Sent via email to: chochenyo@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Galvan:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study and Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) for the proposed Baker Road Residential Project in Alameda County, California. The proposed project, located at 20785 and 20957 Baker Road, involves the demolition of two single-family, detached residential units and two remnant building foundation slabs, the removal of existing trees and vegetation, and the construction of 27 for-sale, two-story townhomes on the 1.89-acre project site. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Sincerely,

Kyle Brudvik, MA, RPA
Paleontologist/Geoarchaeologist/Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map
February 07, 2017

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

Sent via email to: canutes@verizon.net

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Baker Road Residential Project, Alameda County, California

Dear Chairperson Perez:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study and Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) for the proposed Baker Road Residential Project in Alameda County, California. The proposed project, located at 20785 and 20957 Baker Road, involves the demolition of two single-family, detached residential units and two remnant building foundation slabs, the removal of existing trees and vegetation, and the construction of 27 for-sale, two-story townhomes on the 1.89-acre project site. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Sincerely,

Kyle Brudvik, MA, RPA
Paleontologist/Geoarchaeologist/Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map
# Native American Contact Table: Baker Road Residential Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native American Contact</th>
<th>Tribal Affiliation</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
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<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tony Cerda, Chairperson</td>
<td>Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe</td>
<td>244 East 1st Street, Pomona, CA 91766</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rumsen@aol.com">rumsen@aol.com</a></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Letter sent on February 7, 2017</td>
<td>Cerda emailed a reply on February 9: “If there is no ground disturbance of more than 48” we have no comments to make at this time.” I assured him it was likely shallower than this.</td>
<td>Done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson</td>
<td>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista</td>
<td>789 Canada Road, Woodside, CA 94062</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com">amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>(650) 400-4806</td>
<td>Letter sent on February 7, 2017</td>
<td>Voice mail left, March 31, 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson</td>
<td>Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan</td>
<td>P.O. Box 28, Hollister, CA 95024</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ams@indianacony.org">ams@indianacony.org</a></td>
<td>(831) 637-4238</td>
<td>Letter sent on February 7, 2017</td>
<td>Voice mail left, March 31, 2017</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson</td>
<td>Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area</td>
<td>P.O. Box 360791 Milpitas, CA 95036</td>
<td><a href="mailto:muwekma@muwekma.org">muwekma@muwekma.org</a></td>
<td>(408) 314-1898</td>
<td>Letter sent on February 7, 2017</td>
<td>Voice mail left, March 31, 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson</td>
<td>North Valley Yokuts Tribe</td>
<td>P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA 95236</td>
<td><a href="mailto:canutes@verizon.net">canutes@verizon.net</a></td>
<td>(209) 887-3415</td>
<td>Letter sent on February 7, 2017</td>
<td>Chairperson Perez wrote in an email on February 25: “We are unaware of any sensitivity in the proposed area of construction.”</td>
<td>Done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Galvan</td>
<td>The Ohlone Indian Tribe</td>
<td>P.O. Box 3152 Fremont, CA 94539</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chochenyo@AOL.com">chochenyo@AOL.com</a></td>
<td>(510) 882-0527</td>
<td>Letter sent on February 7, 2017</td>
<td>Andy called within 5 minutes of receiving the email (February 7) to say that there is nothing of concern within the project area.</td>
<td>Done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>