



# **EVANS & DE SHAZO**

ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**A CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE  
CHURCH OF THE VALLEY MEMORY CARE  
AND EDUCATION FACILITIES PROJECT,  
19001 SAN RAMON VALLEY BOULEVARD,  
SAN RAMON, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA**

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## INTRODUCTION

**Evans & De Shazo, Inc.** (EDS) was contracted by M-Group to provide a Cultural Resource Study (CRS) of a 5.45-acre property located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California, Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 211-051-014. The proposed project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property into two parcels, including a 1.53 acre parcel and a 3.92 acre parcel, and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal (Project Area). The Project Area currently contains a 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms that will be expanded as part of the Project, as well as a 7,500 square foot main church building. Both buildings are not over 45 years of age, and both will be retained within the 3.92-acre parcel.

The CRS was conducted in support of an environmental checklist and Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) prepared by M-Group for the proposed Project following the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and guidelines. EDS Senior Archaeologist Gilbert Browning, M.A., RPA, who exceeds the Secretary of Interior's qualification standards in Archaeology and has over 8 years' experience in California Archaeology, completed the CRS. The methods used to conduct the CRS and the results are presented herein.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The proposed project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property into a 1.53 acre parcel and a 3.92-acre parcel, and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal (Project) (Figure 1). The two existing buildings located in the 5.45 acre parcel will be retained; however, the existing 7,000 square foot building that is currently used for administrative offices and classrooms will be expanded as part of the Project.

The Project Area includes the 5.45-acre parcel located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California, APN 211-051-014 (Project Area) (Figure 2). The Project Area is situated approximately 450 to 490 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and contains the Church of the Valley complex, which includes two buildings and associated infrastructure. Much of the Project Area is covered with pavement for dedicated parking areas. The Project Area also has frontage along San Ramon Boulevard which is developed with existing sidewalks and landscaping (Figure 3). An unnamed tributary of San Ramon Creek traverses east/west through the Project Area. It enters the Project Area through an existing culvert in the northwest portion of the Project Area and exits through an existing culvert located in the southeast portion of the Project Area.

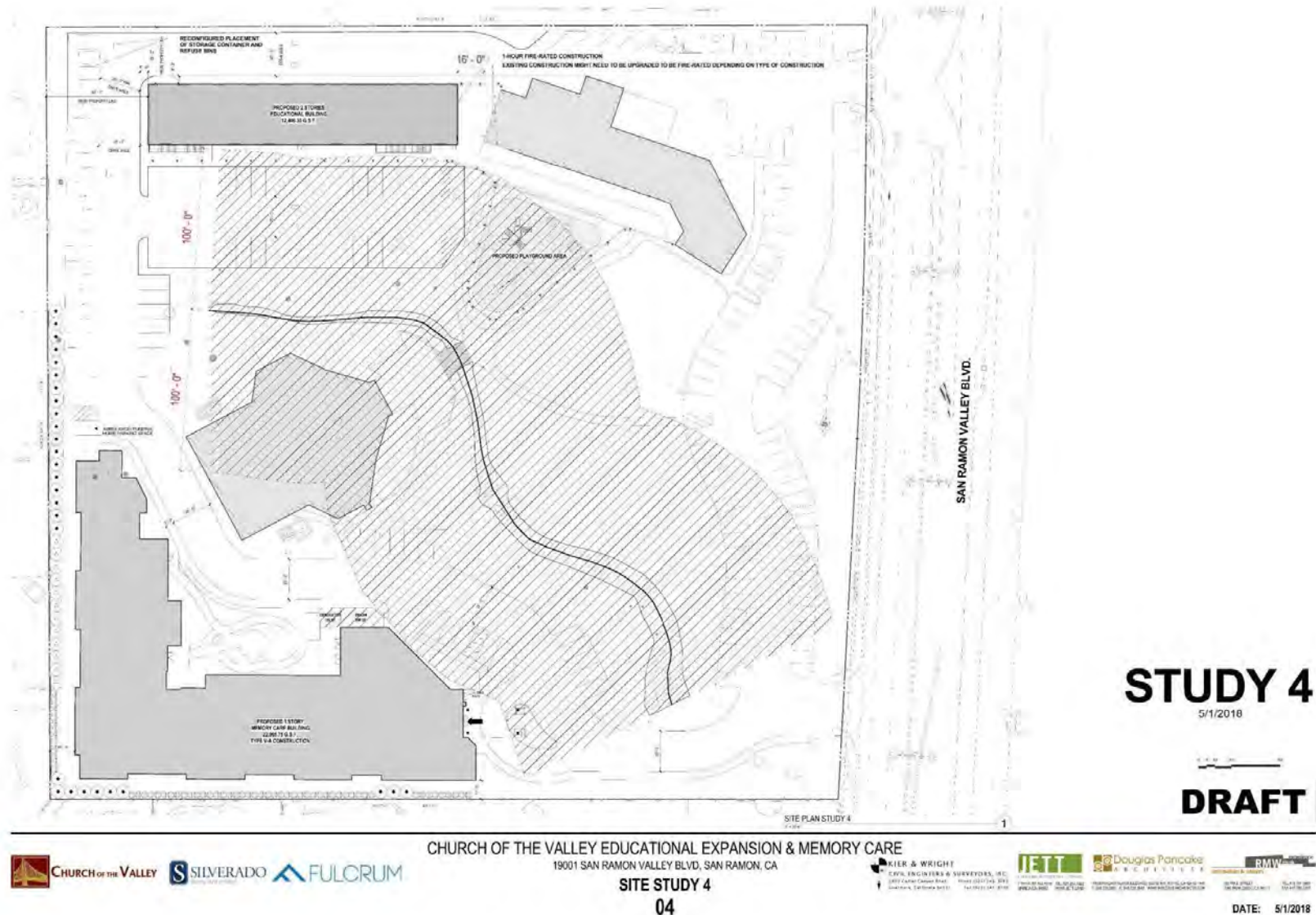


Figure 1: Project Area site plan



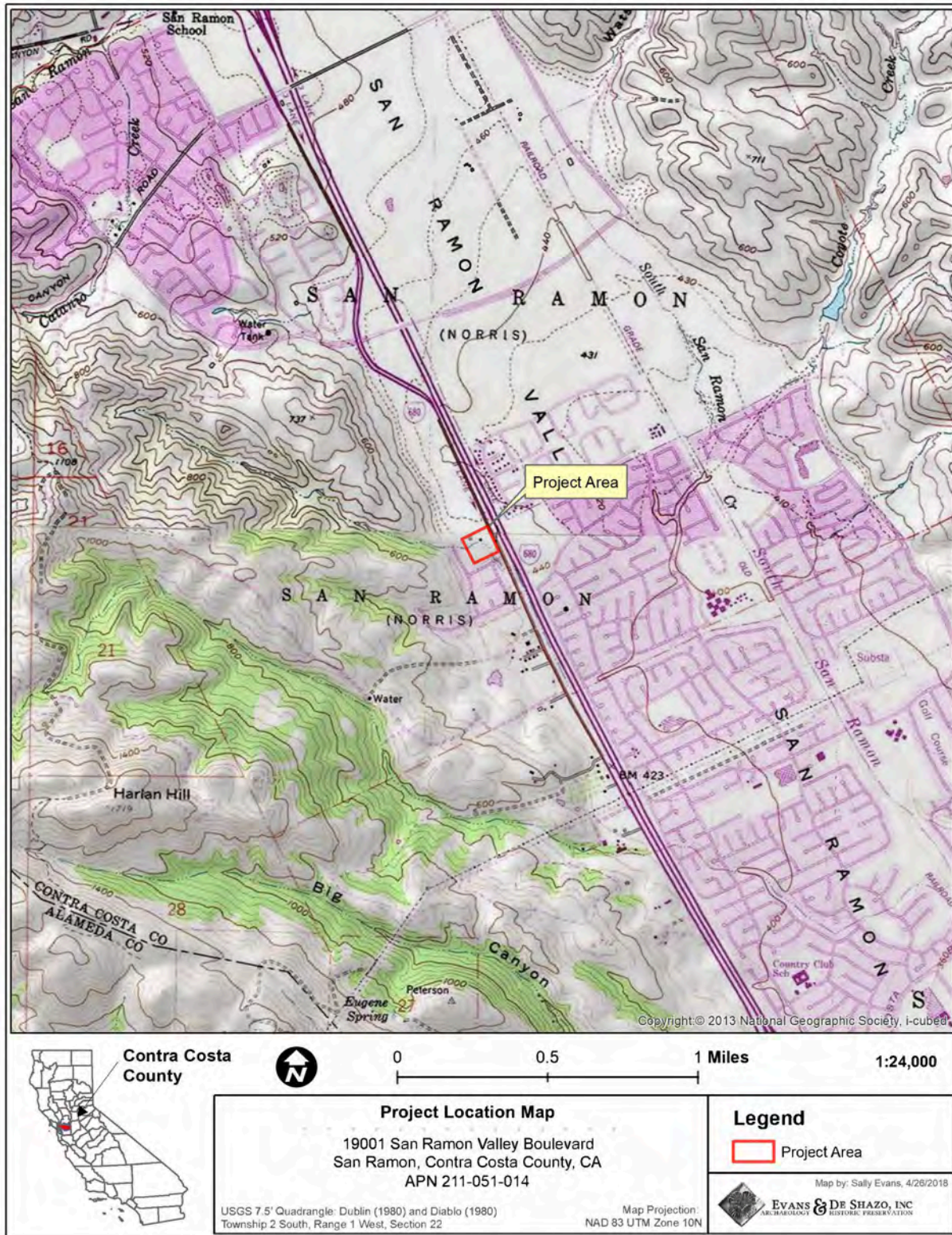


Figure 2: Project Area as shown on the USGS 7.5-minute Dublin and Diablo quadrangle.





**Figure 3: Aerial view of Project Area showing existing conditions.**



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## REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

### THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA and the Guidelines for Implementing CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5) give direction and guidance for evaluation of properties as well as the preparation of Initial Studies (that include a CRE), Categorical Exemptions, Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Reports. According to CEQA, cultural resources are aspects of the environment that require identification and assessment for potential significance (14 CCR 15064.5 and PRC 21084.1). There are five classes of cultural resources defined by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). These are:

- **Building:** A structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. A “building” may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Structure:** A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples include mines, bridges, and tunnels.
- **Object:** Construction primarily artist in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. It may be movable by nature or design or made for a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use or character. Examples include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures and boundary markers.
- **Site:** The location of a significant event. A prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples include trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs.
- **Historic District:** Unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally.

According to California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5, cultural resources are historically significant if they are:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et. seq.);
- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- Included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code; or



- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

A resource may be listed as an historical resource in the CRHR if it has integrity and meets any of the following criteria:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts representative of California and United States history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture convey significance when they also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource has integrity if it retains the characteristics that were present during the resource's period of significance. Enough of these characteristics must remain to convey the reasons for its significance.

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

This section provides a prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic setting of the Project Area and vicinity. Each setting provides the basis for understanding the types and historic significance of cultural resources that are potentially located within the Project Area and how they may relate to broader patterns of resource use, adaptations to changing environmental conditions, and settlement of the region.

### **PREHISTORIC SETTING**

This section provides information derived from the archaeological record of the San Francisco Bay area regarding settlement strategies, levels of social organization, subsistence economies, and food procurement strategies of prehistoric Native populations. Cultural patterns that emerged in the Bay Area, recognized by specific artifact assemblages that indicate differences in living strategies, are also discussed. This overview explains that as populations swelled following the formation of San Francisco Bay, and tribal territories became increasingly circumscribed because of population growth, groups became more sedentary, socially complex and specialized in their subsistence economies. As a result, populations living along the Bay began to focus heavily on marine foods, while those living in the interior valleys focused on terrestrial-based food resources. People were also forced to adapt to climate shifts that altered ecological conditions.





### **Early Holocene (11,000 - 5,500 B.P.)**

Populations that emerged around the San Francisco Bay during the Early Holocene were mobile foragers, characterized by a “Millingstone culture” that used milling slabs and handstones, crude cores and core tools, and various types of large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points (Milliken et al. 2007; Wiberg 2010). People practiced a broad-spectrum hunting and gathering technique, exploiting acorns and a wide variety of seeds, fish, birds, and mammals (Hylkema 2002). Shellfish were collected, but were not a primary subsistence resource (Moratto 1984). Procurement and processing of major plant and animal subsistence resources were performed by all members of a group, including men, women, and children (McGuire and Hildebrandt 1994). The settlement pattern is thought to be based on high residential mobility and limited exchange (Wiberg 2010).

### **Early Period (5,500 - 2,200 B.P.)**

The Early Period marks a shift from a mobile foraging pattern to a sedentary and semisedentary land use patterns (Milliken et al. 2007). This more sedentary way of life seems to have been in response to the adoption of acorns as a primary food source that could be stored, as well as the availability of a suite of new resources as the San Francisco Bay estuary matured. Populations increased, as evident by the establishment of many previously unoccupied sites, and social organization became more complex, evidenced by an elaboration in mortuary practices, an increase in ornamental grave associations, regional symbolic integration, and the establishment of trade networks. By 3,500 B.P. the mortar and pestle, initially introduced circa 6,000 B.P. replaced the use of milling slabs at most sites (Milliken et al. 2007). Cultural patterns that emerge in the San Francisco Bay region during this period include Windmill in the Delta Region and Lower Berkeley along the Bay Shore.

Windmill Pattern sites appear in the Delta region during this time, associated with riverine, marshland, and valley floor settings. The dominant model based on linguistic evidence suggest Penutian-speaking people, perhaps from the Columbia Plateau or western Great Basin, moved to eastern Contra Costa County about 4,500 – 4,000 B.P., reaching the San Francisco Bay by circa 3,900 B.P. These Penutian-speaking people brought with them a generalized form of the Windmill Culture that manifested into the Lower Berkeley Pattern along the eastern Bay Shore (Moratto 1984).

Stabilization of the Bay water level and formation of marshes around the Bay circa 5,000 B.P. coincide with the development of a distinctive cultural pattern along the Bay Shore that was heavily influenced by Windmill. This Lower Berkeley Pattern is recognized by the presence of perforated charmstones, notched and grooved net sinkers, spire-lopped and thick rectangular *Olivella* beads, and distinctive *Haliotis* pendants (Moratto 1984). However, unlike Windmill Pattern sites, Lower Berkeley Pattern sites are also marked by the presence of numerous mortars and pestles, a greater diversity and number of bone artifacts, and flexed burials that have no burial artifacts or preference for orientation (Milliken et al. 2007). While marine resources were utilized, the emphasis appears to have been on terrestrial resources (Hildebrandt and Jones 1991).



### **Middle Period (2,200 - 900 B.P.)**

The Middle Period is marked by a population increase and a greater level of sedentism (Milliken et al. 2007). Fixed permanent villages used most of the year became dominant, indicating the establishment of fixed group territories as well (Lightfoot and Luby 2002; Wiberg 2010). Population growth led to restricted mobility, which in turn led to resource intensification, increased cooperation and a greater level of social complexity. In the latter half of the Middle Period, a dramatic cultural disruption occurred, marked by changes in shell bead styles, settlement patterns and food resources (Milliken et al. 2007).

The Berkeley Pattern, which developed from the preceding Lower Berkeley Pattern, was well established by the Middle Period (Moratto 1984). Berkeley Pattern traits typically include tightly flexed burials, with fewer grave offerings and no preference toward orientation. Cremations are occasionally encountered that are associated with a greater quantity of artifacts than flexed burials, which is a mortuary treatment suggesting differentiation in wealth or status. Burial artifacts typically include *Olivella* saddle and saucer beads and *Haliotis* pendants. Berkeley Pattern sites are also characterized by utilitarian objects and numerous mortars and pestles, which imply greater reliance on nuts and seeds, and a highly developed bone tool industry. New types of bone tools such as the single-barbed bone fish spear indicate a greater dependency on fish and marine mammals like sea otter, seal, and sea lion (Elsasser 1978; Hildebrandt and Jones 1992). Shellfish collecting was also very important. Hunting was accomplished using spear and dart-sized projectile points, which were propelled using an atlatl, as well as high frequencies of deer and elk remains (Beardsley 1954; Hildebrandt and Jones 1991).

### **Late Period (900 - 180 B.P.)**

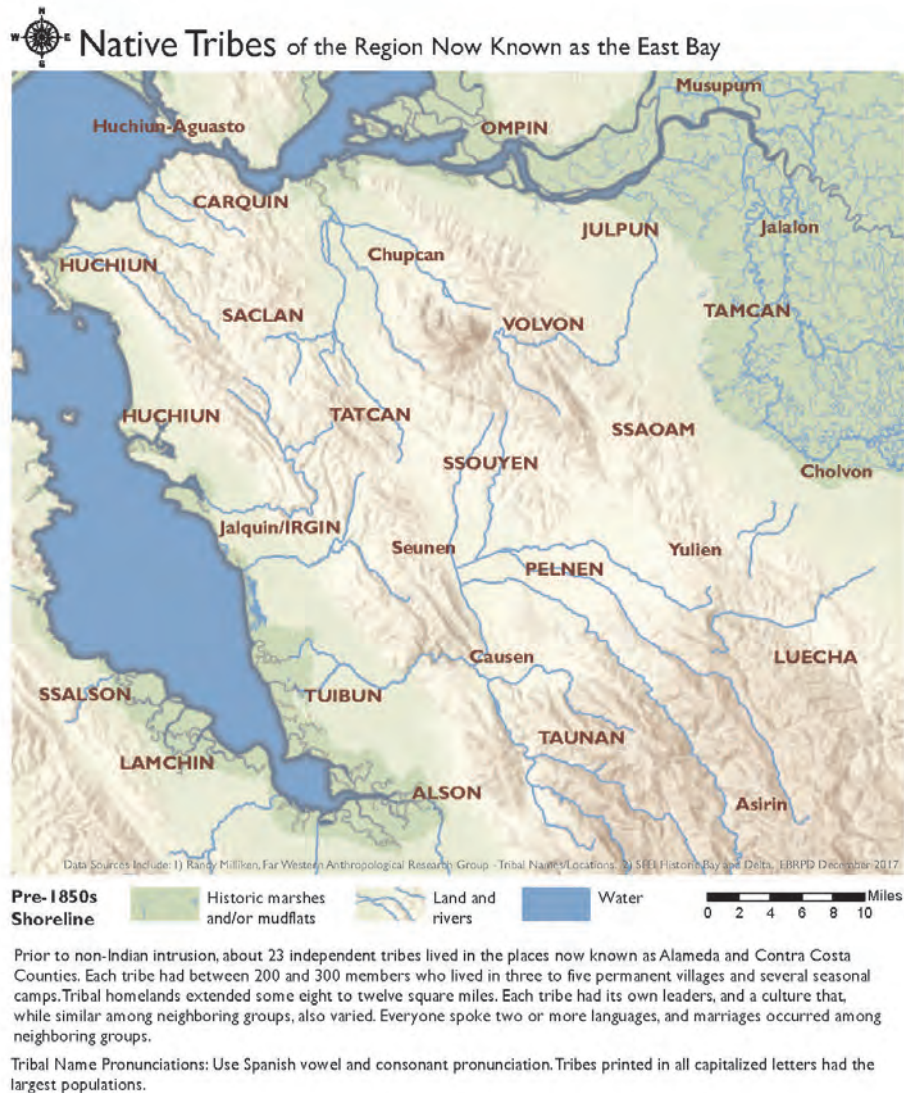
In the San Francisco Bay region, the Augustine Pattern emerged from the preceding Berkeley Pattern in the Late Period. A number of diagnostic artifacts make up this cultural expression, including bone harpoons, collared/flanged tobacco pipes, flanged pestles and large “flower pot” mortars, incised bone whistles and tubes, *Olivella* and clam shell disc beads, “banjo” style *Haliotis* pendants, and the bow and arrow, inferred by the presence of small, serrated projectile points (Moratto 1984). The typical burial treatment is in a flexed posture, but cremations and pre-interment grave burning occur. Economically, intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering strategies, particularly harvesting acorns and other seeds, characterize Augustine Pattern components. The Augustine Pattern is characterized by more settlements, intensification of trade, greater social and political organization and increased status differentiation and social ranking (Moratto 1984).

### **ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING**

The Project Area is located within the ethnographically-reported territory of the Costanoan tribal linguistic group, but was in close proximity to the territory of the Bay Miwok. The Tatcan and Seunen tribelets are reported to have occupied the region. The Tatcans lived in the Alamo-Danville-San Ramon area in the watershed of the San Ramon Creek and were part of the Bay Miwok linguistic group. The Seunens occupied an area that included the Project Area and were Costanoan speakers (Figure 4) (Bennyhoff 1961).



Much of the ethnographic literature pertaining to the Costanoan comes from the diaries of early Spanish explorers describing their incursions into the San Francisco Bay region between the years 1769 and 1776. This information is supplemented by early ethnographers who located Native informants and obtained information about language, territory, material cultural, political and social organization and subsistence practices (Heizer 1978).



**Figure 4: Tribal groups in the East Bay at the time of Spanish settlement in 1776**  
(Courtesy of East Bay Regional Park District).

The word *Costanoan* is from the Spanish word *Costaños*, which means “coast people,” and refers to a language family not a political entity. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be called Ohlone, a name derived from a Native coastal village by that name (Heizer and Elsasser 1980). Costanoan denotes a family of eight languages, four of which were spoken by people occupying the San Francisco Bay region. Each language group was subdivided into smaller village communities or tribelets, which were independent political entities that occupied specific territories, eight to twelve miles across and





defined by physiographic features (Milliken 1995). Each tribelet controlled access to the natural resources within its territory, which typically required that there be one or more primary villages and numerous smaller villages used seasonally for resource procurement. Usually, a common language was shared with one or more neighboring tribelets (Heizer and Elsasser 1980).

The early accounts of the material culture of the indigenous peoples of the bay area list many biodegradable products, and as a result, much of the material culture of the area's inhabitants may not have survived in the archaeological record. Goerke (1983) synthesizes Father Santa Maria's account of the everyday objects used by the indigenous peoples. These include feathers used as hair adornment and woven into jackets, wooden staves decorated with feathers, feather nets, women's clothing made of deer and other skins, several types of baskets mainly for the collection, preparation and storage of food, wooden combs, shell decorated "hairnets", strung shell, bows and arrows, and tule reed boats (Goerke 1983; Galvin 1971). Tattooing and piercing of the nasal septum was also a known practice of the Costanoan (Levy 1978) and the use of body paint is indicated (Galvin 1971). Generally speaking, clothing was simple and minimal. Men tended to wear no clothes at all when weather permitted, while the women wore small aprons of grass or tule netting or twine to cover the pubic area and a larger apron of deer or otter skin in back. Both sexes wore robes of rabbit, sea otter or deerskin, or duck feathers to protect them from the cold and sometimes covered their bodies with mud (Levy 1978).

Costanoans relied on different food resources depending on the features of their natural environment. Tribelets living along the Bay Shore relied heavily on marine resources, supplemented by terrestrial mammals and plant resources available from the surrounding landscape (Milliken 1995). Groups living within the interior valleys relied on terrestrial -based resources (Heizer and Elsasser 1980; Milliken 1995). A large marsh also existed near the present-day Interstate 580/680 interchange that provided rich food supplies for Natives that lived in the area. In the hills and valleys, some mammals that were hunted included deer, elk, antelope, bear, rabbit, squirrel, woodrat, mouse and mole. Economically important plant foods included the fruit of coast live oak, valley oak, California black oak, tanbark oak, buckeye, California laurel, and hazelnuts. Acorns were the most important plant food, and were collected in large quantities and stored. They were processed by removing the hard exterior shells, pulverizing the inner nut in a mortar bowl (basketry, wood, and stone mortars of various types were used), then leaching with water to remove the tannins. Buckeyes were made edible in much the same way. Seeds that were roasted before consumption included dock, tarweed, chia, and digger pine. Hazelnuts and California laurel nuts were also eaten, as well as seeds from a number of other plants. Many types of berries, including blackberries, elderberries, strawberries, Manzanita berries, gooseberries, madrone berries, grapes and toyon berries were also collected and eaten, as well as a number of tubers and roots such as wild onions, cattail roots, amole, and hog fennel (Levy 1978).

The bow-and-arrow constituted a part of the hunting technology. Both unbacked and sinew backed bows ranging from 3 to 4½ feet long were used to launch arrows fitted with lithic or bone points. Bowstrings were manufactured from animal sinew or vegetal fibers. The typical arrow was a compound arrow consisting of a cane shaft fletched with three feathers and a hardwood foreshaft to which a projectile point was usually, but not necessarily, attached. Hunting arrows seem to have been rather



long in comparison to war arrows. Asphaltum was used as the adhesive for fletching (Levy 1978; Switzer 1974).

Other stone tools included bifaces, hide scrapers, knives, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, net sinkers, anchors and pipes (Levy 1978). A variety of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks were used for non-flaked stone tools without mention of what types of rock were used for specific purposes, but indicates that locally available chert and obsidian obtained in trade were used for flaked stone tools.

Balsa boats were utilized to navigate the Bay and major river systems, and during hunting and gathering forays. Balsa boats were made with about twenty bundles of tule reeds, also called bulrushes, tied together with cordage made from milkweed, Indian hemp, or nettle, and were stabilized with Willow poles. They were propelled using double-bladed wooded paddles and anchored with stones tied to a rope (Font 1930; Levy 1978). The presence of archaeological sites on islands in San Francisco Bay indicates balsa boats were used to navigate San Francisco Bay as early as 3,400 B.P. (Morgan and Dexter 2008).

## **HISTORIC PERIOD SETTING**

### **The Spanish Period (1772 - 1821)**

The Spanish entered present day Contra Costa County as early as 1769 with the Portola expedition, in which Gaspar de Portola "discovered" the San Francisco Bay. This was soon followed by the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza accompanied by Father Pedro Font in 1776. The expedition of Captain Bautista consisted of Lieutenant Jose Moraga, Father Crespi, eleven soldiers and two servants; and they were the first European explorers to traverse the East Bay (Mildred et al. 2002). These expeditions resulted in establishment of the Presidio of San Francisco and Mission San Francisco de Asis (1776) in the present day San Francisco, Mission Santa Clara de Asis (1777) in present day Santa Clara, and the Mission San Jose de Guadalupe (1797) in present day San Jose. The San Ramon Valley was used by Mission San Jose to graze sheep and cattle.

The indigenous Native American tribes were significantly impacted when the Spanish began to colonize the region and convert the Native population to Catholicism. The colonizers introduced new diseases for which the Natives had no immunity, and sought to incorporate indigenous people into the Spanish colonial empire for the purpose of furthering the Spanish goals of political, economic, and religious expansion in the Americas (Milliken 1995).

### **The Mexican Period (1821 - 1846)**

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain with the signing of the Treaty of Córdoba and took possession of California, marking the end of the mission period and the beginning of the rancho period in "Alta California<sup>1</sup>". Dramatic changes occurred throughout California under Mexican rule due to the

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<sup>1</sup> *Alta California* was a polity of New Spain founded in 1769 and became a territory of Mexico after the end of the Mexican War of Independence on 1821.



lack of strong oversight and military rule imposed by the Spanish. Soon new opportunities arose for trade, as foreign ships that had previously been held off by Spanish guarded military ports were allowed to dock and provide a variety of provisions to local settlers. As a result, tea and coffee, as well as manufactured goods made their way to the region. The Mexican colonial authorities also permitted and encouraged foreigners to relocate and settle in Alta California.

The missions were also "de-secularized" beginning in 1833 and the Mission land and property was either sold or given to politically prominent Mexican citizens and military leaders. The San Ramon Valley, which had previously been owned and used by Mission San Jose for grazing cattle and sheep, was broken up into two large land grants, both called *Rancho San Ramon*. The southern Rancho, where the Project Area is located, was granted to Jose Maria Amador, the son of Pedro Amador who came to California with Portola in 1769; and the northern portion was granted to Mariano Castro and his uncle Bartolo Pacheco who came to California in 1775 with the De Anza expedition. All three of these men had been soldiers in the Mexican army and were descendants of first generation Spanish settlers in California (Lane 1994). As with almost all ranchos in California, cattle hide and tallow provided the economic basis for the two San Ramon ranchos.

#### **Early American Period (1846 - 1870)**

The American Period in California is marked by the end of the of the Mexican American War when the United States (U.S.) took possession of the territories of California and New Mexico in the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848). The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided the resident Mexicans their American citizenship and guaranteed title to land granted in the Mexican period; although with the excitement of the Gold Rush, from 1848 to 1850, land claims were temporarily put aside. The California Gold Rush and the promise of excellent soil and abundant water drew numerous American settlers to the area from all over, and soon squatters began to take over land held by former Mexican citizens. To resolve land ownership disputes, the U.S. Congress created the U.S. Land Commission following admission of California into the Union in 1850 to validate the land titles of Spanish and Mexican land grants in California. Although the Commission eventually confirmed most land grants, the cost of litigation forced most Californios to lose their property, and more often than not, it was lost to newly arriving American settlers and lawyers who were hired to defend land titles (Olmsted 1986).

As more American settlers and immigrants arrived, Jose Maria Amador began to sell off his *Rancho San Ramon*. In 1850, while living at Mission San Jose, Leo and Mary Jane Norris purchased 4,450 acres (one square league) of land on the northwest corner of *Rancho San Ramon* from Amador. This "transaction was the first clear sale of land from a Mexican Californian to an American in the San Ramon Valley" (Lane 1994). The Morris' filed a claim with the U.S. Land Commission in 1852 and the 4,450 acre rancho was patented to Leo Norris in 1882 (U.S. District Court, California Northern District, Land Case 287).

Born on March 3, 1804 Leo Norris (Figure 5) left Atchison County Missouri for California in May of 1846. Originally travelling with the ill-fated Donner Party, Norris and his family chose to follow Caleb Greenwood out of the Sierra Mountains via the Emigrant Gap arriving at Sutter Fort on October 4, 1846 before the winter storms that would decimate the remainder of the Donner party (Munro-Fraser 1883).





**Figure 5: Leo Norris (calisphere.com).**

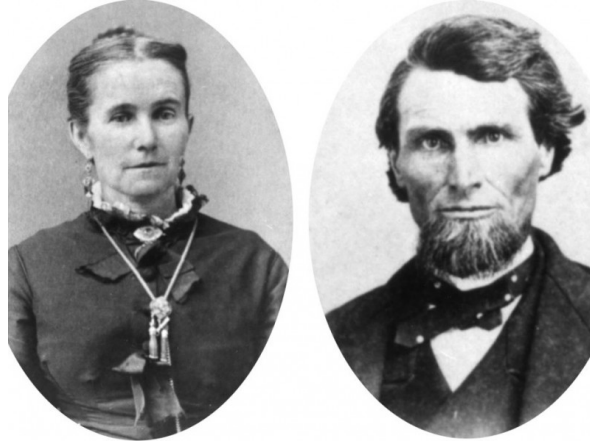
With the help of his son and cousin (William Lynch), Norris built a two-story home in northwest portion of his property in an area now known as Norris Canyon. The first wood frame house in the valley (Figure 6), the Norris home would remain standing until 1951 (Lane 1994). The Norris family quickly became one of the wealthiest families in the San Ramon Valley, raising cattle and grain crops such as oats and barley (Munro-Fraser 1883).



**Figure 6: The Norris Home 1850-1951 (Contra Costa County Library).**

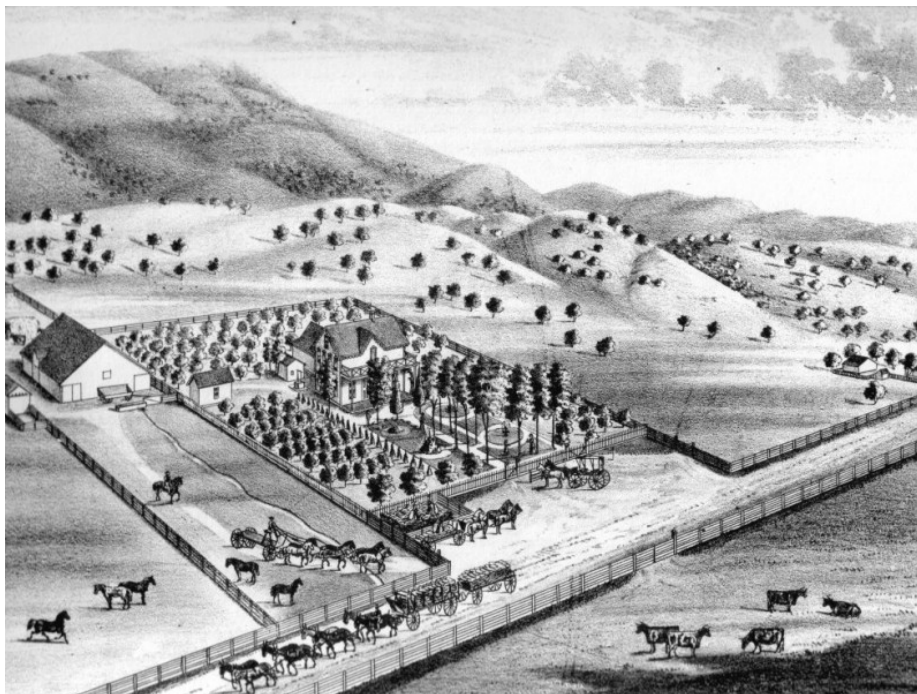


By 1853, most of Amador's original rancho land had been sold to American settlers, including Joel and Minerva Harlan, the Lynches, Doughertys, Bollingers, and Russells. Similarly, Norris began selling portions of his land grant soon after its acquisition. The early settlers within the *Norris Rancho* included the Clay, Harlan, Hutchings, and Wiedemann families (Lane 1994).



**Figure 7: Joel and Minerva Harlan (Lane 1994).**

In 1852, Joel and Minerva Jane Harlan (Figure 7) purchased 710-acres of land within Amadors' *Rancho San Ramon*, and several years later, in 1856, they purchased an additional 2000-acres of land from Leo Norris. The following year, Joel Harlan built a home on their recently acquired piece of property. Calling the gothic-revival style home "El Nido" (Spanish for the Nest), the Harlan's would raise nine children in the home (Figure 8). The house is still present today in its original location, located at 19521 San Ramon Boulevard (Lane 1994, 1996, 1997).



**Figure 8: Early illustration depicting the Harlan Home (Lane 1994).**



During this period, three small towns were established in the San Ramon Valley, including Alamo (1852), San Ramon (1852), and Danville (1860). Each of the towns included a post office, stores, churches, and schools. In 1852, what is now known as San Ramon Valley Boulevard<sup>2</sup> was established as the main north/south transportation route in the valley.

### **Late 19th and Early 20th Century (1870-1945)**

"The years from 1870 to 1910 saw the start of the Grange, arrival of new immigrants, and construction of new schools, churches, warehouses, roads, livery stables and shops" in San Ramon. San Ramon also went through several name changes during this time, including Brevensville (for blacksmith Eli Breven), Lynchville (for rancher William Lynch) and Limerick (for the many Irish settlers south of San Ramon Creek) before being officially named San Ramon when a permanent post office was established in 1873 (Lane 1995). The first village, known as Brevensville, was developed at the intersection of present day Deerwood Road (formerly Crow Canyon Road) and San Ramon Valley Boulevard, and in the 1860s, this area became a hub of community activity. In 1864, a stage line was established by Brown and Company that ran from San Ramon through the valley to Oakland, and by 1865 Crow Canyon Road allowed access to Hayward where a train continued on to Oakland and the ferries to San Francisco. A general store was built in 1863 in San Ramon, as well as saloons, a jail, Chinese wash houses, the Thorup Shoe Shop, and several blacksmith shops that lined County Road No. 2 (later called San Ramon Valley Boulevard).

In 1891, the Southern Pacific's San Ramon Branch Line was opened (Lane 1995). A two-story depot, an engine house, and a turntable for locomotives were constructed about a half-mile east of the San Ramon village. Hotel owners would transport passengers from the depot via the Depot Road (now Fostoria Way/Deerwood Road) in carriages to the various hotels in town. The depot served as the terminus of the Southern Pacific's Oakland-Antioch-Eastern line until 1909 when it was extended to Pleasanton (Lane 1987).

The first half of the Twentieth Century saw changes in San Ramon due to "woman suffrage, two world wars, the automobile revolution, a depression, broad use of electricity and electric trails, the progressive political movement and the fabulous Treasure Island Fair" (Lane 1996). San Ramon, and the greater San Ramon Valley that was previously dominated by wheat crops, became known for its walnut and pear orchards, with the surrounding hills used to grow grain and hay, and for grazing livestock. In fact, Thomas Bishop who purchased 1,859 acres of Norris land in 1895 possessed the single largest orchard of Bartlett pears in the world (Lane and Lindsay 1989). Portions of this orchard were located immediately west and northwest of the Project Area.

### **Post World War II (post 1945)**

In the 50-year period between 1940 to 1990 the population of San Ramon Valley swelled from 2,126 to 85,085 residence, and was transformed from a rural community to a suburban center as soldiers returned home from World War II, new people moved in, and new houses, roads, water and sewer

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<sup>2</sup> What is now San Ramon Valley Boulevard was previously referred to as Highway 21, County Road No. 2, the Limerick Road, and the San Jose/Martinez Road.





systems were built to accommodate the growing population (Lane 1997). Residential development began slowly in the 1940s but was accelerated with the completion of Interstate 680 in 1965. Many of the Valley's ranches established in the Nineteenth Century were developed into large subdivisions and business parks that encroached on the Valley's walnut and pear orchards and required the development of new water and sewer systems. As a result, San Ramon incorporated in 1983 to control the pace of development within the town and to establish necessary police, parks and other services, as well as a new library, city hall, and hospital.

## **METHODS USED TO IDENTIFY CULTURAL RESOURCES**

In accordance with CEQA, to identify the presence or absence of Historical Resources within the Project Area the following methods were utilized: a record search and review, a Native American Sacred Lands inventory, and a field survey. The methods used to complete each of these tasks are described below.

### **RECORD SEARCH AND REVIEW**

A Record Search and Review of the Project Area was conducted to 1) determine if there are any previously recorded cultural resources located within the Project Area, 2) to assess the potential for Cultural Resources, including buried archaeological resources, to be present within the Project Area, and 3) to understand the types of cultural resources that exist in the area and that might be encountered within the Project Area.

The record search included a review of information on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) that included previous cultural resource studies and Primary resource records pertaining to properties located within a ¼-mile of the Project Area. The NWIC record search also included a review of the OHP Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data (HPD) file for San Ramon, Contra Costa County (dated 4/5/2012) that includes resources listed on NRHP, CRHR, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

The record search also included a review of historic maps dating from 1859, 1871, 1894, 1908, 1914, 1938, 1954, 1960, and 1961 to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present, as well as soils and geologic data to identify the potential for buried prehistoric archaeological resources to be present within the Project Area.

### **NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS INVENTORY AND CONSULTATION**

The purpose of conducting a Sacred Lands Inventory and contacting local Native American tribes is to determine if there are any Native American Sacred Sites or other tribal cultural resources located within or near the Project Area that could be impacted by the proposed Project. A Sacred Lands inventory was conducted on May 7, 2018 by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)<sup>3</sup> to determine the

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<sup>3</sup> The NAHC is authorized, under Public Resources Code §5097.9., to identify and protect places of special religious or social significance, graves, and cemeteries of Native Americans.



presence of Sacred Sites located within or near to the Project Area and to obtain a list of Native American organizations and individuals who may have specific knowledge about Sacred Sites and other tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the Project Area. Tribal organizations and individual on the Native American contact list were also contacted on May 9, 2018 to request further information about Sacred Sites or other tribal cultural resources that may be present within or near to the Project Area.

## FIELD SURVEY

A field survey of the entire 5.45-acre Project Area was conducted by Gilbert Browning, M.A., RPA on May 11, 2018. Starting at the northeast corner, the Project Area was surveyed by walking east/west oriented transects spaced approximately three meters apart. The purpose of the field survey was to inspect the Project Area for all evidence of past occupation, including prehistoric artifacts, such as chipped stone (obsidian and chert) flakes and tools (such as projectile points, knives, and scrapers), shellfish remains, ground stone, and fire-affected rock, as well as evidence of historic-era buildings, structures and artifacts.

## RESULTS OF RECORD SEARCH AND REVIEW

### NWIC RECORD SEARCH

EDS Principle Archaeologist Sally Evans, M.A., RPA, conducted a records search at the NWIC on May 1, 2018 (File #17-2600). According to information on file at the NWIC, the Project Area has not been previously evaluated to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources; however, there have been three previous cultural resource studies conducted within a ¼-mile radius of the Project Area that are listed below in Table 1.

According to information on file at the NWIC there are no Primary resources recorded within a ¼-mile of the Project Area, these include the prehistoric archaeological resources P-07-000341 (CA-CCO-574), P-07-000342 (CA-CCO-575), and P-07-00343 (CA-CCO-576). The sites are described as sparse lithic scatters associated with the larger habitation site P-07-000066 (CA-CCO 124) and described as having a dark midden soil, artifacts, and burials (Baumhoff n.d.; Wiberg 1998). P-07-000066 (CA-CCO 124) has undergone substantial disturbance due to the development of local roads and housing.

**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resource Studies Conducted within a 1/4-Mile of the Project Area.**

NWIC #	Year	Title	Author(s)
229	1975	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Shapell Industries Proposed Residential Development, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, CA	David A. Fredrickson
830	1973	Report of Findings of Archaeological Reconnaissance and Historical Research for the Contra Costa County Assessment District 1973-3, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California.	Thomas L. Jackson
12133	1990	An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 149-Acres of the Geldermann Property, San Ramon, Contra Costa, CA	Thomas M. Origer



43619	2014	Historic Property Survey report for the MTC Interstate 680 Express Lane Phase I Project, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties, California.	Laura Leach-Palm Chandra Miller
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A check of the OHP's Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for San Ramon, Contra Costa County (dated 4/5/2012) lists 27 resources in San Ramon. None are located within or adjacent to the Project Area.

The Historic Resource Inventory of Contra Costa County (Preliminary Draft 1976, Draft Update in 1989, and Draft Update 2010) lists several properties located near the Project Area, including:

- *The Harlan Family Home "El Nido"* (ca. 1857) located at 19251 San Ramon Valley Boulevard
- *The David Glass House* (ca. 1859) located at 19600 San Ramon Valley Boulevard
- *The Boone House* (ca. 1900) located at 19553 San Ramon Valley Boulevard
- *Forest Home Farms* (ca. 1850) located at 19953 San Ramon Valley Boulevard has become a City Park that includes a number of other properties on the Historic Resource Inventory. These include The Boone House (ca. 1900), a pergola (ca. 1938), machine storage shed, cistern, barn, grotto, gardening shed, men's outhouse, women's outhouse, horse barn, several walnut processing shed, a meat locker, carport, fuel shed, machine shop, granary, glass tank house.

## REVIEW OF HISTORIC MAPS

The record search included a review of historic maps dating from to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present within the Project Area. The following maps were reviewed:

- 1859 Plat map of a part of the Rancho San Ramon confirmed to Leo Norris
- 1871 Map of the San Ramon Valley (Contra Costa County Public Works Department)
- 1894 Map Showing Portions of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, City and County of San Francisco, California (Wagner 1894)
- 1908 Official Map of Contra Costa County: compiled from private surveys and official records (McMahon 1908)
- 1914 Official map of Contra Costa County (Arnold and Glass 1914)
- 1938 Official Map of Contra Costa County, California (Arnold 1938)
- 1954 Official Map of Contra Costa County, California
- 1960 Official Map of Contra Costa County
- 1961 USGS 7.5-minute Dublin quadrangle (Photorevised 1980)

According to 1859 Plat map of the *Norris Rancho* the Project Area was situated in the southwestern portion of his 4,340-acre property. Norris' home and farm including corrals, orchards, and fields are





shown located in the northwest portion of his holdings, north of the Project Area. Additionally, the map depicts the San Jose/Martinez road, which would later become San Ramon Valley Boulevard (Figure 9).

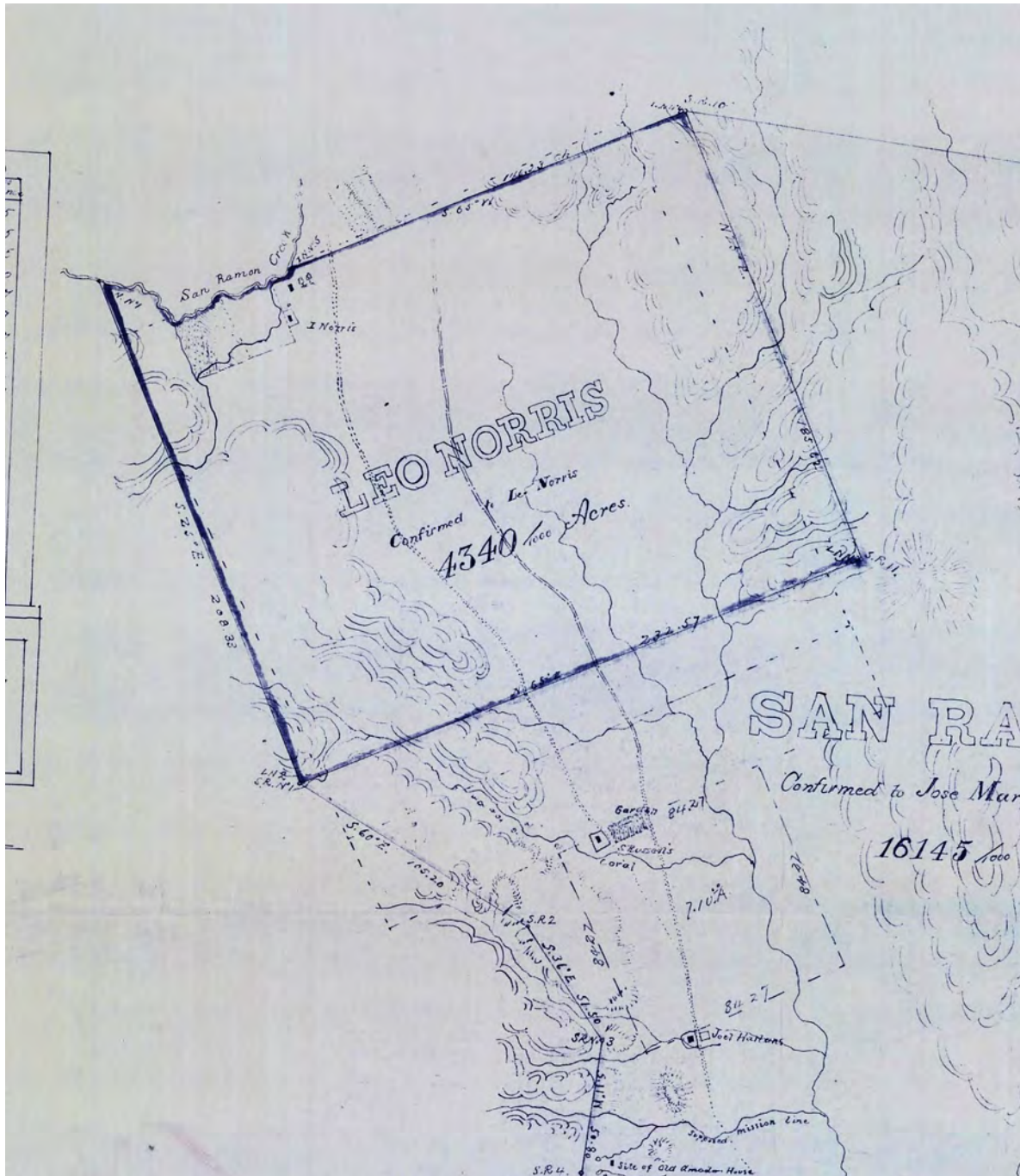


Figure 9: 1859 Map depicting the Leo Norris grant.

The maps from 1871 and 1894 show the Project Area within the land holdings of Joel and Minerva Jane Harlan.





Maps from 1908 (Figure 10) and 1914 show that the land still belonged to the Harlan family. As the head of the household following the death of her husband Joel in 1875, Minerva Harlan retained the family's 623-acres property that included the Project Area.

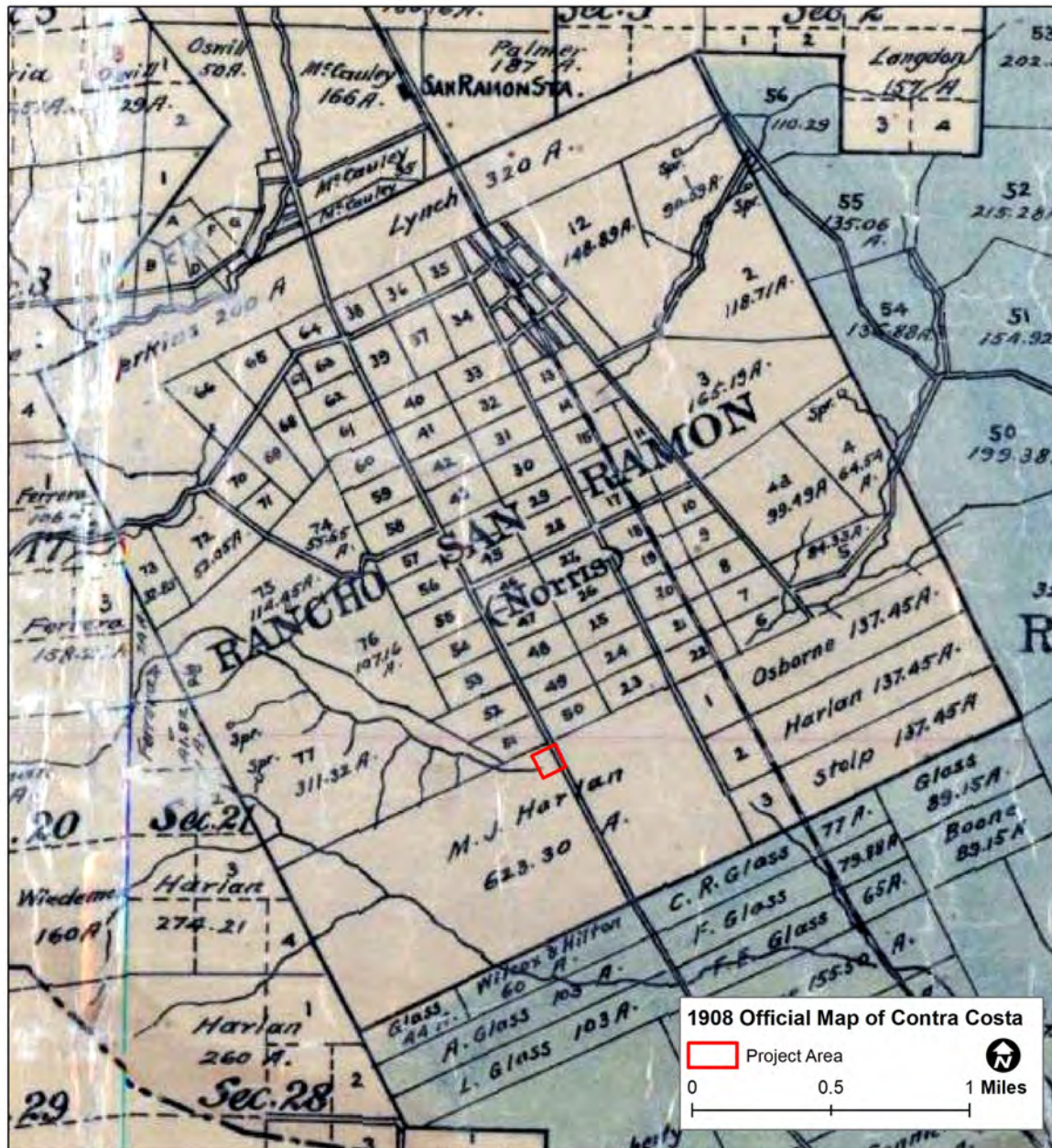


Figure 10: 1908 Map depicting the Harlan property and Project Area.

The map from 1938 shows that the Harlan property had been subdivided into several lots by this time, with the Project Area lying within the 62.41-acre property owned by Llewellyn (Figure 11).



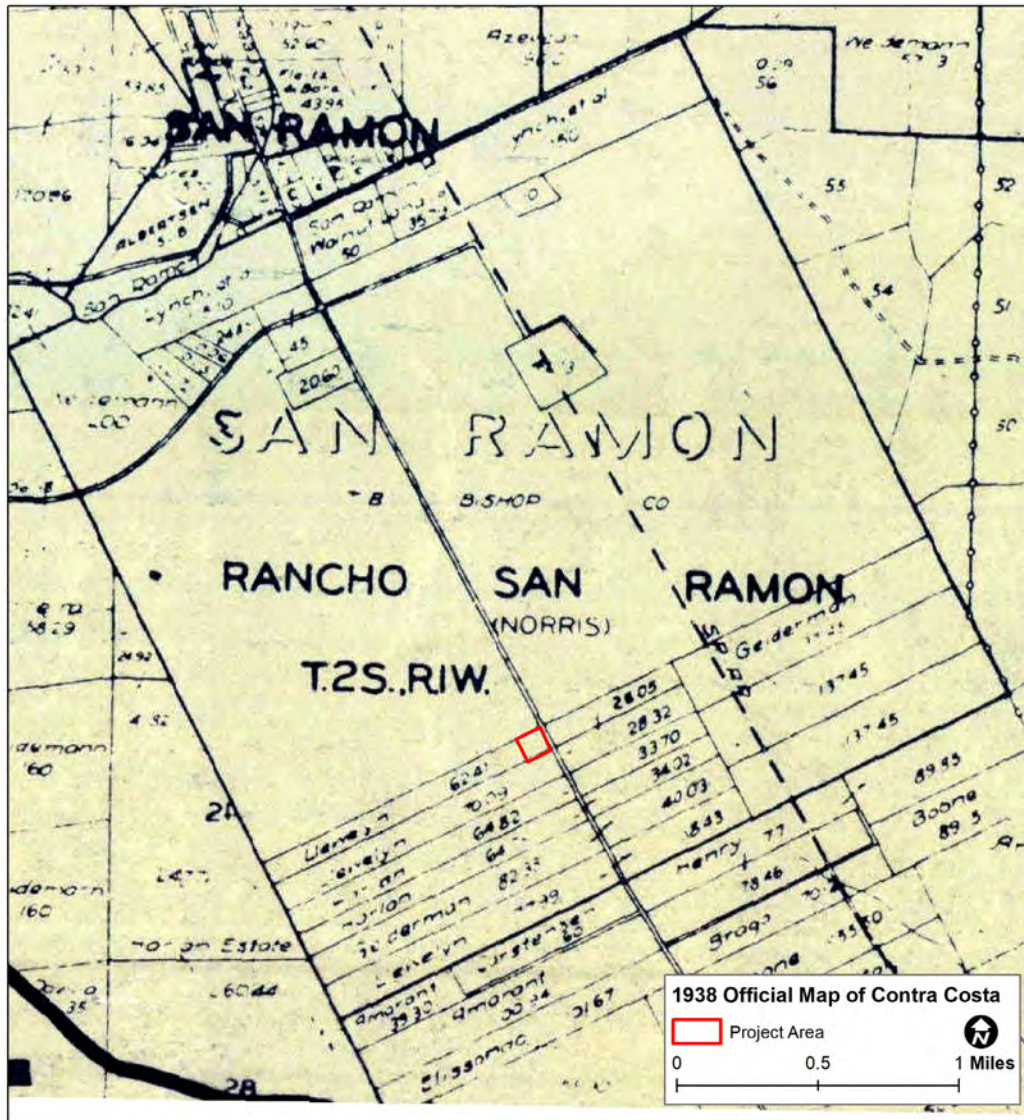


Figure 11: 1938 Map depicting the Project Area.

The 1954 Official Map of Contra Costa County does not depict the owner of the property; however, the 1960 Official Map of Contra Costa County continues to depict the Project Area within the area owned by LL Llewellyn.

Topographic maps from 1906, 1911, 1923, 1928, and 1941 do not indicate the presences of any buildings or structures within or directly adjacent to the Project Area; however, these maps do indicate the continued presence of the Norris Farm to the north and increasing development along San Ramon Valley Boulevard to the south, and San Ramon Creek to the east.

Topographic maps from the years 1955, 1961, and 1981 indicate the presence of two buildings within the Project Area that appear to have been a house and a barn.

Aerial Photos produced in 1949 depict several roads and possible agricultural infrastructure present within the Project Area. By 1959, the aerials depict several large buildings and outbuildings within the



Project Area. Aerials photos from 1960, 1966, and 1968 continue to depict these structures in addition to an airstrip located directly north of the Project Area.

The aerial photo produced in 1979 shows the construction of housing and city infrastructure including the development Hawkins Drive to the west and Corey Place to the south of the Project Area. The Project Area's current lot size and layout (consisting of the existing buildings surrounded by asphalt parking) is depicted in the 1987 aerial photos of the area. Since that time, the structural layout of the Project Area has remained generally the same.

## REVIEW OF PROJECT AREA SOILS AND GEOLOGY

The background research also included a review of information about the soils, geology, and sediments in the Project Area that was used to assess the potential for the Project Area to contain buried prehistoric archaeological resources.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NCRS), the soil within the Project Area includes Clear Lake Clay, 0 to 15 percent slopes. Clear Lake Clay consists of clayey alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and typically occurs on basin-floor remnants. In a typical profile, the soil is characterized by clay from the surface to a depth of 60 inches (USDA, NRCS 2018). According to the geologic map of the Dublin quadrangle (Dibblee and Minch 2005), these soils are associated with the geologic unit "Qa", which is a Quaternary (Pleistocene and Holocene-age) alluvial deposit in drainages consisting of gravel, sand, and silt, and also includes younger terrace deposits. These soils are typically less than 2.6 million years old.

According to Meyer and Rosenthal (2007), most Holocene-age (post 11,800 cal BP) landforms have the potential for buried archaeological sites because they formed when people occupied the region (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:15). Therefore, because the Project Area contains both Pleistocene and Holocene-age alluvial deposits, there is a potential to encounter buried prehistoric archaeological sites. In fact, buried prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified in the San Ramon Valley and along San Ramon Creek that are associated with middle-to-late Holocene-age alluvium (Fredrickson 1966, 1968; Stillinger 1977a, 1977b, 1977c), including at least two buried prehistoric archaeological sites located along Oak Creek one mile to the south and southwest of the Project Area.

## RESULTS OF SACRED LANDS INVENTORY AND CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands inventory request was made to the NAHC on April 26, 2018 to determine if there are any Sacred Sites located within or near to the Project Area and to obtain a list of Native American tribes who may have additional information about Sacred Sites within or near to the Project Area. A search of the Sacred Lands file conducted by the NAHC on May 7, 2018 did not indicate the presence of a Native American Sacred Site within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area (Souza 2018). However, as recommended by the NAHC, a letter was sent via electronic mail to the six individuals on the Native American contact list to request further information about Native American traditional cultural resources, including Sacred Sites, or Tribal Cultural Resources, within or near the Project Area, and to inquire about Native American issues related to the overall Project. Correspondence with these Tribes and individuals is summarized below in Table 2.





**TABLE 2: Summary of Native American Correspondence**

Date	Communication			Purpose/Comments
	From	To	Method	
04/26/2018	Ian Hickey, EDS	NAHC	Email	Sacred Lands inventory request
05/07/2018	Sharaya Souza, NAHC	Ian Hickey, EDS	Email	Results of Sacred Lands inventory
05/09/2018	Sally Evans, EDS	Irenne Zwierlein, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Email	Project notification letter and request for information / consultation. No comment received as of the date of this report.
05/09/2018	Sally Evans, EDS	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Email	Project notification letter and request for information / consultation. No comment received as of the date of this report.
05/09/2018	Sally Evans, EDS	Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area	Email	Project notification letter and request for information / consultation. No comment received as of the date of this report.
05/09/2018	Sally Evans, EDS	Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson, North Valley Yokuts Tribe	Email	Project notification letter and request for information / consultation. No comment received as of the date of this report.
05/09/2018	Sally Evans, EDS	Andrew Galvin, The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Email	Project notification letter and request for information / consultation. No comment received as of the date of this report.
05/09/2018	Sally Evans, EDS	Raymond Hitchcock, Chariperson, Wilton Rancheria	Email	Project notification letter and request for information / consultation. No comment received as of the date of this report.

As of the date of this report, no responses have been received from any of the Native American individuals contacted. All NAHC and Tribal correspondence related to this project is included in Attachment A. If additional comments or information is received regarding Native American Sacred Sites or other Tribal Cultural Resources, they will be forwarded to M-Group.

## RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY

A field survey of the entire 5.45-acre Project Area was conducted by EDS Archaeologist Gilbert Browning, M.A., RPA on May 11, 2018. The Project Area contains a church and school buildings, as well as associated parking areas, cement pathways and landscaping. Additionally, the eastern boundary of the Project Area along San Ramon Boulevard contains city infrastructure such as sidewalks, streetlights, fire hydrant and several storm drains (Figure 12). Due to the built-environment that cover approximately 35 percent of the Project Area, the method used to complete the field survey of the Project Area included a series of meandering east/west oriented transects beginning at the northeast corner and spaced approximately 3 meters apart.



**Figure 12: Overview of Project Area (from northeast corner facing south).**

The south and southwestern portions of the Project Area are covered with thick, waist high vegetation (Figure 13). As such, the soil visibility was minimal except in places where ground-burrowing rodents had disturbed the soil (i.e bioturbation), which provided some opportunity to view the underlying soil. The soil in these areas was greyish yellow (Munsell 5Y 8/4) clay loam.



**Figure 13: Overview of Project Area (from southeast corner facing west).**

Areas close to the existing buildings and infrastructure contained geo-cloth and imported gravels and cobbles that hindered ground visibility in these locations. The soil observed in these areas included



greyish olive colored (Munsell 10Y 4/2) loam that contained wood chips and detritus. The soil in these areas display a high level of disturbance and a mixture of both native and imported soils.

An unnamed tributary of San Ramon Creek flows through the center of the Project area, originating from a storm drain in the northwestern portion of the Project Area. The creek flows above ground as it traverses the Project Area. A small bridge has been constructed to span the creek at the entrance to the church. The creek flows southeast to a second storm drain in the southeastern portion of the Project Area (Figure 14).



**Figure 14: Overview of unnamed creek bed (facing southeast).**

Modern refuse, including glass, plastic, rubber, and metal were observed throughout the Project Area. No prehistoric or historic-era artifacts, archaeological deposits, or other cultural resource types were identified during the field survey.

## CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with CEQA regulations and guidelines, EDS conducted a CRS of the 5.45-acre parcel at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard to determine if there are any cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed Project that includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property into two parcels and constructing a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility building and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements that also include expanding the 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms. The study included a record search and review, a Native American Sacred Lands inventory, and a field survey of the proposed Project Area that was completed by EDS Senior Archaeologist, Gilbert Browning, M.A., RPA who exceeds the Secretary of Interior's qualification standards in Archaeology.

The CRS of the 5.45-acre Project Area yielded no cultural resources. However, the potential for buried prehistoric archaeological resources appears to be moderate to high based on the Project Area's



environmental setting and the presence of Holocene-age alluvial soil that has the potential for buried archaeological sites because it formed when Native American people occupied the region. The potential for buried historic archaeological resources appears to be high based on a review of historic maps that show several homes and structures previously occupying the current Project Area in the historic period.

Due to the potential for buried archeological resources to be present within the Project Area, further recommendations are provided to ensure that potentially significant archaeological resources are identified and not adversely impacted during Project-related earth-disturbing activities.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no potentially significant cultural resources were identified within the Project Area, there is the potential to encounter sub-surface archaeological deposits should ground-disturbing activities occur. Due to this potential, further recommendations are provided.

It is recommended that if any prehistoric or historic material is encountered by equipment operators during ground-disturbing activities that work be halted in the immediate vicinity of the discovery area until a qualified professional archaeologist is retained to inspect the material and provide further recommendations for appropriate treatment of the resource.

It is also recommended that project supervisors, contractors, and equipment operators are familiarized with the types of artifacts that could be encountered during ground-disturbing activities and procedures to follow in the event that subsurface cultural resources are unearthed during construction. To accomplish this, a professional archaeologist should conduct a preconstruction meeting prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities in order to familiarize the team with the potential to encounter prehistoric artifacts or historic-era archaeological deposits, the types of archaeological material that could be encountered within the Project Area, and procedures to follow in the event that archaeological deposits and/or artifacts are observed during construction.

If archaeological materials are encountered during project activities, all work within 25 feet of the discovery shall be redirected until the archaeologist assesses the find, consults with the appropriate individuals and agencies, and makes recommendations for the treatment of the discovery. If avoidance of the archaeological deposit is not feasible, the archaeological deposit shall be evaluated for its eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. If the deposit is determined not to be eligible for listing, mitigation will not be necessary. If the deposit is determined eligible for listing, adverse effects on the deposits shall be mitigated. Mitigation may include excavation of the archaeological deposit in accordance with a data recovery plan (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)) and standard archaeological field methods and procedures; laboratory and technical analyses of recovered archaeological materials; preparation of a report detailing the methods, findings, and significance of the archaeological site and associated materials; and accessioning of archaeological materials and a technical data recovery report at a property curation facility. Upon completion of the assessment, the archaeologist shall prepare a report to document the methods and results of the assessment. The report shall be submitted to the City of San Ramon and the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University upon completion of the resource assessment.





Historic-era archaeological resources potentially include all by-products of human land use greater than 50 years of age, including alignments of stone or brick, foundation elements from previous structures, minor earthworks, brick features, surface scatters of farming or domestic type material, and subsurface deposits of domestic type material (glass, ceramic, etc.).

Artifacts that are typically found associated with prehistoric sites in the area include humanly modified stone, shell, bone or other materials such as charcoal, ash and burned rock that can be indicative of food procurement or processing activities. Prehistoric domestic features include hearths, fire pits, house floor depressions and mortuary features consisting of human skeletal remains.

If human remains are encountered within the Project Area during construction, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the remains are suspected to be those of a pre-contact Native American, then the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted by the Coroner so that a “Most Likely Descendant” can be designated to provide further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains. An archaeologist should also be retained to evaluate the historical significance of the discovery, the potential for additional remains, and to provide further recommendations for treatment of the site.



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1874 Plat of the partition of the Rancho San Ramon. Electronic document, <http://rememberandgo.ccclib.org/cdm/ref/collection/maps/id/78>. Accessed September 6, 2016.



## **APPENDIX A:**

### **CORRESPONDANCE WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION AND LOCAL NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES**

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95501  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities Project  
County: Contra Costa

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Dublin (1980) & Diablo (1980)  
Township: 2 South Range: 1 West Section(s): 22

Company/Firm/Agency:

Evans & De Shazo Inc.

Contact Person: Ian Hickey

Street Address: 6876 Sebastopol Avenue

City: Sebastopol Zip: 95472

Phone: (707) 812-7400 Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

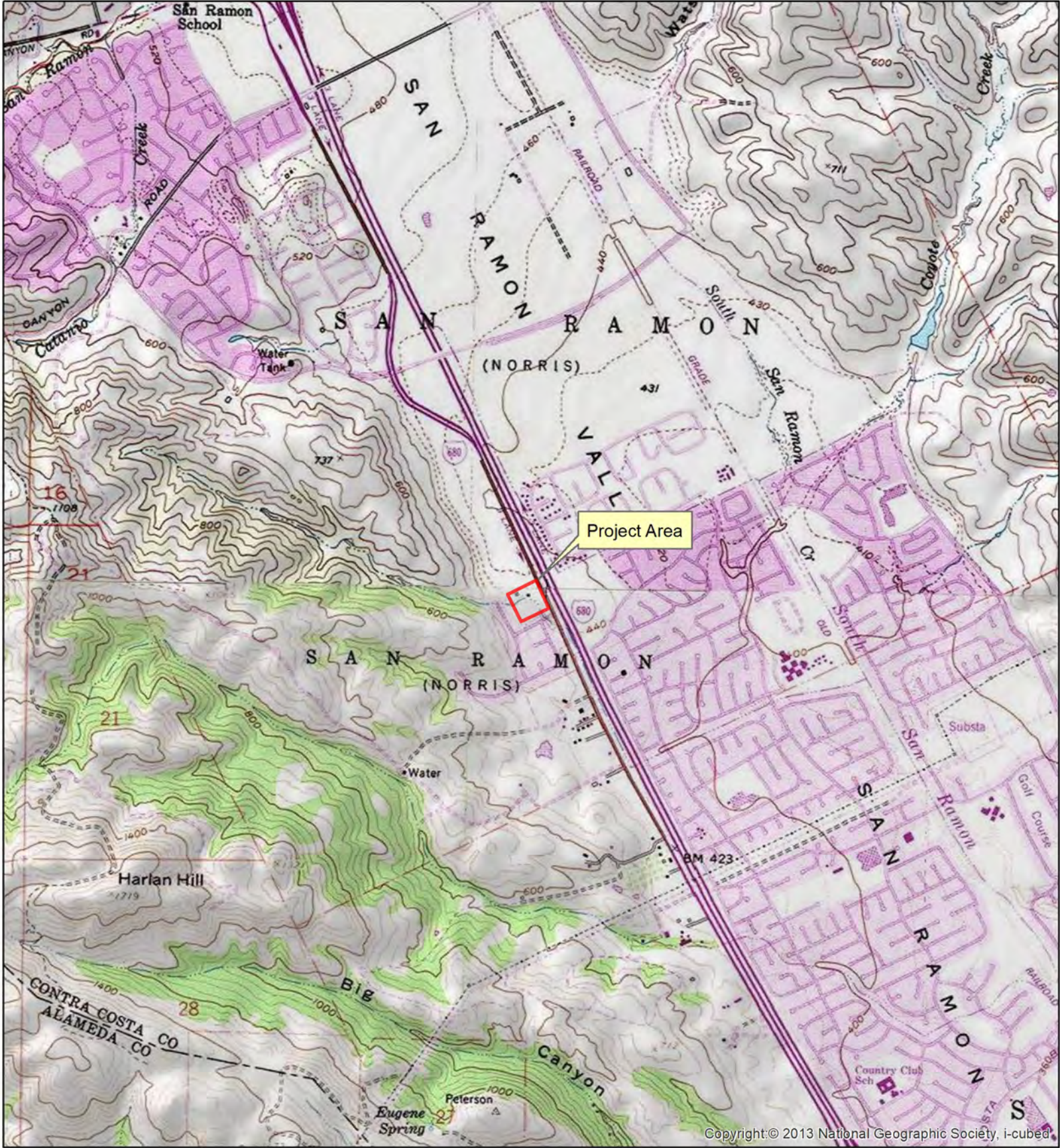
Email: ian@evans-deshazo.com

#### Project Description:

The project proposes to subdivide the existing 5.45-acre property into two separate parcels of 1.53 acres and 3.92 acres. A 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility would be constructed on the 1.53-acre lot. An 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements would be developed on the 3.92 acre lot. The capacity of the existing education facility would be expanded from 80 to 222 students and would accommodate children from preschool to 8th grade.

☒ Project Location Map is attached

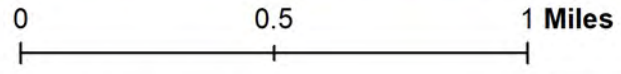




Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Contra Costa County



1:24,000

**Project Location Map**

19001 San ramon Valley Boulevard  
San Ramon, Contra Costa County, CA  
APN 211-051-014

**Legend**

 Project Area

Map by: Sally Evans, 4/26/2018

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Dublin (1980) and Diablo (1980)  
Township 2 South, Range 1 West, Section 22

Map Projection:  
NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N





**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710



May 7, 2018

Ian Hickey  
Evans & De Shazo Inc.

Sent by Email: [ian@evans-deshazo.com](mailto:ian@evans-deshazo.com)  
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities, Dublin & Diablo, Contra Costa County

Dear Mr. Hickey:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. **Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.**

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.** If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, 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: [Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Sharaya.souza@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sharaya Souza".

Sharaya Souza  
Staff Services Analyst  
(916) 573-0168

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contacts  
5/7/2018**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Irene Zwieler, Chairperson 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com (650) 851-7489 Cell (650) 332-1526 Fax	Ohlone/Costanoan	Wilton Rancheria Raymond Hitchcock, Chairperson 9728 Kent Street Elk Grove, CA 95624 rhitchcock@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov (916) 683-6000 Office (916) 683-6015 Fax	Miwok
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Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 28  
Hollister, CA 95024  
ams@indiancanyon.org  
(831) 637-4238

Ohlone/Costanoan

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

Ohlone / Costanoan

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

Ohlone/Costanoan  
Northern Valley Yokuts  
Bay Miwok

The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
Andrew Galvan  
P.O. Box 3388  
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 5097.94 of the Public Resource Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:  
Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities, Dublin & Diablo, Contra Costa County.



Sally Evans &lt;sally@evans-deshazo.com&gt;

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**Cultural Resources Study - 19001 San Ramon Valley Blvd, San Ramon, CA**

1 message

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**Sally Evans** <sally@evans-deshazo.com>  
To: Rosemary Cambra <muwekma@muwekma.org>

Wed, May 9, 2018 at 12:23 PM

Dear Ms. Cambra,

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) was retained to conduct a Cultural Resource Study (CRS) for the proposed Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities project located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California (location map attached) to ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property that includes Assessor Parcel Number (211-051-014) (Project Area) into two parcels - a 1.53 acre and a 3.92-acre parcel - and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal. The Project Area currently contains a 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms and a 7,500 square foot main church building. The 7,000 square foot building will be expanded as part of the Project. Both buildings will be retained within the 3.92-acre parcel.

The methods being used to conduct the CRS include a record search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), a Native American Sacred Sites inventory conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a field survey. The record search conducted at the NWIC on May 1, 2018 (NWIC File #17-2600) found no cultural resources recorded within the Project Area, or within a 1/4-mile of the Project Area. A search of the Native American Sacred Sites file conducted by the NAHC for the Project on May 7, 2018 did not indicate the presence of any Native American Sacred Sites within or near to the Project Area; however, they recommend we contact you for further information about Sacred Sites within or near to the Project Area.

Please know that your comments and concerns about the Project are very important to EDS, as well as to successful completion of the Project. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request for information and consultation. I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

--

**Sally Evans, M.A., RPA**  
**Principal Archaeologist / Cultural Resource Specialist**  
**Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (DBE/SBE/WBE)**  
<http://www.evans-deshazo.com/>

**Main Office**

707-812-7400 | office

707-484-9628 | cell

6876 Sebastopol Avenue

Sebastopol, CA 95472

**Oregon Field Office**

971-344-2826



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**2 attachments**



Sally Evans &lt;sally@evans-deshazo.com&gt;

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**Cultural Resources Study - 19001 San Ramon Valley Blvd, San Ramon, CA**

1 message

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**Sally Evans** <sally@evans-deshazo.com>  
To: Andy Galvan <chochenyo@aol.com>

Wed, May 9, 2018 at 12:25 PM

Dear Mr. Galvin,

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) was retained to conduct a Cultural Resource Study (CRS) for the proposed Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities project located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California (location map attached) to ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property that includes Assessor Parcel Number (211-051-014) (Project Area) into two parcels - a 1.53 acre and a 3.92-acre parcel - and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal. The Project Area currently contains a 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms and a 7,500 square foot main church building. The 7,000 square foot building will be expanded as part of the Project. Both buildings will be retained within the 3.92-acre parcel.

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Respectfully,

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Sebastopol, CA 95472

**Oregon Field Office**

971-344-2826







Sally Evans &lt;sally@evans-deshazo.com&gt;

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**Cultural Resources Study - 19001 San Ramon Valley Blvd, San Ramon, CA**

1 message

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**Sally Evans** <sally@evans-deshazo.com>  
To: rhitchcock@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov

Wed, May 9, 2018 at 12:25 PM

Dear Mr. Hitchcock,

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) was retained to conduct a Cultural Resource Study (CRS) for the proposed Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities project located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California (location map attached) to ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property that includes Assessor Parcel Number (211-051-014) (Project Area) into two parcels - a 1.53 acre and a 3.92-acre parcel - and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal. The Project Area currently contains a 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms and a 7,500 square foot main church building. The 7,000 square foot building will be expanded as part of the Project. Both buildings will be retained within the 3.92-acre parcel.

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Respectfully,

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Sebastopol, CA 95472**Oregon Field Office**

971-344-2826





Sally Evans &lt;sally@evans-deshazo.com&gt;

---

**Cultural Resources Study - 19001 San Ramon Valley Blvd, San Ramon, CA**

1 message

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**Sally Evans** <sally@evans-deshazo.com>  
To: Katherine Perez <canutes@verizon.net>

Wed, May 9, 2018 at 12:24 PM

Dear Ms. Perez,

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) was retained to conduct a Cultural Resource Study (CRS) for the proposed Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities project located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California (location map attached) to ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property that includes Assessor Parcel Number (211-051-014) (Project Area) into two parcels - a 1.53 acre and a 3.92-acre parcel - and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal. The Project Area currently contains a 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms and a 7,500 square foot main church building. The 7,000 square foot building will be expanded as part of the Project. Both buildings will be retained within the 3.92-acre parcel.

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Respectfully,

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**Principal Archaeologist / Cultural Resource Specialist**  
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**Oregon Field Office**

971-344-2826





Sally Evans &lt;sally@evans-deshazo.com&gt;

---

**Cultural Resources Study - 19001 San Ramon Valley Blvd, San Ramon, CA**

1 message

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**Sally Evans** <sally@evans-deshazo.com>  
To: ams@indiancanyon.org

Wed, May 9, 2018 at 12:22 PM

Dear Ms. Sayers,

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) was retained to conduct a Cultural Resource Study (CRS) for the proposed Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities project located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California (location map attached) to ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property that includes Assessor Parcel Number (211-051-014) (Project Area) into two parcels - a 1.53 acre and a 3.92-acre parcel - and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal. The Project Area currently contains a 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms and a 7,500 square foot main church building. The 7,000 square foot building will be expanded as part of the Project. Both buildings will be retained within the 3.92-acre parcel.

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If you have any information regarding Native American traditional cultural resources, including Sacred Sites, or Tribal Cultural Resources, within or near the Project Area that should be considered in the study, or if you have any concerns about Native American issues related to the overall project, please contact me at your earliest convenience at **(707) 812-7400**, or [sally@evans-deshazo.com](mailto:sally@evans-deshazo.com).

Please know that your comments and concerns about the Project are very important to EDS, as well as to successful completion of the Project. Thank you in advance for taking the time to review this request for information and consultation. I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

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**Principal Archaeologist / Cultural Resource Specialist**  
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Sebastopol, CA 95472

**Oregon Field Office**

971-344-2826



Sally Evans &lt;sally@evans-deshazo.com&gt;

---

**Cultural Resources Study - 19001 San Ramon Valley Blvd, San Ramon, CA**

1 message

---

**Sally Evans** <sally@evans-deshazo.com>

Wed, May 9, 2018 at 12:20 PM

To: Amah Mutsun &lt;amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com&gt;

Dear Ms. Zwierlein,

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) was retained to conduct a Cultural Resource Study (CRS) for the proposed Church of the Valley Memory Care and Education Facilities project located at 19001 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California (location map attached) to ensure compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed Project includes subdividing the 5.45-acre property that includes Assessor Parcel Number (211-051-014) (Project Area) into two parcels - a 1.53 acre and a 3.92-acre parcel - and the construction of a 23,032-square-foot, single-story memory care facility within the 1.53-acre parcel, and an 11,538-square-foot, two-story school building and associated site improvements within the 3.92-acre proposal. The Project Area currently contains a 7,000 square foot building that is used for administrative offices and classrooms and a 7,500 square foot main church building. The 7,000 square foot building will be expanded as part of the Project. Both buildings will be retained within the 3.92-acre parcel.

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