ATTACHMENT B

Northwest Information Center Records Search Results



March 14, 2019

Sharon Wright Lamphier-Gregory 1944 Embarcadero Oakland, CA 94606 NWIC File No.: 18-1724

Re: Record search results for the proposed Castro Valley Medical Office Project located at 20630 and 20642 John Drive, Castro Valley (APNs 84A-228-2-7 and 84A-224-4-8)

Dear Ms. Wright:

Per your request received by our office on March 12, 2019, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Alameda County. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

The proposed project entails the construction of a new 25,000 square foot medical office building and associated surface parking. The project also includes demolition of the existing commercial buildings and removal of existing surface parking.

Review of the information at our office indicates that there has been one cultural resource study that may have included all or parts of the Castro Valley Medical Office project area (Clark 2009, S-36071). However, the report is unclear as to whether the researchers surveyed the currently proposed project area. The Castro Valley Medical Office project area contains no previously recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory (OHP HPD) (which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places) lists no previously recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no previously recorded buildings or structures within the proposed project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Chochenyo language, part of the Costanoan subfamily of the Utian language family (Shipley 1978: 89). There are no Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project area that are referenced in the ethnographic literature (Levy 1976).

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Alameda County have been found in areas populated by oak, buckeye, laurel, and hazelnut, as well as near a variety of plant and animal resources. Sites are also found near watercourses and bodies of water. The Castro Valley Medical Office project area is located in a flat area among rolling hills and is situated between San Lorenzo Creek and another natural drainage. Given the similarity of one or more of these environmental factors, there is a moderate potential for unrecorded Native American resources in the proposed project area.

Review of historical literature and maps indicated the possibility of historic-period activity within the Castro Valley Medical Office project area. A late 19th century map (General Land Office 1878) depicts the lands of J.H. Strobridge encompassing the proposed project area. With this in mind, there is a moderate potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources in the proposed project area.

The 1942 and 1959 USGS Hayward 15-minute topographic quadrangles depict 1 to 2 buildings or structures within the Castro Valley Medical Office project area. If present, these unrecorded buildings/structures meet the Office of Historic Preservation's minimum age standard that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

 As noted above, there is a moderate potential of identifying Native American archaeological resources and a moderate potential of identifying historic-period archaeological resources in the Castro Valley Medical Office project area. Given the potential for archaeological resources, our usual recommendation would include archival research and a field examination. The proposed project area, however, has been highly developed and is presently covered with asphalt, buildings, or fill that obscures the visibility of original surface soils, which negates the feasibility of an adequate surface inspection.

Therefore, prior to demolition or other ground disturbance, we recommend that a qualified professional archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify archaeological resources, including a good faith effort to identify archaeological deposits that may show no indications on the surface. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.

- We recommend that the lead agency contact the local Native American tribe(s) regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
- 3) As noted above, the proposed project area may contain previously unrecorded buildings or structures. If the proposed project area contains buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement, then prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that such resources be assessed by a professional familiar with the architecture and history of Alameda County. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.
- 4) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.
- 5) If archaeological resources are encountered <u>during construction</u>, work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has

evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. <u>Project personnel</u> <u>should not collect cultural resources</u>. Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1069

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

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions, please contact our office at nwic@sonoma.edu or at (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

Jessika Akmenkalns, Ph.D. Researcher

LITERATURE REVIEWED

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, the following literature was reviewed:

Cook, S.F.

1957 *The Aboriginal Population of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties*. University of California Anthropological Records 16(4):131-156. Berkeley and Los Angeles.

General Land Office

- 1864 Survey Plat for San Lorenzo (Castro) Rancho.
- 1878 Survey Plat for Township 3 South/Range 2 West.

Gudde, Erwin G.

1969 *California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names.* Third Edition. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Hart, James D.

1987 A Companion to California. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Heizer, Robert F., editor

1974 *Local History Studies*, Vol. 18., "The Costanoan Indians." California History Center, DeAnza College, Cupertino, CA.

Helley, E.J., K.R. Lajoie, W.E. Spangle, and M.L. Blair

1979 Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - Their Geology and Engineering Properties, and Their Importance to Comprehensive Planning. Geological Survey Professional Paper 943. United States Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, and Ethel Rensch, revised by William N. Abeloe 1966 *Historic Spots in California*. Third Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, and Ethel Rensch, William N. Abeloe, revised by Douglas E. Kyle

1990 Historic Spots in California. Fourth Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Hope, Andrew

2005 Caltrans Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory Update. Caltrans, Division of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento, CA.

Kroeber, A.L.

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (Reprint by Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1976).

Levy, Richard

1978 Costanoan. In *California,* edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Milliken, Randall

1995 A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 43, Menlo Park, CA.

Nelson, N.C.

1909 Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Region. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 7(4):309-356. (Reprint by Kraus Reprint Corporation, New York, 1964)

Roberts, George, and Jan Roberts

1988 Discover Historic California. Gem Guides Book Co., Pico Rivera, CA.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

- 1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation 1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.* State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **

2012 *Historic Properties Directory*. Listing by City (through April 2012). State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Thompson & West

1878 Official and Historical Atlas Map of Alameda County, California. Thompson & West, Oakland. (Reprint by Valley Publishers, Fresno, 1976)

Works Progress Administration

1984 *The WPA Guide to California*. Reprint by Pantheon Books, New York. (Originally published as California: A Guide to the Golden State in 1939 by Books, Inc., distributed by Hastings House Publishers, New York.)

**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.