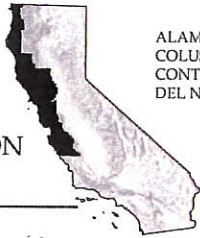


A P P E N D I X E

HISTORICAL RECORD SEARCH
RESULT REPORT



CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

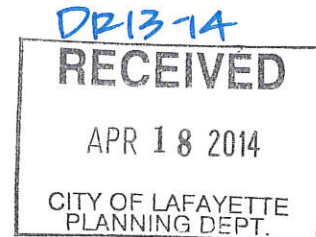
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

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February 10, 2014

NWIC File No.: 13-1166

Chad Kiltz
Lennar
6111 Bollinger Canyon Road, Suite #550
San Ramon, CA 94583



Re: Record search results for the proposed 3666, 3672, and 3682 Mt Diablo Boulevard -- Lafayette, CA.

Dear Mr. Kiltz:

Per your request received by our office on 4 February 2014, 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 Contra Costa County. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

Review of this information indicates there is no record of any cultural resources studies that cover the proposed project area. 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 addresses within the proposed project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed project area.

At the time of Euro American contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were likely speakers of a Bay Miwok language, part of the Utian language family (Levy 1978:398). There are no Native American resources in or adjacent to the proposed project area referenced in the ethnographic literature.

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Contra Costa County have been found near sources of fresh water (including perennial and intermittent springs and

streams), near the interface between the valleys and adjacent uplands, and near ecotones or other productive resource environments. The proposed project area is located in a relatively sheltered valley less than 750 feet from the current location of Lafayette Creek, near the transition zone from the valley floor to the associated uplands. Holocene-age alluvium characterizes the underlying geology of the project area. These alluvial deposits are known in this area to overlay archaeological material with sterile overburden, sometimes with no surface indications of the deposits. Given the similarity of these environmental factors, coupled with the regional sensitivity of known sites and potential for buried archaeological material, there is a high potential of unrecorded Native American resources in the proposed project area.

Review of historical literature and maps gave no indication of the possibility of historic-period archaeological resources within the project area. While the general vicinity of the proposed project underwent early development during the mid to late 19th century, maps from those eras and from the early 20th century fail to show any buildings or structures within the proposed project area. It is not until closer to mid-century that development appears to have occurred near the proposed project area. With this in mind, there is a low potential of identifying unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources in the proposed project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) There is a high potential of Native American archaeological resources and a low potential of historic-period archaeological resources in the project area. Given the high potential for unknown Native American archaeological resources in the proposed project area, 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. It is recommended that prior to ground disturbance, archival research be conducted to determine the appropriate locations for archaeological monitoring during removal of asphalt, concrete, or structures. Following the exposure of the original soils, it is recommended that a field inspection be conducted and a report containing "next-step" recommendations be provided. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

2) If the proposed project area contains buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement (over 45 years in age), it is recommended that prior to commencement of project activities, the building(s) or structure(s) be assessed by a professional familiar with the architecture and history of Contra Costa County. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

3) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.

4) If archaeological resources are encountered **during construction**, 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. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. 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.

5) 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

Thank you for using our services. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,



Bryan Much
Assistant Coordinator

LITERATURE REVIEWED

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

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1977 *Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok*. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication Number 5. University of California, Davis.

Bowman, J.N.

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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.

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1978 Eastern Miwok. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 398-413. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Milliken, Randall

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Myers, William A. (editor)

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**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.