



La Honda Archaeological Survey Report
APN: 078-190-200, San Mateo County
PLN 2020-00245

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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June 2023

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) documents the results of an archaeological survey to investigate an approximately 98-acre private parcel APN: 078-190-200, located in rural San Mateo County. The purpose of the survey was to document any cultural resources which may be located within the Project Area. Fieldwork was conducted on May 5, 2023, by archaeologist Justin Cairns from Tremaine & Associates Inc. The archaeological survey consisted primarily of conducting 30 meter transects of traversable project areas (see survey map). Due to dense vegetation and steep slopes, approximately 38.35 acres (36%) of the Project Area received only partial coverage. No cultural resources were located, and no artifacts were observed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Tremaine and Associates Inc. was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory as part of the La Honda Project. The following cultural resources survey report documents the adequacy of identification efforts and presents our findings. This work is in compliance with a requirement of the County of San Mateo as part of an after-the-fact grading permit for roadwork associated with VIO2019-00206 and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended. The cultural resources report addresses the responsibilities of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as codified in Public Resources Code sections 5097, and its implementing guidelines 21082 and 21083.2.

Qualifications of Preparer

Archaeologist Justin Cairns completed his master's degree in archaeology at California State University of Sacramento (CSUS). Cairns has more than 14 years of professional experience in the discipline of archaeology, working in several environmental regions including the Great Basin, Northern California, Mojave, Eastern Sierra, Central Valley, and Coastal California.

Project Location and Description

The Project Area, Parcel Number 078-190-200, is situated in San Mateo County just north of the rural unincorporated community of La Honda, located approximately 8 miles east of San Gregorio, and 9 miles east of San Gregorio State Beach. The Project Area is situated on the east side of La Honda Road (Hwy 84) between Spanish Ranch and Woodruff creeks (Figure 1), within Township 7 South, Range 4 West, and portions of Sections 1, 2, and 11. **The landowner proposes to develop the project area for construction of three separate residences.** Future improvements may include leveling the top portions of the three hills on the property for construction. Other improvements may include the installation of underground utilities for the three residences.

II. SOURCES CONSULTED

Records Search

On December 23, 2020, Camille Leung, Project Planner for San Mateo County Planning and Building Division requested a record search for the Project Area. See (Appendix A). Research Associate with California Historical Resources Information System, Jillian Guldenbrein conducted a record search which included a review of all study reports on file within the Project Area. Sources consulted include archaeological site and survey base maps, survey reports, site records, and historic General Land Office (GLO) maps.

Included in the review were:

- *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976)
- *California Historical Landmarks* for Lassen County (CA-OHP 1990)
- *California Points of Historical Interest* (CA-OHP 1992)
- *Built Environment Resource Directory* (2019)
- *Historic Properties Directory* (CA-OHP April 2012), including the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest

Other Sources Consulted

- 1867 General Land Office Plat, T7S/R4W
- 1868 Official Map of San Mateo
- 1894 Official Map of San Mateo County, California (D. Bromfield) - Scale: 0.5-mile per inch
- 1902 USGS Santa Cruz 1:125,000 Topographic Quadrangle
- 1909 Official Map of San Mateo County (J.V. Neuman)
- 1941 Aerial Image c-6660-461
- 1948 Aerial Image cdf5-1-84
- 1955 USGS La Honda 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle
- 1961 USGS La Honda 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

Native American Consultation

The County contacted the NAHC on April 4, 2023, to request a review of the Sacred Lands file for information on Native American cultural resources in the study area and to request a list of Native American contacts in this area. The County of San Mateo, as the Lead Agency for this project, is responsible for communicating with tribal agencies in regards to this project. The County has contacted local tribes to solicit input regarding the potential presence of tribal cultural resources in the area (Appendix B).

Assembly Bill 52, which went into effect in July 2015, is an amendment to CEQA Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code. AB52 established a proactive consultation process with all California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) with cultural ties to an area. This process is implemented on projects that file a notice of preparation for an EIR or notice of intent to adopt a negative or mitigated negative declaration. Under AB52, the Lead Agency is required to consult with tribes at tribal request. The bill further created a new class of resources under CEQA known as Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs).

III. BACKGROUND

Environmental Context

The Project Area is located in rural San Mateo County within the Santa Cruz Mountains along the San Francisco Peninsula. The project area consists of open grassy hills, partially forested. The climate is Mediterranean and heavily influenced by weather from the nearby Pacific Coast. The area is known for its redwood forests which thrive in the region's deep and fertile soil. The Santa Cruz Mountains consist of rugged terrains covering a vast landscape of oak woodlands, coastal redwood forests, and chaparral communities. The hills are crisscrossed by a series of creeks and streams, creating vital freshwater resources to the many species that call the region home.

The geology of the Project Area is dominated by clastic sedimentary materials associated with Oligocene marine rocks. The nearby geology is attributed to the Miocene to Pliocene Purisima Formation. The tectonic uplift which created the Purisima Formation is abundant in marine fossils. There are a variety of soil types in the project area, including Sweeney Clay, Sweeney Clay Loam, Sweeney Stony Clay Loam, Mindego Stony Clay, and Laughlin Sweeney Loam.

Vegetation includes *Quercus* (oak), *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas Fir), *Sequoia sempervirens* (California Redwood), *Toxicodendron pubescens* (Poison Oak), *Artemisia douglasiana* (California Mugwort), *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* (Wavy Leaf Soap Plant). Within open clearings plant communities include *Cirsium vulgare* (Bull Thistle), *Vicia villosa* (Winter Vetch), *Lactuca serriola* (Prickly Lettuce), *Datura stramonium* (Jimson weed), *Tragopogon porrifolius* (Salsify), *Medicago sativa* (Alfalfa), *Rununculus californicus* (California Buttercup), *Rumex* (Dock), *Balsamorhiza sagittata* (Arrowleaf Balsamroot), *Trifolium* sp. (clover), *Avena fatua* (common Wild Oats), and various species of needle grass.

Precontact Background

No known archaeological sites were located within ¼ mile of the Project Area. However, precontact bedrock mortar sites and historic ranch complexes have been located in adjacent areas including the nearby La Honda Creek Open Space Preserve.

The San Mateo County area has been inhabited by Native peoples since time immemorial (Moratto 1984). For purposes of this report, the Bay Area cultural sequence provided by Milliken et al. (2007).

Early Holocene/Lower Archaic (10,000 to 5,500 BP). Within the Bay area, this period is characterized by a generalized mobile forager subsistence pattern, typified by the more widespread use of milling stones and handstones compared with the Paleoindian Period and by a variety of large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points made from local Franciscan chert toolstone (Hylkema 2002). Burials have been dated to this period; however, there is an overall lack of associated artifacts.

Early Period/Middle Archaic (5,500 to 2,500 BP). Pine forests were extensive during the Early Period, reflecting a cool and wet climate that continued from the earlier Paleoindian Period. Considerably more evidence exists for occupation during this period which is commonly referred to as the “Millingstone Culture” due to the abundance of milling stones. The first mortar and pestle groundstone implements are documented in the Bay Area during this period. In fact, during the latter stages of the Early Period, the mortar and pestle wholly replace milling slabs and handstones (Milliken et al. 2007). As such, seed and plant processing formed a major part of the diet. Shellfish-gathering and fishing appear more important than hunting during this time. A typical Early Period marker is the stone net sinker.

In addition to the abundance of milling stones, the Early Period is also typified through a strong association of artifacts with buried human remains. The artifact assemblage includes projectile points and blades, charmstones, rectangular *Olivella* and *Haliotis* beads (cut and/or perforated), bone and antler implements, quartz crystals, and red ochre. Many of these artifacts served as funerary objects that were coupled with highly specific mortuary practices (e.g., interment westerly orientation). Other artifacts associated with the Early Period, but somewhat less consistently, include baked clay objects, human bone, trident harpoon tips, and pipes (Taggart and Haydu 2009; Milliken et al. 2007).

Lower Middle Period/Initial Upper Archaic (2,500 to 1,520 BP). This period is marked by the disappearance of the rectangular shell bead, used for 3,000 years prior, within the Bay Area, Central Valley, and Southern California. The new decorative and presumed religious objects that appeared included tiny saucer-shaped, split-beveled, and spire-lopped *Olivella* beads and circular *Haliotis* ornaments (Elsasser 1978; Luby 2004). New tool types made from bone appear such as

barbless fish spears, elk femur spatulae, whistles, and basketry awls. Mortars and pestles continue to be the primary groundstone implements. Net sinkers, a typical marker of the Early Period, disappear during the Lower Middle Period (Milliken et al. 2007).

Although shellfish and seed/nut processing remained important, one major shift in subsistence during this period was a focus on big game such as elk, deer, and sea mammals. This is evidenced not only by faunal remains but by the occurrence of large projectile points hafted to dart shafts that were thrown with an atlatl (i.e., throwing board or stick).

Upper Middle Period/Late Upper Archaic (1,520 to 900 BP). Fishing and sea mammal hunting became more important during the Upper Middle Period. New inventions, including shell hooks and single-barbed bone fish spears, enabled coastal peoples to catch a wider variety of fish. Intensified fishing led to population increase and large, permanent coastal settlements. New or distinct artifact types include intricate ceremonial blades, fishtail charmstones, new *Haliotis* ornament forms, mica ornaments, *Olivella* wall beads, ear spools, and large mortars (Elsasser 1978; Tamez 1978).

Other markers of the Upper Middle Period include the sudden collapse of the *Olivella* saucer bead trade, the appearance of *Olivella* saddle beads, and the arrival of the Meganos extended burial mortuary pattern (i.e., dorsal extended interments) (Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1994).

Within the Bay Area during this period, the *Olivella* saddle bead type is replaced with a variety of wide and tall bisymmetrical forms and the appearance of unperforated rectangular and horizontally-perforated half oval *Haliotis* ornaments (Milliken et al. 2007). Although grave accompaniments continue during this period, the quantity and variety of mortuary artifacts are reduced compared to earlier periods.

Initial Late Period/Lower Emergent (900 to Contact). The Initial Late Period is typified by a resurgence of mortuary artifacts. Typical artifacts include *Haliotis* beads, ornaments and whole shells, *Olivella* beads, charmstones, *Saxidomus nuttalli* (clam) beads, magnesite and steatite beads, ear spools and tubes, mammal bone tubes, incised bird bone whistles, barbed harpoon tips, antler arrow shaft straighteners, baked clay objects, wooden fishhooks, netting and basketry, and mortars and pestles (Heizer and Fenenga 1939).

This period is also referred to as the Emergent Period due to increased levels of sedentism, status ascription, and ceremonial integration evidenced in the archaeological record within Central California (Milliken et al. 2007).

Ethnographic Background

According to the ethnographic literature the Project Area was inhabited by the Ohlone/ Costanoan of today's San Francisco and San Mateo Counties prior to Spanish colonization (Milliken et al. 2009). Costanoan languages were reportedly spoken from San Francisco Bay south to Monterey Bay during the time the Spanish first arrived to the area in the 1770's. The Olpen tribe or tribelet (aka Guemelentos) reportedly occupied the interior hill and valley lands of the Santa Cruz Mountains including the La Honda Creek portion of the San Gregorio watershed (Milliken 1995:249-250). Ten baptisms from members of this tribe are noted in the Santa Clara Mission records between 1786 and 1794 (Milliken 1995:125), a decade or more after the mission was first established.

Within the nearby San Gregorio creek drainage, October 24, 1769, the expedition of Gaspar de Portola reported being welcomed by the “Oljons”,

“As soon as we had reached this place ... the whole of the big village here came over, all of them very well-behaved, fair, and well-bearded heathens, (who received us with much kindness and pleasure). The men all wore from neck to waist a kind of white tippet made of carded plants.... This was the whole of the clothes they wore, for the rest of their body was bare; indeed all the men hereabouts go wholly naked.... They brought us large shares of big dark-colored tamales they make from their grass-seeds, and the soldiers said they were very good and rich when used in atole-mush. They were with us during almost all the time we spent here, very happy and friendly, bringing a new lot of tamales again at every meal-time. Here the soldiers’ pease ran out, leaving them with nothing but tortilla (Crespi [1769] cited in Stanger and Brown 1969:90-91).

Ohlone Settlement & Subsistence. At inland settlements located closer to redwood stands, houses were conical shaped and built from redwood bark attached to a wooden frame (Teixeira 1997). The Ohlone inhabited sedentary villages with targeted seasonal resource procurement. They are in many ways thought of as hunter-gatherers but can also be considered harvesters because of the common practice to set annual fires to generate new and higher density seed crops (Brown 1973; Levy 1978). Their staple diet consisted of processed acorns, nuts, grass seeds, and berries, supplemented by game including grizzly bear, elk, pronghorn, and deer. Seafood included various fish, mussels, and abalone, and riverine resources such as salmon, perch, and stickleback (Levy 1978). Waterfowl, captured with nets and decoys, and other birds are also found within the ethnographic Ohlone diet including ducks, geese, quail, great horned owls, red-shafted flickers, downy woodpeckers, goldfinches, and yellow-billed magpies (Levy 1978; Teixeira 1997).

Spanish Mission Era (1769-1833). The arrival of missionaries and Spanish explorers had a profound impact on the relatively stable Ohlone culture and population. Goals of the Spanish missionaries were to establish a series of missions in strategic and defensible locations, convert Native Americans to Christianity, and expand the Spanish territory. In December of 1602, Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino may have been the first to make contact with the Ohlone people, known as the Rumsen, at Monterey (Levy 1978). According to Spanish mission records, during the mid-eighteenth century 10-12 Native communities with an estimated total population of 1,000 to 2,400 people lived within the area now known as San Mateo County.

Large numbers of Bay Area Native Americans were moved into three of the missions including Mission Santa Clara, Mission San Jose, and Mission San Francisco between 1794 and 1805. In the spring of 1795, food shortages and an epidemic struck the missions resulting in thousands of deaths and widespread panic. Escaping Ohlone spread the disease to outside villages (Milliken 1995). A total of 60,000 deaths were reported (Bean 1994). It is estimated that the Native American population in the Bay Area was reduced by as much as 80 percent of during the Spanish Mission Era (Pritzker 2000).

Ohlone Today. The Ohlone people today belong to one of several geographically distinct groups. Those from the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe have members from around the San Francisco Bay Area and is composed of descendants of the Ohlone from the San Jose, Santa Clara, and San Francisco missions.

Historic Background

According to Billy Prior's (1920) book, *Tales of Old La Honda*, published by the La Honda Historical Society website, La Honda served as a regular stagecoach stop with its principal industries lumber & shingle mills. From the mid-to-late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, ranching interests boomed. Prior recalls "Vines loaded with wild strawberries and blackberries struck the eye from every sunny spot along the paths. Red-ripe thimbleberries and plentiful hazelnuts were there for the taking. ...In those days you could catch 100 trout and hundreds of crawfish in the La Honda creeks one day (Prior 1920:6)." One of Prior's favorite childhood friends was a local Native American man named Old Mike. Old Mike offered Prior many day-to-day lessons such as the significance of redwood trees and the local wildlife to his people in and around Old La Honda.

La Honda reportedly means "the deep", a Spanish reference to the deep canyon which La Honda is located. According to the California Office of Historic Preservation, in the winter of 1861-62, John L. Sears built the first store in what he called La Honda.

A series of county maps from 1868, 1894, 1908, and 1927 show the Project Area's owners through time. Initially, in 1868, portions of the property were owned by Charles Woodruff, S.S. Stambaugh, and W.F. Stambaugh. About a decade later, the property changed hands with Robinson J. Weeks buying all but a small parcel in Section 1 which was owned by S.B. Emerson.

According to Foss (1941), Robinson Weeks was born in Maine in 1818. He came to California in 1850 and settled in Santa Cruz, purchasing a 2,300-acre ranch in La Honda. There, he started a small farm and dairy. In 1876, Weeks began cutting timber and opened a mill which he advertised as "Centennial Mill". His mountain home was a regular stop for the Knight Stage. After becoming Supervisor of the Third District, he took charge of building roads, a hotel, and an outdoor dance hall. He passed away in 1887. The family home burned down the following year.

Bert Weeks, Robinson Week's son, in Washington Territory, soon returned to La Honda and bought back the property from S.B. Emerson. In 1896, Bert opened a mill just below his new farmhouse and cut timber there until 1900 when he and his brother, Asa, opened the Woodruff Mill at the fords of the Woodruff and La Honda Creeks. They ran that mill until 1906. In 1908, Bert opened an elaborate 3-story hotel which burned down in 1922. In addition, he built a dance hall, and cottages at the old Woodruff Mill and Bull Corral. The ranch was then evenly divided between his son Percy and daughter Rena upon his death in 1923. Percy subsequently ran the Woodruff Inn and built a saloon.

None of the homes or commercial establishments built by the Week's family appear to have been built on the current project parcel, but instead in the nearby vicinity. Aerial photographs from 1941 and 1948 show evidence of prior occupation.

IV. FIELD METHODS

Tremaine's archaeologist Justin Cairn conducted a ground-based pedestrian survey of the Project Area on May 5, 2023. A project map with aerial imagery was utilized with ESRI Field maps for use during the survey. The survey consisted of conducting 30-meter transects across most of the

project area. Exposed soil, flat areas, and other areas of high probability received 100% coverage. Areas of dense vegetation and steep slopes were not surveyable (Figure 4). The elevation ranged from approximately 220 to 420 meters. The soil type observed at the project consisted of a brown clayey loam with vesicular basalt scattered throughout the landscape. No vesicular basalt was modified in any way.

MapPlus was used to take photographs of the survey. Pictures along with data points were taken throughout the survey. Surface visibility was poor, with only 20% of the entire ground surface visible (Figure 5). Exposed soils were observed around rodent burrows.

V. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Findings

The survey results were entirely negative. No archaeological or cultural resources were located during the survey and no artifacts were observed. Given the negative results of the survey, the project should be allowed to proceed and is unlikely to have any impact to cultural resources. Ground visibility was poor, however, and there is the possibility that subsurface resources are present. As such, we recommend that the following steps be taken to avoid impacts to cultural resources.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during project implementation, avoid altering the materials and their stratigraphic context. A qualified professional archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, pestles, and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources include stone or abode foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

Encountering Native American Remains

Although unlikely, if human remains are encountered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately so that an evaluation can be performed. If the remains are deemed to be Native American and prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted by the Coroner so that a "Most Likely Descendant" can be designated and further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains is provided

VI. REFERENCES CITED

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Figures

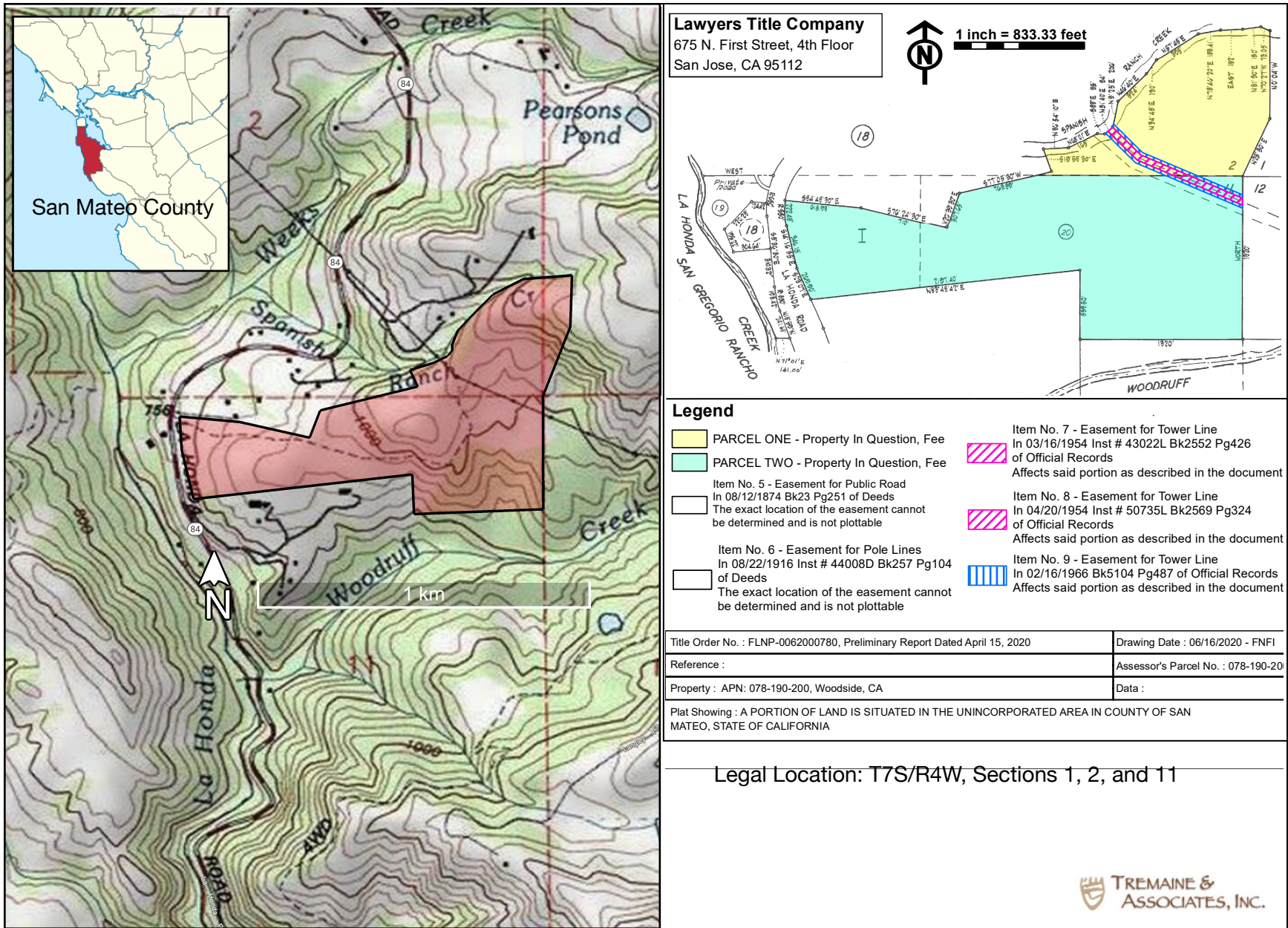


Figure 1. Project Location/Vicinity Map and Parcel Map

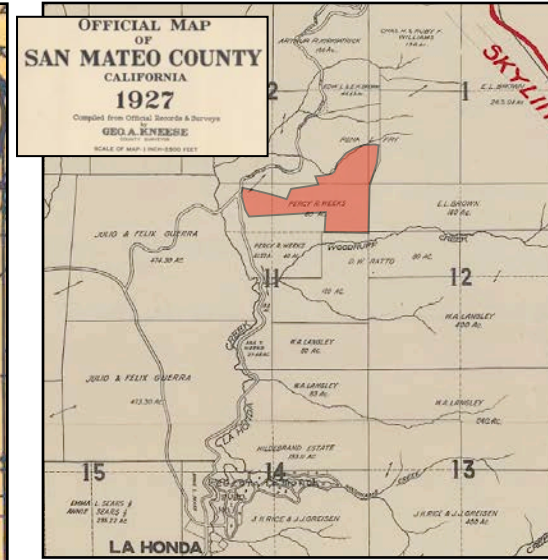
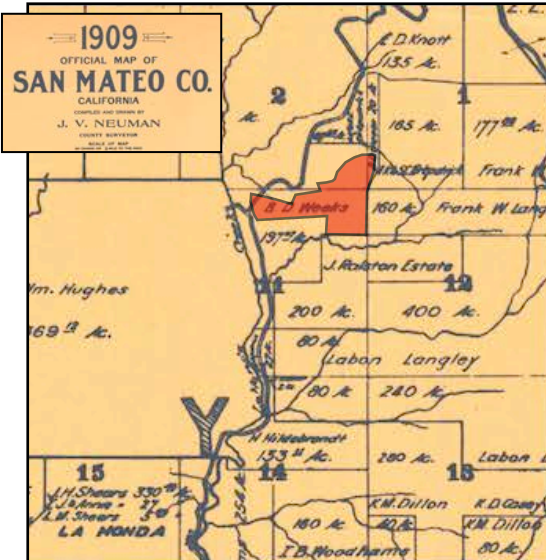
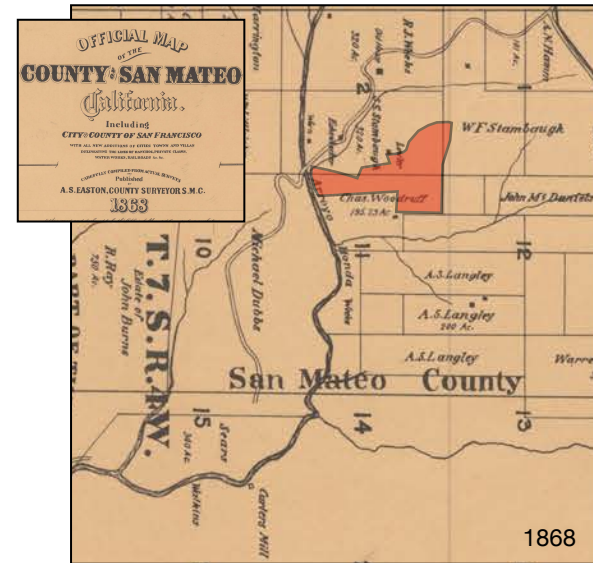
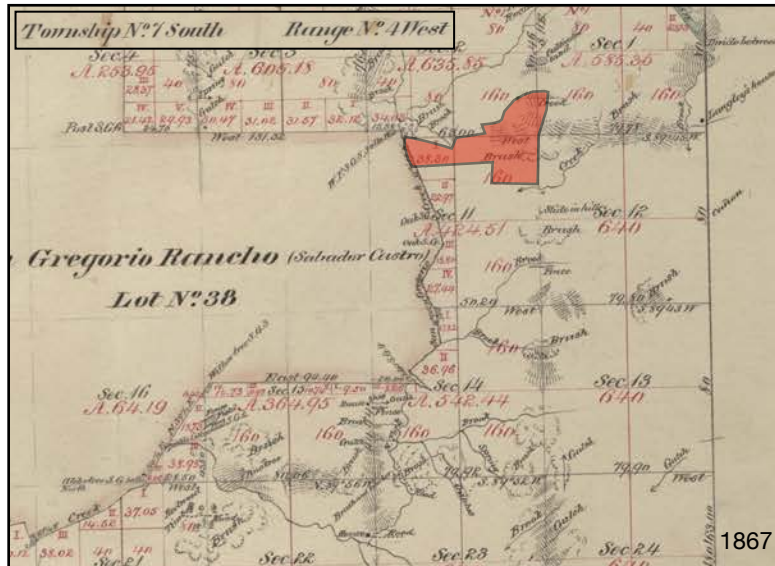


Figure 2. Historic County Maps (1867, 1868, 1894, 1909, and 1927) Showing Project Location and Property Ownership

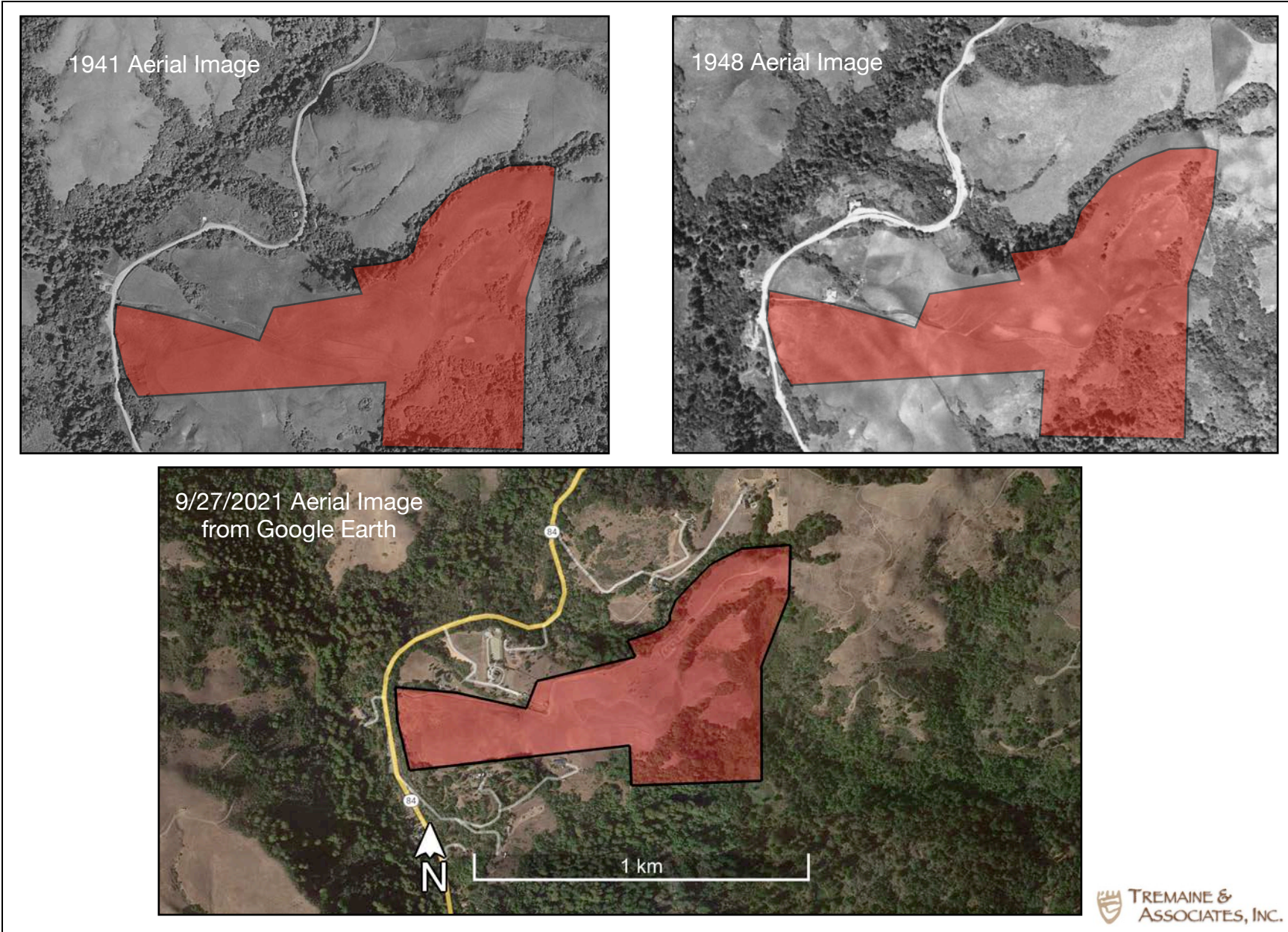




Figure 3. Project Area Delineated over 1940s and 2021 Aerial Images



LaHonda Survey

 APE (APN 078 190 200)

 Survey Area (30 meter transects)

*Remaining portion of APE received only partial survey coverage or was not surveyable due to brushy vegetation, steep slopes, etc.

0 165 330 660 990 1,320 1,650 1,980 Feet

Legal Location: T07S, R04W, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12.

County: San Mateo; Aerial Image: 2022.

Map Scale: 1:6,000



 TREMAINE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Figure 4. Survey Area Coverage



View west, 05/05/2023, survey area overview, photo taken from the northeast corner of Project Area. Note: This is the highest elevation on the property.



View west, 05/05/2023, survey overview along the Western border of Project Area.



View south, 05/05/2023, survey overview from near eastern border of Project Area. Note: area of dense trees and vegetation not surveyable.

Figure 5. Photographs of Survey Area Showing Poor Ground Visibility

Appendix A. Records Search Results

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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nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

December 23, 2020

File No.: 20-1140

Camille Leung, Project Planner
San Mateo County Planning and Building Division
455 County Center
Redwood City, CA 94063

re: PLN2020-00245 / APN 078190200 at 10699 La Honda Road

Dear Camille Leung,

Records at this office were reviewed to determine if this project could adversely affect cultural resources.

Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological sites and historical buildings and/or structures. The review for possible historic-era building/structures, however, was limited to references currently in our office and should not be considered comprehensive.

Project Description: After-the-fact Grading Permit for 3,185 c.y of cut (including 1,209 cy of cut in the Caltrans right-of-way) for roadwork, associated with VIO2019-00206 involving cutting of trees and grading on vacant land. No fill; All spoils will be off-hauled. The applicant states that the purpose of the work was to have a working driveway that is safe for entry and exit, that the existing driveway is extremely dangerous due to poor road visibility and that there has already been a fatal accident. Also needs Confined Animal Permit. Zoning District: RM

Previous Studies:

XX This office has no record of any previous cultural resource studies for the proposed project area (*see recommendation below*).

Archaeological and Native American Resources Recommendations:

XX The proposed project area has the possibility of containing unrecorded archaeological site(s). A study is recommended prior to commencement of project activities.

XX We recommend 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.

Built Environment Recommendations:

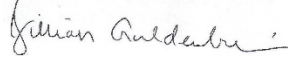
XX Since the Office of Historic Preservation has determined that any building or structure 45 years or older may be of historical value, if the project area contains such properties, it is recommended that prior to commencement of project activities, a qualified professional familiar with the architecture and history of San Mateo County conduct a formal CEQA evaluation.

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.

For your reference, a list of qualified professionals in California that meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards can be found at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>. If archaeological resources are encountered during the project, work in the immediate vicinity of the finds should be halted until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the situation. If you have any questions please give us a call (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,



Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher

Appendix B. Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 8, 2022

Sonal Aggarwal
County of San Mateo

Via Email to: saggarwal@smcgov.org

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, PLN2020-0245/ VOI2019-00206, 10699 La Honda Road, Redwood City Project, San Mateo County

Dear Sonal Aggarwal:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

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Apache

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Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

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Luiseño

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Kumeyaay

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Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission. The request form can be found at <http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Local-Government-Tribal-Consultation-List-Request-Form-Update.pdf>

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Mateo County
8/8/2022**

**Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista**

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan,
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com
Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

**Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe**

Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA, 91766
Phone: (909) 629 - 6081
Fax: (909) 524-8041
rumsen@aol.com
Costanoan

**Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band**

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com
Foothill Yokut
Mono

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
ams@indiancanyons.org
Costanoan

Tamien Nation

Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
PO Box 8053
San Jose, CA, 95155
Phone: (707) 295 - 4011
qgeary@tamien.org
Costanoan

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com
Costanoan

**Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area**

Monica Arellano, Vice
Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
marellano@muwekma.org
Costanoan

**Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area**

Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 464 - 2892
cnijmeh@muwekma.org
Costanoan

This list is current only as of the date of this document. 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 Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed PLN2020-0245/VOI2019-00206, 10699 La Honda Road, Redwood City Project, San Mateo County.

AMTB Inc.
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

If you have done a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). If you have received any positives within 1 mile of the project area:

Our recommendations are as follows:

All Crews and Individuals who will be moving any earth be Cultural Sensitivity Trained.

A Qualified California Trained Archaeological Monitor be present during any earth movement.

A Qualified Native American Monitor be present during any earth movement.

If you have not done the searches, please do so and contact us with the results for our recommendations.

Any further questions or information we are happy to assist.

Irenne Zwierlein

***3030 Soda Bay Road,
Lakeport, CA 95453
amtbinc21@gmail.com
650-851-7489***