

4.7

CULTURAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

This section of the EIR describes cultural (prehistoric and historic) resources known to be located on the project site. Prehistoric resources are those sites and artifacts associated with indigenous, non-Euroamerican population, generally prior to contact with people of European descent. Historical resources include structures, features, artifacts and sites that date from Euroamerican settlement of the region. The extent to which development of the proposed project could remove, damage, or destroy existing historic or prehistoric resources is evaluated.

Information presented in this section is taken from the City of Davis General Plan¹, the *Program EIR for the City of Davis General Plan Update and Project EIR for Establishment of a New Junior High School (General Plan Update EIR)*², as well as the October 2004 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Covell Village in the City of Davis, Yolo County, California*, prepared by Peak & Associates, Inc³.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

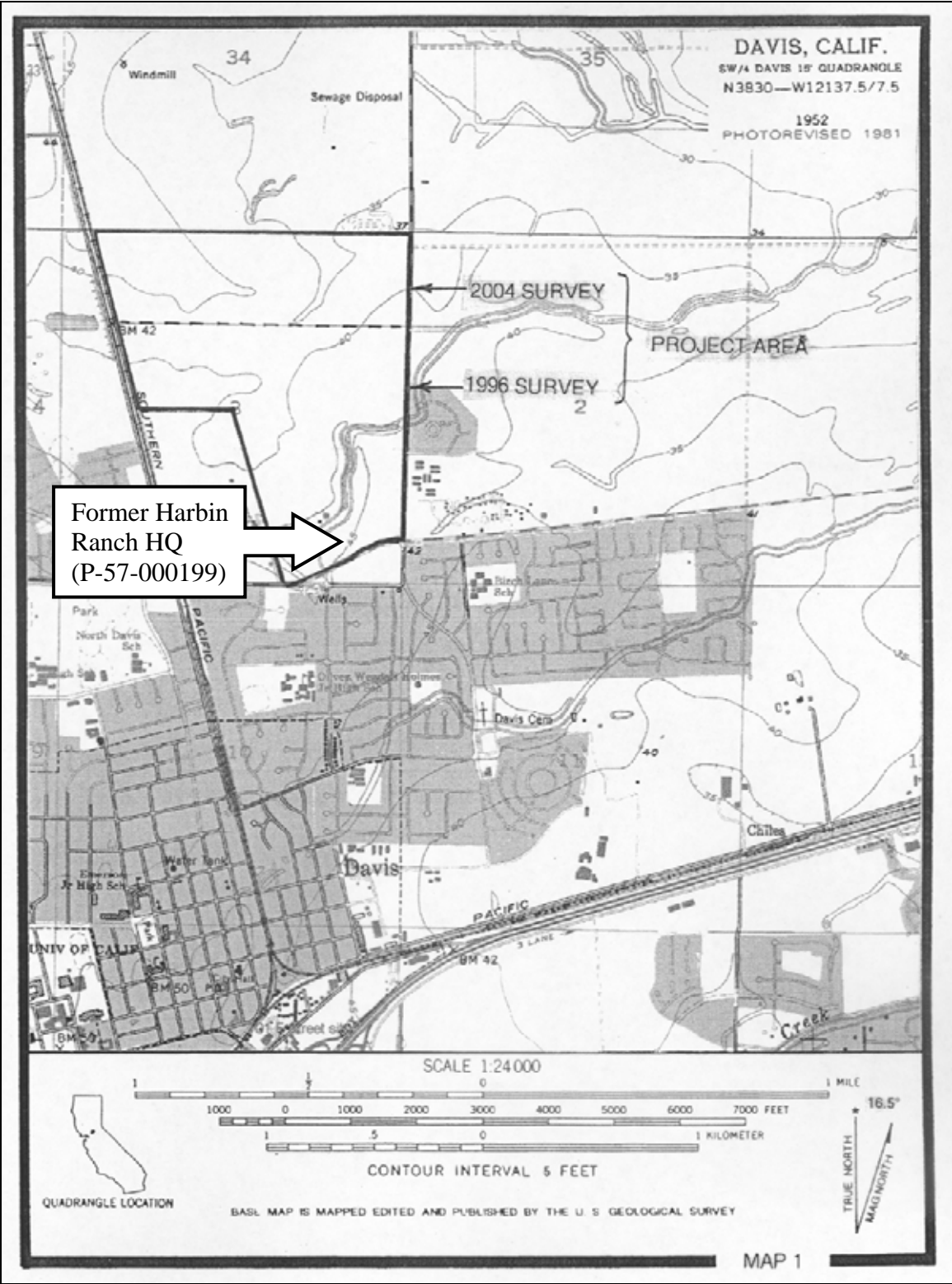
Project Location

The Covell Village project site, located just outside the Davis city limits, comprises approximately 422 acres of land that is presently in agricultural production, with the exception of a small complex of buildings that formerly served as farm headquarters. The project site is bordered by the California Northern Railroad tracks on the west, Pole Line Road on the east, and Covell Boulevard on the south. On the north, the project boundary is a fenced property line at the edge of the agricultural fields. The project lies in Section 3, T8N, R2E, MDBM, and is mapped on the Davis 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle (Figure 4.7-1).

Archaeological Background

The Central Valley region was among the first in the state to attract intensive fieldwork and research has continued to the present day. This has resulted in a substantial accumulation of data. In the early decades of the 1900s, E.J. Dawson explored numerous sites near Stockton and Lodi, later collaborating with W.E. Schenck (Schenck and Dawson 1929). By 1933, the focus of work was directed to the Cosumnes locality, where survey and exploration were conducted by the Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavation data, in particular, from the stratified Windmill Site (CA-Sac-107) suggested two temporally distinct cultural traditions.

**Figure 4.7-1
Project Location**



Later work at other mounds by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California enabled the investigators to identify a third cultural tradition intermediate between the previously postulated early and late horizons. The three-horizon sequence was based on discrete changes in ornamental artifacts and mortuary practices as well as an observed difference in soils within sites (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939). This sequence was later refined by Beardsley (1954), with an expanded definition of artifacts diagnostic of each time period and was extended to parts of the central California coast. Traits held in common allow the application of this system within certain limits of time and space to other areas of prehistoric central California.

The Windmill Culture (Early Horizon) is characterized by ventrally-extended burials (some dorsal extensions are known), with westerly orientation of heads, a high percentage of burials with grave goods, frequent presence of red ocher in graves, large projectile points, of which 60 percent are of materials other than obsidian; rectangular *Haliotis* beads; *Olivella* shell beads (types Ala and L); rare use of bone; some use of baked clay objects; and well-fashioned charmstones, usually perforated.

The Cosumnes Culture (Middle Horizon) displays considerable changes from the preceding cultural expression. The burial mode is predominately flexed, with variable cardinal orientation and some cremations present. The percentage of burials with grave goods is lower, and ocher staining is common in graves. *Olivella* beads of types C1, F and G predominate, and there is abundant use of green *Haliotis sp.* rather than red *Haliotis sp.* Other characteristic artifacts include perforated canid teeth, asymmetrical and "fishtail" charmstones, usually unperforated; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; extensive use of bone for tools and ornaments; large projectile points, with considerable use of rock other than obsidian; and use of baked-clay.

Hotchkiss Culture (Late Horizon) -- The burial pattern retains the use of the flexed mode, and there is widespread evidence of cremation, lesser use of red ocher, heavy use of baked clay, *Olivella* beads of Types E and M, extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms, shaped mortars and cylindrical pestles, bird-bone tubes with elaborate geometric designs, clamshell disc beads, small projectile points indicative of the introduction of the bow and arrow, flanged tubular pipes of steatite and schist, and use of magnetite (the above adapted from Moratto 1984:181-183). The characteristics noted above are not all-inclusive, but cover the more important traits.

More recently, Bennyhoff and Hughes (1984) have presented alternative dating schemes for the Central California Archaeological Sequence. The primary emphasis is a more elaborate division of the Horizons to reflect what is seen as cultural/temporal changes within the three horizons and a compression of the temporal span.

Other chronologies have been proposed for this general region (Table 4.7-1, Period and Dating). Fredrickson (1973) has correlated his research with Bennyhoff's (1977) work, and has defined, based upon the work of Bennyhoff, patterns, phases, and aspects. Fredrickson also proposed periods of time associated heavily with economic modes, which provides a temporal term for comparing contemporary cultural entities.

Various modifications have been proposed for the dates given in the table below, but it provides a basic temporal correlation for the two main chronologies in the general project vicinity. It is important to note that this is only a framework and that the identification of regional and local variations from the pattern is a major goal of current archaeological research. Nevertheless, the succession of major cultural changes at approximately the same time period is characteristic over a large part of California.

Table 4.7-1 Period and Dating	
Fredrickson	Bennyhoff, Heizer, and Schulz
	Historic -- post-A.D. 1850
Emergent Period -- A.D. 500 to 1800	Phase 2, Late Horizon -- A.D. 1500 to 1850
	Phase 1, Late Horizon -- A.D. 500 to 1500
Upper Archaic -- 1000 B.C. to A.D. 500	Middle Horizon -- 1000 B.C. to A.D. 500
Middle Archaic -- 3000 to 1000 B.C.	Early Horizon -- 2500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.
Lower Archaic -- 6000 to 3000 B.C.	
Paleo Indian -- 10,000 to 6000 B.C.	
Early Lithic -- ? to 10,000 B.C.	
(Fredrickson 1973)	(Bennyhoff and Heizer 1958; Schulz 1981)
<i>Source:</i> Peak & Associates 2004	

Ethnological Background

The Patwin occupied the southern Sacramento Valley west of the Sacramento River from the town of Princeton, north of Colusa, south to San Pablo and Suisun bays. Patwin territory extended approximately 90 miles north to south and 40 miles east to west. Distinction is made between the River Patwin, who resided in large villages near the Sacramento River, especially between Colusa and Knights Landing, and the Hill Patwin, whose villages were situated in the small valleys along the lower hills of the Vaca Mountains and Coast Range, with concentrations in Long, Indian, Bear, Capay, Cortina and Napa valleys (Johnson 1978:350; Powers 1877:218). The term "Patwin" refers to the people belonging to the many small contiguous independent political entities in this area who shared linguistic and cultural similarities. Hill and River Patwin dialects are grouped into a North Patwin language, separate from South Patwin, spoken by people who live near present-day Knight's Landing and Suisun. Together, these are classified as southern Wintuan and belong to the Penutian language family as do the languages of the Miwok and Costanoan peoples in the study corridor (Johnson 1978:350, 359; Kroeber 1925:351-354).

Politically, the Patwin were organized in small tribes or tribelets, each consisting of a primary village with satellite villages. Tribelets were autonomous and differed from other such units in minor cultural variations. Dialects might encompass several tribelets. Territories were vaguely defined, but included fishing and gathering areas used by the

group. In each village, a leader or chief administered subsistence ventures, such as hunting or gathering, and presided over ceremonies. Social and economic activities were divided among families within a village, with certain families responsible for different specialties such as trapping ducks, collecting salt, making foot drums, or performing particular dances or shamanistic rituals (Johnson 1978:354-355).

Patwin territory includes the riverine environment of tule marshes, vines and brush near the Sacramento River, the flat grasslands dotted with oak groves, and the hills and small valley of the Coast Ranges. The villages situated on low bluffs near the river were often very large; in 1848, General Bidwell estimated at least 1,000 residents at *Koru*, near Colusa (Powers 1877:219). In the hills, the Patwin settled in the small valleys, particularly along Cache and Putah creeks, where large populations were reported. The plains were least hospitable. In the plains, villages were sparse because of the seasonal flooding in winter and lack of reliable water sources during the dry months. As Powers described:

In winter there was too much water on them, in summer none at all, and aborigines had no means of procuring an artificial supply. Besides there was no wood on them, and the overflowed portions in early summer breed millions of accursed gnats, which render human life a burden and weariness. Hence they were compelled to live beside water-sources, except during certain limited periods in the winter, when they established hunting-camps out on the plains (Powers 1877:219).

Kroeber noted that the Patwin responded to these seasonal changes by shifting their habitation sites:

The valley people evidently had their permanent villages on the river itself -- that is, in the marsh belt -- but appear to have left this during the dry half of the year to live on the adjacent plains, mostly by the side of tributaries. The upland people built their winter homes where the streams issue on these creeks, and in summer moved away from the main water courses into the hills or mountains (Kroeber 1925:354).

Within a village, the Patwin constructed earth-covered semisubterranean structures. The Hill Patwin used a circular floor plan while the River Patwin favored an elliptical shape. Four types of building occurred in a predictable pattern: 1) the ceremonial dance house was placed a short distance to the north or south of the village, 2) the sudatory or sweat house was positioned to the east or west of the dance house, and 3) the menstrual hut was built on the edge of the village, farthest from the dance house. The fourth type, family dwellings, could be erected anywhere within the community. Family lodges were built by one's paternal relatives while the other structures were the product of a communal effort. They used readily available materials, forming a framework of saplings, and covering the walls and roof with mud and brush (Johnson 1978:357-358; Powers 1877:220-221).

Natural resources flourished in Patwin territory. They gathered seeds and plant foods and hunted game animals on the plains, shot or netted ducks and other migratory waterfowl in the thick tule marshes, and netted salmon and other fish in the rivers and streams. Some of these activities were conducted by groups or families assigned to particular resource

areas by a village chief. Acorns were a staple in the Patwin diet. Two types of Valley oak and, rarely, live oak acorns were gathered at communally-owned groves (Johnson 1978:355). Common practice was to store abundant quantities of acorns in tall granaries to assure against hunger in years of poor harvest. Kroeber observed a Patwin granary more than eight feet tall and three feet in diameter (Heizer and Elsasser 1980:99). Women prepared the bitter crop by pulverizing the acorns, then leaching out the bitter tannic acid before making bread or acorn soup. At privately-owned gathering tracts on the plains, families gathered seeds, including sunflower, alfilaria, clover, bunchgrass, wild oat and yellow-blossom. The Patwin also collected a variety of bulbs, nuts, roots and berries, including buckeye, pine nuts, juniper berries, manzanita berries, blackberries, wild grapes, brodiaea bulbs, and tule roots. To obtain salt, the Patwin scraped off rocks that were found near Cortina, burned a grass that grew on the plains, or obtained it in trade from the neighboring Pomo (Johnson 1978:355).

King salmon, silver salmon, and steelhead trout that run from the ocean to fresh-water rivers and streams were an important diet item. Explorers observed Patwin fishing for salmon with a boom net in 1854 (Heizer and Elsasser 1980: Figure 37). The Patwin also caught smaller fish and collected mussels from the river bottom. They attracted wild ducks by setting out realistic decoys, then drove the fowl into large nets stretched above the marshes. Hunters also netted mud hens, geese, and quail. The Suisun tribelet pursued waterfowl in tule rafts (Powers 1877:220). The Patwin hunted large game, such as tule elk, deer, antelope and bear, and took many varieties of small animals, reptiles, insects and birds either to eat or to use for ceremonial and practical materials (Johnson 1978:355).

The ceremonial life of the Patwin was centered on the Kuksu cult system, which features one or more secret societies, each with its own dances and rituals. The Kuksu cult occurs among several north central California tribes, but the cult was more elaborate among the Patwin who possessed three secret societies: the Kuksu, ghost, and Hesi types, each with a slightly different purpose. The ghost society stressed initiation, the Kuksu emphasized curing the shamanistic functions, and the Hesi elaborated on ceremonial dancing (Johnson 1978:353). In addition to ritual duties, shamans were called upon to heal the sick by applying native medicines or by sucking out the offending spiritual cause of the illness. The Patwin generally buried their dead, although the tribelets furthest south may have cremated the deceased. The Patwin near Colusa bent the body, wrapped it with strings of shell money, and covered it with an animal skin secured with ropes. They interred the corpse with material goods in a grave situated within a village or within 100 yards of a dwelling or dance house (Kroeber 1925:359-361).

Historic accounts of the Patwin include the early mission registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths of Indians taken to Mission Dolores and Mission San Jose as early as 1800. In 1823, Mission San Francisco Solano was established in nearby Sonoma and it continued the missions' work until about 1832-1836, when all the missions were secularized. During the Mexican period of the 1830s and 1840s, Mariano G. Vallejo maintained military control of the area and often negotiated with Patwin leader Chief Solano. During

this time, several Mexican land grants were awarded and large ranchos were established on Putah and Cache creeks (Johnson 1978:351).

Pre-contact population is difficult to estimate, but a survey of various sources seems to indicate that the Patwin may have numbered 4,000 before their first encounter with non-Indians. Missionization, punitive military expeditions, and fatal confrontations with ranchers took their toll on the populace. John Work's party of trappers from the Hudsons Bay Company came down the Sacramento River in 1832, returning up the river in 1833. They unintentionally introduced a deadly disease to native California and, in their wake, a malaria epidemic swept through the Sacramento Valley. Just four years later, in 1837, smallpox raged through the villages and, as a result of these diseases, up to 75 percent of the Patwin died (Cook 1955). Those who survived these tragedies eventually settled on small reservations or worked as ranch laborers. Throughout the 1800s and 1900s, the population decreased; in 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs counted only 11 Patwin in the entire territory. Three reservations -- Colusa, Cortina and Rumsey -- remain active in former Patwin territory. These reservations are occupied primarily by descendants of the Wintun and other groups (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1983; Johnson 1978:352).

Historical Background

The first settler in the Davis vicinity, Jerome C. Davis, settled on his land in the early 1850s. By 1856, Davis had 8,000 acres of land, 1,000 of which were enclosed. Davis irrigated portions of his land by pumping water from Putah Creek with a steam engine. Davis raised livestock, peaches, grapes, wheat, and barley. By 1864, his ranch totalled about 13,000 acres, with 8,000 acres fenced.

In 1867, William Dresbach leased the Davis home, using it as a hotel known as the "Yolo House." A settlement grew up in the vicinity, and Dresbach named it Davisville. The Davisville post office shortened the town name in 1907, and the change became official when the City incorporated in March 1917.

In the meantime, the development of the rich agricultural lands surrounding Davisville had continued. In 1905, the State Legislature established the University Farm. The first buildings for the University were built in 1907. In 1922, the school was officially organized as a branch of the College of Agriculture of the University of California at Berkeley. More classes were added, and a College of Letters and Science organized in 1951. In 1959, Davis was authorized as a general campus of the University of California (Hoover, Rensch and Rensch 1970:586).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

Federal, State, and local governments have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by actions that they undertake or regulate. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are the

basic federal and state laws governing preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, regional, State and local significance.

Federal Regulations

Federal regulations for cultural resources are governed primarily by Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966. Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and affords the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Council's implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800. The goal of the Section 106 review process is to offer a measure of protection to sites, which are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria for determining National Register eligibility are found in 36 CFR Part 60. Amendments to the Act (1986 and 1992) and subsequent revisions to the implementing regulations have, among other things, strengthened the provisions for Native American consultation and participation in the Section 106 review process. While federal agencies must follow federal regulations, most projects by private developers and landowners do not require this level of compliance. Federal regulations only come into play in the private sector if a project requires a federal permit or if it uses federal money.

State Regulations

State historic preservation regulations affecting this project include the statutes and guidelines contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code sections 20183.2 and 21084.1 and section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines). CEQA requires lead agencies to carefully consider the potential effects of a project on historical resources. An "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record or manuscript, which is historically or archaeologically significant (Public Resources Code section 5020.1). Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines specifies criteria for evaluating the importance of cultural resources, including:

1. The resource is associated with events that have made a contribution to the broad patterns of California history;
2. The resources is associated with the lives of important persons from our past;
3. The resource embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of an important individual or possesses high artistic values; or
4. The resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

Advice on procedures to identify such resources, evaluate their importance, and estimate potential effects is given in several agency publications such as the series produced by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). The technical advice series produced by OPR strongly recommends that Native American concerns and the concerns of other interested persons and corporate entities, including, but not limited to, museums,

historical commissions, associates and societies be solicited as part of the process of cultural resources inventory. In addition, California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains and associated grave goods regardless of the antiquity and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains⁴.

California Historic Register

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) also maintains the California State Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) are automatically listed on the CRHR, along with State Landmark and Points of Interest. The CRHR can also include properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

Local Regulations

Local Surveys

Both the City of Davis and Yolo County have prepared historic resource surveys to identify and document those historic properties including structures, roads, bridges, signs, and trees that are considered historically representative of the area.

City of Davis General Plan

The City of Davis General Plan contains the following guiding principles to preserve historic and cultural resources:

Historic Preservation

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal HIS 1. | Designate, preserve, and protect the archaeological and historic resources within the Davis community. |
| Policy HIS 1.1 | Maintain an inventory of archaeological and historic resources. |
| Policy HIS 1.2 | Incorporate measures to protect and preserve historic and archaeological resources into all planning and development. |
| Policy HIS 1.3 | Assist and encourage property owners and tenants to maintain the integrity and character of historic resources, and to restore and reuse historic resources in a manner compatible with their historic character. |
| Goal HIS 2. | Promote public awareness of the prehistoric and historic past of the Davis area. |
| Policy HIS 2.1 | Add to the knowledge and understanding of Davis' past. |

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Standards of Significance

A project could have a significant effect on the environment if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource or disturb any human remains. Pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, archaeological resources, not otherwise determined to be historical resources, may be significant if they are unique. Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2, a unique archaeological resource is defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one of the following criteria:

- Contain information needed to answer important scientific questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Have a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Be directly associated with a scientifically recognized, important prehistoric or historic event or person.

For this analysis, cultural resource impacts associated with the Proposed Project would be considered potentially significant if the project would:

- Create a substantial adverse change in the significance of a listed historic resource.
- Allow development that would be inconsistent with the City's General Plan.
- Allow development that would be inconsistent with other City plans, policies, or ordinances.
- Create a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource or disturb a unique paleontological resource.
- Disturb any human remains.

According to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, all human remains are significant.

A non-unique archaeological resource is defined as an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the above criteria. Non-unique archaeological resources do not receive further consideration under CEQA.

Methods of Analysis

Records Search/NAHC

As part of the Cultural Resources Assessment by Peak & Associates, a records search to identify previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource investigations was

performed by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information Center. In addition, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento requesting a list of contacts that might supply information regarding Native American concerns regarding the project. Letters requesting information were sent to the individuals on the list of contacts. Peak & Associates also requested that the NAHC check their sacred lands file to further determine the potential for cultural resources on the site.

The Peak & Associates Cultural Resources Assessment notes that while the majority of the project site had been previously surveyed,⁵ a 149-acre block on the north side of the project area had not been surveyed. This area lies north of an irrigation ditch that was the northern boundary of the Harbin Ranch project, and occupies an area approximately one-quarter mile square. Peak & Associates also reviewed two earlier cultural resources assessments near the project area. Derr (1990) surveyed the area directly east of the current project site for the Wildhorse project, and Wohlgemuth (1998) surveyed a small (2.2-acre) area just west of the project site.

Field Survey

The project site was inspected on October 9, 2004 by a crew headed by Peak & Associates' Senior Archaeologist, Robert A. Gerry. The northern (unsurveyed) portion of the property was walked over by means of parallel transects spaced not more than 25 meters apart. The entire parcel, except the immediate vicinity of the farm headquarters, was in agricultural production. However, this involved only plowing at the time of the field inspection. Crops were not in cultivation at the time and therefore, ground visibility was excellent. The area had been recently plowed and disced, but the ground had compacted sufficiently so that walking was not too difficult. In addition to surface inspection, areas where subsurface material had been brought up via rodent activity were carefully examined.

The southern portion of the property, which was in the same condition as the northern portion, was not resurveyed. However, Peak & Associates did visit the only known cultural resource in the area, Site P-57-000199, to see if there has been any change in condition since it was recorded in 1996.

Site P-57-000199

Site P-57-000199 is the only recorded potential historical resource existing on the project site, and consists of the standing structures that constituted the headquarters of the former Harbin Ranch. The site is identified in Figure 4.7-1 and is located in the southern portion of the project site. Site P-57-000199 is within the area evaluated in 1997 by Jones & Stokes Associates as part of the Covell Center project. The building complex is substantially the same as described in the original site record. However, Peak & Associates note that the 1997 study determined that the ranch structures had no known association with historic persons or events and are not considered architecturally significant, primarily due to the many alterations and additions that have been completed

since the structures were first constructed. Due to the loss of historical integrity, the site is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Another item discussed in the previous survey, which is associated with the complex but about 70 feet east of the structures, is a stone monument that was also described in the previous survey and recorded as part of the Harbin Ranch site. The monument appears to be in the same condition as it was in 1996. The date of construction and reason for the monument could not be ascertained. The monument may mark a burial, either human or animal. The monument was not considered a significant historical resource, but it was recommended in the Covell Center EIR that excavation be conducted near the monument prior to any construction work to determine if an associated burial is present.

Because the condition of the ranch structures and monument have not changed appreciably in the years since the 1996 evaluation, Peak & Associates have stated that they find no reason to disagree with the evaluation of significance from that study or the mitigation measures proposed at the time.

Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.7-1 Impacts to prehistoric resources on the project site.

Proposed Project

The NWIC search conducted at Peak & Associates' request determined that significant archaeological resources have not been recorded on or adjacent to the project site. In addition, the NAHC did not discover any listings in the Sacred Lands File that would conflict with the proposed project. As of October 2004, replies had not been received from the individuals contacted. In addition, evidence of either prehistoric or historic cultural resources was not found during the course of the field survey, and Peak & Associates' review of previous cultural resources investigations in the project area did not reveal the presence of significant resources. Therefore, Peak & Associates concludes that identified prehistoric cultural resources do not exist on the project site, and impacts to any identified prehistoric resources would not result from implementation of the proposed project.

However, the project site has been subject to impacts from agricultural operations for decades, and may still contain undiscovered cultural deposits, which have been scattered or obscured by these agricultural operations. Previously undisturbed prehistoric resources on the site may also have been disturbed by the flooding, which is historically characteristic of the Davis area. Therefore, the possibility remains that such resources could be present, though buried, within the Covell Village project area. Because excavation and grading during project construction could damage such resources, the impact of the proposed project would be considered *significant*.

High Density Alternative

Although the development density of the High Density Alternative would be greater than the proposed project, under this alternative, the same amount of ground surface would be disturbed as under the Proposed Project. Therefore, impacts to prehistoric resources would not be expected to change from those associated with the Proposed Project. Impacts would remain *significant*.

Mitigation Measures(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the above impact to a *less-than-significant* level.

The following measures are identified for the Proposed Project and the High Density Alternative. Upon approval of the current project entitlements, additional approvals would be required in order to develop the site, including but not limited to obtaining a grading permit.

4.7-1(a) *Prior to the approval of tentative maps, the tentative maps shall state that during construction, if any earth-moving activities uncover artifacts, exotic rock, or unusual amounts of bone or shell, work shall be halted in the immediate area of the find and shall not be resumed until after a qualified archaeologist has inspected and evaluated the deposit and determined the appropriate means of curation. The appropriate mitigation measures may include as little as recording the resource with the California Archaeological Inventory database or as much as excavation, recordation, and preservation of the sites that have outstanding cultural or historic significance.*

4.7-1(b) *Prior to the approval of tentative maps, the tentative maps shall state that during construction, if bone is uncovered that may be human; the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento and the Yolo County Coroner shall be notified. Should human remains be found, the Coroner's office shall be immediately contacted and all work halted until final disposition by the Coroner. Should the remains be determined to be of Native American descent, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be consulted to determine the appropriate disposition of such remains.*

Implementation of these mitigation measures would ensure that any subsurface cultural resources uncovered during project construction would be preserved, recorded, and disposed of in an appropriate fashion.

4.7-2 Impacts to historic resources on the project site.

Proposed Project

According to the Peak & Associates Cultural Resources Assessment, historic maps of the area do not indicate any previous use of the land other than agriculture. The Cultural Resources Assessment states that although development of the Proposed Project would result in the demolition of the former Harbin Ranch headquarters (Site P-57-000199), this site has no known association with historic persons or events, is not considered architecturally significant, and is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. However, the age and purpose of the stone monument associated with the ranch buildings have not been determined, and the potential exists that the monument marks a grave. Therefore, impacts to historic resources would remain *significant*.

High Density Alternative

As with the Proposed Project, the High Density Alternative would result in the demolition of Site P-57-000199. Therefore, impacts to historic resources would not be expected to change from those associated with the Proposed Project. The impacts would remain *significant*.

Mitigation Measures(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the above impact to a *less-than-significant* level.

The following measure is identified for the Proposed Project and the High Density Alternative. Upon approval of the current project entitlements, additional approvals would be required in order to develop the site, including but not limited to obtaining a grading permit.

- 4.7-2 *Prior to construction, a subsurface investigation shall be conducted near the stone monument at Site P-57-000199, under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist, in order to determine if an associated burial exists nearby. If significant cultural resources are encountered, Mitigation Measures 4.7-1(a) and 4.7-1(b) shall be implemented, and the findings of the investigation shall be submitted to the City of Davis for review and approval.*

Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.7-3 Long-term impacts to cultural resources from the proposed project in combination with existing and future developments in the Davis area.

Proposed Project

Cultural resources are unique and non-renewable resources, and development activities continue to damage and destroy both prehistoric and historic sites and features in many cases before the information inherent in them can be reviewed, recorded, and interpreted.

As noted in impact 4.7-1 above, the potential exists for subsurface prehistoric or cultural resources to be unearthed during site excavation and grading. The proposed project along with other development in Davis could damage or destroy cultural resources particular to that area. The documentation of prehistoric and historic resources in their original context is crucial in developing an understanding of the social, economic, and technological character.

The loss of any one archaeological site can affect others in a region because these other properties are best understood completely in the context of the cultural system of which they were a part. While culturally significant resources are not known to exist within the project site, subsurface resources could be present. Therefore, the proposed project would have a *significant* cumulative impact to cultural and/or prehistoric resources.

High Density Alternative

Similar to the Proposed Project, the High Density Alternative could result in damage to, or destruction of, cultural resources particular to the project site or the north Davis area. Therefore, cumulative impacts associated with cultural resources would be considered *significant*.

Mitigation Measure(s)

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the above impact to a *less-than-significant* level.

The following measures are identified for the Proposed Project and the High Density Alternative.

4.7-3 *Implement Mitigation Measures 4.7-1(a), 4.7-1(b), and 4.7-2.*

Endnotes

¹ City of Davis, *City of Davis General Plan*. May 2001.

² City of Davis, *Program EIR for the City of Davis General Plan Update and Project EIR for Establishment of a New Junior High School*. January 2000.

³ Peak & Associates, *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Covell Village in the City of Davis, Yolo County, California*. October 2004.

⁴ California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 *et seq.*

⁵ Jones and Stokes Associates, Inc. 1996, *Site Record for P-57-000199*. Manuscript on file: Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park.