



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

LAMBERT LANE BRIDGE (10C-0146) OVER ROBINSON CREEK
REPLACEMENT PROJECT BOONVILLE, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CA

BRLO-5910(099)

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February 2020

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I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report is prepared for the Lambert Lane Bridge over Robinson Creek Replace Project in Mendocino County, California. The Mendocino County Department of Transportation plans to replace an existing vehicular bridge (10C-0146). This study is completed as part of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process required for federally funded projects and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), under the delegated authority of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), is providing project oversight. The local lead agency is the Mendocino County Department of Transportation (MDOT). The studies conducted for this project are consistent with Caltrans responsibilities under the January 2014 *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The proposed project is located in an unincorporated, rural area about 0.1 miles west of the town of Boonville in Mendocino County, California. The following cultural resources survey report documents the adequacy of identification efforts, presents the results of investigations within the Study Area boundaries, and makes recommendations for management of resources present on the property. Fieldwork was conducted on May 14, 2018 by Marlene McVey, which entailed an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire project area and surroundings. Ground surface visibility was poor during the field inspection. Soil visibility was best along stream banks, road cuts, rodent burrows, and areas of recent off road vehicular traffic. An Extended Phase I investigation was conducted January 10 and 11, 2020 by Alex DeGeorgey and Sarah King-Narasimha, which resulted in the identification of two prehistoric lithic scatters and a historic-era trash deposit (DeGeorgey 2020).

These sites do not qualify as being exempt from evaluation per Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4 of the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA). As such, these properties require further study under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (36 CFR Part 800) or for the purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). None of these sites were previously evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site[s] cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

II. INTRODUCTION

The County of Mendocino (County), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes to replace the Lambert Lane Bridge (10C-0146) over Robinson Creek in order to improve public safety and reduce future maintenance costs. Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the project area. The project is located at the Lambert

Lane Bridge (10C-0146) in an unincorporated portion of Mendocino County, California. The Vicinity, Location, and Area of Potential Effects maps depict the precise location of the project area (Figure 1-3).

The project requires permitting from the United States Army Corp of Engineers (404 Permit), State Water Resources Control Board (401 Permit), and the California Department of Fish and Game (1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Permit). A cultural resources survey was conducted to satisfy the requirements of the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as codified in Public Resource Code sections 5097, and it's implementing guidelines 21082 and 21083.2. The County will be responsible for compliance with CEQA and Caltrans will be the lead agency responsible for compliance with the National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA).

The resulting document addresses these legal responsibilities. The entire project area was completely surveyed for cultural resources. Mrs. Marlene McVey completed the field survey on May 14, 2018.

Mrs. McVey holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of Hawaii and has seven years of professional experience working with both public agencies and private groups engaged in the management of cultural resources. She meets the regulatory standards for a professional archaeologist at all levels of government.

Mr. DeGeorgey holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from California State University, Chico and has 25 years of professional experience working with both public agencies and private groups engaged in the management of cultural resources in California. He meets the regulatory standards for a professional archaeologist at all levels of government. Ms. McVey holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of Hawaii where she emphasized in historical archaeology.

III. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project is situated in central Mendocino County adjacent the western side of the community of Boonville (Figure 1). The project site is located on Lambert Lane, west of State Route 128, in between Mountain View 510 Road and Husset Road. It is about ¼- quarter mile north of the County Fairgrounds. Lambert Lane is the only public access in and out of a residential and agricultural area west of Robinson Creek. Lambert Lane also provides back access to the County fairgrounds via a private single lane railcar bridge. The project area is situated on the USGS 7.5' Boonville Quadrangle map in Township 13 North, Range 14 West, in Section 2 of the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

Project Description

The County of Mendocino Department of Transportation is proposing to replace the Lambert Lane Bridge (10C-0146) over Robinson Creek. The purpose of this project is to improve public safety by providing a two lane crossing which meets the current functional and structural needs. The new bridge will also improve hydraulic and reduce maintenance.

The existing bridge was constructed in 1954 and the concrete slab exhibits minor cracks and light effloresces on the soffit. The concrete abutments have multiple cracks in various locations and both spread footings are exposed. The retaining wall on the south side of Abutment 1 has been undermined and collapsed into the

creek. In the winter of 2016/2017, the eastern abutment became completely undermined, lost bearing beneath the footing and became supported only by the wing walls on each edge of the bridge. As a result, structural cracks developed in the abutment stem with reinforcing steel yielding at the base of the footing and concrete spalling and crushing at the top of the stem. This indicates a substantial overstress of the abutment. As an emergency response to prevent potential collapse of the bridge, the County pumped concrete underneath the undermined abutment footing to reestablish bearing and deter further undermining of this foundation.

Construction Details

The new bridge will be constructed along the current alignment of the existing bridge while a temporary detour for traffic during construction (Figure 3). The long-span prefabricated steel plate girder-bridge. The long span bridge replacement will increase the channel opening and provide a softer and a more gentle turn of the creek. This minimized potential hydraulic impact forts and local scour issue at this site where the soil is erodible alluvial material. The long span will also allow abutments to be set high in the banks such that the faces of the abutments will remain dry under 100-year storm events. The long span steel plate girder bridge can be fabricated in shorter lengths to facilitate transportation and then assembled on-site. The bridge will measure 96 feet long, accommodate two nine foot travel lanes with five foot shoulders.

Preliminary feasible foundation support consists of driven H piles or 24-inch cast-in-drilled-hole concrete piles (CIDH). Considering the potential environmental impacts of driving piles, it has been recommended that CIDH concrete piles be utilized for abutment support. The CIDH will be drilled to a depth of about 50 feet. The abutment embankments will not need to be protected from scour as the abutment foundations will be located below the predicted scour elevation. The abutments will be approximately 20 feet deep. The slope, on both banks of the creek, will be set back to a grade of 1.5-to-1.

Detours and Staging

Due to the close proximity of adjacent properties, the only feasible detour alignments are south of the existing bridge. A Bailey bridge, owned by the County, that measures 150 feet will be used to provide a temporary detour across Robinson Creek during construction of the new bridge. The temporary bridge will be erected about 50 feet south of the current alignment. Abutments for the temporary bridge will be established on crane mats with spread footings. Some excavation will be required for setting the crane mats. Eight inch by 16 foot timbers will be attached to a steel plate with threaded steel rods to clamp the wood timbers. Each crane mat will be about 8 feet wide by 20 feet long. Figure 5 provides a map of the staging area.

The staging areas of the contractor will include portions of the closed roadway at each end of the bridge. Off-site locations that will be used include the area just southeast of the bridge and the County Fairgrounds, which includes 48,400 square feet. This area is currently a vacant undeveloped level lot. No grubbing, clearing, grading or other ground disturbing activities will occur within Fairgrounds the staging area.

Right-of-Way

Right-of-Way including slope easements, temporary construction easements, permanent maintenance easements, and permanent acquisitions will be required to construct the project. A total of seven parcels will be effected by proposed easements.

Bridge Removal

Removal of the existing bridge will be performed in accordance with the Caltrans Standard Specifications modified to meet environmental permit requirements. Existing bridge components may be salvaged by the County to a County designated location. Materials not salvaged by the County will be removed from the Project site and disposed of by the contractor. To prevent any material from falling into Robinson Creek, a temporary structure that spans the flowing stream will be placed in the dewatered zone beneath the

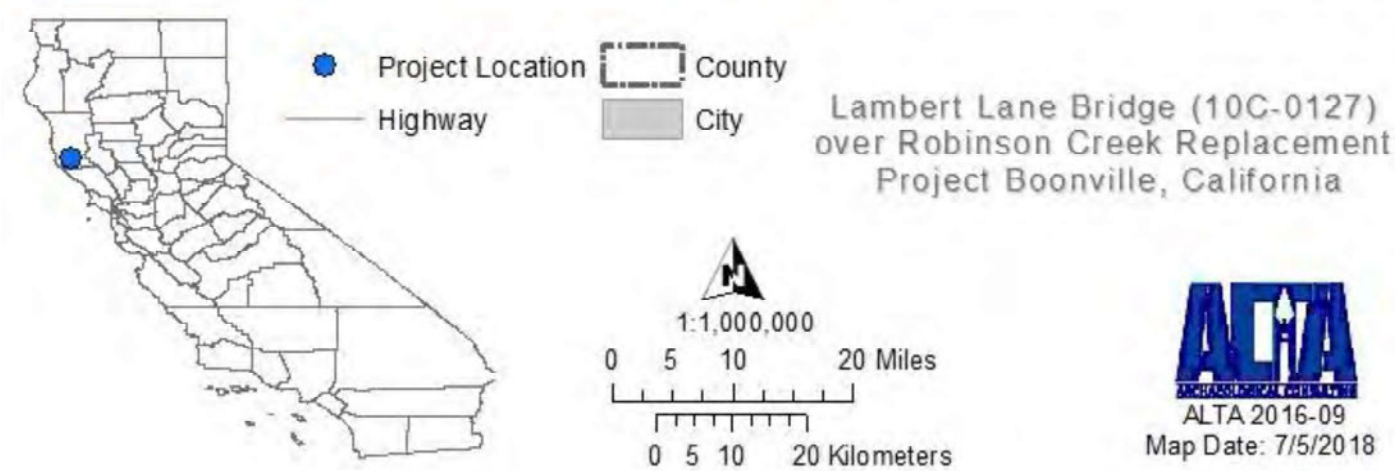
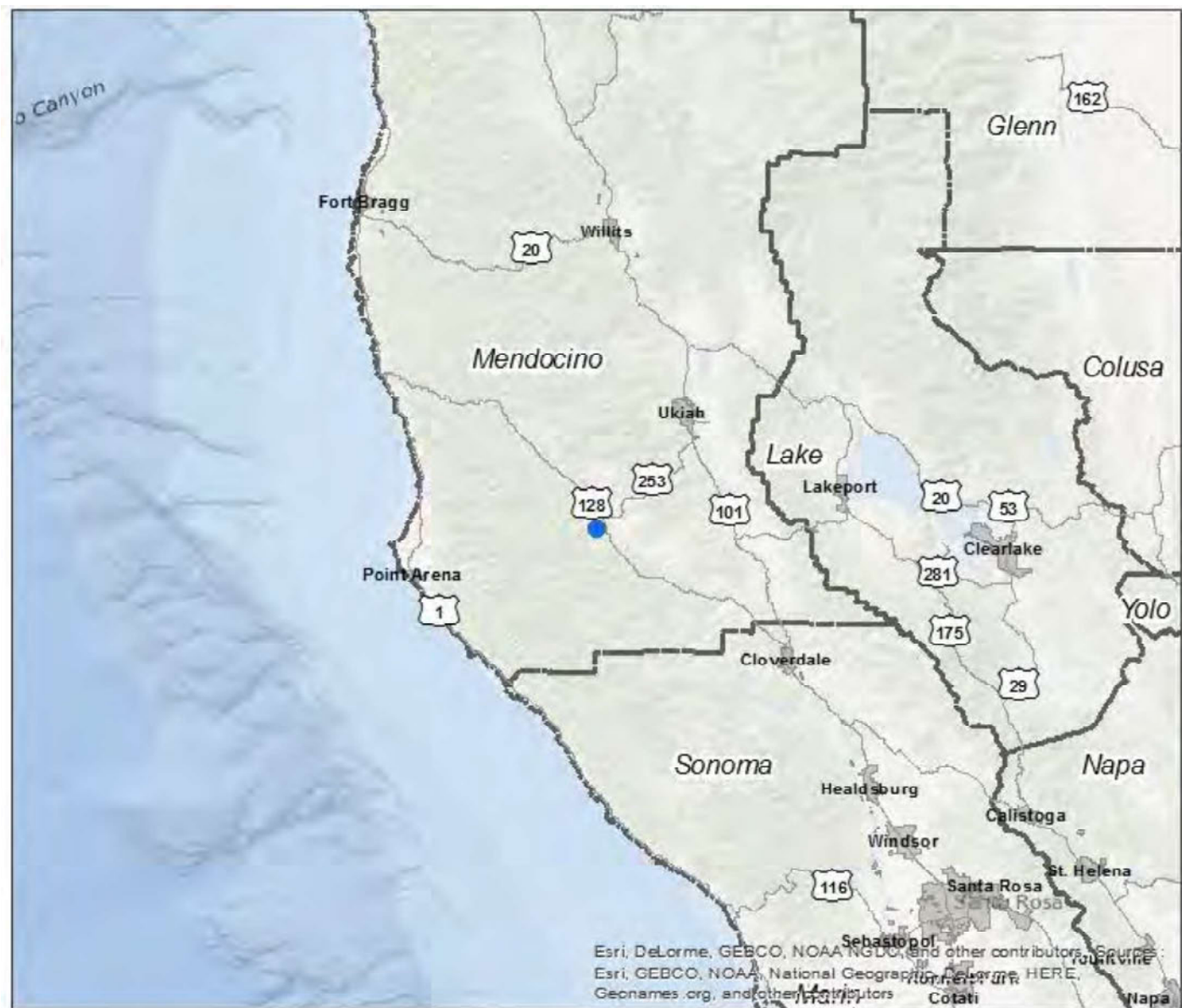
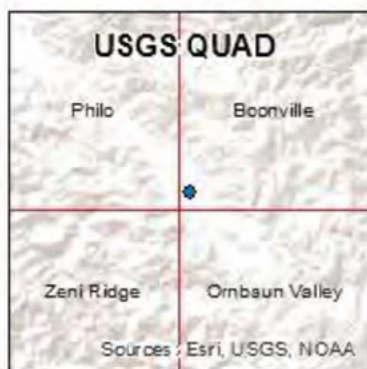


Figure 1. Vicinity Map



QUAD: Boonville 2013
(National Geographic Society)
T13N, R14W, Section 2 & 11 MDBM

Lambert Lane Bridge (10C-0127)
over Robinson Creek Replacement
Project Boonville, California

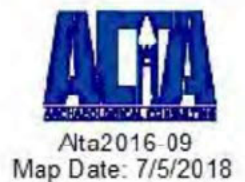
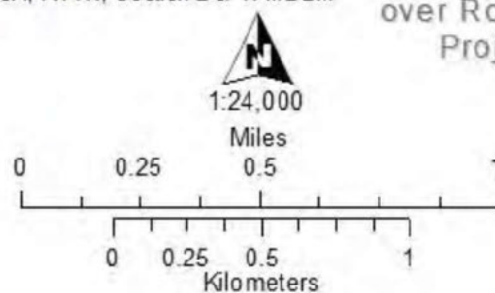


Figure 2. Project Location



Figure 3a. Area of Potential Effects Map (Sheet 1 of 3)

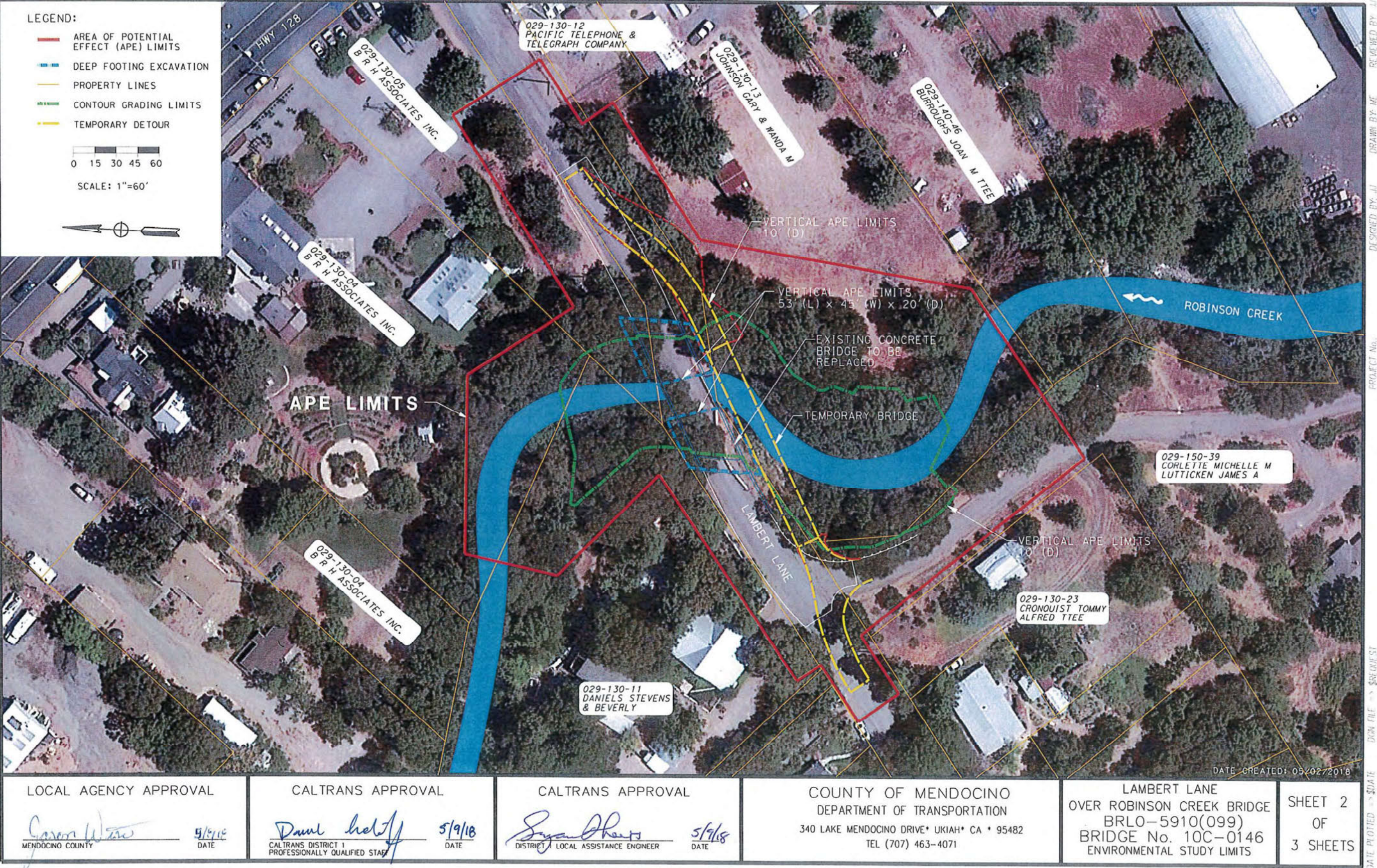


Figure 3b. Area of Potential Effects Map (Sheet 2 of 3)



Figure 3c. Area of Potential Effects Map (Sheet 3 of 3)

superstructure. Bridge removal will likely involve use of a crane to remove the bridge superstructure, and excavators with demolition tips (pneumatic hammers), on the concrete portions of the substructure. The existing bridge abutments and footings will be completely removed. All bridge and abutment debris will be removed from the site using a combination of heavy and handheld equipment (crane, excavator, jack hammers, shovels etc.).

Utilities

Multiple utilities were observed on or near the existing bridge. Overhead electric and communication lines run parallel to the bridge will be in conflict with the new bridge. These lines will not need to be temporarily relocated or de-energized during the construction. The Project will maintain utilities to adjacent property owners during Project construction. A concrete storm water pile that outfalls on the south side of Abutment 2 will need to be relocated. No utilities are currently required to be carried on the new bridge.

Schedule

Construction is planned for summer 2020 and will take approximately four to five months to complete.

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Darrell Cardiff (Caltrans PQS, Principal Investigator Prehistoric Archaeology), Suzanne Thesis (Caltrans Local Assistance Engineer) and Jason Wise (Department of Transportation, Mendocino County, Environmental Compliance Specialist) on Map 9, 2019. Figure 3 (a-c) provides a series of APE maps.

The APE includes about 600 linear feet segment of Lambert Lane. The project area is roughly centered on the point where Lambert Lane crosses Robinson Creek (see Figure 3b). From Lambert Lane, the limits of the APE are defined as 250 feet north and 250 feet south of the roadway. The area south of the existing bridge will be the location of the temporary detour. Some ROW acquisition is required for this project. The maximum depth of disturbance is about 50 feet for construction of CIDH Concrete Piles and will occur within the stream channel. The staging area at the County Fairground includes about 48,400 square feet of land. The total project APE includes about 2.92 acres.

IV. SOURCES CONSULTED

The records search and literature review for this study were done to: (1) determine whether known cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the study area; and (2) to assess the likelihood of unrecorded cultural resources based on archaeological, ethnographic, historical documents and literature, and the environmental setting of nearby sites.

Records Search

On February 27, 2018, Ms. Marlene McVey, Archaeologist with ALTA, conducted a records search (File Number 17-2148) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located on the campus of Sonoma State University. The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of archaeological and historical records and reports for an 18-county area that includes Mendocino County. The records search included a review of all study reports on file within a one-half mile radius of the project area. A search of cultural resources included a one-half mile radius. Sources consulted include archaeological site and survey base maps, survey reports, site records, historic General Land Office (GLO) maps. Attachment A provides the records search results.

Included in the review were:

- *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (California Depart. of Parks and Recreation 1976)
- *California Historical Landmarks* for Mendocino County (CA-OHP 1990)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CA-OHP 1992)
- Historic Properties Directory Listing (CA-OHP April 2012)
- *Historic Properties Directory* includes the National Register of Historic Places (April 2012) of the California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest

A review of archaeological site and survey maps reveal that 15 cultural resources studies have been previously performed within a one-half mile radius of the current project area (Table 1). One previous study included a portion of the project area, S-30906. This survey was part of a Caltrans historic bridge inventory update of concrete arch bridges (McMorris 2004). During this survey it was determined that the current bridge does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Less than 5% of the project property has been previously surveyed.

Table 1. Summary of Previous Cultural Resources Studies within Search Radius

Report	Authors	Year	Report Title
S-016756	Mark Gary	1994	Archaeological Review of THP #1-94-078-MEN (California Department of Forestry) (letter report)
S-023962	Thomas Origer	2001	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Edmeades Vineyard Property Mendocino County, California
S-024634	Lee Susan	2000	Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, La Vann Estate, THP# 1-00-197 Men (California Department of Forestry)
S-025863	Curtis Tyler	1999	Confidential Archaeological Addendum for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands in California, Gowan, THP # 1-99-256 Men (California Department of Forestry)
S-029464	John Ramaley	2003	An Archaeological Survey Report for the "Frosty Logs," Timber Harvesting Plan, Mendocino, California. (California Department of Forestry)
S-030906	Christopher McMorris	2004	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Concrete Arch Bridges, Contract: 43A0089, Task Order: 01, EA: 43-984433, Volume I: Report and Figures
S-033606	John Ramaley	2006	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Frostbite Timber Harvesting Plan, THP # 1-06-226 MEN, Mendocino County, California
S-038308	Scott A. Williams	2010	Historic Property and Archaeological Survey Report, MEN-128 Pavement Rehabilitation Project (Mill Creek to Indian Creek), EA: 01-498500 (Project #0100000694) PM 17.9/23.3
S-038308	Scott A. Williams	2010	Archaeological Survey Report MEN-128 Pavement Rehabilitation Project (Mill Creek to Indian Creek) EA: 01-498500 (Project # 0100000694) PM 17.9/23.3
S-038308	Scott A. Williams	2010	finding of No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions/ESA Action Plan, MEN-128 Pavement Rehabilitation Project (Mill Creek to Indian Creek)
S-038865	Laura Leach-Palm, et al.	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 1 Rural Conventional Highways in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Lake Counties, Contract No. 01A1056, Expenditure Authorization No. 01-453608
S-038865	Jack Meyer, Philip Kaijankoski, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal	2011	A Geoarchaeological Overview and Assessment of Northwest California: Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 1, Rural Conventional Highways: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Lake Counties
S-038865	Shelly Tiley and Shannon Tushingham	2011	Volume I: Report and Appendices A-E, Native American Ethnogeography, Traditional Resources, and Contemporary Communities and Concerns: Cultural Resource Inventory of Caltrans District 1, Rural Conventional Highways: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Lake Counties

Report	Authors	Year	Report Title
S-040604	John Ramaley	2012	An Archaeological Survey report for the Somewhere in Between THP Mendocino County, California
S-048207	Erica Lundquist	2014	Field Office Report of Cultural Resources Ground Survey Findings: Project # 14FY23-0008 / 749104145SX, 441, 449, Irrigation Pipeline and Irrigation Water Management, Mendocino County, California

A model of buried site potential was created for Caltrans District 1 (Meyer et al. 2011). The study was designed to understand the relationship between late Quaternary landscape evolution and the structure, completeness, and visibility of the archaeological record. Understanding the age of different landforms is a fundamental step in discerning where the archaeological record is likely to be reserved and where cultural remains may be preserved on, or buried below, the modern ground surface. Areas of High or Very High potential for containing buried archaeological sites occur within inland valleys of Mendocino and Lake Counties Meyer et al. 2011:11). The area of Robinson Creek, near Boonville, is considered to have a High or Very High potential for containing buried archaeological sites (Meyer et al. 2011, Figure 47).

No cultural resources are documented within the project area. Four cultural resources are present within the one-half mile records search radius.

Historic Map Review

Review of historic maps of the area was completed to better understand the timing of development within the project area and recognize historic features. The following historic maps and references were reviewed as part of this investigation.

General Land Office

1870 Plat Map Township 13 North, Range 14 West. March 29, 1870.

Metsker Map

1954 Township 13 North, Range 14 West, Boonville Mill Creek.

United States Geological Survey

1943 Boonville Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.

1959 Boonville Topographic Map, 62,500 scale.

1991 Boonville Topographic Map, 24,000 scale.

The earliest map of the area (1870) depict the project areas as part of Anderson valley with first rate rail. The project areas are adjacent to Robinson and Anderson Creeks with the country road from Big River to Cloverdale running north-south to the east of the project areas. The Beason House and barn is labeled on the map to the west of the current bridge project area with the Boonville Hotel to the northeast of the bridge (GLO 1870). By 1943 the town of Boonville has developed with multiple residences and businesses, primarily along Highway 28. There are multiple residences surrounding the current bridge and project area with the staging area being undeveloped at this time (USGS 1943). In 1954 the area surrounding the bridge was owned by the Italian Swiss Colony while the area surrounding the staging area was owned by Martha W. Rawles (Metsker 1954). By 1959 the current bridge across the creek was built with a road going out to where the staging area is and the town of Boonville has developed further with more infrastructure including roads, residences and businesses (USGS 1959). Little changed in the town from this time up till 1991 and the project areas remained undeveloped with the exception of the road and bridge located within the main project area (USGS 1991).

Ethnographic Literature Review

Available ethnographic literature was reviewed to identify cultural resources in the project vicinity. The following sources were consulted.

Barrett, Samuel A.

1908 The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 6(1):1-332. Berkeley

Kroeber, A. L.

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Washington D.C.

McLendon, Sally and Robert L. Oswalt

1978 Pomo: Introduction. In *Handbook of the Indians of North America, Volume 8 California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Stewart, Omer C.

1943 Notes on Pomo Ethnogeography. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 40(2):29-62.

The Northern Pomo language group occupied the area of Anderson Valley (McLendon & Oswalt 1978: 278). A total of ten Pomo villages and campsites are located within five miles of the project area (Figure 4). Two villages and two campsites are located within two miles of the project area. The nearest ethnographically described resource is the old campsite of *Mapū'ika*. The campsite is described as being just southeast of the town of Boonville, approximately one-half mile from the project area (Barrett 1908: Plate 1). No ethnographically described resources are situated within the current project area.

Summary of Others Who Were Consulted

None.

Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted via email on March 3, 2016 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. In the NAHC response dated March 25, 2016, Mrs. Sharaya Souza (NAHC Staff Services Analyst) indicated that no known cultural resources are present in the area. The NAHC response letter identified three Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project area (Table 2).

On March 29, 2016, Alex DeGeorgey, Alta Archaeological Consulting, sent consultation letters by mail to all Native American individuals listed by the NAHC. Subsequently, on May 31, 2016, Tim Keefe, Caltrans District 1 Archaeologist, sent letters consultation letters by mail to all Native American individuals listed by the NAHC. To date, no response has been received from any of the Native American contacted as part of public outreach for this project. Attachment B provides documentation of Native American correspondences.

Table 2. Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultaiton List

Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians	Hopland Band of Pomo Indians	Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
Merelene Sanchez, Chairperson	Joseph San Diego, Chairperson	Jaime Cobarrubia, Chairperson
P.O. box 339	3000 Shanel Road	P.O. Box 623
Talmage, Ca 95481	Hopland, CA 95449	Point Arena, CA 95468

V. BACKGROUND

Environment

The Robinson Creek is within Anderson Valley and is part of the Navarro River watershed, which encompasses 200,000 acres entirely within Mendocino County. Anderson Valley is a relatively narrow southeast to northwest trending alluvial valley boarded on the north and south by mountain ridges. The project area is situated on both sides of Robinson Creek at an elevation of about 400 feet. Area topography is relatively level with hills to the east and west. Robinson Creek is characterized by some area of intact riparian habitat, through many section of the riparian corridor have been severely degraded due to bed an bank erosion, as well as the effects of invasive plants. The vegetation community surrounding the project area consists mainly of mixed deciduous forest with some sparse grasses.

The northern Coast Ranges are a geologic province comprised of numerous rugged north-south trending ridges and valleys that run parallel to a series of faults and folds. Formation of these ranges is generally attributed to events associated with subduction of the Pacific Plate beneath the western border of North America. The bedrock that underlies the region is a complex assemblage of highly deformed, fractured, and weathered sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks. The bedrock geology of the project area consists of Jurassic-Cretaceous age Franciscan Formation rock (Jenkins 1967). Rocks of this formation, the oldest in the area, are often weakly metamorphosed and consist of greywacke shale interspersed with discontinuous bodies of ultramafic rock such as greenstone, schist, and serpentinite. The repeated folding and faulting is reflected in the complex structure of Franciscan rocks and area topography. The two soil types in the Project area are Boontling and Pinole loam. Both soil are alluvium derived from mixed rock sources that occur on river terraces.

Prehistory

The earliest documented human occupation in California, the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000-6000 B.C.), was a time of variable climate, rising sea levels, and other broad scale environmental change. People lived in small, highly mobile groups, moving through broad geographic areas and leaving relatively meager archaeological remains. Archaeological sites dating to the Paleo-Indian period are rare and a small number of sites dating to this period have been identified in Northern California. The Paleo-Indian Period is recognized locally as the Post Pattern (Frederickson 1974).

With the more stable climate of the long Archaic period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), people gradually became more sedentary, new groups entered the area, and regional cultural distinctions developed. The Archaic has been divided into three subperiods (Lower, Middle, and Upper), based on changes in sociopolitical complexity, trade networks, populations, and the introduction of new artifact types (Fredrickson 1974, 1994). Many of the archaeological sites in the northern Coast Ranges were first used in the Middle and Upper Archaic, when populations were increasing and groups moved into new areas to exploit a more diverse range of resources. By the Upper Archaic period beginning around 500 B.C., mobility becomes more sedentary. Subsistence strategies shifted to focus on intensive processing and storage. Numerous small villages and the beginnings of a more complex society and economy characterize the end of this period.

During the Emergent Period (ca. A.D. 1000 to the historic period), social complexity further developed. Settlement patterns included large centrally based villages where political leaders resided, associated hamlets, and specialized activity areas. Innovations associated with the period include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched points, and a diversity of beads and ornaments. Archaeological sites dating to this period are common throughout the northern Coast Ranges and include sites of ritual significance, such as rock art; small resource-processing areas marked by stone-tool manufacturing debris (debitage) and flaked-stone tools or milling equipment (such as mortars and pestles); or moderate-to large-sized occupation sites marked by midden soils, dietary bone and shell, and a diversity of artifacts (Fredrickson 1974, 1994).

Ethnography

Distributed over the lands of Mendocino, Lake, and Sonoma County are the many independent bands of Pomo Indians. The following ethnographic summary is not intended as a thorough description of Pomo culture but instead is meant to provide a background to the present cultural resource investigation with specific references to the project area. In this section, the past tense is sometimes used when referring to native peoples because this is a historical study. This convention is not intended to suggest that Pomo people only existed in the past. To the contrary, many Pomo groups have strong cultural and social identities today.

Seven distinct and mutually unintelligible languages are recognized under the rubric of Pomo (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925; McLendon & Oswalt 1978). These languages are delineated by geographic divisions, which include: Northern, Central, Southern, Eastern, Southeastern, Northeastern, and Southwestern (Stewart, 1943). Prior to Euro-American occupation, the project area was occupied by speakers of the Northern Pomo language. The Northern Pomo occupied central Mendocino County from the coast to Clear Lake, extending just north of Fort Bragg to the Navarro River estuary in the south (McLendon & Oswalt 1978: 283).

Ethnographic accounts report that the Northern Pomo did not live year-round along the coast until after the encroachment of Anglo settlers into the interior valleys. The Northern Pomo had their preferred coastal campsites that they went to in the summer to collect seafood, while in the winter would move inland to hunt deer and gather acorns (McLendon & Oswalt 1978: 276).

The nearest ethnographically described resource is the old campsite of *Mapū'ika* (Figure 4). The name of the campsite is derived from *ma*, ground, *pū'ī*, anything greasy sweet or otherwise pleasing to the taste, and *ka*, water. The campsite is described as being just southeast of the town of Boonville (Barrett 1908:153). The village of *Le'mkolil* is located on the northeast bank of Anderson Creek at a point a mile down-stream from Boonville.

During the early part of the 20th century there were two families of Indians living in Anderson Valley. One family lived on the ranch of Thomas Rawls at a point about a mile west-south west of Boonville and the other “just across the creek to the west of the town” (Barrett 1980:137). The hollow square depicted on the map (Figure 3) denotes the location of historic period occupation by native Pomo. No ethnographically described resources are situated within the current project area.



Figure 4. Ethnographic Map of Pomo and Neighboring Tribes (Adapted from Barrett 1908: Plate 1)

History

The formation of the Mexican republic in 1822 marked the first broad invasion into Pomo lands. In 1845, the 35,000-acre Rancho Yokayo Land Grant was established by Mexican Governor Pio Pico (Palmer 1880:211). This grant was named after the local tribes that called themselves *Yokayo*, meaning “people of the South or Deep Valley.” Euro-Americans later changed the spelling to Ukiah (Gudde 1998:406). Cayetano Juarez, a

native Californian and captain of the militia, filed claimant to Rancho Yokayo (Palmer 1880:475; Gudde 1998:406).

Early settlers in Mendocino County found the interior coast valleys ideal for farming and ranching. Problems quickly developed between Anglo settlers and local Indians involving struggles over territory and competition over food between livestock and people. In 1855, two Indian reservations were established in Mendocino County for the purpose of “collecting, removing and subsisting” local tribes. The Mendocino Reservation was established on the coast near Fort Bragg and the Nome Cult Farm in Round Valley.

Anderson Valley takes its name from Walter Anderson who first settled there in 1851. Between 1855 and 1860 W.W. Boon established a trading post and post office at the south end of the valley and the town of Boonville is named after him. Mail arrived by stage coach three times a week via Cloverdale. By 1865, 19 families resided in the area of Boonville. Settlers raised wheat barley, oats, apples, peaches, cherries, cattle and sheep. In 1868, the Gschwend toll road was built between Boonville and Ukiah (Rawles 1967 93-103).

Logging of the redwoods is a significant theme to local history. At the north end of Anderson Valley near Philo, John Gschwend constructed a water powered saw mill on Mill Creek in 1856. Soon thereafter in 1861, Technor and Hendy built a mill at the mouth of the Navarro River. The mill burned in 1890 and was rebuilt. The redwood grove that eventually became Hendy Woods State Park, was bought by Joshua P. Hendy in 1849, who founded the Joshua Hendy Iron Works in 1856. In 1902 a second fire destroyed the building and the saw mill was not reconstructed. During the lumber boom of the 1930s-1950s, more than 40 saw mills were operating around Anderson Valley (Farrer 1992).

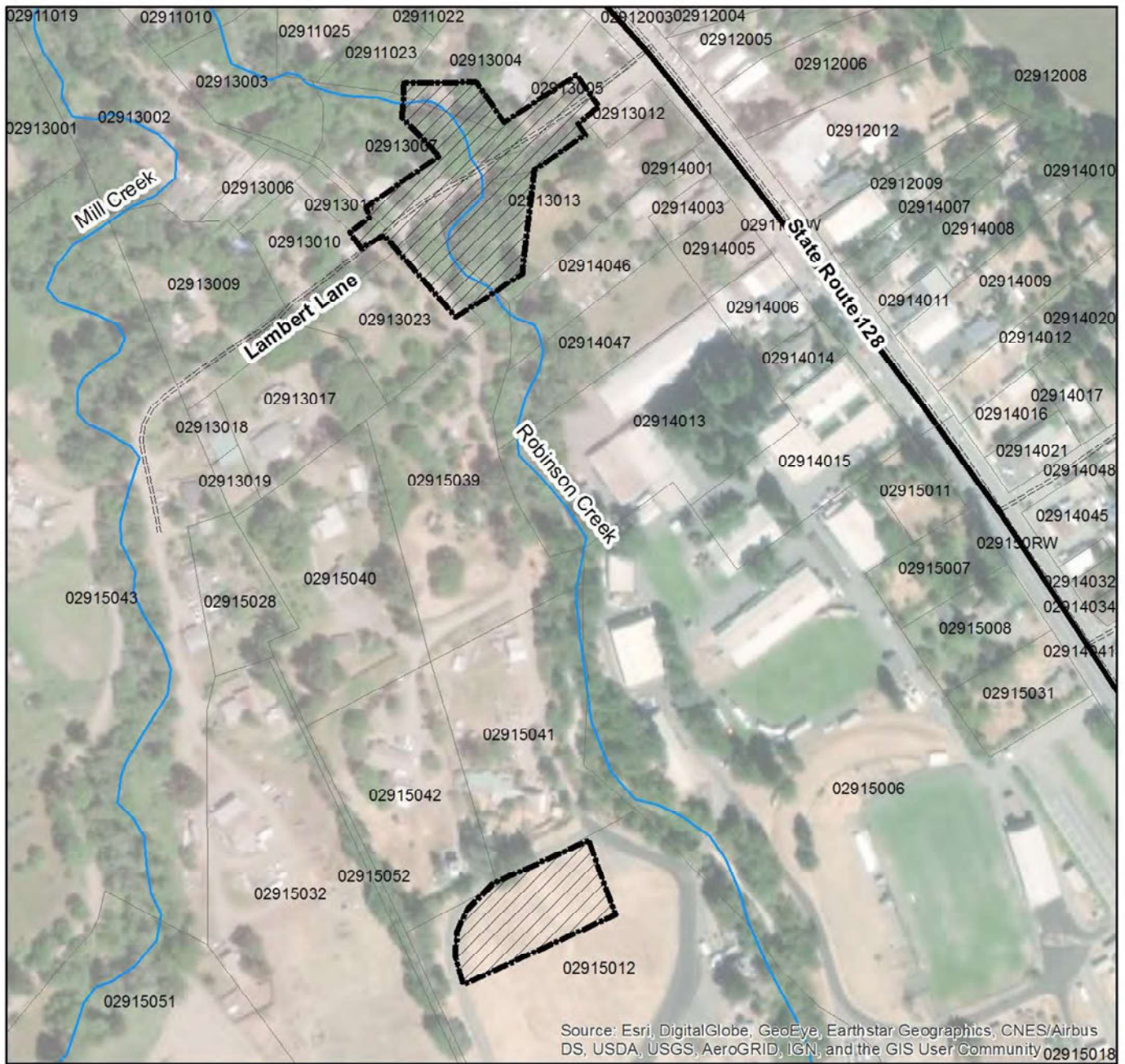
In the early 1900s, several Anderson Valley resorts opened to summer vacationers in order to supplement scanty incomes. Rural farms and ranches took in city boarders in the summer to supplement incomes. In 1905, Benjamin and Mary Van Zandt established a resort west of Philo. It was among the first resorts in the area (Farrer 1992).

The town of Boonville remained fairly isolated from the rest of Northern California due to the geography of the isolated valley surrounded by mountains that it lay within. The majority of Boonville-inhabitants were Scots-Irish and they made their living apple farming, sheep ranching and logging. The townspeople developed their own local language called “Boontling” (Rawles 1967). The town of Boonville remains an attractive rural community for tourists, with vineyards, farming and cattle and sheep ranching as the primary economic pursuits.

VI. FIELD METHODS

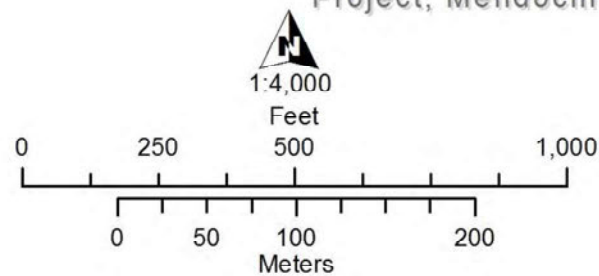
ALTA staff archaeologist, Marlene McVey, conducted a field survey of the project on May 14, 2018. Project design drawing, project maps and aerial imagery were used to correctly identify the project area. Ground surface visibility was poor, averaging 5-10%, throughout the project area due to low lying grass and dense tree coverage. The best ground surface visibility was observed in the stream cut bank along Robinson Creek (Figure 7). A total of about 2.87 acres of land were surveyed (Figure 5). The project area was surveyed using intensive survey coverage with transects no greater than 10 meter intervals. Digital photos were taken of the project area and surroundings (Attachment C).

An Extended Phase I (XPI) study was conducted to determine whether the project could adversely affect the resource (DeGeorgey 2020). Fieldwork for the XPI study was conducted January 10 and 11, 2020, and included a two-person crew. Then shovel probes were excavated and processed through ¼-inch mesh.



LEGEND

- Project Area
- Survey Coverage
- Parcels
- Highway
- Road
- Stream



Lambert Lane over Robinson Creek
Bridge (10C-0146) Replacement
Project, Mendocino County, Boonville, CA



Alta2016-09
Map Date: 1/28/2020

Figure 5. Survey Coverage Map

VII. STUDY FINDINGS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Three cultural resources were identified as a result of the field survey and XPI study. Figure 6 provides a cultural resources location map. The Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory lists Robinson Creek Bridge (10C-00146) as Category 5, not eligible for listing (Attachment A).

Cultural Resources

Site 19-51-01

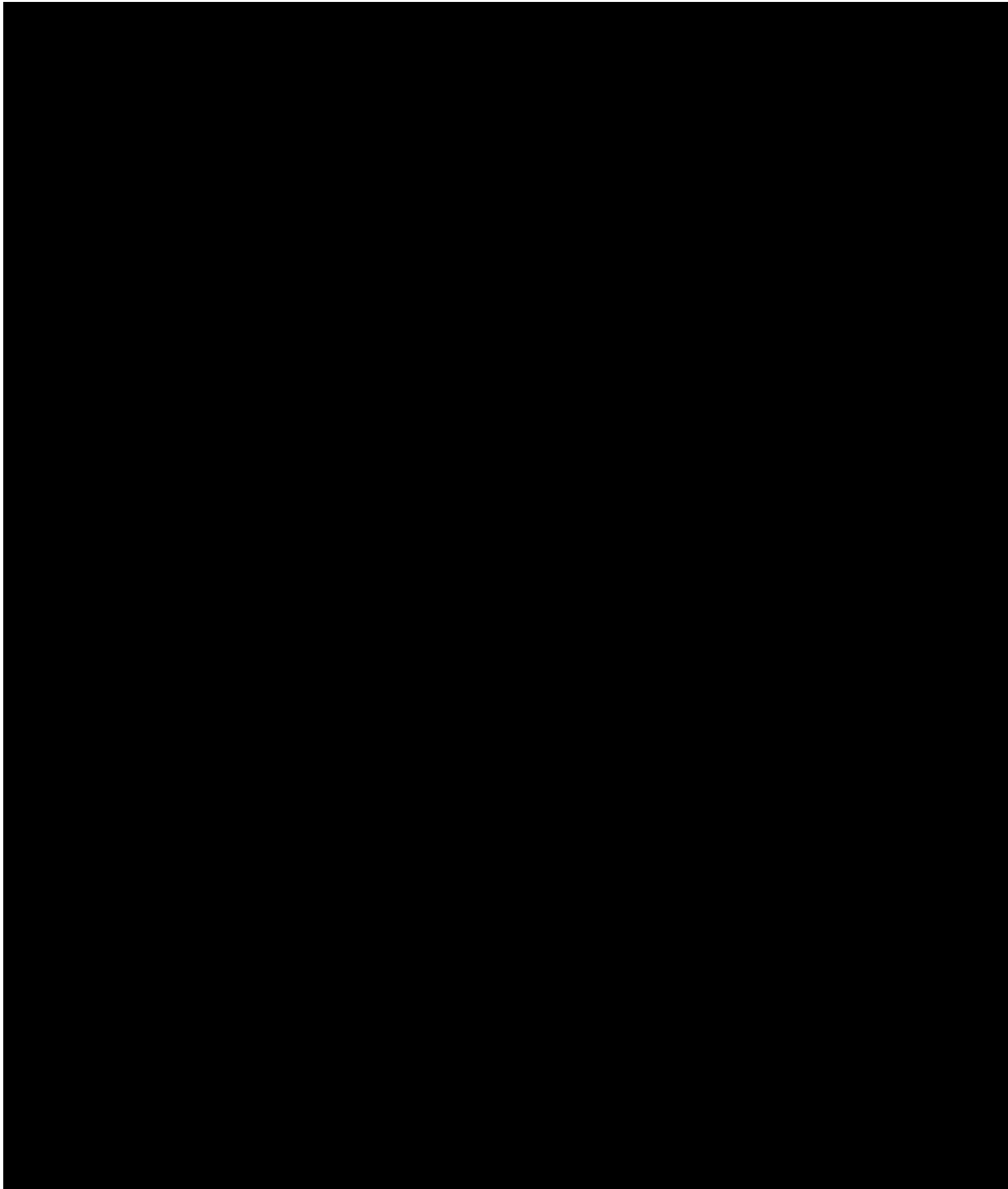
Shovel Probe 1 revealed a dense discrete historic-era refuse deposit of approximately 1479 items. This resource is assigned the temporary designation Site 19-51-01. The most common material recovered is white improved earthenware (n=721). Most earthenware is plain (n=700) with some pieces having a simple monochrome transfer print or paint. Three ceramic specimens have a maker's mark. One item was produced by the Thomas Furnival & Sons Company of Staffordshire, England. This mark was common during 1871-1964 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:11). Approximately 610 glass items were recovered, primarily fragmentary bottle glass (ca 600 pieces). About half of the glass specimens are melted or show evidence of thermal damage. Other glass artifacts include milk glass canning lids, a complete white marble, a white four-hole button, cut amethyst glass, and the base of a clear drinking glass. There are about 137 metal objects. In order of abundance these include square and wire nails (n=115), can fragments, spikes, meat tin containers, a spice tin, a door hinge, and a ferrous metal machine part. There are 6 fragments of red brick, 3 pieces of terracotta pipe, a small fragmentary burnt mammal bone, and a complete slate rod pencil. The refuse deposits extends to a depth of about 50 cm. Materials were recovered in lower frequencies below this depth. Other artifacts observed on the surface, along the cut bank and within the stream bed. In particular, 8 metal horse shoes were noted in a concentration near the downstream edge of the eastern bridge abutment. The site limits were defined as a 50 feet radius around Shovel Probe 1.

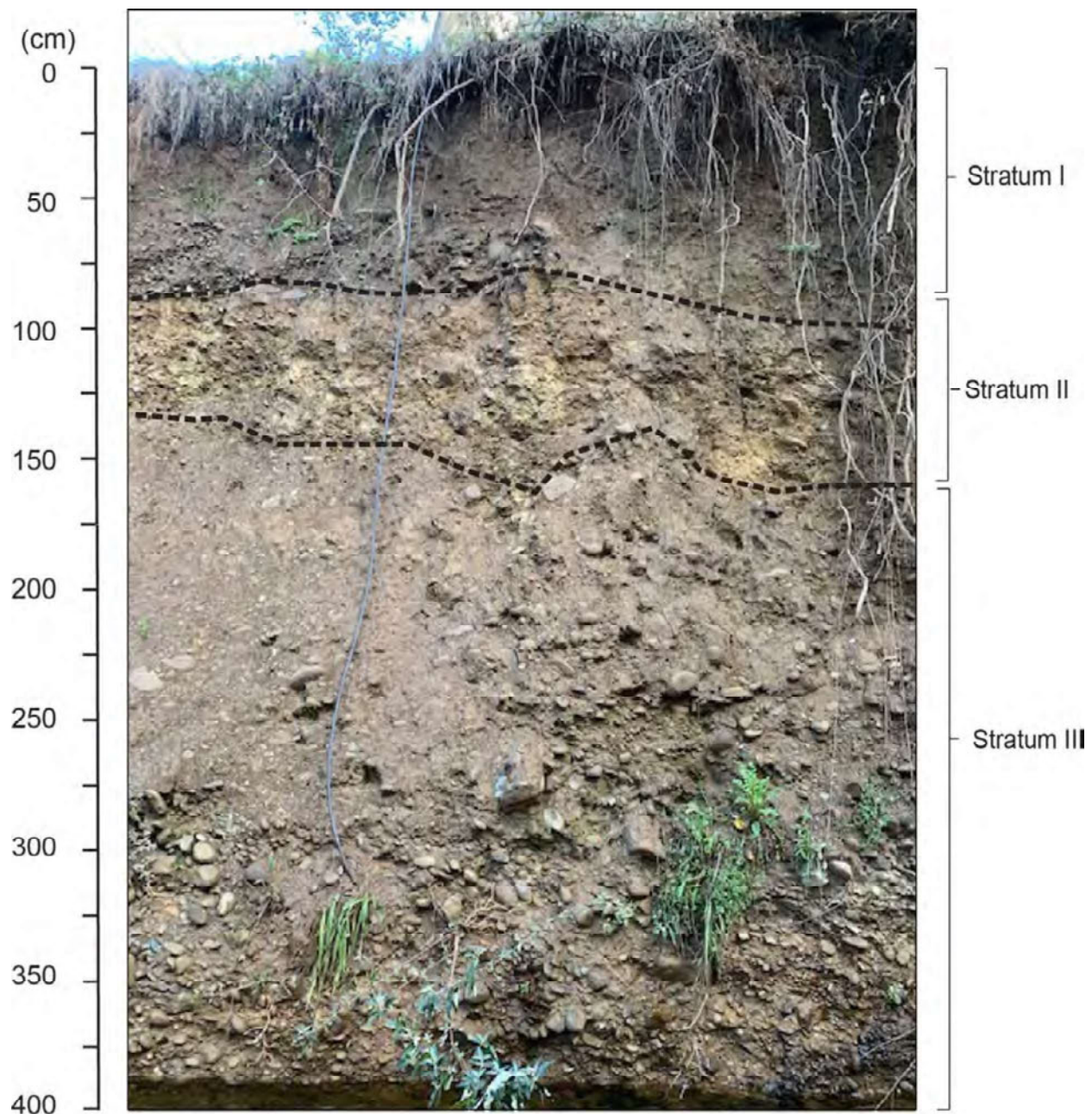
Site 19-51-02

This site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter. Flake stone materials were identified in three Shovel Probes southeast of Lambert Lane Bridge over Robinson Creek. Two chert flakes and a chert contracting stem projectile point were recovered in Shovel Probe 2 at the 50-60 cm level. The project point is a complete contracting stem (Houx Contracting Stem) manufactured from white colored Franciscan chert. The proximal and distal ends show impact fractures. Crazeing on the body of the artifact suggest possible heat treatment. Houx Contracting stem points have a long temporal range beginning circa 2500 B.C. and continuing to as late as A.D. 500 (Justice 2002:266). The Houx Contracting Stem type is disturbed in an area that includes San Francisco Bay, the Central Valley, and the North Coast Ranges (Baumhoff 1985). Shovel Probe 2 revealed 4 chert flakes and 1 obsidian flake 20-40 cm below surface. Sum 5 chert flakes and 2 obsidian flakes were found in Shovel Probe 7 at a depth of 20-40 cm below surface. The site limits were defined as a ten meter buffer around shovel probes that revealed cultural materials in intact contexts. Cultural materials are generally buried below 20 centimeters of sediments. No prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface.

Site 19-51-03

This site prehistoric site consists of a moderately dense lithic scatter of chert and obsidian flaking debris. Flake stone materials were identified in two Shovel Probes southwest of Lambert Lane Bridge. Shovel Probe 9 revealed 8 chert flakes and 4 obsidian flakes. Artifacts were found in intact soils at a depth of 10-50 centimeters below surface. Shovel Probe 10 was situated adjacent the top of the cut bank west of Robinson Creek. A sparse scatter of 2 chert flakes and 2 obsidian flakes were found within disturbed sediments. This area has been extensively altered by previous grading activities, which truncated the soil profile down to a Bt1 horizon (Stratum II) that originally formed during a mass wasting event (earth flow) (Figure 7). The upper part of the soil profile (Stratum I), where archaeological materials are most likely to occur, is no longer present.





Stratum I - A horizon, flood plain deposits, dark brown silty clay loam, slightly hard and friable, profound boundary with underlying stratum.

Stratum II - Bt1 horizon, mass wasting event, brown, silty loam, blocky friable structure, profound boundary with underlying stratum.

Stratum III - A2, undifferentiated flood plain and stream channel deposits, dark brown silty clay loam, profound boundary with underlying stratum.

Figure 7. Soil Profile East Bank Robinson Creek

Exempt Archaeological Resources

Sparse historic-era materials and modern refuse were recovered in 5 shovel probes (Shovel Probe 2, 3 6, 7 and 8) (DeGeorgey 2020). Artifacts include fragments of nails, white improved earthenware ceramic, bottle glass, and tar paper. These materials were found in insufficient quantities to qualify as a cultural resource and are Exempt under Attachment 4 of Caltrans 2014 Programmatic Agreement and no further study under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) is required.

Summary

Three newly discovered archaeological sites were identified by the inventory in the APE (Site 19-51-01, Site 19-51-02, and Site 19-51-03). These do not qualify as being exempt from evaluation per Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4 of the PA. As such, these properties require further study under Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800)

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits. While it is Caltrans policy to avoid impact to cultural resources whenever possible, if a site cannot be avoided by the project, testing to determine its potential NRHP and CRHR eligibility will be necessary.

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Attachment A – Records Search Results

LAMBERT LANE OVER ROBINSON CREEK

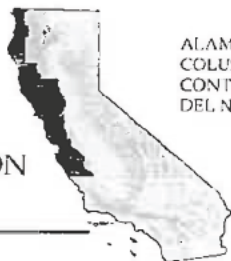
BRIDGE NUMBER 10C-0146 MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BRLO 5190 (099)

Confidential Information

This report contains confidential information. The distribution of material contained in this report is restricted to a need to know basis. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The provision protecting the confidentiality of archaeological resources is in California Government Code 6245 and 6245.10, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, Section 304.

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
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CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

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LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic

NWIC Billing Worksheet

IC File Number: 15-1192

Client Name: Alex DeGeorgey

Phone: (707) 544-4206

Affiliation: Alta Archaeological Consulting

Email: alex@altaac.com

Proj Name/Number: Mendocino County Bridge Replacement Project

Date Request Rec'd: 2/18/2016

Date of Response: 2/18/2016

Check In: 1:18:00 PM Check Out: 2:35:00 PM

Check In: Check Out:

In-person Time:	Hour(s): 1.28	\$	150.00
Staff Time:	Hour(s):	\$	0.00
Shape Files:	Number:	\$	0.00
Custom Map Features:	Number:	\$	0.00
Digital Database Record:	Number of Row(s):	\$	0.00
Quads:	Number:	\$	0.00
Address-mapped Flat Fee:		\$	0.00
Hard Copy (Xerox/Computer) Pages:	Page(s): 139	\$	20.85
Labor Charge:	Hour(s):	\$	0.00
PDF Pages:	Page(s):	\$	0.00
PDF Flat Fee:		\$	0.00
Other: CHRIS Data Request		\$	0.00

Subtotal \$ **170.85**

Multi-Day Start: Multi-Day End: \$ 0.00

Rapid response surcharge of 50% of total cost: \$ 0.00

Emergency Response surcharge of 100% of total cost: \$ 0.00

Total: \$ **170.85**

Information Center Staff:

Mark Castro

Sonoma State University Customer ID:

0001001960

Sonoma State University Invoice No.:

CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.:

014

This is not an invoice. Sonoma State University will send separate invoice.

Map 1. Project Location

 Record Search Radius

 resource_points

 resource_lines

 resource_polys

 report_lines

 report_polys

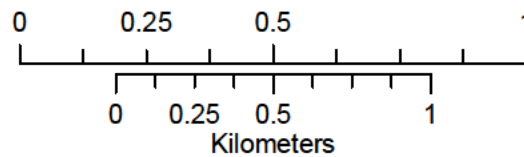
 Project Area

Lambert Lane Bridge (10C-0146)
over Robinson Creek Replacement
Project Boonville, California



1:24,000

Miles



ALTA 2019-51
Map Date: 2/3/2020



Attachment B – Native American Consultation

LAMBERT LANE OVER ROBINSON CREEK

BRIDGE NUMBER 10C-0146 MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BRLO 5190 (099)

Confidential Information

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Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact Information List

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capital Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahe@pacbell.net

Date of Request: 3/3/2016

Project Name and Number: Robinson Creek Bridge at Lambert Lane

County: Mendocino

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Boonville

Legal Description: Township 13 North, Range 14 West, Section 2, Mount Diablo Base Meridian

Project Description: The Mendocino County Department of Transportation proposes to replace an existing bridge over Robinson Creek along Lambert Lane in Anderson Valley near the town of Boonville, Mendocino County, California.

Comments: We request that the Native American Heritage Commission complete a search of the Sacred Lands Files and provide a list of Native American individuals or groups that may have knowledge of concerns about cultural resources within the project area.

Company/Firm/Agency: Alta Archaeological Consulting

Contact Person: Alex DeGeorgey

Email: Alex@AltaAC.com

Street Address: 15 Third Street

City/State: Santa Rosa, California

Zip: 95401

Phone: (707) 544-4206

Fax: (707) 546-2135

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



March 25, 2016

Alex DeGeorgey
ALTAAC

Sent by Email: alex@altaac.com
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Robinson Creek Bridge, Booneville, Lake County

Dear Mr. DeGeorgey:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

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. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include 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. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the 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:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - 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;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential 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 results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. 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 case 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 me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

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

Sincerely,



Sharaya Souza
Staff Services Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Mendocino County
March 25, 2016**

Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339 Pomo
Talmage, CA 95481
admin@guidiville@.net
(707) 462-3682

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Joseph San Diego, Chairperson
3000 Shanel Road Shokowa
Hopland, CA 95449 Sokow
spadi@hoplandtribe.com Shanel
(707) 472-2100 Pomo

Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
Jaime Cobarrubia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 623 Pomo
Point Arena, CA 95468
(707) 882-2788

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 applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Robinson Creek Bridge at Lambert Lane, Booneville, Mendocino County.



Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
office (707) 544-4206
fax (707) 546-2135
www.altaac.com

March 29, 2016

[INSERT NA CONTACT INFO]

Re: Lambert Lane Bridge at Robinson Creek Replacement Project, Mendocino County, California

Dear Cultural Resources Representative,

Alta Archaeological Consulting (ALTA) has been retained by the Mendocino County Department of Transportation to complete an archaeological field survey for the Lambert Road at Robinson Creek Bridge Replacement Project. The project is located near the town of Boonville in Anderson Valley. The County proposes to replace the existing bridge structure. The entire project area encompasses less than two acres of land. The project is located in Township 13 North, Range 14 West, in Section 2, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian. Attached is the project location map.

We are contacting you to solicit your input regarding cultural resources in the area. Please feel free to contact me at the address listed below.

Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Alex DeGeorgey, MA
Principal Investigator

15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Alex@AltaAC.com
(707) 544-4206 office
(707) 546-2135 fax

Enclosures:

- Project Location Map

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 1, P.O. BOX 3700
EUREKA, CA 95502-3700
PHONE (707) 441-2022
FAX (707) 441-5775
TTY 711



*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

Date: 5-31-2016

Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria
Jaime Cobarrubia, Chairperson
P.O. Box 623
Point Arena, CA 95468

01-MEN-0-CR
FED PROJ #: BRLO 5910 (099)

Bridge Replacement on Lambert
Lane over Robinson Creek

Re: Invitation to Begin Consultation with Tribe

Dear Chairman Cobarrubia:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is in the beginning phases of conducting oversight for a federally funded Local Assistance project that the Mendocino County Department of Transportation (MDOT) has plans to construct. Caltrans has federal oversight authority as a result of its NEPA assignment of its federal responsibilities by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), which became effective October 1, 2012 and pursuant to 23 USC 327.

The purpose of this letter is to begin consultation on the Bridge Replacement on Lambert Lane over Robinson Creek. This project will replacing the existing bridge (10C-00146). As this project is in the early stages of design, alterations to this design and areas of impact likely can be accommodated if possible. The proposed project is located in Caltrans District 1 in Anderson Valley on Lambert Lane about 0.1 miles west of the intersection of Lambert Lane and State Route 128. The project area is located in Township 13North, Range 14 West, Section 2 of the Boonville, CA, 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map. Attached to this letter is a copy of a topographic map indicating the project boundaries as well as basic project information.

A notification letter was previously sent dated March 29, 2016 to inform the tribe regarding the project and to solicit any cultural concerns. To date, no response has received from the tribe regarding this project.

Caltrans understands that there is the possibility that there could be resources of concern to the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria within the initial Area of Potential Effect for this project. It is Caltrans' goal to avoid cultural resources if possible, so the Tribes assistance on this matter would be most welcome.

Since this is a MDOT project, Alex DeGeorgey archaeologist with Alta Archeological Consulting, a consultant representing this local government, will be contacting you shortly to initiate Native American consultation on this project. As part of this effort, Alex DeGeorgey will ask if the Tribe knows of any culturally sensitive locations at or near the project location. You should also be asked about the Tribe's concerns regarding the proposed project.

Caltrans recognizes the unique government-to-government relationship that the Federally Recognized Tribes hold with the federal government. To complete environmental studies, MDOT will be coordinating with environmental consultants to conduct studies, provide consultation and prepare documents. Should the Tribe prefer an alternative arrangement on how consultation shall occur, we

"Caltrans improves mobility across California"

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Caltrans understands the sensitive nature of the environmental studies with regards to discussions on cultural resources and other environmental impacts which may affect your community. Due to this your interest and participation is invaluable to the process. Caltrans wants to ensure that the Tribe's concerns are treated with respect and that these are addressed to the Tribe's satisfaction.

If you have any questions or concerns with the content of this letter you can contact me (timothy_keefe@dot.ca.gov, or 707-441-2022), the Senior Environmental Planner for this project, Brandon Larsen (Brandon_larsen@dot.ca.gov or 707-445-6410), or the Caltrans District 1 Native American Liaison, Jaime Hostler (Jaime_Hostler@dot.ca.gov or 707-441-5815). Alex DeGeorgey can be contacted via email (Alex@AltaAC.com) or by phone (530) 580-7172.

Sincerely,

Timothy Keefe
Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeologist)
North Region Environmental Branch-E1
District 1, Caltrans

Attachments: Topographic map indicating project location

cc: Brandon Larsen, Caltrans District 1 Local Assistance Environmental Senior
Jaime Hostler, Caltrans North Region Native American Liaison
Jackson Ford, Mendocino Department of Transportation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 1, P.O. BOX 3700
EUREKA, CA 95502-3700
PHONE (707) 441-2022
FAX (707) 441-5775
TTY 711



*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

Date: 5-31-2016

Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
Joseph San Diego, Chairperson
3000 Shanel Road
Hopland, CA 95449

01-MEN-0-CR
FED PROJ #: BRLO 5910 (099)

Bridge Replacement on Lambert
Lane over Robinson Creek

Re: Invitation to Begin Consultation with Tribe

Dear Chairman Sanchez:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is in the beginning phases of conducting oversight for a federally funded Local Assistance project that the Mendocino County Department of Transportation (MDOT) has plans to construct. Caltrans has federal oversight authority as a result of its NEPA assignment of its federal responsibilities by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), which became effective October 1, 2012 and pursuant to 23 USC 327.

The purpose of this letter is to begin consultation on the Bridge Replacement on Lambert Lane over Robinson Creek. This project will replacing the existing bridge (10C-00146). As this project is in the early stages of design, alterations to this design and areas of impact likely can be accommodated if possible. The proposed project is located in Caltrans District 1 in Anderson Valley on Lambert Lane about 0.1 miles west of the intersection of Lambert Lane and State Route 128. The project area is located in Township 13North, Range 14 West, Section 2 of the Boonville, CA, 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle map. Attached to this letter is a copy of a topographic map indicating the project boundaries as well as basic project information.

A notification letter was previously sent dated March 29, 2016 to inform the tribe regarding the project and to solicit any cultural concerns. To date, no response has received from the tribe regarding this project.

Caltrans understands that there is the possibility that there could be resources of concern to the Hopland Band of Pomo Indians within the initial Area of Potential Effect for this project. It is Caltrans' goal to avoid cultural resources if possible, so the Tribes assistance on this matter would be most welcome.

Since this is a MDOT project, Alex DeGeorgey archaeologist with Alta Archeological Consulting, a consultant representing this local government, will be contacting you shortly to initiate Native American consultation on this project. As part of this effort, Alex DeGeorgey will ask if the Tribe knows of any culturally sensitive locations at or near the project location. You should also be asked about the Tribe's concerns regarding the proposed project.

Caltrans recognizes the unique government-to-government relationship that the Federally Recognized Tribes hold with the federal government. To complete environmental studies, MDOT will be coordinating with environmental consultants to conduct studies, provide consultation and prepare documents. Should the Tribe prefer an alternative arrangement on how consultation shall occur, we

"Caltrans improves mobility across California"

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District 1, Caltrans

Attachments: Topographic map indicating project location

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Jaime Hostler, Caltrans North Region Native American Liaison
Jackson Ford, Mendocino Department of Transportation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 1, P.O. BOX 3700
EUREKA, CA 95502-3700
PHONE (707) 441-2022
FAX (707) 441-5775
TTY 711



*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

Date: 5-31-2016

Guidiville Band of Pomo Indians
Merlene Sanchez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481

01-MEN-0-CR
FED PROJ #: BRLO 5910 (099)

Bridge Replacement on Lambert
Lane over Robinson Creek

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"Caltrans improves mobility across California"

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North Region Environmental Branch-E1
District 1, Caltrans

Attachments: Topographic map indicating project location

cc: Brandon Larsen, Caltrans District 1 Local Assistance Environmental Senior
Jaime Hostler, Caltrans North Region Native American Liaison
Jackson Ford, Mendocino Department of Transportation



Attachment C – Photo Sheet

LAMBERT LANE OVER ROBINSON CREEK

BRIDGE NUMBER 10C-0146 MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BRLO 5190 (099)

Confidential Information

This report contains confidential information. The distribution of material contained in this report is restricted to a need to know basis. To deter vandalism, artifact hunting, and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The provision protecting the confidentiality of archaeological resources is in California Government Code 6245 and 6245.10, and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1996, Section 304.

PHOTO SHEET

LAMBERT LANE ROBINSON CREEK BRIDGE PROJECT, CALIFORNIA



DSCN0608, View south, 05/14/2018, Overview of possible staging area



DSCN0610, View southwest, 05/14/2018, Overview of bridge and project area

PHOTO SHEET

LAMBERT LANE ROBINSON CREEK BRIDGE PROJECT, CALIFORNIA



DSCN0611, View north, 05/14/2018, Overview of northeast bank of creek



DSCN0614, View west, 05/14/2018, Overview of cut bank on northwest side of bridge

PHOTO SHEET

LAMBERT LANE ROBINSON CREEK BRIDGE PROJECT, CALIFORNIA



DSCN0616, View north, 05/14/2018, View of Augur Hole 2



DSCN0618, View northeast, 05/14/2018, Overview of bridge and project area



Attachment D – Site Record

LAMBERT LANE OVER ROBINSON CREEK

BRIDGE NUMBER 10C-0146 MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BRLO 5190 (099)

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

***P11. Report Citation:**

DeGeorgey, Alex

2020 Extended Phase One Report - Lambert Lane Bridge (10C-0146) over Robinson Creek, Boonville, Mendocino County, California. Report on file at the Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 8

*Resource Name or #: Site 19-51-01

***A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 30 feet (N/S) x b. Width: 50 feet (E/W) (approximate)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Visual estimate ☐ Other: GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Artifacts present on the surface as well as in shovel probe excavation.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☒ Site limits incompletely defined

☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): Site likely continues east on private property outside the study area.

A2. Depth: 60 cm below surface ☐ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: Excavation of Shovel Probe.

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): Highly unlikely.

***A4. Features:** Historic refuse deposit.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** Shovel Probe 1 revealed a dense discrete historic-era refuse deposit of approximately 1479 items. This resource is assigned the temporary designation Site 19-51-01. Table 1 provides a breakdown of artifacts recovered. The most common material recovered is white improved earthenware ceramics (n=721). Most earthenware is plain (n=700) with some pieces having a simple monochrome transfer print or paint. Three ceramic specimens have a maker's mark. One item was produced by the Thomas Furnival & Sons Company of Staffordshire, England. This mark was common during 1871-1964 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:11). Approximately 610 glass items were recovered, primarily fragmentary bottle glass (ca 600 pieces). About half of the glass specimens are melted or show evidence of thermal damage. Other glass artifacts include milk glass canning lids, a complete white marble, a white four-hole button, cut amethyst glass, and the base of a clear drinking glass. There are about 137 metal objects. In order of abundance these include square and wire nails (n=115), can fragments, spikes, meat tin containers, a spice tin, a door hinge, and a ferrous metal machine part. There are 6 fragments of red brick, 3 pieces of terracotta pipe, a small fragmentary burnt mammal bone, and a complete slate rod pencil. The refuse deposits extends to a depth of about 50 cm. Materials are recovered in lower frequencies below this depth. Other artifacts observed on the surface, along the cut bank and within the stream bed. In particular, 8 metal horse shoes were noted in a concentration near the downstream edge of the eastern bridge abutment. The site limits were defined as a 50 feet radius around Shovel Probe 1.

See Continuation Sheet.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The resource is located on a stream bank, which is actively eroding. Artifacts are buried and appear on the surface in exposed areas

***A8. Nearest Water:** Robinson Creek forms the western boundary of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 380 feet above mean sea level.

A10. Environmental Setting: The resource is located on the steep sloping east bank of Robinson Creek under a ivy and bay trees.

A11. Historical Information: None.

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945
☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Age

A13. Interpretations: The high quantity of stoneware and decorative ceramics evident in the site and its proximity to a historic era Booneville Hotel, suggests this site is a trash deposit associated with the hotel from the early 1900's. The artifacts present displayed scorch marks and the majority of the glass has been melted. This indicates the trash was burned and then dumped near the river. The high ratio of stoneware to materials used for consumable goods demonstrates the lack of disposable food products associated with the deposit.

A14. Remarks: No artifacts were collected. Artifacts and Shovel Probe 1 were recorded with a Trimble Geo7x GPS.

A15. References:

Kovel, Ralph and Terry Kovel

1986 *Kovels New Dictionary of Marks- Pottery and Porcelain 1850 to the present.* Crown Publishers, New York.

A16. Photographs: See attached photo log.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Alta Archaeological Consulting

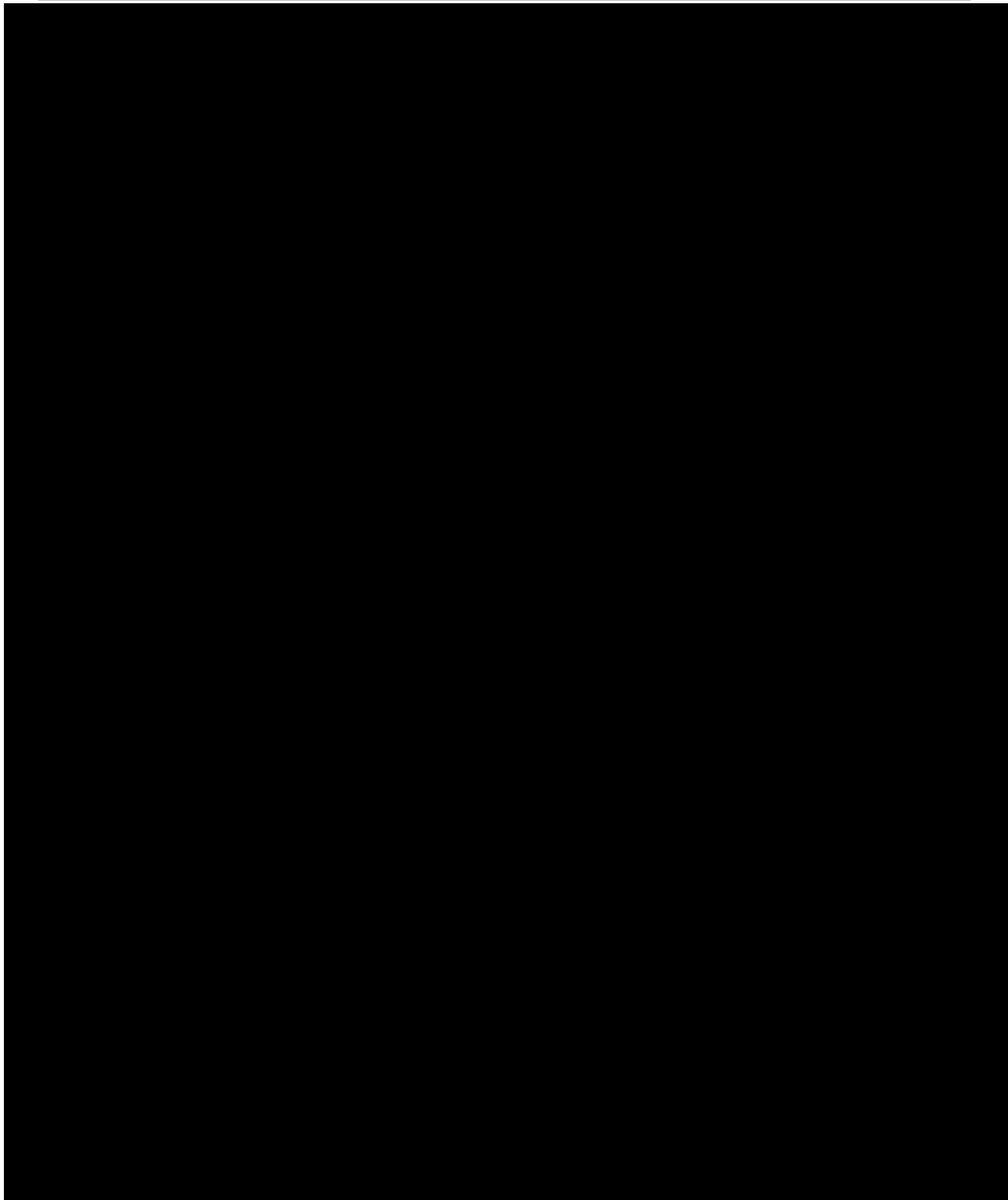
***A17. Form Prepared by:** Sarah King Narasimha and Alex DeGeorgey

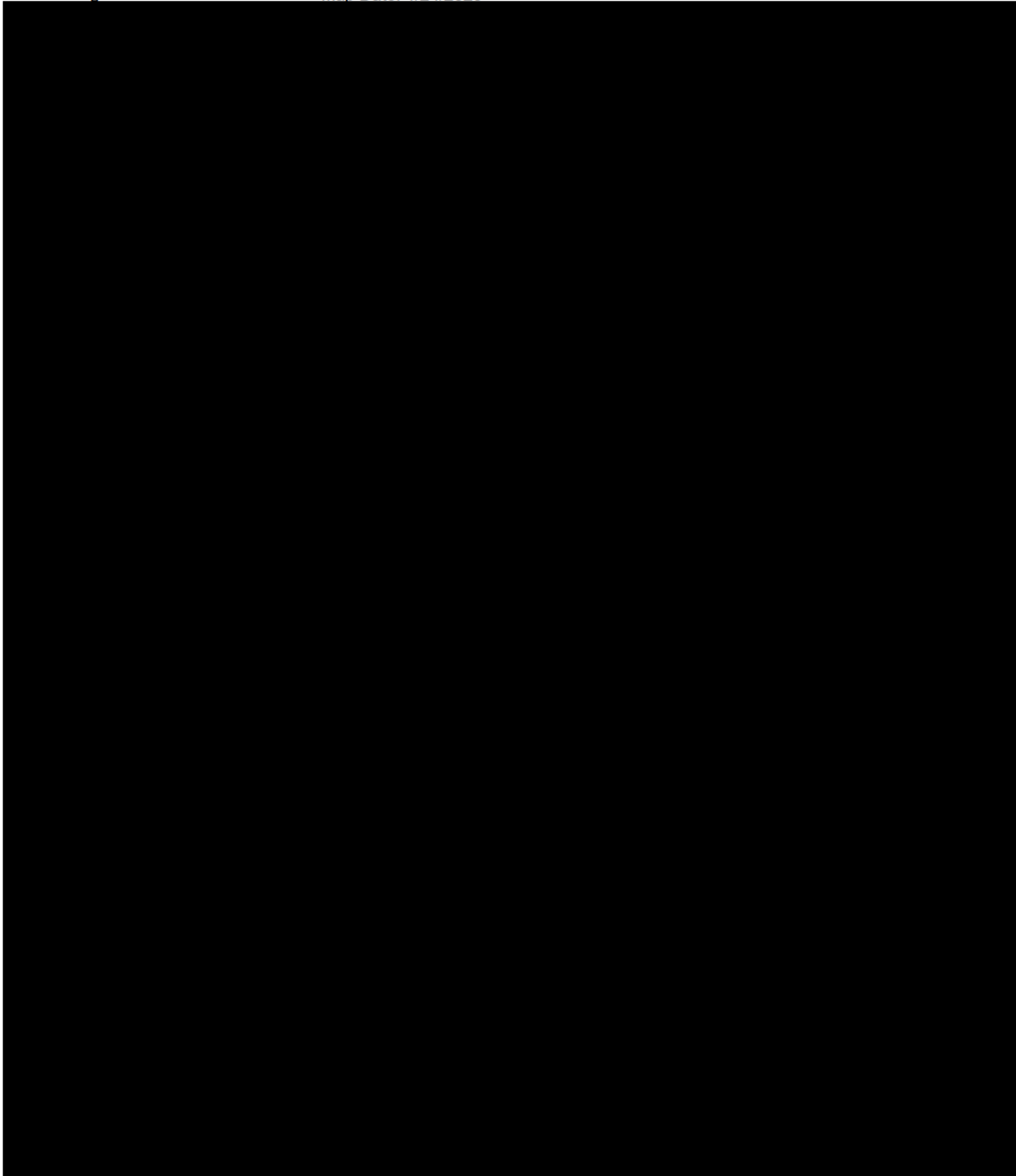
Date: 01/16/2020

Affiliation and Address: Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC, 15 Third Street, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial





State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 5 of 8

Site Name: Site 19-51-01

Camera Format: Apple Iphone 10

Lens Size: 3.5-23 mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC

Date	Time	Frame	Subject/Description	View
01/09/2020	1:15	IMG_6581	SP1, overview, bridge	SW
01/09/2020	1:35	IMG_6582	SP1, 0-10 cm level, artifacts	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:35	IMG_6583	SP1, 0-10 cm level, ceramics	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:35	IMG_6584	SP1, 0-10 cm level, glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:35	IMG_6585	SP1, 0-10 cm level, melted glass, slate rod, bone, milk glass, brick	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:35	IMG_6586	SP1, 0-10 cm level, slate rod	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:35	IMG_6587	SP1, 0-10 cm level, slate rod	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:45	IMG_6588	SP1, 0-10 cm level, whiteware ceramic with makers mark "Royal Ironstone"	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:45	IMG_6589	SP1, 10-20 cm level, artifacts	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:45	IMG_6590	SP1, 10-20 cm level, ceramics	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:46	IMG_6591	SP1, 10-20 cm level, ceramics and metal	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:46	IMG_6592	SP1, 10-20 cm level, melted glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:46	IMG_6593	SP1, 10-20 cm level, milk glass, drinking glass, brick, and embossed glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:46	IMG_6594	SP1, 10-20 cm level, embossed glass "...RACINE, WIC..."	Close-up
01/09/2020	1:46	IMG_6595	SP1, 10-20 cm level, decorative ceramics, tea cup, bowl	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6596	SP1, 20-30 cm level, artifacts	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6597	SP1, 20-30 cm level, glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6598	SP1, 20-30 cm level, decorative ceramics, button, milk glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6599	SP1, 20-30 cm level, ceramics	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6600	SP1, 20-30 cm level, mails, tin key, sheet metal	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6601	SP1, 20-30 cm level, can parts, crimped seam	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6602	SP1, 20-30 cm level, brick	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6603	SP1, 20-30 cm level, terra cotta pipe	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6604	SP1, 20-30 cm level, button	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:05	IMG_6605	SP1, 20-30 cm level, meat tin key	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:18	IMG_5506	SP1, 30-40 cm level, artifacts	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:18	IMG_6607	SP1, 30-40 cm level, glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:18	IMG_6608	SP1, 30-40 cm level, ceramics	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:19	IMG_6609	SP1, 30-40 cm level, metal, marble, cut glass, sheet metal, nails, spice tin	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:22	IMG_6610	SP1, 30-40 cm level, spice tin	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:22	IMG_6611	SP1, 30-40 cm level, aqua glass base "AB E 14"	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:34	IMG_6612	SP1, 40-50 cm level, artifacts	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:34	IMG_6613	SP1, 40-50 cm level, brick, terra cotta pipe, door hinge, milk glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:34	IMG_6614	SP1, 40-50 cm level, glass	Close-up
01/09/2020	2:34	IMG_6615	SP1, 40-50 cm level, ceramics	Close-up

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 6 of 8

Site Name: Site 19-51-01

Camera Format: Apple Iphone 10

Lens Size: 3.5-23 mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC

[illegible]

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Page 7 of 8

*Resource Name or #: Site 19-50-01

*Recorded by: Sarah King-Narasimha and Alex DeGeorgey

*Date: 01/23/2020

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Table 1. Summary of Materials Recovered from Shovel Probe 1

Count	Material	Artifact Description
~700	Ceramic	Non-decorated white improved earthenware fragment
16	Ceramic	Decorated white improved earthenware fragment
2	Ceramic	Tea cup base, white improved earthenware fragment
3	Ceramic	white improved earthenware fragment, makers mark (2 'T. Furnival & Sons' ca. 1818-1890; 1 'Royal Ironstone')
~600	Glass	Bottle fragments (Brown, clear, olive, aqua, light brown, amethyst)
4	Glass	Milk glass canning jar lid fragment
1	Glass	White marble
1	Glass	White 4-hole button
2	Glass	Cut decorative leaded amethyst
2	Glass	Drinking glass base
6	Brick	Red brick fragment
3	Terracotta	Terracotta pipe fragment
1	Bone	Mammal bone (burned)
1	Slate	Slate pencil
115	Metal	Nails
2	Metal	Metal spikes
15	Metal	Metal can fragments
1	Metal	Hinge with screws
2	Metal	Meat tin key
1	Metal	Metal container (possible spice tin)
1	Metal	Ferrous metal machine part

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Page 8 of 8

*Resource Name or #: Site 19-50-01

*Recorded by: Sarah King-Narasimha and Alex DeGeorgey

*Date: 01/23/2020

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Photo 6589. Shovel Probe 1, 10-20 cm level, artifact assemblage, view close-up, 01/09/2020

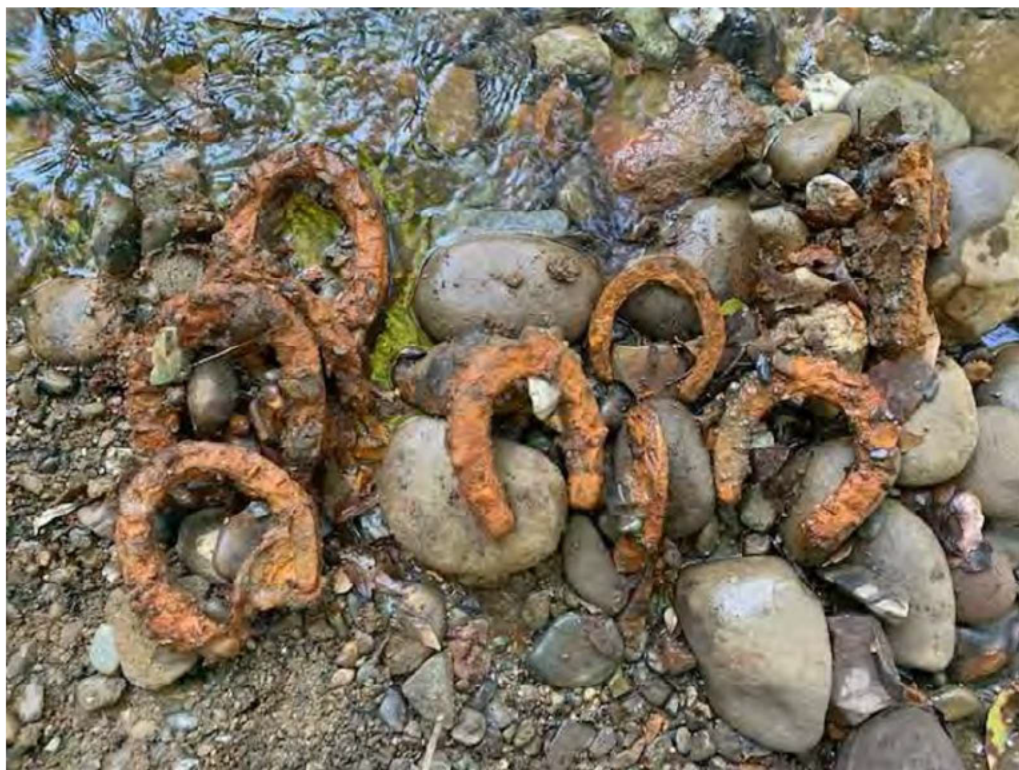


Photo 6618. Horse shoes in stream, view plan, 01/09/2020

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

***P11. Report Citation:**

DeGeorgey, Alex

2020 Extended Phase One Report - Lambert Lane Bridge (10C-0146) over Robinson Creek, Boonville, Mendocino County, California. Report on file at the Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 6

*Resource Name or #: Site 19-51-02

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 55 meters (NE/SW) x b. Width: 15 meters (NW/SE) (approximate)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS/GIS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☒ Topography

☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain): Site limits were defined by the extent of cultural materials observed in shovel probes. A small remnant terrace closest to the Robinson Creek was subsumed into the site limits.

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Site may extend outside the study area.

Limitations (Check any that apply.): ☒ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☒ Site limits incompletely defined

☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☒ Other (Explain): Site constituents are buried by 20 cm of sediments in most areas.

A2. Depth: 60 cm below surface ☐ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: Shovel probe

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): Highly unlikely.

*A4. Features: None

*A5. Cultural Constituents: This site consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter. Flake stone materials were identified in three Shovel Probes southeast of the Lambert Lane bridge over Robinson Creek. No prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface.

Shovel Probe 2 (50-60 cm). Two chert flakes and a chert contracting stem projectile point were recovered. The project point is a complete contracting stem (Houx Contracting Stem) manufactured from white colored Franciscan chert. The proximal and distal ends show impact fractures. Cracking on the body of the artifact suggest possible heat treatment. Houx Contracting stem points have a long temporal range beginning circa 2500 B.C. and continuing to as late as A.D. 500 (Justice 2002:266). The Houx Contracting Stem type is disturbed in an area that includes San Francisco Bay, the Central Valley, and the North Coast Ranges (Baumhoff 1985).

Shovel Probe 3 (20-40 cm). Excavation revealed 4 chert flakes and 1 obsidian flake.

Shovel Probe 7 (20-40 cm). Sum 5 chert flakes and 2 obsidian flakes were found in. The site limits were defined as a ten meter buffer around shovel probes that revealed cultural materials in intact contexts. Cultural materials are generally buried below 20 centimeters of sediments.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

*A7. Site Condition: ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor The site appears to have experienced minimal disturbance.

*A8. Nearest Water: Robinson Creek is about 25 feet southwest of the site.

*A9. Elevation: 388 feet above mean sea level.

A10. Environmental Setting: This resource is located on a river terrace above Robinson Creek with an overstory of mature oaks.

A11. Historical Information: None.

*A12. Age: ☒ Prehistoric Age 2500 B.C. to A.D. 500 (Justice 2002:266).

A13. Interpretations: Temporary hunting camp or task specific location used on a seasonal or short term basis.

A14. Remarks: No artifacts were collected. Shovel Probe locations were recorded with a Trimble Geo7x GPS.

A15. References

Baumhoff, Martin A.

1985 Appendix A: North Coast Range Point Types. In *Ethnography and Prehistory of the North Coast Range, California*. By Helen McCarthy, William Hildebrandt, and Laureen Swenson, pp. 172-215. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publication 8.

Kovel, Ralph and Terry Kovel

1986 *Kovels New Dictionary of Marks- Pottery and Porcelain 1850 to the present*. Crown Publishers, New York.

Justice, Noel

2002 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of California and the Great Basin*. Indiana University Press, Indianapolis.

A16. Photographs: Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Alta Archaeological Consulting

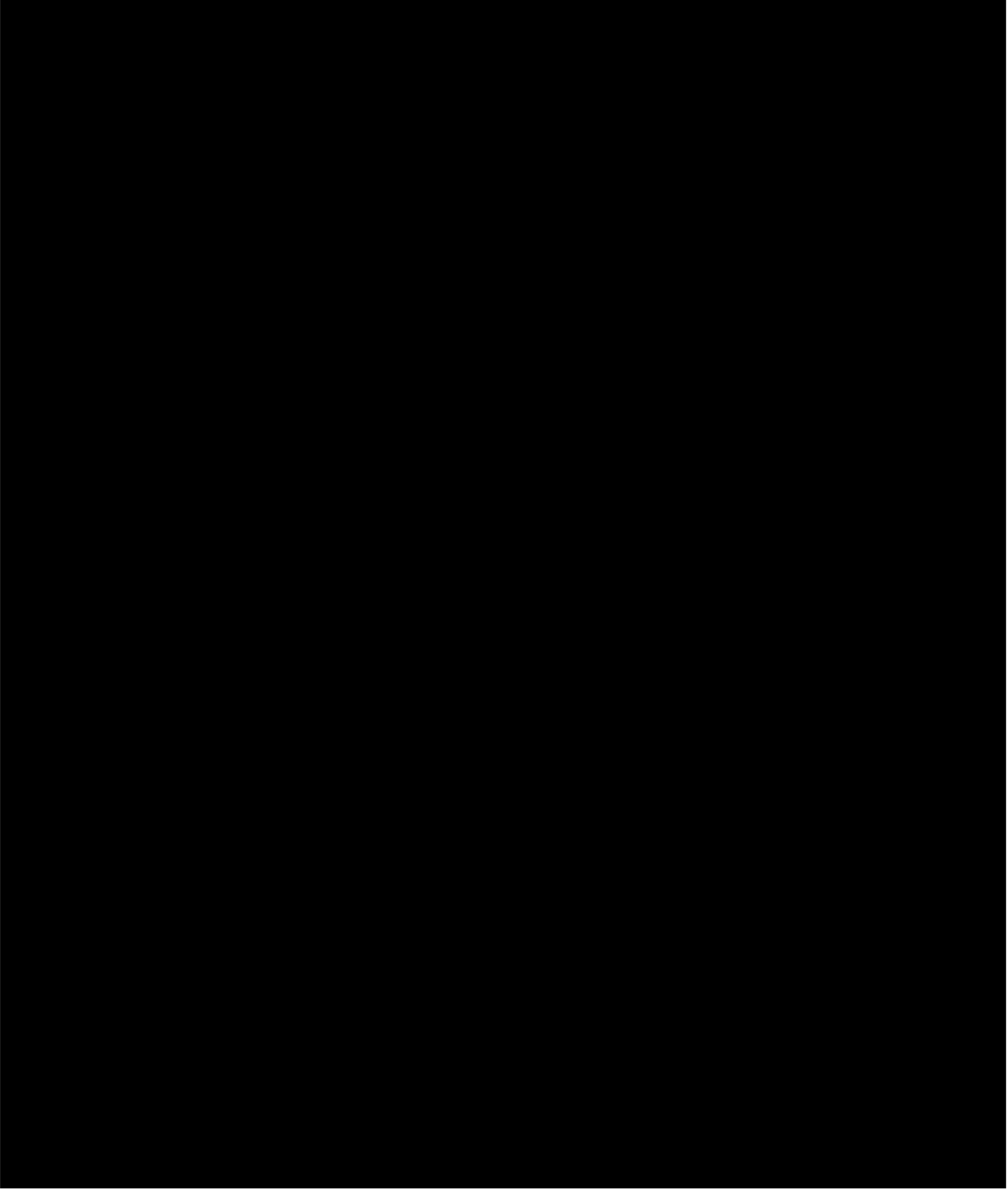
*A17. Form Prepared by: Sarah King Narasimha Date: 01/17/2020

Affiliation and Address: Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC, 15 Third Street, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

LOCATION MAP



[Redacted content]

Page 5 of 6

Site Name: Site 19-51-02

Camera Format: Apple Iphone 10

Lens Size: 3.5-23 mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC

[illegible]

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #:

HRI #:

Trinomial:

Page 6 of 6

*Resource Name or #: Site 19-51-02

*Recorded by: Alex DeGeorgey and Sarah Narasimha

Date: 09 January 2020

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

DeGeorgey, Alex

2020 Extended Phase One Report - Lambert Lane Bridge (10C-0146) over Robinson Creek, Boonville, Mendocino County, California. Report on file at the Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Site 19-51-03

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 15 meters (N/S) x b. Width: 15 meters (E/W) (approximate)

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☒ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Explain: Artifacts present on the surface as well as in Shovel Probe 9 excavation.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: 50 cm below surface ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: Excavation of shovel probe.

*A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): Highly unlikely.

*A4. Features: None

*A5. Cultural Constituents: This resource contains 11 chert flakes and 1 obsidian flake. The artifacts were found in Shovel Probe 9 at a depth of 10-50 cm below surface. Shovel Probe was dug to a maximum depth of 60 cm. A 3.5" diameter auger was situated at the base of the probe and dug from 60-90 cm below surface.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes

*A7. Site Condition: ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): Resource location is at the north edge of a residential property truncated by the construction of Lambert Lane.

*A8. Nearest Water: Robinson Creek is located about 90 feet east of the site.

*A9. Elevation: 391 feet above mean sea level.

A10. Environmental Setting: The resource is located on a relatively flat river terrace above Robinson Creek.

A11. Historical Information: None.

*A12. Age: ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945
☐ Post 1945 ☒ Undetermined Age

A13. Interpretations: Temporary hunting camp or task specific location used on a seasonal or short term basis.

A14. Remarks: A local landowner informed the field crew that artifacts extend west from Shovel Probe 9. Materials are regularly found during gardening activities. The landowner also reported that the densest concentration of materials are located about 100 meters west.

No artifacts were collected as part of the current investigation. The location of Shovel Probe 9 were recorded with a Trimble Geo7x geographic positioning system.

A15. Reference: None

A16. Photographs:

Date	Time	Frame	Subject/Description	View
01/10/2020	10:56	IMG_6653	SP9, Overview	S
01/10/2020	11:22	IMG_6654	SP9, Overview, excavation complete	S
01/10/2020	11:22	IMG_6655	SP9, Excavation complete	S
01/10/2020	11:22	IMG_6656	SP9, Soil profile	S
01/10/2020	11:25	IMG_6657	SP9, Artifacts	Close-up

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Alta Archaeological Consulting

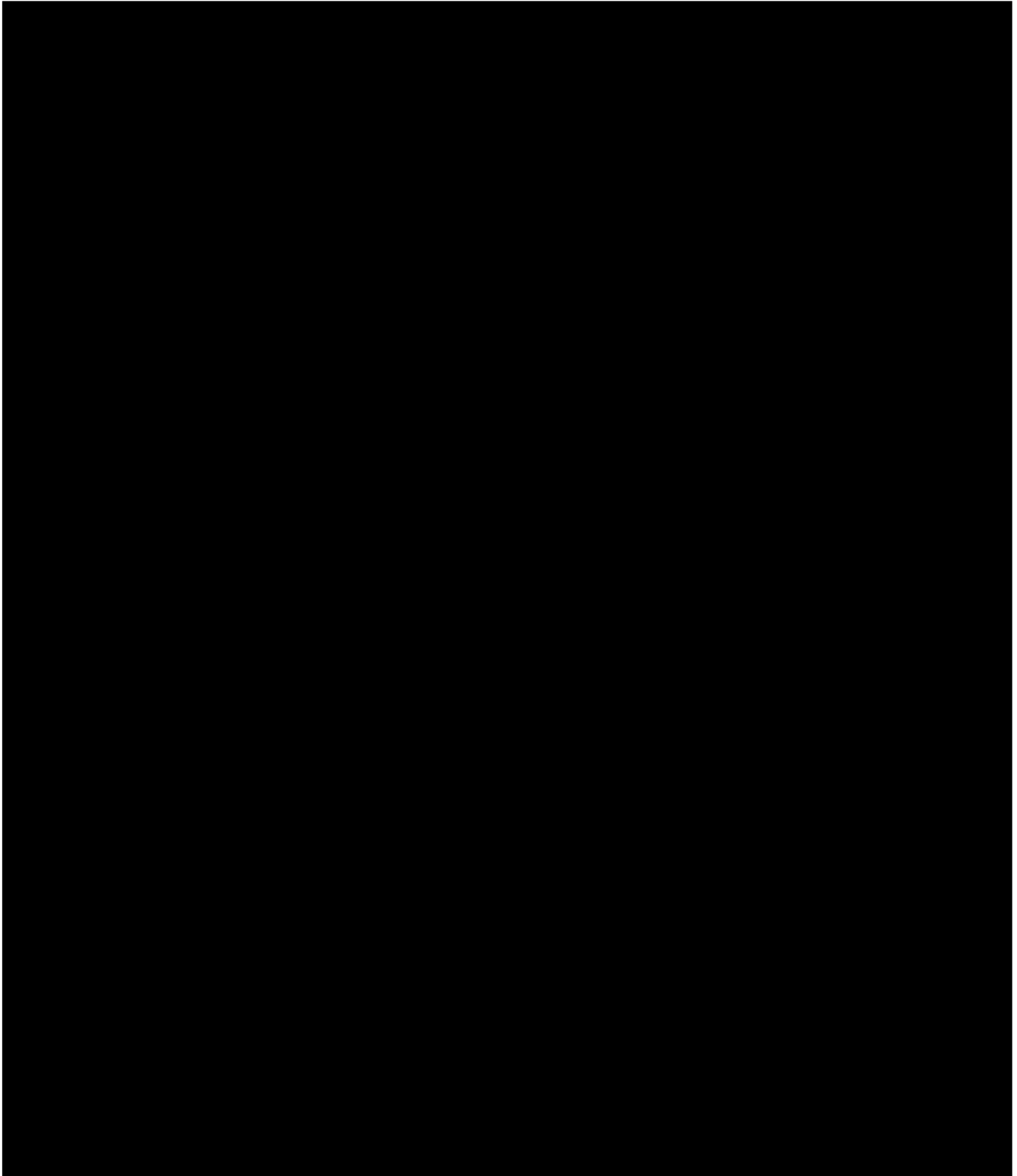
*A17. Form Prepared by: Sarah King Narasimha

Date: 01/17/2020

Affiliation and Address: Alta Archaeological Consulting, LLC, 15 Third Street, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

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LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial



State of California -- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

