Appendix F

CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW

PARUS CONSULTING, INC.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

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(Parus Project No. 848)

DATE: December 12, 2013

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Review
Gateway Project, City of Newark, Alameda County, CA

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Gateway Project is an approximately 54.5-acre area located in the City of Newark in southwestern Alameda County. The project is bounded on the east by Hickory Street, which runs north-south and is currently unpaved. To the north are the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad, with salt production facilities to the south and west. Three parcels are included in the project area: APN Nos. 537-852-09, 537-852-10, and 537-852-11. Figure 1 shows the location of the project in Section 11 and an unsectioned portion of Township 5 South, Range 2 West, on the Newark 1993 USGS 7.5-minute topographic map (Mount Diablo Base and Meridian).

The project is part of the Dumbarton Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Specific Plan Area, which is a 205-acre development with residential, office, retail, park and recreational open space, south of the existing Union Pacific Railroad (Dumbarton Rail Corridor). The Draft and Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Dumbarton TOD refers to the Gateway Project as the "Cargill" property (Parcel 1 of Tentative Parcel Map 9837) (RBF 2011a, b).

PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

LITERATURE SEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS

To determine if prehistoric or historic cultural resources were previously recorded within the project area, a cultural resources literature search was completed on December 9, 2013, by archaeologist Erin Hanes of Parus Consulting, Inc. (PCI) at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University. The records search was conducted to determine the extent to which the project area had been previously surveyed, and the number and type of cultural

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resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the project or within the project limits. The archival search consisted of an archaeological and historical records and literature review.

The records search shows that eight prior cultural resources studies have been completed within a 0.25-mile radius of the project (Table 1). Of these, a portion of one development area study (S-005858) was located within the western extent of the Gateway Project area, and a segment of the study area for the Dumbarton Rail Corridor Project (S-036481) paralleled the west side of the current project area.

Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within or in 0.25-mile of Project Area

NWIC Report No.	Study	Author/Year	Year	Proximity to Project Area
S-000898	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Pipeline Routes and Reservoir Locations, Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency, Alameda County, CA	Love et al.	1976	Within 0.25 mile
S-005858	A Report of a Preliminary Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of 9 Development Areas Inside the City of Newark, Alameda County, CA	M.P. Holman	1983	Partially within
S-033248	Archival Literature Review and Surface Survey for the Newark Pump Station Project, City of Newark, Alameda County, CA	Pastron, et al.	2006	Within 0.25 mile
S-033249	Archival Literature Review for the Willow/Central Avenue Sewer Rehabilitation Project, City of Newark, Alameda County, CA	Pastron, et al.	2006	Within 0.25 mile
S-036481	Archaeological Survey Report for the Dumbarton Rail Corridor Project, San Mateo and Alameda Counties, CA	Whitaker et al.	2009	Adjacent to west side of project
S-039019	Archaeological Records Search and Field Review, 42-Acre Property – Willow Street and Vicinity, City of Newark, Alameda County, CA	C.I. Busby	2007	Within 0.25 mile
S-039227	Archaeological Monitoring Summary Report – SFPUC BDPL 5, East Bay Segment, Alameda County, CA	C.I. Busby	2012	Within 0.25 mile
S-040929	Archaeological Data Recovery Report (SMA-83) (ADRR) and Final Archaeological Resources Report (FARR), San Francisco Public Utilities Commission Water Improvement Program, Bay Division Pipeline Reliability Upgrade Project, East Bay and Peninsula Bay Division Pipeline No. 5, and Alameda San Mateo Counties, CA	Basin Research Associates	2013	Within 0.25 mile

One historic-era cultural resource (P-01-001783) has been previously recorded within a 0.25-mile radius of the project. The 16.4-mile long Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) Dumbarton Cutoff linked the railroad's lines to San Francisco, Ogden, Portland, and New Orleans. The line and the Dumbarton Bridge west of the current project were completed in 1910. The bridge was the first crossing of the San Francisco Bay. It carried freight trains from 1910 to 1982 and is the alignment for the planned Dumbarton Rail Corridor Project. A portion of the railroad corridor between Wells and Thornton Avenues has been evaluated as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, it is associated with the system-wide improvements to the SPRR that gave the railroad its 20th century form and made it the standard railroad of the West. Under Criterion B, the cutoff is associated with E. H. Harriman, who drove the modernization of the SPRR, including construction of the cutoff. The Dumbarton Bridge as well as the Newark Slough Bridge contribute to eligibility under Criterion C as representative examples of a type and method of construction.

Historic maps provide additional information on the project area. The 1883 Government Land Office (GLO) plat shows a portion of the project area within the boundaries of the "Ex Mission San José." The land was once part of the territory controlled by Mission San José, which was founded in 1797. The land was later part of a 30,000-acre Mexican land grant awarded in 1846. The Haywards 1899 USGS 15-

minute topographic map shows the development of Newark and the north-south route of the Santa Cruz Division of the SPRR through the town. The Haywards 1915 USGS 15-minute topographic map shows the route of the east-west route of the SPRR tracks, which are north of the Gateway Project, intersecting the Santa Cruz line in Newark. The map also shows the west-central edge of the project area within the marshy area adjacent to waters of San Francisco Bay.

The Newark 1947 and 1959 USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles and the Haywards 1959 USGS 15-minute map show the division of the property west of the project area into a series of salt evaporating ponds and multiple buildings north of the project area, as well as the Hetch Hetchy Spring Valley Aqueduct north of the east-west SPRR line and the growth of Newark. The maps also indicate a portion of the project area was divided into salt ponds. The 1968 photorevised version of the Newark 1959 topo does one building and an unimproved road in the southeast corner of the project area, but the building is no longer depicted on the 1993 Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle. By 2012, the road has been modified to assume its present configuration as Hickory Street, as shown on the current topographic map.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

PCI contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on December 6, 2013, requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File for traditional cultural resources within or near the project. The reply from the NAHC, dated December 11, 2013, states that the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands or traditional cultural properties in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

PEDESTRIAN FIELD SURVEY

FIELD SURVEY METHODS

Intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project corridor, was conducted by PCI archaeologist, Phil Hanes, on December 11, 2013. The entire project area was intensively surveyed using transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the project area were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, or fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), or historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances (e.g., ditches, stockpiles) were visually inspected. Photographs of the project area, including ground surface visibility and items of interest, were taken with a digital camera.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

No prehistoric, ethnohistoric or historic-era cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey.

The project area is predominantly flat and lies approximately 30 to 35 feet above mean sea level (Photograph 1). The acreage contains graded settling basins on the west, large dirt stockpiles, and a series of large and small drainage ditches that appear to be associated with the salt ponds, which are located west of and outside the project area. Approximately 90 percent of the project area has been cut or filled and graded. The remaining 10 percent is a large, natural serpentine outcrop area in the central-eastern portion of the acreage (Photograph 2).

Photograph 1. Overview of Project Area (view to north from southwest quadrant)

Photograph 2. Serpentine outcrop (view to southwest)

Ground visibility within the project area depended on density of vegetation coverage (e.g., grasses, saltbush). Visibility was moderate (averaged 30-40 percent) in the majority of the project area and increased in the southwestern quadrant (75-80 percent) (Photograph 1), but was poor (0-10 percent) alongside the drainage ditches (Photograph 3) and settling basins in the northwest, and poor to moderate (20-40 percent) around the serpentine outcrop (Photograph 2).

Photograph 3. Poor visibility along drainage ditch (view to north)

All extant buildings and structures are of modern construction, are located in the southeastern portion of the project area, and are used for a pistol range and dog training facility operated by the Newark Police Department. The pistol range includes a plywood multi-room training area, two portable containers, and a small open-air shelter with bleachers for observation. The dog training facility includes a training field, building, picnic area, outdoor kitchen, portable storage container, dog runs, and a shed. The dog training facility also has the remnants of a shotgun trap shooting ring.

Photograph 4. Pistol Range

Photograph 5. Modern building used for Dog Training Facility

RECOMMENDATIONS

SENSITIVITY FOR DISCOVERY OF BURIED RESOURCES

No prehistoric, ethnohistoric, or historic-era cultural resources have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Although adjacent to the southeastern edge of San Francisco Bay, part of the lands controlled by Mission San José in the late 1700s, and then an 1846 Mexican land grant, historic maps show the project area remained mostly undeveloped. Only portions of the project area were used historically for salt evaporating ponds and also leased from 1929 to the present. As described in the Draft EIR (RBF 2011a:3.13-3.14), the portion leased from 1929 to approximately 1969 and known as the Leslie Salt/FMC Magnesia Waste Pile site was remediated pursuant to a Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) Remedial Action Order. The remediation was certified as completed in 1991. The Newark Sportsman's Club leased approximately 18 acres of land for a recreational outdoor shooting range between 1969 and 1995. Between 1994 and 2004, the hazardous material remaining from that use (surficial and shallow deposits of lead shot and clay pigeon debris) was voluntarily cleaned up by mechanical scraping. Last, from 1975 to the present, the City Police Department has leased the southeastern portion of the property to operate a pistol range and dog training facility.

Given the past use of the property, particularly disturbance by industrial uses and related remediation activities, the project area is considered to have a low sensitivity for discovery of archaeological resources, including human remains. Based on the results of the records searches, field survey, and historic use of the land, PCI recommends no additional cultural resources work at this time for the proposed project.

NO CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Construction monitoring is not recommended. The project area lies within areas previously disturbed by industrial and remediation activities.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

Although unlikely, there is always the potential for the existence of buried archaeological materials within the project area. Should cultural resources be encountered during construction or ground-disturbing activities connected with this project, work in the area must be halted and a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeologists (National Park Service 1983) shall be notified immediately to evaluate the resource(s) encountered.

Within this area, prehistoric and ethnohistoric materials might include flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock, basketry, culturally modified animal bone, fishing implements, or soil darkened by cultural activities (midden). Historic-era materials might include building remains, agricultural or irrigation remnants, metal, glass, cans, or ceramic artifacts or debris.

HUMAN REMAINS

Although unlikely, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility. Should human remains be uncovered, the statutes of State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 must be followed. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately, and no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification, and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

REFERENCES

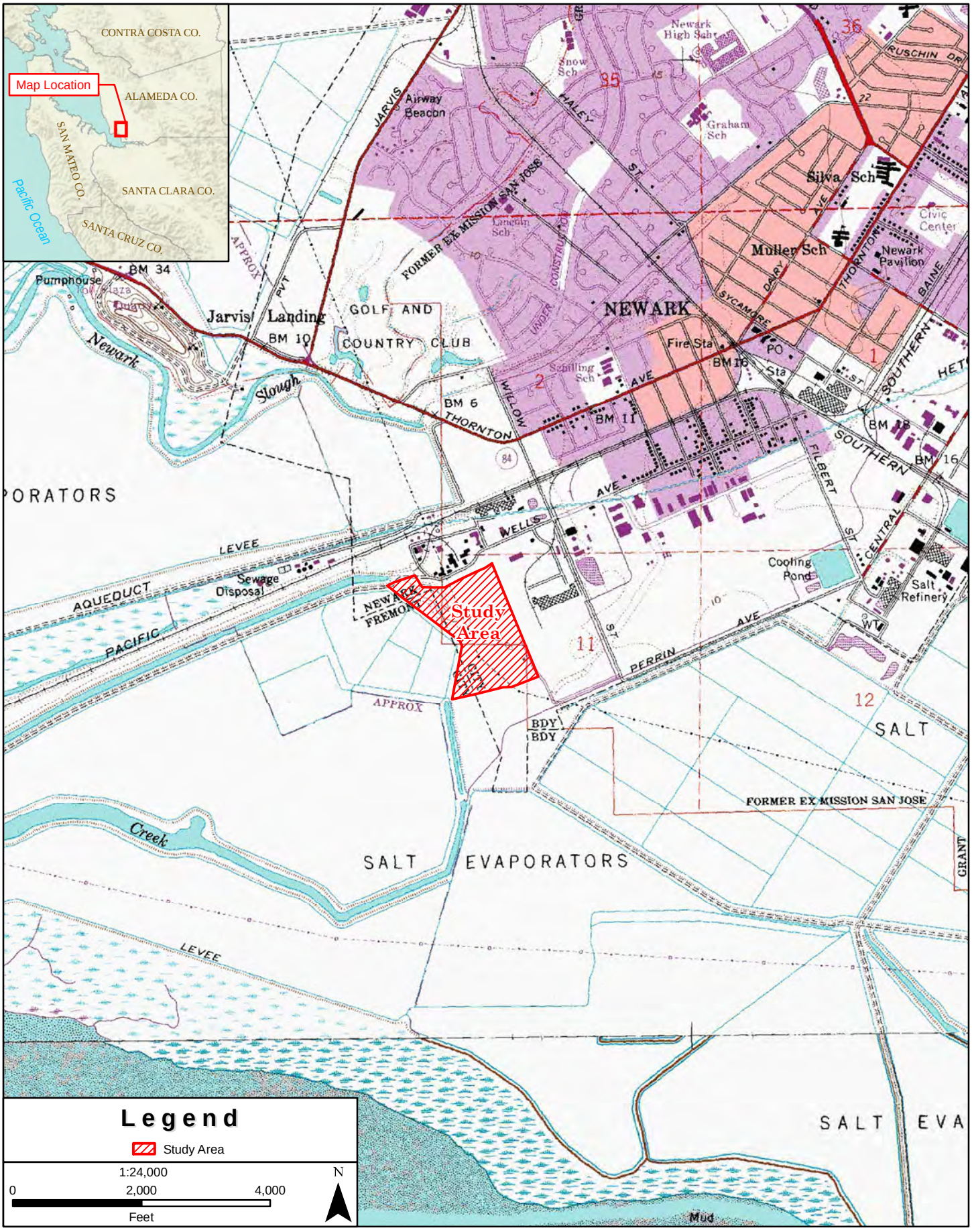
National Park Service

1983 Archaeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines: Professional Qualifications Standards. Electronic document, http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm.

RBF Consulting

2011a Dumbarton Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2010042012). May 2011. Available online at: http://www.newark.org/departments/planning-and-economic-development/on-going-projects/dumbarton-transit-devlopment-area-2/

2011b Dumbarton Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2010042012). July 2011. Available online at: http://www.newark.org/departments/planning-and-economic-development/on-going-projects/dumbarton-transit-devlopment-area-2/



Quad: Newark PR 1997; Township: 5S; Range 2W; Section: 11
Township 5S; Range 2W; Unsectioned Portion of the Former Ex Mission San Jose Land Grant
Alameda County, California.

Gateway Project

Project Location Map

Map Date: 12/04/2013

Background Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps, ESRI Terrain

PARUS CONSULTING, INC.

Figure 1