

HUMBOLDT LAKE MARIN MENDOCINO MONTEREY NAPA SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO SAN MATEO SANTA CLATA 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

January 7, 2020 NWIC File No.: 19-0972

Justine Garner Circlepoint 200 Webster Street, Suite 200 Oakland, CA 94607

Re: Record search results for the proposed CoreSite SV9 Project located at 2905 Stender Way, Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Ms. Garner:

Per your request received by our office on December 6, 2019, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Santa Clara County. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

The proposed project entails the demolition of the existing one-story building and associated parking lot onsite, as well as the construction of a four-story data center. Development would consist of a four-story data center that is 246,660 square feet in area, a covered loading dock, and a parking lot.

Review of the information at our office information indicates that there have been no previous cultural resource studies that cover the CoreSite SV9 project area. The project area contains no previously recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no previously recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no previously recorded buildings or structures within the proposed project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact, the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Tamyen language, which is part of the Costanoan subfamily of the Utian language family (Shipley 1978: 89). There are no Native American resources within or adjacent to the proposed project area that are referenced in the ethnographic literature (Levy 1976).

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Santa Clara County have been found near areas

populated by oak, buckeye, laurel, and hazelnut, as well as near a variety of plant and animal resources. Sites are also found near watercourses and bodies of water. The CoreSite SV9 project area is located on a flat terrace adjacent to San Tomas Aquinas Creek. Given the similarity of these environmental factors, there is a moderate potential for unrecorded Native American resources in the proposed project area.

Review of historical literature and maps indicated the potential for historic-period activity within the CoreSite SV9 project area. Several 19th century maps indicate that the immediate vicinity of the project area was under development at least as early as 1897 (US Geological Survey 1897, 1899). However, these maps fail to depict buildings or structures that may suggest the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits. With this in mind, there is a moderately low potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources in the proposed project area.

The 1961 (photorevised 1980) USGS Milpitas and San Jose West 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles depict one building or structure within the CoreSite SV9 project area. Depending upon its date of construction, this unrecorded building may meet the Office of Historic Preservation's minimum age standard that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) As noted above, there is a moderate potential of identifying Native American archaeological resources and a moderately low potential of identifying historic-period archaeological resources in the CoreSite SV9 project area. Given the potential for archaeological resources, our usual recommendation would include archival research and a field examination. The proposed project area, however, has been highly developed and is presently covered with asphalt, buildings, or fill that obscures the visibility of original surface soils, which negates the feasibility of an adequate surface inspection.

Therefore, prior to demolition or other ground disturbance, we recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify archaeological resources, including a good faith effort to identify archaeological deposits that may show no indications on the surface. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.

- 2) We recommend that the lead agency contact the local Native American tribe(s) regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
- 3) If the proposed project area contains buildings or structures that meet the minimum age requirement, then prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that any such resources be assessed by a professional familiar with the architecture and history of Santa Clara County. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at http://www.chrisinfo.org.

- 4) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.
- 5) If archaeological resources are encountered <u>during construction</u>, work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. <u>Project personnel should not collect cultural resources</u>. Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.
- 6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1069

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. If you have any questions, please contact our office at nwic@sonoma.edu or at (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

Jessika Akmenkalns, Ph.D. Researcher

LITERATURE REVIEWED

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

Butler, Phyllis Filiberti

1981 *The Valley of Santa Clara: Historic Buildings, 1792-1920.* Second Edition. Presidio Press, Novato, CA.

General Land Office

1866 Survey Plat for Township 6 South/Range 1 West.

Gudde, Erwin G.

1969 California Place Names: The Origin and Etymology of Current Geographical Names. Third Edition. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Hart, James D.

1987 A Companion to California. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Helley, E.J., K.R. Lajoie, W.E. Spangle, and M.L. Blair

1979 Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - Their Geology and Engineering Properties, and Their Importance to Comprehensive Planning. Geological Survey Professional Paper 943. United States Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, and Ethel Rensch, revised by William N. Abeloe 1966 *Historic Spots in California*. Third Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, and Ethel Rensch, William N. Abeloe, revised by Douglas E. Kyle

1990 Historic Spots in California. Fourth Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA.

Hope, Andrew

2005 Caltrans Statewide Historic Bridge Inventory Update. Caltrans, Division of Environmental Analysis, Sacramento, CA.

Kroeber, A.L.

1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (Reprint by Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1976).

Levy, Richard

1978 Costanoan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 485-495. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Milliken, Randall

1995 A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 43, Menlo Park, CA.

Quackenbush, Margery, Editor

n.d. County Chronicles. Local History Studies; California History Center, Volume 9. Foothill Community College District and De Anza Evening College Commission.

Roberts, George, and Jan Roberts

1988 Discover Historic California. Gem Guides Book Co., Pico Rivera, CA.

Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission

1979 Heritage Resource Inventory: Santa Clara County. Santa Clara County Planning Department, San Jose, CA. (Reprint 1999).

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation 1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation and Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

State of California Office of Historic Preservation **

2019 *Built Environment Resource Directory.* State of California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Thompson & West

1876 Historical Atlas Map of Santa Clara County, California. Thompson & West, San Francisco, CA. (Reprint by Smith & McKay Printing Company, San Jose, CA 1973).

Works Progress Administration

1984 The WPA Guide to California. Reprint by Pantheon Books, New York. (Originally published as California: A Guide to the Golden State in 1939 by Books, Inc., distributed by Hastings House Publishers, New York.)

**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.

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December 12, 2019

Justine Garner Circlepoint

VIA Email to: j.garner@circlepoint.com

RE: CoreSite SV9 Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Garner:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were <u>negative</u>. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely.

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

