

January 28, 2022

Todd Stark
Redwood Construction, Inc.
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RE: *Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Arrive Fairfield Project in the City of Fairfield, Solano County, California*

Greetings:

Redwood Construction, Inc. retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Arrive Fairfield Project, consisting of 8.71 acres of property in Fairfield, California. Redwood proposes to construct a residential subdivision in Solano County, California. ECORP completed the cultural resources inventory for the Project in 2021 (ECORP 2021). The 2021 inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey of the Project Area. As a result of the inventory efforts, two cultural resources were recorded inside the Project Area: P-48-2002 (FF-01), a historic-period well; and P-48-2003 (FF-02), a historic-period residence at 1776 Sunset Avenue. The Northwestern Information Center (NWIC) assigned the two historic-period resources primary numbers after the inventory report and the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 site record forms were submitted in April 2021.

Redwood again retained ECORP in 2022 to conduct a supplemental cultural resources inventory for an outfall area, composed of less than 1 acre, that was not included in the original Project Area. In addition to supplemental pedestrian survey, ECORP completed supplemental documentation and research to adequately evaluate the two historic-period resources located within the Project Area. The following supplemental inventory and evaluation for the Project incorporates by reference the Project description and Area of Potential Effects (APE); general cultural and regulatory context and records search results; and methods from the previous report (ECORP 2021) that are also relevant for the inventory and evaluation of the cultural resources for the additional Project Area.

The Project Area consists of approximately 8.71 acres of property located in the unsectioned portion of the Rancho Tolenas Land Grant of Township 5 North, Range 1 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1951 (photorevised 1980) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Fairfield North, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) associated with the Project Area are 0037-060-480, 0037-060-490, 0037-030-210, and 0037-030-200. The property is bounded on the north by East Tabor Avenue and on the west by Sunset Avenue. Suburban residential housing developments are adjacent to the north, west, and south of the property. Grange Middle School is located east of the property. Laurel Creek meanders through the Project Area and a modern channelized portion is located just east of the Project Area. The outfall area is located adjacent to the channelized Laurel Creek.

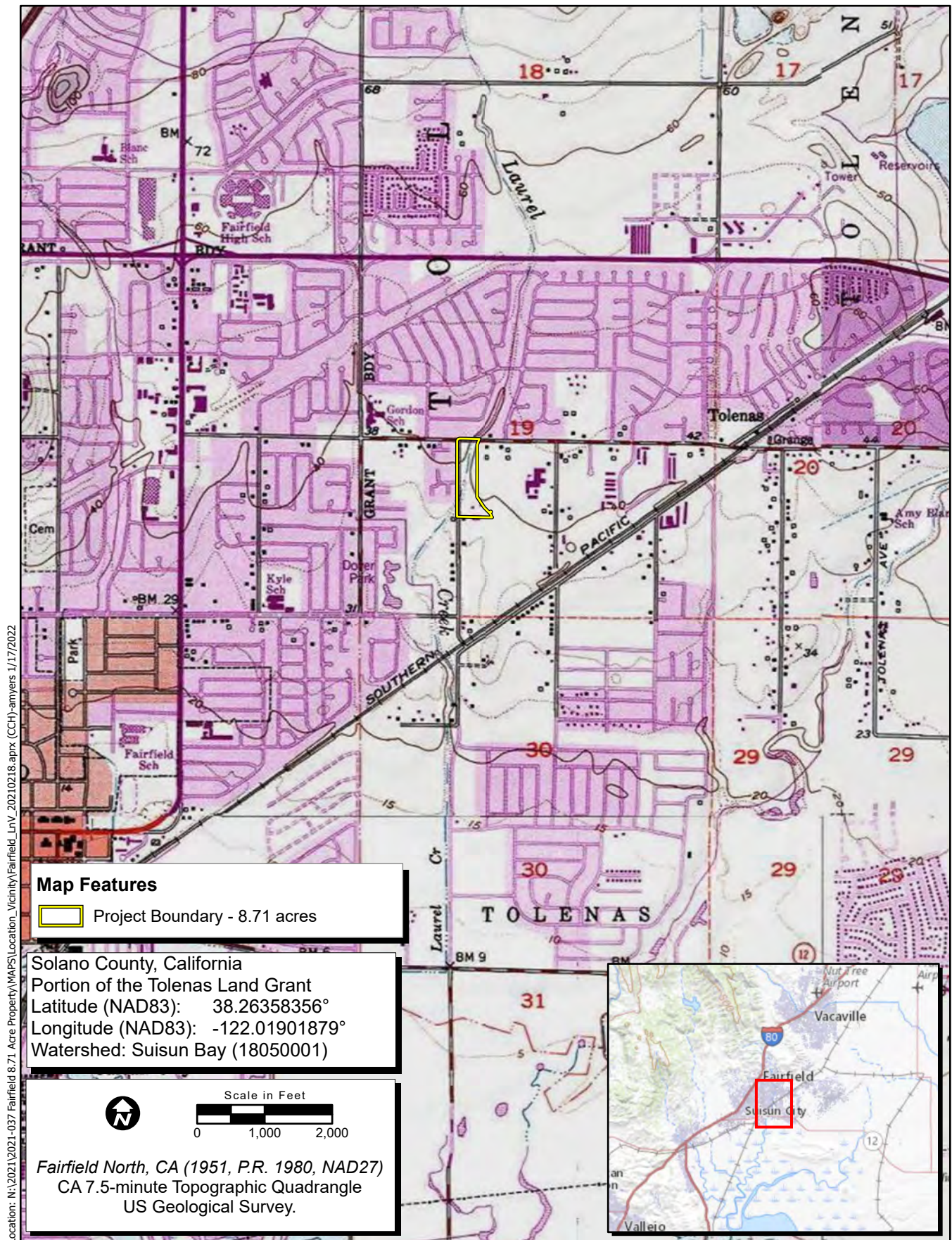


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

METHODS

Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Lisa Westwood, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Staff Archaeologist Megan Webb conducted the additional fieldwork. Senior Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams, who meets the SOI's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history, conducted the architectural history evaluation and analysis. Mr. Adams and Ms. Webb conducted archival and historical research and prepared the letter report. Lisa Westwood provided oversight regarding archaeological considerations under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion D and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Criterion 4. Resumes are available upon request.

Research Methods

A records search for the property was completed at the NWIC of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University–Sonoma on February 23, 2021 (ECORP 2021). The 2021 records search determined that the property had not been previously surveyed, and therefore a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted in 2021. The 2021 records search radius included the outfall area. The historical context of the overall Project Area was included in the previous report (ECORP 2021) and is incorporated here by reference. ECORP conducted additional focused archival research for the two historic-period resources (a well and residence) for this supplemental report. Research efforts included a review of historical maps, newspaper articles, and other available documents relating to the history of the property in an attempt to draw any relevant historical associations or significance to the cultural resource.

Very few records were found containing specific information about the historic-period resources within the Project Area other than the data available with the Assessor's office. Additional research was conducted at several online repositories for information related to the local Project Area history, as well as information about the Minimal architecture style of residence, specifically, which would assist in the evaluation of the building. The archival research, the online research, and review of Assessor's records resulted in sufficient information for ECORP to prepare an evaluation of the building and the well in the APE.

ECORP contacted the Solano County Historical Society on January 14, 2022, to gather any property history. ECORP also conducted research at the Solano County Assessor/Recorder's office on January 13, 2022. However, limited historical information was found pertaining to the Project Area. Files available at the Solano County Assessor/Recorder's office located in Fairfield dated back to 1987. The results of archival research are incorporated into the historic and architectural context for the property and building in this report.

Field Methods

ECORP subjected the additional outfall area to an intensive pedestrian survey on January 13, 2022, under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (National Park Service 1983; Figure 2). The outfall area is located along the southeastern portion of the Project Area and is less than 1 acre in size.

ECORP also conduct a focused field visit to document the physical characteristics of each resource on January 13, 2022. The exterior of the building was photographed. Access to the interior of the building was not necessary to adequately evaluate the building, so the interior was not documented during the field visit. Architectural details and integrity considerations were noted during the field visit for the features of residence including their setting relative to Fairfield's agricultural history and the neighborhood. The well was documented and photographed.

Details of the survey and site recording methods are described in the previous report (ECORP 2021). The documentation and recording of resources P-48-2002 and P-48-2003 were prepared during the pedestrian survey and provided the details for this addendum evaluation report. The DPR 523 forms were prepared and submitted to the NWIC for the resources in 2021. Updated DPR 523 forms were created in 2022 to include the resource evaluations. The DPR 523 forms are included as Attachment A to this supplement report.

EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.



Figure 2. Survey Coverage
2021-037 Fairfield 8.71 Acre Property

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

1. it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

Federal Evaluation Criteria

The resources were evaluated using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation’s history and cultural heritage;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if a project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

General local historical context is included in the previous reports (ECORP 2021). The following historic context provides supplemental information available through historical research specific to the historic-period residence located in the Project Area.

Architectural Context

The single-family residence represents the predominantly rural farmhouse with elements of Minimal Traditional style of architecture; therefore, an architectural context on Minimal Traditional is included in order to support the evaluation of the building under CRHR Criterion 3 and NRHP Criterion C, which address architectural characteristics and styles.

Minimal Traditional style homes are described as the "little house that could" with a simple design (McAlester 2013). Generally, Minimal homes are one-story with low-pitched roofs, little to no roof overhang, and minimal amounts of added architectural detail. Minimal homes were favored between the years 1930 to 1950 though the simple form and design of these houses were prominent in rural communities prior to the architectural period because these homes could be constructed quickly and for little cost. When the housing market crashed after the Great Depression, developers needed to produce a house that was affordable and appealing to the average American. These smaller homes were easily financed and encouraged by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), so architects turned their attention to designing a smaller house with an efficient floor plan while keeping the cost low. The design for Minimal homes was to avoid unnecessary gables or dormers or nonessential features. The only additions suggested by the FHA included porches, bay windows, and platform steps (McAlester 2013). Subdivisions for Minimal homes offered only a few different designs and floor plan options in order to keep production moving and maintain cost. By the 1950s, Minimal homes were being replaced by Ranch-style homes because larger homes could be built, became more affordable and easily financed, and reflected changes in preference that were realized over the upcoming decade (McAlester 2013).

The FHA was created in 1934 after the Great Depression. The goal of the FHA was to produce small homes that the average working American could afford. The FHA also allowed home buyers to include all major appliances in the home loan amount and created publications that showed how to effectively design a

small house. Buyers at this time realized that following these guidelines was the quickest way to ensure construction funds for their projects (McAlester 2013).

Between the 1945 to 1973 tract-housing period in California, most of the large housing developments were tracts of Postwar Minimal houses. Builders sometimes used a single floor plan throughout a tract. Variety between the tract houses was achieved by reversing the plan, alternating gable and hip-roof forms, materials, and paint color (Caltrans 2011).

Minimal homes are common throughout Solano County, including the City of Fairfield. They were ideal for rural agricultural communities adjacent to large urban centers because they could be produced quickly as housing for agricultural workers.

RESULTS

Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the outfall area for cultural resources on January 13, 2022. The pedestrian survey revealed that the land within the outfall fall area had been heavily modified throughout the years. The outfall area is located on the western bank of the channelized portion of Laurel Creek (Figure 3). Aerial photographs reveal that Laurel Creek was realigned east of its original route and channelized along the eastern edge of Project Area between 1982 and 1993. The outfall area contained sparse vegetation that resulted in good ground visibility. Sections of the channel bank contained riprap or had been sprayed with a concrete lining. No cultural resources were observed within the outfall area.



Figure 3. Outfall area overview (view north; January 13, 2021).

ECORP also completed additional documentation on the two historic-period resources located within the Project Area, which were not evaluated during the 2021 study. Site descriptions, archival research results, and evaluations follow, and confidential DPR site records are provided in Attachment A.

P-48-2002 (Historic-Period Well)

P-48-2002 is a historic-period well located on the eastern side of the natural channel of Laurel Creek. The well is located within the northern portion of the Project Area and approximately 100 feet south of East Tabor Avenue. The well contains a 2-foot-square and a 6-inch-thick rough aggregate concrete pad with an 8-inch-diameter crushed metal pipe (Figures 4 and 5). The exact date of construction is unknown, but the historic aerial photographs taken in 1957 and 1965 faintly reveal the indication of the well pad or possible pump at this location. Undiagnostic hardware/anchors are present on the exterior edge pad. These metal pieces may have secured a pump, or some other type of machinery associated with the well. No other associated features were present at this site. The well appears to no longer be in use. Research conducted at the Solano County Assessor/Recorder's office did not reveal information on the well.



Figure 4. P-48-2002 well overview (view southwest; January 13, 2021).



Figure 5. P-48-2002 well detail (view detail; January 13, 2021).

Evaluation of P-48-2002

This resource consists of agricultural equipment that does not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history, as minor agricultural features often leave no temporal indicators (NRHP Criterion A / CRHR Criterion 1). The resource is similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to its lack of association with standing structures and General Land Office maps and records, and no information exists in the archival record to associate this site or a former residence with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B / CRHR Criterion 2). Archival and field efforts did not suggest that this site embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (NRHP Criterion C / CRHR Criterion 3). The equipment and features associated with this resource are common in rural agricultural fields where a water delivery system is needed. Finally, agricultural equipment in general does not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D / CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, P-48-2002 was found to not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource. P-48-2002 is neither a historic property under NHPA nor a historical resource under CEQA.

P-48-2003 (1776 Sunset Avenue Residence)

This historic-period residence is a small single-story house constructed in the 1930s according to historical aerial photographs. The residence is located in the southern portion of the Project Area at 1776 Sunset Avenue (APN 0037-060-480).

The residence is a typical small house containing some architectural elements of the Minimal architectural style but does not strongly represent the style. The roof is a moderately pitch, front gabled with modern composite shingles (Figures 6 and 7). The house has wide overhang eaves with exposed rafters. The

foundation is raised and concrete, and the house has a brick chimney on the exterior of northern facing façade. A modern composite vertical siding covers the exterior of the building. The house is minimal in size with no ornamentation, simple form and footprint, and contains no unique design or materials.



Figure 6. P-48-2003 residence overview (view southeast; January 13, 2021).



Figure 7. P-48-2003 residence; western facing façade (view east; January 13, 2021).

During the property visit, it was observed that the fenestration on the exterior of the building consists of the original wood frame windows that have been boarded with plywood (Figure 8). Access to the house is provided by two single-entry doors that are located on the western and eastern facing façades. Each entrance has concrete stairs and a simple metal railing to access the building. The main entry is on the western facing façade and contains two front-facing gable roof lines. The northern facing façade also contains a boxed extension of the interior living space (Figures 9 and 10).



Figure 8. P-48-2003 residence overview (view west; January 13, 2021).



Figure 9. P-48-2003 residence; northern facing façade (view southwest; January 13, 2021).



Figure 10. P-48-2003 residence; northern facing façade (view southeast; January 13, 2021).

A concrete slab was observed 115 feet east of the house that has intact bolt and structure footings (Figure 11). It appears to have been a structure/warehouse in 1965 and was removed in early 2020 according to aerial photographs. A water tank is situated 40 feet south of the concrete pad and has an associated powered pump, presumably a well. Additional photographs of the residence are provided as Attachment B.



Figure 11. P-48-2003 residence; concrete pad to east (view west; January 13, 2021).

Property-Specific History for P-48-2003

According to the 1890 Official Map of the County of Solano, California, Mrs. Eliza Hartley and others owned 494 acres of land situated around the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Project Area was included in Mrs. Hartley's land holdings and located 1 mile northeast of the towns of Fairfield and Suisun City. The Project Area was later subdivided and recorded on October 11, 1912, for the Locke-Paddon Colony No. 4, according to County assessor data. The property that contains the residence corresponds to Lot 52 of the Locke-Paddon Colony No. 4. William Locke-Paddon, a real estate salesman from San Francisco, purchased small family farms and subdivided them and commonly called them Locke-Paddon Colonies. The 1915 Official Map of the County of Solano, California confirms that the Project Area land was located within Locke-Paddon Colony No. 4. Other Locke-Paddon Colonies subdivisions are present on the 1915 map in the vicinity of the Fairfield.

Historical aerials taken in 1934 reveal the residential structure and unknown property improvement to the east all located east of Sunset Avenue. The structure is first depicted on the 1951 USGS Fairfield North, California topographic map (7.5-minute). The 1968 edition of the 1951 USGS Fairfield North, California topographic map (7.5-minute) shows an additional structure, likely a structure/warehouse, depicted east of the residence. The secondary structure is visible on the 1965 aerials and removed from the property in early 2020.

There are no Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps available for the property due to it being located outside of the historic Fairfield town limits. A property search of APN 0037-060-480 at the Solano County Assessor/Recorder's office revealed the property has been owned by Charles and Mary Cross since at least 1987. Paperwork dated July 3, 1987, is on file for a temporary easement for realigning Laurel Creek. The 1987 files revealed that the Cross family owned the property at that time. The couple married in 1951 in Solano County (The Oakland Tribune 1951). City directories from 1963 and 1971 lists the couple living at 1319 Clay Street in Fairfield (R. L. Polk & Co. 1963 and 1971). Charles' occupation is listed as a building contractor on City directories. Charles Cross was born in 1924 and the 1940s U.S. Census Record lists Cross as residing in Oakland with his parents (Ancestry.com 2022). Cross died in 1991 in Orange County. His wife Mary Cross (maiden name Hall) was born in 1930 and the 1940s U.S. Census Record lists Mary Hall residing in Napa with her parents. No additional information was found on the couple.

A search of local historical society and archival information failed to identify any specific individuals or property owners of historical significance for the property. No architect or original owners were identified in the archival record. No other historically significant information was found for the property.

Evaluation of P-48-2003

Following is an evaluation of the residential building using CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria.

CRHR Criterion 1, NRHP Criterion A

No information was found in the archival record to suggest that the residence is associated with an important historical event or contributed to the broad patterns of history. The property is not associated with any major or significant event in the history of the Fairfield or Suisun City areas and does not convey

the significance of the areas or their historic development. The towns of Fairfield and Suisun City were already established prior to the development of this property. The residence clearly was built as a simple farmhouse to serve the agricultural community located on the outskirts of town, but it played no significant role in the development or growth of agriculture in Solano County. In addition, the residence at 1776 Sunset Avenue is not associated with any existing historic district. Therefore, the residence is not related to the broad patterns of history or individually significantly associated with Solano County, or the nation and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2, NRHP Criterion B

The archival research for the building revealed that the residence is not significantly associated with any important person who contributed to local, state, or national history. The varying individuals that owned the home and property maintained relatively small-scale agriculture farms. The families associated with the property including Hartley, Lock-Paddon, Cross, and Hall do not appear to significantly contribute to any historical context. Ultimately, the archival record failed to identify any significant individual or important person associated with the property. Therefore, the residence is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past and is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3, NRHP Criterion C

The building is a simple farmhouse with some influence from the Minimal style of architecture. The Minimal style is evidenced in this building by the gable roof, simple rectangular footprint, the original wood-framed single-hung windows, and lack of any ornamental or architectural detailing. Minimal homes were constructed to be small with minimal design in order to keep cost low and production going and were most prevalent in the 1930s to 1950s, though the simple form and function was already a common design in rural communities. The residential building, however, does not contain any of the favored design features that are distinctive of the high-style representations of the Minimal style, such as varied window placements, side shingles, little to no overhang eaves, and window shutters. The building is primarily a small farmhouse and is not a good representation of the Minimal style of architecture, not only because its construction is outside of the period that minimal architecture was most prevalent but also because it is a humble design as compared to other local examples throughout historic districts in downtown areas as those examples have appealing favored features. Modest examples of Minimal Traditional are common in outlying areas into the 1940s. The architect of this residential building is unknown but based on the simplistic design of the residence the craftsmanship is clearly not consistent with a master in any architecture or building practice. In addition, the residential building was built with cost and function in mind, more so than architectural distinctiveness. Its architectural style is a product of the rural location and typical designs of the region but does not embody distinction among other buildings built in the region or of minimal architectural style.

The techniques employed for construction and maintenance of the residential building were not unique and were in existence prior to construction of the building, and therefore are not historically significant. The residence does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or possess any significant

distinguishable components. Therefore, the residence is not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or NRHP Criterion C.

CRHR Criterion 4, NRHP Criterion D

The residential building does not have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Archival research potential for the building has been exhausted, and the building's history is not well documented in the archival record. The residence cannot provide additional historically important information, and there is no potential for the building to provide additional information that is not already represented in the archival record. In addition, buildings built after the 1930s are not likely to have associated archaeological deposits, such as privies or refuse deposits, because by that time modern utilities, services, and plumbing had reduced the need for facilities outside of the home. As a result, the residence is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity

The property visit indicated that the building retains integrity of location, setting, and some materials. The building has never moved location, but it no longer remains within the agricultural and ranching setting among the outskirts of Fairfield. The residence remains intact structurally but received a new roof in 2007 (according to the Solano County Assessor/Recorder's office) and new exterior siding, thus only retaining some of its original materials, design, and workmanship. The original wood-framed, single-hung windows on all elevations appear to still remain intact but have been boarded up with plywood. The residence still no longer serves the function of housing and is vacant. The feeling has diminished due to the construction of residential subdivisions and apartment complexes on properties surrounding the property. Overall, the residence appears to retain integrity of location and design while retaining some materials and, but fails to retain integrity of feeling, setting, workmanship, and association or with any significant agricultural operation.

Regardless of integrity, the building is evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR.

CONCLUSIONS

Two cultural resources, P-48-2002, historic-period concrete well, and P-48-2003, a historic-period residence, were identified in the Project Area as a result of the 2021 field survey. ECorp evaluated both resources using the CRHR and NRHP eligibility criteria and found them not eligible under any criteria. Therefore, no Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA, or Historic Properties, as defined by regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800), will be affected by the proposed Project.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss these issues in further detail, please contact me at jadams@ecorpconsulting.com or by phone at (916) 782-9100.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeremy Adams". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

Jeremy Adams
Senior Architectural Historian/ Cultural Resources Manager

REFERENCES

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- _____. 1963. Polk's Fairfield – Suisun (Solano County, California), City Directory. Published by R. L. Polk & Co., Monterey Park, California. 1963.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Attachment B – Project Area Photographs

Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records



Attachment D. Cultural Resources Overview

2021-037 Fairfield 8.71 Acre Property

ATTACHMENT B

Project Area Photographs

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 of 2

Resource/Project Name: Fairfield 2021-037

Year 2022

Camera:

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
1	13			P-48-2003 residence overview	SW	001
1	13			P-48-2003 residence overview – northern façade	South	002
1	13			P-48-2003 residence overview	SE	003
1	13			Pomegranate trees located north of house	East	004
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade	East	005
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade	East	006
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade	SE	007
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade, entry	SE	008
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade	East	009
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade	East	010
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade	SE	011
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – western façade	South	012
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation	East	013
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – boarded up window	East	014
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southern façade	North	015
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southern façade	North	016
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southern façade	North	017
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southern façade	North	018
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southwestern façade	NW	019
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southern façade – Sunset Ave in background	West	020
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – relation to modern homes	SW	021
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southeastern façade	NW	022
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – southeastern façade	NW	023
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – window detail	Detail	024
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – window detail	Detail	025
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – eastern façade	NW	026
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – eastern façade	West	027
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northeastern façade	West	028
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northeastern façade	West	029
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – rear yard	South	030
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northeastern façade	SW	031
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northern façade	South	032
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northern façade	West	033
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – wood framed windows	Detail	034
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northern façade, boxed oriel window frame -extension of the interior	Detail	035
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – eaves	West	036
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – chimney	West	037
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – chimney	South	038
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – chimney	East	039
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northeastern facade	South	040

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2

Resource/Project Name: Fairfield 2021-037

Year 2022

Camera:

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – northeastern facade	South	041
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation to east	West	042
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation to east	West	043
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation and tank to east	SW	044
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation to east	West	045
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation to east	West	046
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation to east	West	047
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation to east	West	048
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – concrete foundation to east	West	049
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – tank to east	South	050
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – tank to east	South	051
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – tank to east	North	052
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – pre-cast concrete	North	053
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – tank to east	West	054
1	13			P-48-2003 residence – new asphalt	West	055
1	13			Outfall survey area along channelized Laurel Creek	North	056
1	13			Outfall survey area along channelized Laurel Creek	South	057
1	13			Outfall survey area along channelized Laurel Creek	South	058
1	13			Overview of channelized Laurel Creek	North	059
1	13			Overview of channelized Laurel Creek	South	060
1	13			Overview of channelized Laurel Creek	SE	061
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well on east side of Laurel Creek	West	062
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well	West	063
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well on east side of Laurel Creek	SW	064
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well with metal pipe	Detail	065
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well with metal pipe	Detail	066
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well with metal pipe	Detail	067
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well hardware	Detail	068
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well hardware	Detail	069
1	13			P-48-2002 – concrete well	North	070



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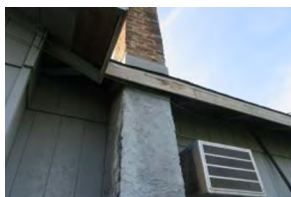
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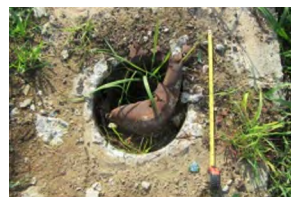
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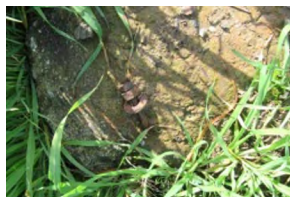
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