

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

P.O. BOX 3377
SALINAS, CA 93912
(831) 422-4912

**PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE
FOR THE SANTA CRUZ MEMORIAL PARK CREMATORIUM AND
LANDSCAPE BUILDING PROJECT, IN SANTA CRUZ,
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

by

Mary Doane, B.A., and Gary S. Breschini, Ph.D., RPA

October 8, 2013

Prepared for

Santa Cruz Memorial Park
&
William Bagnall Architects

SUMMARY: PROJECT 4829

RESULTS: NEGATIVE

LINEAR: <2

SITES: NONE

UTMG: CREMATORIUM 5.8645/40.9405; LANDSCAPE BUILDING 5.8659/40.9383

MAP: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SANTA CRUZ QUADRANGLE

For Planning Department:

	Yes	No	N/A	See text
Evidence of: Sacred/Religious site	—	—	X	—
Native American Remains	—	X	—	—
Anything of Archaeological Significance	—	X	—	—
Findings of Historical Significance	—	X	—	—

INTRODUCTION

In September 2013 Archaeological Consulting was authorized by architect Peter Bagnall to prepare a Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance report for the Santa Cruz Memorial Park project in Santa Cruz County, California.

As part of our methodology in the preparation of this report, we have conducted: 1) a background records search of the files of the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at Sonoma State University; and 2) a field reconnaissance of the project area. The following report contains the results of these investigations as well as our conclusions and recommendations.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The two project impact areas are within the Santa Cruz Memorial Park at 1927 Ocean Street in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California (see Map 1). The Universal Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) coordinates for the approximate centers of the project impact areas are as follows: Crematorium 5.8645/40.9405 and Landscape Building 5.8659/40.9383 on the Santa Cruz Quadrangle (1954; photo-revised 1968, photo-inspected 1973). The project proposes construction of a new crematorium behind the existing chapel and a new landscape building within one of the cemetery roads (see Overall Site Plan).

Surface visibility was limited in the direct impact areas but soil adjacent to the project areas was more readily accessible. Surface visibility was fair, augmented by gopher throw. Overall, soil visibility was considered adequate for the purposes of this reconnaissance.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in the preparation of this report included two primary steps, as follows:

Background Research

The background research for this project included a records search of the archaeological site records, maps, and project files of the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), located at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. In addition, our own extensive files and maps were examined for supplemental information, such as rumors and locations of historic or prehistoric resources in the general project area. These literature searches are undertaken to determine if there are any previously recorded archaeological resources within the project area, and whether the area has been included in any previous archaeological research or reconnaissance projects.

Established by the California Office of Historic Preservation, the regional Information Centers are the local repository for all reports prepared under cultural resource management regulations. A literature search at the designated Information Center is required by state guidelines and current professional standards. Following completion of a project, a copy of the report must be deposited there.

Field Reconnaissance

Mary Doane conducted the field reconnaissance on September 18, 2013. The survey consisted of a "general surface reconnaissance" of all areas of visible soil adjacent to the immediate impact areas that could reasonably be expected to contain visible cultural resources and that could be viewed without major vegetation removal or excavation.

RESULTS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE

Background Research

The project area lies within the currently recognized ethnographic territory of the Costanoan (often called Ohlone) linguistic group. Discussions of this group and their territorial boundaries can be found in Breschini, Haversat, and Hampson (1983), Kroeber (1925), Levy (1978), Margolin (1978), and other sources. In brief, the group followed a general hunting and gathering subsistence pattern with partial dependence on the natural acorn crop. Habitation is considered to have been semi-sedentary and occupation sites can be expected most often at the confluence of streams, other areas of similar topography along streams, or in the vicinity of springs. These original sources of water may no longer be present or adequate. Resource gathering and processing areas and associated temporary campsites are frequently found on the coast and in other locations containing resources utilized by the group. Factors that may influence the locations of these sites include the presence of suitable exposures of rock for bedrock mortars or other milling activities, ecotones, the presence of specific resources (oak groves, marshes, quarries, game trails, trade routes, etc.), proximity to water, and the availability of shelter. Temporary camps or other activity areas can also be found along ridges or other travel corridors.

Research at the Northwest Information Center found no archaeological sites recorded within the project area. Seven cultural resources, both prehistoric sites and historic resources are recorded within one kilometer of the project area.

The California Inventory of Historical Resources (March 1976), California Historical Landmarks, and the National Register of Historic Places were checked for listed historic resources in the Santa Cruz Memorial Park. The IOOF Mausoleum has been found ineligible for the National Register but significant to the local community (Page 1976).

Field Reconnaissance

None of the materials frequently associated with prehistoric cultural resources in this area (dark greasy or ashy midden soil, fragments of weathered marine shell, flaked or ground stone, fire-affected rock, etc.) were observed during the field reconnaissance. There was no evidence of potentially significant historic resources in the project impact areas. Surface soil was generally gray silt.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the background research and the field reconnaissance, we have concluded that there is no surface evidence of potentially significant archaeological resources in or immediately adjacent to the two proposed project impact areas. Therefore, we recommend the following:

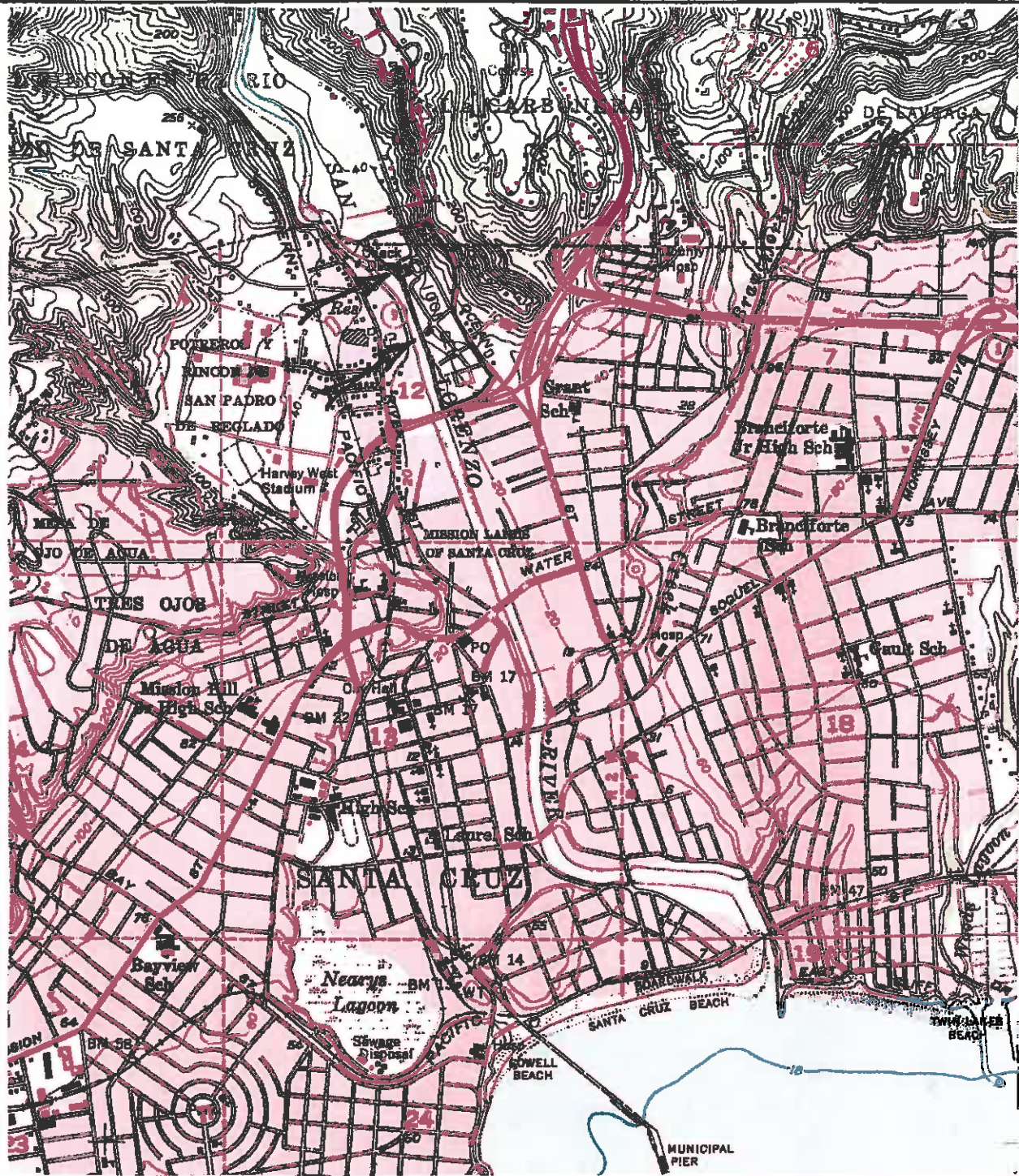
- The proposed SCMP crematorium and landscape building construction should not be delayed for archaeological reasons.

Because of the possibility of unidentified (e.g., buried) cultural resources being found during any construction involving earth disturbance, we recommend that the following standard language, or the equivalent, be included in any permits issued in the project area:

- If archaeological resources or human remains are unexpectedly discovered during construction, work shall be halted until the find is evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist. If the find is determined to be significant, appropriate mitigation measures shall be formulated, with the concurrence of the Lead Agency, and implemented.

REFERENCES

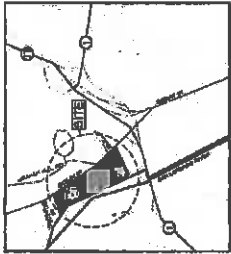
- Breschini, G. S., T. Haversat, and R. P. Hampson
1983 **A Cultural Resources Overview of the Coast and Coast-Valley Study Areas [California]**. Coyote Press, Salinas.
- Clark, M. R.
2004 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed San Lorenzo Valley Trail Alignment Alternatives. Boulder Creek - Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California*. Report on file with the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Kroeber, A. L.
1925 **Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78.**
- Levy, R.
1978 **Costanoan**. Pp. 485-495 in **Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California**. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Margolin, M.
1978 **The Ohlone Way**. Heyday Books, Berkeley.
- Page, C. H. & Associates
1976 *Historical/Architectural Survey Form: 1927 Ocean Street*. Report on file with the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Pomerleau, M.
2001 *Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Proposed Construction of a Sanitary Sewer Main between Graham Hill Road and Ocean Street Extension, Santa Cruz, California*. Report on file with the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.
- Pulcheon, A.
2009 *Historical Archaeological Report for the City of Santa Cruz General Plan Update, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California*. Report on file with the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.



Miles



Map 1. Project Location.



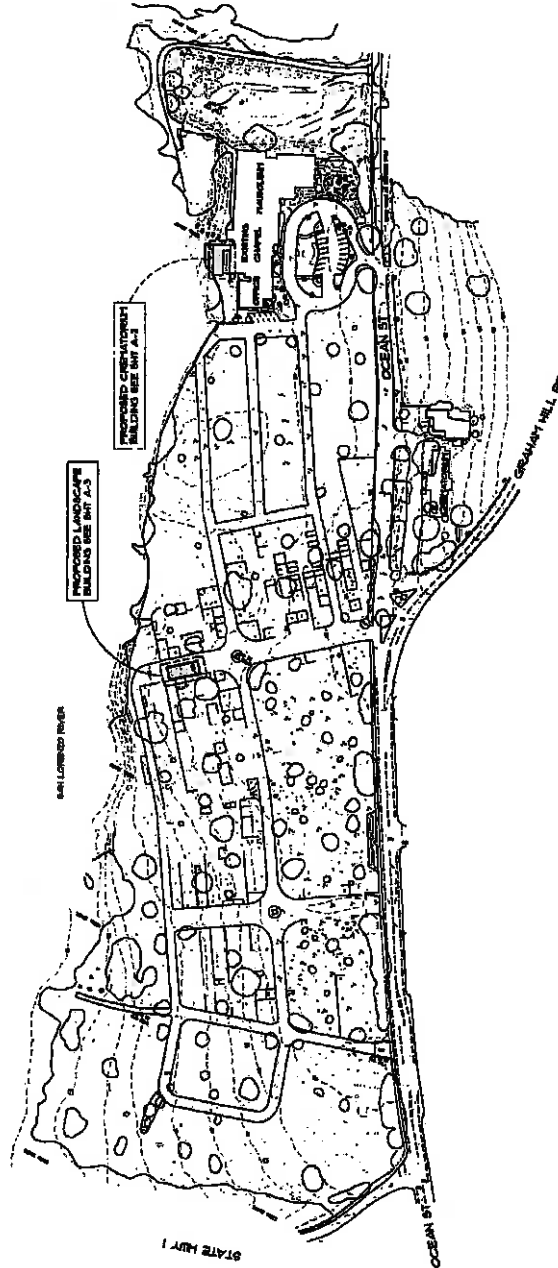
VICINITY MAP
SCALE: N.T.S.

PROJECT DATA	
APN:	006-031-05, 16
ZONING:	R-15
OCCUPANCY:	B 111
BUILDING AREAS:	
CREATION/REHAB BUILDING AREA:	1,060 SF
EXISTING AREA:	643 SF
PROPOSED AREA:	643 SF
TOTAL AREA:	1,663 SF
LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE BUILDING AREA:	
PROPOSED AREA:	13,000 SF

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
RELOCATE CREMATORIUM FUNCTIONS BACK TO THIS AREA OF SANTA CRUZ MEMORIAL PARK, REMODEL EXISTING LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE BUILDING AND ADD 665 SF OF FLOOR AREA, CREATING A NEW CREMATORIUM BUILDING. ADD A NEW 1908 SF LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE BUILDING AS SHOWN.

SHEET INDEX

A-1	SITE PLAN / PROJECT DATA / VICINITY MAP
A-2	PROPOSED CIRCUMNAVIGUM INTERFLOOR PLAN
A-3	4 EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
A-3	PROPOSED LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE BUILDING FLOOR PLAN AND EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS



STYLOS CLUBS



OVERALL SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1"=100'-0"
NORTH