

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED CANNERY PROJECT,
DAVIS, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by

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Prepared for

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INTRODUCTION

ConAgra Foods Inc. proposes The Cannery project on its 98.4-acre property north of East Covell Boulevard in the City of Davis. The Cannery project (“project”) is an innovative, mixed-use, multi-generational neighborhood and place with housing opportunities for young families, young professionals and seniors.

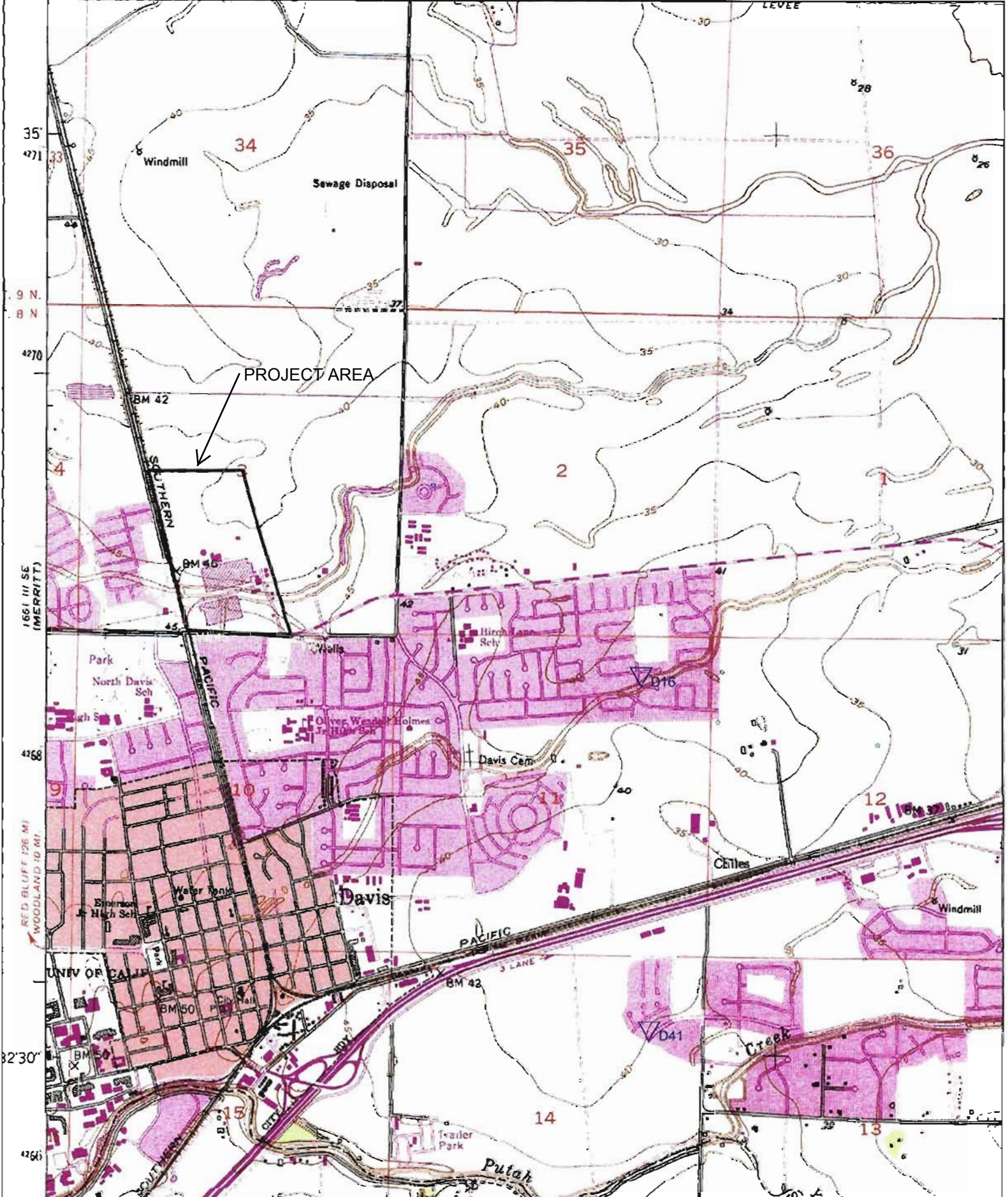
The project is designed to be consistent with the character and values of Davis and provide amenities and features which benefit the City and existing residents of adjacent neighborhoods. The Cannery includes amenities that are beneficial to the adjacent neighborhoods such as accessible open space features, bike and pedestrian connections, organic urban farm, civic space, parks, office and commercial uses.

ConAgra’s vision for the site is to sustain its historical connection with Davis by establishing an organic urban farm on the east side of the project and support a new generation of young, entrepreneurial farmers while increasing opportunities for youth to understand the source of their food. Cannery Farm forms a prominent physical eastern edge and establishes a local food supply, promotes healthier living, reduces waste and contributes to a vibrant community. It will connect and relate to uses envisioned in the commercial mixed- use area (i.e. food plaza, restaurants, pubs, cafes) and will influence the modern agrarian architectural design planned for the overall project. The urban farm further energizes Davis’ entry into an urban renewal movement underway across the country.

The project provides both a lively mix of uses and living choices by design. The Cannery Commerce District features professional office, flex space, and small office suitable for start-ups and technology businesses. The commercial component of the Cannery Commerce District will be a well-designed, vibrant destination for retail, restaurants, social gathering spaces and neighborhood services for an active lifestyle.

The project represents a practical and responsible application of sustainable, low impact development and the SACOG Blueprint smart growth planning principles. Smart growth principles are demonstrated in the project’s compact urban form, livable neighborhoods and extensive bicycle and pedestrian circulation and connections. The Cannery creates new linkages to the City’s existing bicycle and pedestrian network with connections to the rest of the City. Cannery is designed at a pedestrian scale with distances among uses short enough to walk or bike. All uses in the project are no more than a ten-minute walk or a five -minute bicycle ride from one another.

The project area lies within Section 3 of Township 8 north, Range 2 east and is mapped on the Davis 7.5' USGS topographic map (Map 1). The cultural resources assessment was supervised by Melinda A. Peak of Peak & Associates, Inc. with the field work supervised by Robert Gerry assisted by Michael Lawson. Resumes may be found in Appendix 1.



Name: DAVIS
 Date: 6/1/2012
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 611184 E 4268765 N
 Caption: MAP 1
 City of Davis
 The Cannery Project

MAP 1

Project Setting

The site was annexed and previously developed by the Hunt-Wesson division for food processing and warehousing products more than fifty years ago. The cannery was constructed in 1961 and operated for 38 years before closing in 1999. The obsolete canning facilities were demolished and a few building foundations remain in the southern portion of the site. The northern portion of the site, once intended for plant expansion, remains undeveloped.

The site is generally a slanted rectangle and its boundaries are defined by East Covell Boulevard on the south, existing Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) line and the F Street open drainage channel on the west and agricultural lands on the north and east. The California Northern Railroad operates on the tracks on the western boundary, under lease from UPRR. Residential neighborhoods are located west of the UPRR line and F Street Channel. Multi-family residential (Cranbrook Apartments) and office uses are south of East Covell Boulevard, south of the site. Adjacent lands to the north and east are currently zoned Limited Industrial (M-L) under the jurisdiction of Yolo County, and are seasonally farmed with rotating annual crops, as is the northern portion of the site that was not used as Hunt-Wesson facilities.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Archeological Background

The Central Valley region was among the first in the state to attract intensive fieldwork and research has continued to the present day. This has resulted in a substantial accumulation of data. In the early decades of the 1900s, E. J. Dawson explored numerous sites near Stockton and Lodi, later collaborating with W. E. Schenck (Schenck and Dawson 1929). By 1933, the focus of work was directed to the Cosumnes locality, where survey and exploration were conducted by the Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavation data, in particular, from the stratified Windmill Site (CA-Sac-107) suggested two temporally distinct cultural traditions. Later work at other mounds by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California enabled the investigators to identify a third cultural tradition intermediate between the previously postulated early and late horizons. The three-horizon sequence was based on discrete changes in ornamental artifacts and mortuary practices as well as an observed difference in soils within sites (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939). This sequence was later refined by Beardsley (1954), with an expanded definition of artifacts diagnostic of each time period and was extended to parts of the central California coast. Traits held in common allow the application of this system within certain limits of time and space to other areas of prehistoric central California.

The Windmiller Culture (Early Horizon) is characterized by ventrally-extended burials (some dorsal extensions are known), with westerly orientation of heads, a high percentage of burials with grave goods, frequent presence of red ocher in graves, large projectile points, of which 60 percent are of materials other than obsidian; rectangular *Haliotis* beads; *Olivella* shell beads (types Ala and L); rare use of bone; some use of baked clay objects; and well-fashioned charmstones, usually perforated.

The Cosumnes Culture (Middle Horizon) displays considerable changes from the preceding cultural expression. The burial mode is predominately flexed, with variable cardinal orientation and some cremations present. There are a lower percentage of burials with grave goods, and ocher staining is common in graves. *Olivella* beads of types C1, F and G predominate, and there is abundant use of green *Haliotis sp.* rather than red *Haliotis sp.* Other characteristic artifacts include perforated canid teeth, asymmetrical and "fishtail" charmstones, usually unperforated; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; extensive use of bone for tools and ornaments; large projectile points, with considerable use of rock other than obsidian; and use of baked-clay.

Hotchkiss Culture (Late Horizon) -- The burial pattern retains the use of the flexed mode, and there is widespread evidence of cremation, lesser use of red ocher, heavy use of baked clay, *Olivella* beads of Types E and M, extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms, shaped mortars and cylindrical pestles, bird-bone tubes with elaborate geometric designs, clamshell disc beads, small projectile points indicative of the introduction of the bow and arrow, flanged tubular pipes of steatite and schist, and use of magnetite (Moratto 1984:181-183). The characteristics noted above are not all-inclusive, but cover the more important traits.

More recently, Bennyhoff and Hughes (1984) have presented alternative dating schemes for the Central California Archeological Sequence. The primary emphasis is a more elaborate division of the Horizons to reflect what is seen as cultural/temporal changes within the three horizons and a compression of the temporal span.

There have been other chronologies proposed for this general region. Fredrickson (1973) has correlated his research with Bennyhoff's (1977) work, and has defined, based upon the work of Bennyhoff, patterns, phases and aspects. Fredrickson also proposed periods of time associated heavily with economic modes, which provides a temporal term for comparing contemporary cultural entities.

Various modifications have been proposed for the dates given in the table below, but it provides a basic temporal correlation for the two main chronologies in the general project vicinity. It is important to note that this is a framework only and that the identification of regional and local variations from the pattern is a major goal of current archeological research. Nevertheless, the

succession of major cultural changes at approximately the same time period is characteristic over a large part of California.

Ethnological Background

The Patwin occupied the southern Sacramento Valley west of the Sacramento River from the town of Princeton, north of Colusa, south to San Pablo and Suisun bays. Patwin territory extended approximately 90 miles north to south and 40 miles east to west. Distinction is made between the River Patwin, who resided in large villages near the Sacramento River, especially between Colusa and Knights Landing, and the Hill Patwin, whose villages were situated in the small valleys along the lower hills of the Vaca Mountains and Coast Range, with concentrations in Long, Indian, Bear, Capay, Cortina and Napa valleys (Johnson 1978:350; Powers 1877:218). The term "Patwin" refers to the people belonging to the many small contiguous independent political entities in this area who shared linguistic and cultural similarities. Hill and River Patwin dialects are grouped into a North Patwin language, separate from South Patwin, spoken by people who live near present-day Knight's Landing and Suisun. Together, these are classified as southern Wintuan and belong to the Penutian language family as do the languages of the Miwok and Costanoan peoples in the study corridor (Johnson 1978:350, 359; Kroeber 1925:351-354).

Politically, the Patwin were organized in small tribes or tribelets, each consisting of a primary village with satellite villages. Tribelets were autonomous and differed from other such units in minor cultural variations. Dialects might encompass several tribelets. Territories were vaguely defined, but included fishing and gathering areas used by the group. In each village, a leader or chief administered subsistence ventures, such as hunting or gathering, and presided over ceremonies. Social and economic activities were divided among families within a village, with certain families responsible for different specialties such as trapping ducks, collecting salt, making foot drums, or performing particular dances or shamanistic rituals (Johnson 1978:354-355).

Patwin territory includes the riverine environment of tule marshes, vines and brush near the Sacramento River, the flat grasslands dotted with oak groves, and the hills and small valley of the Coast Ranges. The villages situated on low bluffs near the river were often very large; in 1848, General Bidwell estimated at least 1000 residents at *Koru*, near Colusa (Powers 1877:219). In the hills, the Patwin settled in the small valleys, particularly along Cache and Putah creeks, where large populations were reported. The plains were least hospitable; there, villages were sparse because of the seasonal flooding in winter and lack of reliable water sources during the dry months. As Powers described:

In winter there was too much water on them, in summer none at all, and aborigines had no means of procuring an artificial supply. Besides there was no wood on them, and the overflowed portions in early summer breed millions of accursed gnats, which render human life a burden and weariness. Hence they were compelled to live beside water-sources, except during certain limited periods in the winter, when they established hunting-camps out on the plains (Powers 1877:219).

Kroeber noted that the Patwin responded to these seasonal changes by shifting their habitation sites:

The valley people evidently had their permanent villages on the river itself -- that is, in the marsh belt -- but appear to have left this during the dry half of the year to live on the adjacent plains, mostly by the side of tributaries. The upland people built their winter homes where the streams issue on these creeks, and in summer moved away from the main water courses into the hills or mountains (Kroeber 1925:354).

Within a village, the Patwin constructed earth-covered semi-subterranean structures. The Hill Patwin used a circular floor plan while the River Patwin favored an elliptical shape. Four types of building occurred in a predictable pattern: the ceremonial dance house was placed a short distance to the north or south of the village, the sudatory or sweat house was positioned to the east or west of the dance house, and the menstrual hut was built on the edge of the village, farthest from the dance house. Family dwellings could be erected anywhere within the community. Family lodges were built by one's paternal relatives while the other structures were the product of a communal effort. They used readily available materials, forming a framework of saplings, and covering the walls and roof with mud and brush (Johnson 1978:357-358; Powers 1877:220-221).

Natural resources flourished in Patwin territory. They gathered seeds and plant foods and hunted game animals on the plains, shot or netted ducks and other migratory water fowl in the thick tule marshes, and netted salmon and other fish in the rivers and streams. Some of these activities were conducted by groups or families assigned to particular resource areas by a village chief. Acorns were a staple in the Patwin diet. Two types of Valley oak and, rarely, live oak acorns were gathered at communally-owned groves (Johnson 1978:355). Common practice was to store abundant quantities of acorns in tall granaries to assure against hunger in years of poor harvest. Kroeber observed a Patwin granary more than eight feet tall and three feet in diameter (Heizer and Elsasser 1980:99). Women prepared the bitter crop by pulverizing the acorns, then leaching out the bitter tannic acid before making bread or acorn soup. At privately-owned gathering tracts on the plains, families gathered seeds, including sunflower, alfalfa, clover, bunchgrass, wild oat

and yellow-blossom. The Patwin also collected a variety of bulbs, nuts, roots and berries, including buckeye, pine nuts, juniper berries, manzanita berries, blackberries, wild grapes, brodiaea bulbs, and tule roots. To obtain salt, the Patwin scraped off rocks that were found near Cortina, burned a grass that grew on the plains or obtained it in trade from the neighboring Pomo (Johnson 1978:355).

King salmon, silver salmon and steelhead trout that run from the ocean to fresh-water rivers and streams were an important diet item. Explorers observed Patwin fishing for salmon with a boom net in 1854 (Heizer and Elsasser 1980: Figure 37). The Patwin also caught smaller fish and collected mussels from the river bottom. They attracted wild ducks by setting out realistic decoys, then drove the fowl into large nets stretched above the marshes. Hunters also netted mud hens, geese and quail. The Suisun tribelet pursued waterfowl in tule rafts (Powers 1877:220). The Patwin hunted large game, such as tule elk, deer, antelope and bear, and took many varieties of small animals, reptiles, insects and birds either to eat or to use for ceremonial and practical materials (Johnson 1978:355).

The ceremonial life of the Patwin was centered on the Kuksu cult system, which features one or more secret societies, each with its own dances and rituals. The Kuksu cult occurs among several north central California tribes, but it was more elaborate among the Patwin who possessed three secret societies: the Kuksu, ghost and Hesi types, each with a slightly different purpose. The ghost society stressed initiation, the Kuksu emphasized curing the shamanistic functions, and the Hesi elaborated on ceremonial dancing (Johnson 1978:353). In addition to ritual duties, shamans were called upon to heal the sick by applying native medicines or by sucking out the offending spiritual cause of the illness. The Patwin generally buried their dead, although the tribelets furthest south may have cremated the deceased. The Patwin near Colusa bent the body, wrapped it with strings of shell money, covered it with an animal skin secured with ropes. They interred the corpse with material goods in a grave situated within a village or within 100 yards of a dwelling or dance house (Kroeber 1925:359-361).

Historic accounts of the Patwin include the early mission registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths of Indians taken to Mission Dolores and Mission San Jose as early as 1800. In 1823, Mission San Francisco Solano was established in nearby Sonoma and it continued the missions' work until about 1832-1836, when all the missions were secularized. During the Mexican period of the 1830s and 1840s, Mariano G. Vallejo maintained military control of the area and often negotiated with Patwin leader Chief Solano. During this time, several Mexican land grants were awarded and large ranchos were established on Putah and Cache creeks (Johnson 1978:351).

Pre-contact population is difficult to estimate, but a survey of various sources seems to indicate that the Patwin may have numbered 4000 before their first encounter with non-Indians. Missionization, punitive military expeditions and fatal confrontations with ranchers took their

toll on the populace. John Work's party of trappers from the Hudson's Bay Company came down the Sacramento River in 1832, returning up the river in 1833. They unintentionally introduced a deadly disease to native California and, in their wake, a malaria epidemic swept through the Sacramento Valley. Just four years later, in 1837, smallpox raged through the villages and, as a result of these diseases, up to 75 percent of the Patwin died (Cook 1955). Those who survived these tragedies eventually settled on small reservations or worked as ranch laborers. Throughout the 1800s and 1900s, the population decreased; in 1972, the Bureau of Indian Affairs counted only 11 Patwin in the entire territory. Three reservations--Colusa, Cortina and Rumsey--remain active in former Patwin territory; they are occupied primarily by descendants of Wintun and other groups (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1983; Johnson 1978:352).

Historical Background

The first settler in the Davis vicinity, Jerome Davis, settled on his land in the early 1850s. By 1856, Davis had 8000 acres of land, 1000 of which were enclosed. Davis irrigated portions of his land by pumping water from Putah Creek with a steam engine. Davis raised livestock, peaches, grapes, wheat and barley. By 1864, his ranch totaled about 13,000 acres, with 8000 acres fenced.

In 1867, William Dresbach leased the Davis home, using it as a hotel, the "Yolo House." A settlement grew up in the vicinity, and Dresbach named it Davisville. This name persisted until 1907 when the University was established and the post office name was shortened to Davis.

In 1905, the State Legislature established the University Farm and the first buildings for the University were built in 1907. In 1922, the school was officially organized as a branch of the College of Agriculture of the University of California at Berkeley. More classes were added, and a College of Letters and Science organized in 1951. In 1959, Davis was authorized as a general campus of the University of California (Kyle 1990:537).

The rich agricultural lands surrounding Davis continued to be developed and the railroad siding at Chiles became a busy shipping point. The mainline in this area was first constructed by the Central Pacific Railroad just after the Civil War. It was acquired by the Southern Pacific in 1884 and was their mainline from the Bay Area until the Union Pacific acquired the Southern Pacific in 1996.

The site was annexed and previously developed by the Hunt-Wesson division for food processing and warehousing products more than fifty years ago. The cannery was constructed in 1961 and operated for 38 years before closing in 1999. The obsolete canning facilities were demolished and a few building foundations remain in the southern portion of the site.

RESEARCH

Records of previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource investigations were examined by the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. Their report of June 20, 2012 indicates that no historic or prehistoric cultural resources have been recorded within the project area. The portion of the project area north of the former industrial site has been previously surveyed (NWIC Reports #S-18788 and #S-29706), but no resources were recorded in the immediate vicinity of the current project area. The former Hunt-Wesson area has never been systematically surveyed.

In addition, the Information Center consulted historic maps of the area, the OHP Historic Properties Directory and the CA Inventory of Historic Places. None of this research produced indications of resources that might be located within the project area (Appendix 2).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted on June 1, 2012 for a check of the Sacred Lands file and to identify sources for further information. There are no properties listed on the Sacred Lands file near the project area. The following contacts were provided in their reply:

Cortina Band of Indians	Charles Wright, Chairperson
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation	Marshall McKay, Chairperson
	Leland Kinter, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
	Cynthia Clarke, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
	Reno Franklin, Cultural Resources Director
[individual]	Kesner Flores

All of these individuals were contacted by letter on June 25, 2012. No replies have been received to date. Copies of this communication may be found in Appendix 3

FIELD SURVEY

The project area was inspected on June 26, 2012, by a team of Robert Gerry of Peak & Associates assisted by Michael Lawson (resumes, Appendix 1). In the northern, previously undeveloped, portion of the project area linear transects were walked with a spacing of no more than 15 meters between transects, to insure adequate ground coverage. Ground visibility was excellent as the land had been recently plowed and little vegetation had grown back. The rest of the project area was dominated by two vast concrete slabs representing the processing plant to the north and the warehouse to the south. These were separated and surrounded by equally large paved parking areas. There were very few areas where the ground surface was visible. Though these were closely inspected, no indication of prehistoric resources was observed.

The building sites have been thoroughly razed. Other than the large slabs, there were few features visible. The loading dock and railroad siding were present in the warehouse area. There are numerous concrete curbing, tank bases and smaller features visible in the processing area. The only structural feature that is still standing was a large water (?) tank located at the western edge of the processing plant. This is elevated on a girder framework and, apparently, would have been too expensive to demolish.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There will be no impact to identified cultural resources from implementation of this project.

Although no sites have been identified within the project area, it is possible that historic activities have obscured evidence of them. Since the Davis area has been subject to repeated flooding, there is also the possibility that a cultural resource could be present in the project area and buried by silt. This situation pertained on the university campus, where buried sites have been discovered during the course of construction. However, the possibility in this area is not very high.

If artifacts or unusual amounts of stone, bone or shell should be uncovered during construction or grading activities, work should be halted and a qualified archeologist should be consulted for an on-site evaluation. If the bone appears to be human, California law mandates that the Coroner of Yolo County be contacted. If the bone is likely to be Native American in origin, the coroner must contact the Native Heritage Commission to identify most likely descendants.

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APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK
Senior Historian/Archeologist
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January 2012

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

RECENT PROJECTS

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabra-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project. For the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, her team completing the technical work for the project.

In recent months, Ms. Peak has completed several determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects

including the development of navigation and landings on the Napa River, farmhouses dating to the 1860s, bridges, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Legacy*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the land of Liberty series.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

ROBERT A. GERRY

January 2012

Senior Archeologist

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Gerry has forty years of extensive experience in both the public and private sectors. He has directed all types of cultural resource-related projects, including field survey, test excavations, data recovery programs, intensive archival research, cultural resource management and monitoring. He has completed archeological work in most cultural areas of California and in the western Great Basin.

EDUCATION

Graduate studies - Anthropology - California State University, Sacramento

B.A. - Anthropology - University of Illinois, Chicago Circle

RECENT PROJECTS

Mr. Gerry was field director for a cultural resources survey of the Diamond Valley Project in Alpine County, California. The project involved an overview and survey of an extensive plan area, recording and evaluation of resources and presenting the results to local Native Americans and helping to conduct a field tour with them. He also directed field survey of the Van Vleck Ranch, a large property in Sacramento County being put into a conservation easement. He has conducted surveys throughout California related to low income housing development.

He was field director and primary report writer on several linear surveys of considerable length--including the San Joaquin Valley Pipeline (157 miles) for Shell Oil, the Point Arena-Dunnigan fiber optic cable (137 miles) and the Medford, Oregon, to Redding, California fiber optic cable (151 miles), the Oregon and Idaho portions of the Spokane to Boise fiber optic cable, and the San Bernardino to San Diego fiber optic cable, for American Telephone & Telegraph Company. He also assisted on the 170 mile Pacific Pipeline survey on the southern coast of California and conducted several surveys of water pipelines in Riverside County for Eastern Municipal Water District: La Sierra pipeline, Perris Valley, Pico Rivera, Temecula, San Jacinto and their entire recycled water project. Follow-up projects involved well sites, pump stations and other infrastructure improvements. Mr. Gerry supervised the cultural resources assessments and participated in all field surveys for the studies of water supply facilities for seven wildlife refuges

in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. He has also developed a specialty in bridge replacement evaluations, completing five such studies in Tuolumne County, two in Santa Barbara County, two in Amador County and ten others in various areas of California.

Mr. Gerry has had extensive experience in the recording and evaluation of mining sites in northern California and Nevada for proposed mining undertakings as well as in the course of survey for proposed subdivisions, reservoirs, and other development projects.

Mr. Gerry has directed test excavations for evaluation of significance at a number of sites, both historic and prehistoric. Examples include CA-NAP-261, twelve sites on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, three sites on Russell Ranch in Sacramento County, a midden site near Guinda and a village known through ethnographic literature in Murphys. He conducted test excavations at a known village site adjacent to a quarry in Yolo County to insure it would not be impacted by expanded quarrying.

In the field of historical resources, Mr. Gerry has prepared site records and significance evaluations for numerous historical buildings throughout California. The bulk of these have been single family residences, but industrial, commercial and multi-family residences were also included. He has also directed excavations for evaluation of historical archeological potential and monitored construction work in areas of known historical sensitivity.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MICHAEL D. LAWSON

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Professional Experience

Mr. Lawson has 17 years of experience with various private agencies conducting typical fieldwork and laboratory work, as well. Major projects include Twelve Bridges Golf Club and adjacent areas, Clover Valley Lakes, and other smaller projects in several counties. Survey work includes the following counties: Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, El Dorado, Sierra, Butte, Lake, Fresno, Merced, San Joaquin, Placer, Nevada, Amador, Solano, Tuolumne, Kern, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Kings and Tulare. Additional experience includes mapping and processing field notes and photography. Informal visits in an unpaid capacity include: historic and prehistoric sites in Sacramento, Amador, Placer, Sonoma, Marin, Fresno, Modoc and Lassen.

Other site visits include prehistoric sites in Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, South Dakota, Michigan, Ohio and Texas.

Sites visited in Mexico and Guatemala include: El Ray, Uxmal, Tulum, Escaret, Chitchen-Itza, Carocol, Burial Creek Caves and Tikal.

Education

B.A. Anthropology – California State University, Sacramento, 2007

A.A. General Education – American River College, 1993

CSUS field class conducted at Virginia Town, Chinese mining area, Gold Hill, CA

Related Studies

Reproduction of ancient technologies, including flint knapping, blacksmithing, bronze and copper tool and weaponry, including projectiles.

APPENDIX 2

Record Search

**CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM**



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
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
Email: leigh.jordan@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

Date: 20 June 2012

NWIC File No.: 11-1343

To: Melinda Peak, Peak & Associates, Inc., 3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

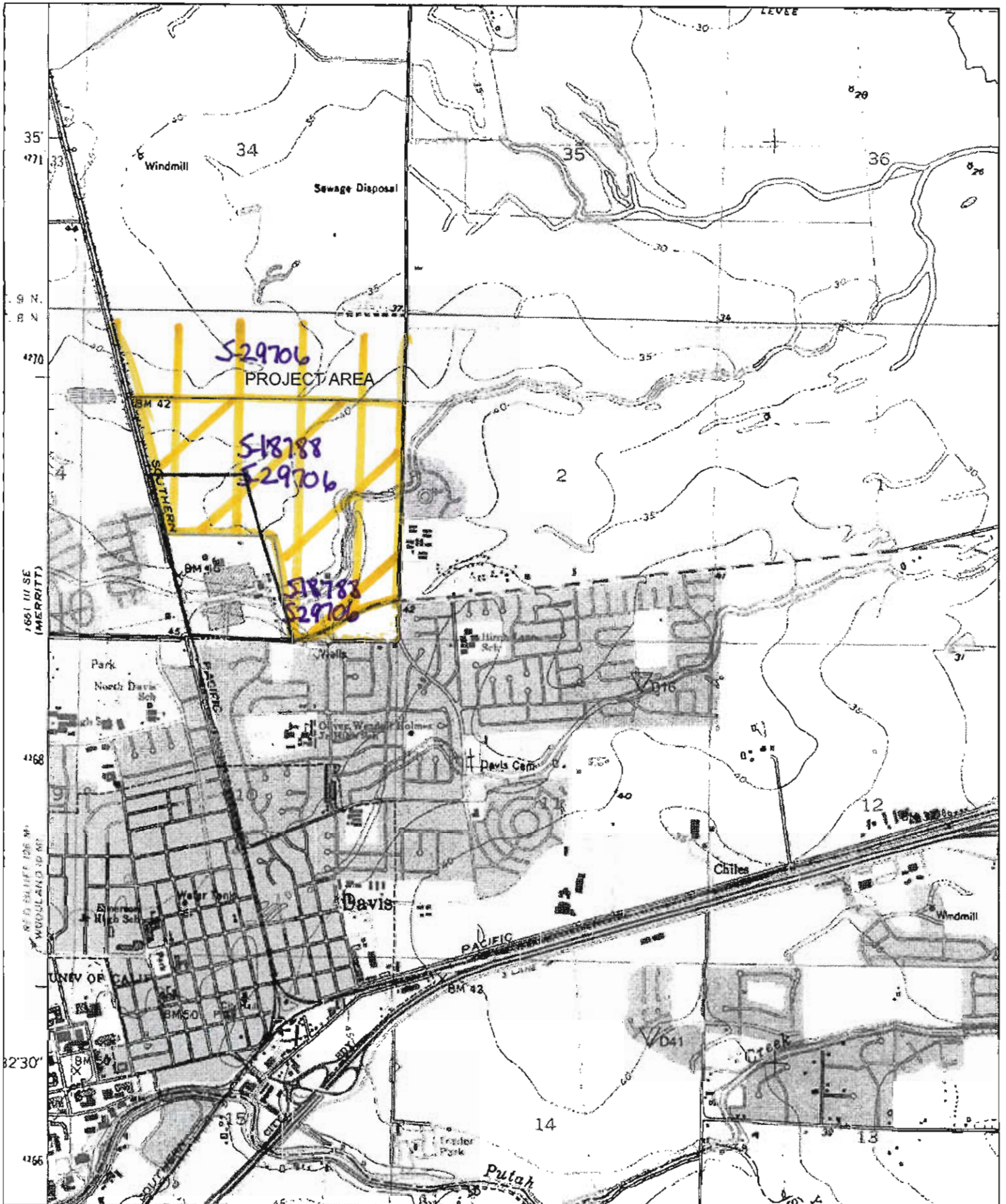
From: Lisa Hagel

re: Davis Cannery Project

Davis 7.5'

Resources In	There were no recorded sites within or adjacent to the project area.
Reports In	S-18788 & 29706 are partly within the project area. Enclosed are bibliographic references for the reports. The study locations are plotted on your map.
Other Reports	One report is classified as an "Other Report" (reports with little or no field work and/or missing maps or inadequate locational information) that includes your search area: S-9795. Enclosed is a bibliographic reference for the report.
OHP HPD	Copied the indices for Davis.
OHP ADOE	n/a
CA Inventory	Copied the index page with properties in the Davis area.

Historic Maps	Copied the pertinent section of the 1907 USGS Davisville Quadrangle.
GLO or Rancho Plat Maps	Copied the pertinent section of the 1863 GLO Plat Map for T8N, R2E. (Nothing was shown on the 1872 GLO Plat Map – “Swamp and Overflowed Land”.)



Name: DAVIS
 Date: 6/1/2012
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 611184 E 4268765 N
 Caption: MAP 1
 City of Davis
 The Cannery Project

APPENDIX 3

Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390



June 20, 2012

Robert A. Gerry
Peak & Associates
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20 #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Sent by Fax: 916-283-5239
Number of Pages: 2

Re: The Cannery Project, Yolo County.

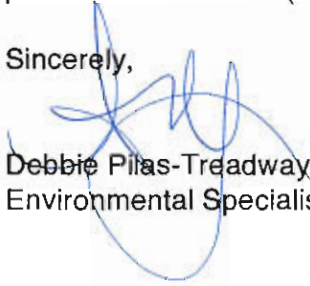
Dear Mr. Gerry:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,


Debbie Pitas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts
Yolo County
June 19, 2012**

Kesner Flores
PO Box 1047
Wheatland, CA 95692
kalinagpra@hotmail.com
530-586-8919

Wintun / Patwin

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Cynthia Clarke, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606
(530) 796-3400 - office
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

Cortina Band of Indians
Charlie Wright, Chairperson
PO Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987
(530) 473-3274 - Voice
(530) 473-3190 - Voice
(530) 473-3301 - Fax

Wintun / Patwin

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Reno Franklin, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 18
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rfranklin@yochadehe-nsn.gov
(530) 979-6346
(530) 796-3400 - office
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

Cortina Wintun Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987
corwepa@yahoo.com
(530) 473-3318
(530) 473-3319
(530) 473-3301 - Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Marshall McKay, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606
(530) 796-3400
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Meland Kinter, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606
mkinter@yochadehe-nsn.gov
(530) 979-6346
(530) 796-3400 - office
(530) 796-2143 Fax

Wintun (Patwin)

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 only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Cannery project, Yolo County

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY



June 25, 2012

Dear :

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with DeNovo Planning Group to perform a cultural resources assessment of The Cannery Project, a proposed subdivision in Davis. This involves a property of about 98 acres, the former Hunt-Wesson tomato cannery, located in northern Davis, Yolo County. The project area lies in T8N, R2E, Section 3 and is mapped on the Davis 7.5' USGS quadrangle, which is the base for the attached map.

All of this property was used by the cannery. Because of this extensive and intensive disturbance, we do not anticipate that Native American cultural resources will be found. However, we will be conducting fieldwork to determine if anything is still present.

We are contacting individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who might have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area. Any information or concerns that you may have regarding village sites, traditional properties or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity will be welcomed.

We recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential within your community and cannot be shared with outsiders. We will work with you to minimize impact on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

MAILING LIST

Cortina Band of Indians
Mr. Charles Wright, Chairperson
PO Box 1630
Williams, CA 95987

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Mr. Marshall McKay, Chairperson
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Mr. Kesner Flores
PO Box 1047
Wheatland, CA 95692

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Mr. Leland Kinter, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Ms. Cynthia Clarke, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
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Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Mr. Reno Franklin, Cultural Resources Director
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Brooks, CA 95606