

**Archaeological Resource Management Report:
Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Mission Sisters Residences
Project, Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California
(APNs: 010-112-007, -012, & -013)**

Prepared for:

Craig Collins
C/O Erik D. Dyar
DYAR Architecture
P.O. Box 4709
Carmel-By-The-Sea, CA 93921



Image Source: DYAR Architecture, Ahana Residence Design Plan Sheet A1, © 2025

Prepared by:

**Achasta Archaeological Services
Susan Morley, M.A., RPA, Brenna Wheelis, B.A.,
3059 Bostick Avenue ♦ Marina, California 93933
(831) 262-2300**

April 2025
(Project No. 25-0029)

Evidence of Native American Remains on Site?	No
Evidence of Anything of Archaeological Significance?	No
Positive Findings of Historical Significance?	No

CONFIDENTIAL: NOT FOR PUBLIC DISSEMINATION

This is not an official city document.

Table of Contents

Introduction 1

Project Location and Description..... 1

Regulatory Context 4

 California Environmental Quality Act..... 4

 California Assembly Bill 52..... 5

 Carmel-by-the-Sea General Plan: Land Use and Community Character Element..... 5

 Cultural Resources..... 5

 Archaeological Resources 5

 City of Carmel-By-The-Sea Municipal Code Chapter 17 Article II: AS Archaeological Significance Overlay District 6

Environmental Setting 7

Cultural Setting 8

 Precolonial Period..... 8

 Historic Period 12

Ethnographic Background 13

Carmel Specific Setting..... 15

Results of the Records Search..... 16

 Previously Recorded Resources 16

 Previous Cultural Resources Studies..... 16

 Resource Studies Reported within the Project Area 16

 Resource Studies Reported within 750-ft of the Project Area 17

Sacred Lands File Request..... 20

Site Specific Setting 20

Results of the Fieldwork..... 21

 Phase I Pedestrian Survey..... 21

 Survey Methods 21

 Survey Results 22

Conclusion and Recommendations..... 22

References 23

List of Appendices

- Appendix A: Project Design Plans
- Appendix A: NWIC Results
- Appendix B: NAHC SLF Results
- Appendix C: Fieldwork Photos

List of Figures

Figure 1: Project Location 2
Figure 2: Subject parcel 3

List of Tables

Table 1: Central Coast Chronological System 10
Table 2: Resource Studies Reported within the Project Area 16
Table 3: Resource Studies Reported within 750-ft of the Project Area 17

Introduction

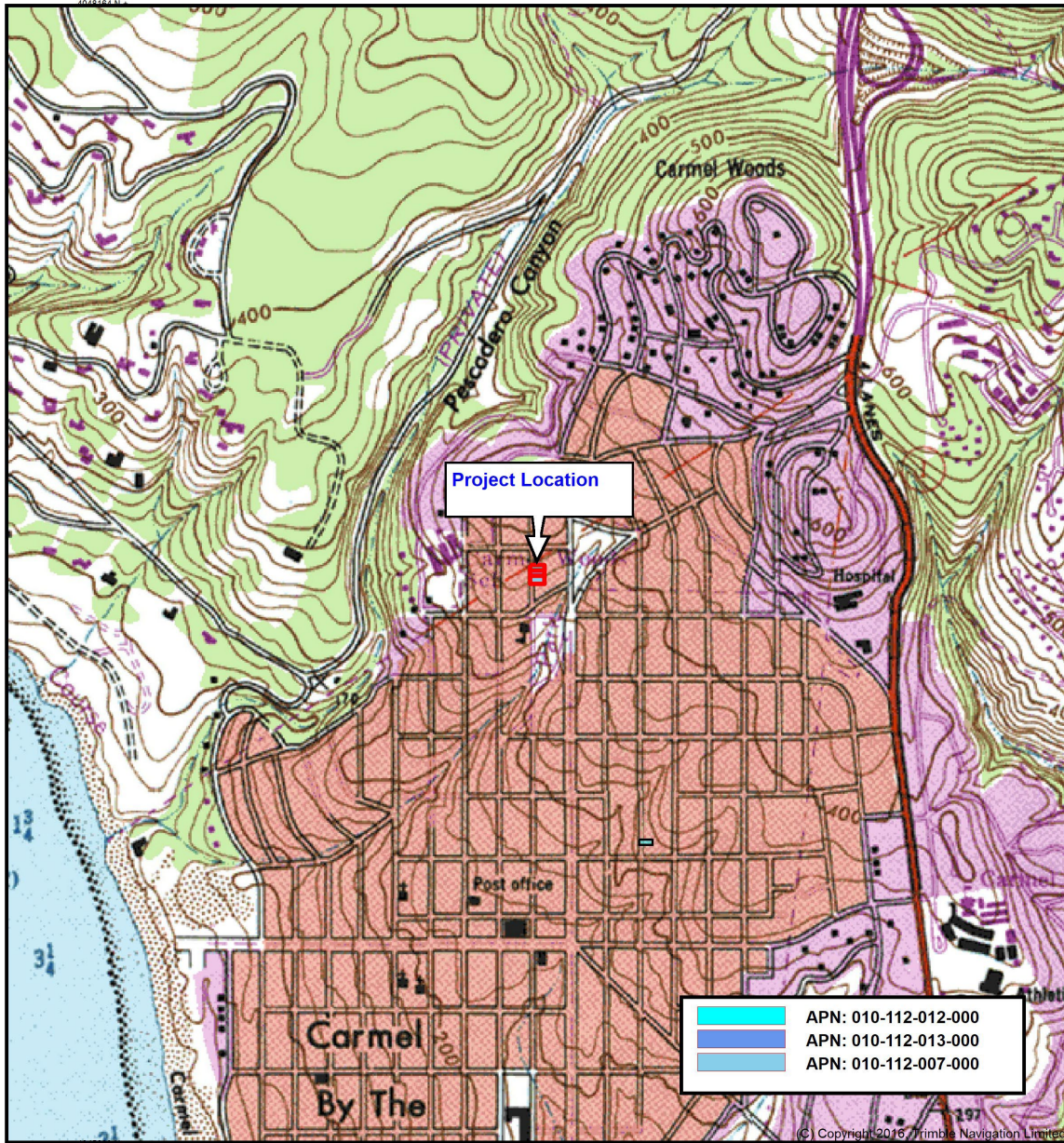
On April 3, 2025, Craig Collins authorized Achasta Archaeological Services (Achasta) to prepare an Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) documenting the Phase I archaeological assessment of three contiguous parcels located at Mission Street 2, 3, and 4 northeast of 1st Avenue, located in the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California (APNs: 010-112-007, -012, & -013). The subject parcels are located within the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea's Archaeological Significance Overlay District (ASO), in an area determined to have moderate archaeological sensitivity. The proposed project (Project) involves the demolition of each parcel's existing single family dwelling (n=3) and the construction of three new single family dwellings, totaling one new dwelling per parcel, and associated site improvements. Project design plans for each parcel are located in Appendix A. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Carmel-By-The-Sea General Plan's Land Use and Community Character Element (LUP/CCE) regulatory contexts. The Carmel-by-the-Sea Community Planning and Building Department is the lead agency for the Project.

In accordance with CEQA, an archival records search was conducted by staff of the California Historic Resources Inventory System's (CHRIS) Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California (File # 24-1588). The NWIC records search was negative for archaeological resources within the Project area and within 750-ft of the Project area. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request was submitted to staff of the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The results of the SLF search were positive for the Project area and nearby vicinity. A Phase I pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted on April 18, 2025. The results of the Phase I survey were negative. This ARMR summarizes the subject parcel location and description, the regulatory contexts guiding future projects, the environmental, cultural, and ethnographic contexts for the Monterey County region and the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, a site-specific setting, the results of the NWIC and NAHC SLF records searches, the methods and results of the Phase I survey, and our conclusions and professional recommendations.

Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(c)(4), if surveys and site evaluations determine that an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of a project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. The results of the Phase I assessment indicate the proposed Project will have no effect on cultural resources resulting in no impact on the environment. Additional archaeological assessments are not necessary for future development projects to proceed. This ARMR was prepared in compliance with CEQA and the LUP/CCE.

Project Location and Description

The Project area located at Mission Street 2, 3, and 4 northeast of 1st Avenue, in the City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, in Township 16 South, Range 1 West as depicted on the United States Geological Survey's 7.5-minute Monterey quadrangle map. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates for the approximate center of the Project area are UTM: 10 0596575 E / 40 46895 N (NAD83). The Project area ranges in elevation from 356-ft above mean sea level (msl) in the south to 373-ft msl in the north. The Project area is bounded by developed parcels to the north, south and east, and Mission Street to the west. Figures 1 and 2 below depict the Project location and area.



Printed: Thu Apr 03, 2025
10 0597811 E

Declination
★ GN MN
GN 1° E
MN 13° E

Achasta Archaeological Services
3059 Bostick Avenue
Marina, CA 93953

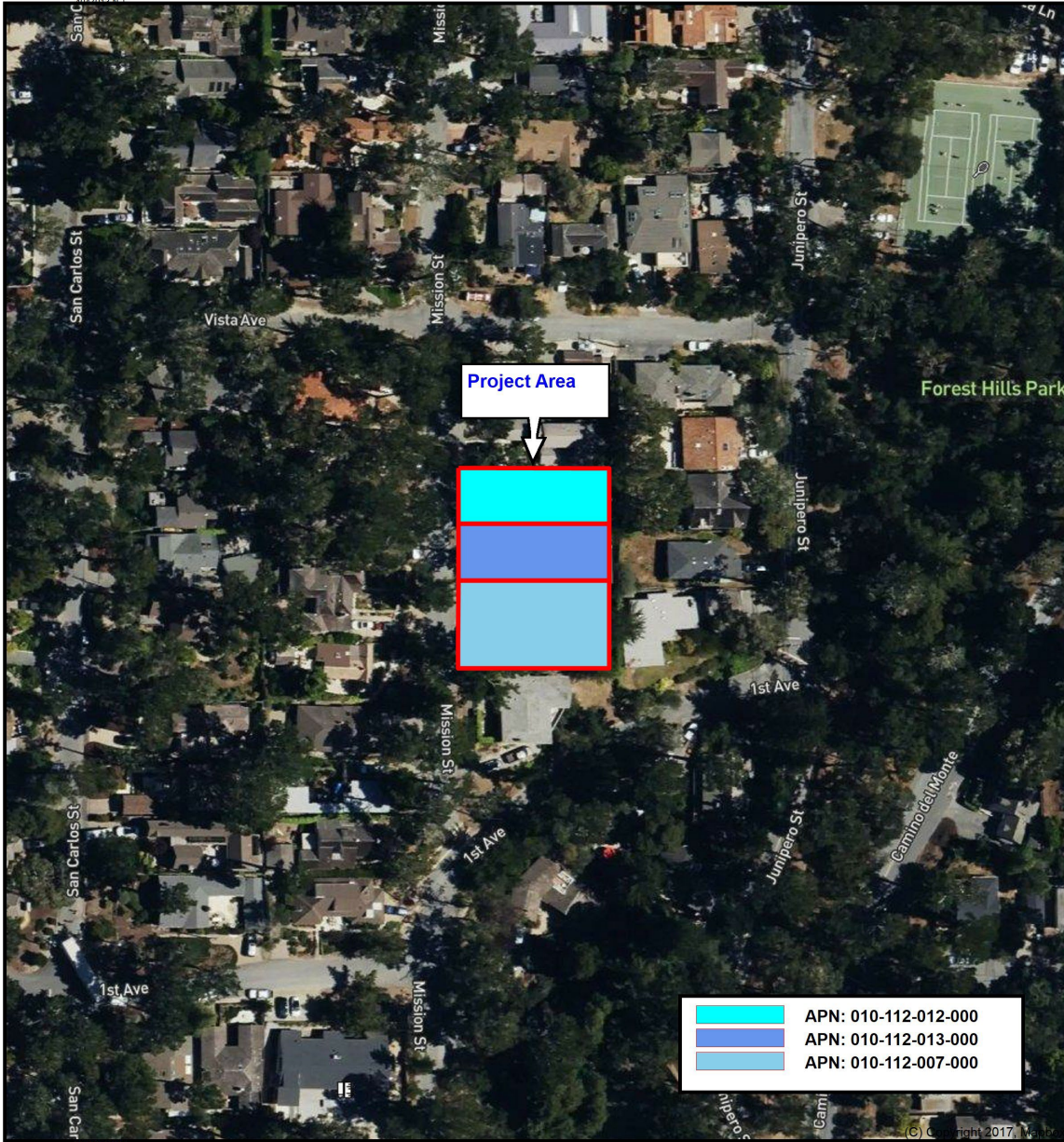
SCALE 1:12000

0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
Miles

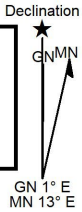
0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8
Kilometers

Figure 1: Project Location
Mission 2, 3, & 4 NE 1st
Carmel-By-The-Sea, CA 93921
APNs: 010-112-007, -012, & -013

Figure 1: Parcel Location



Achasta Archaeological Services
3059 Bostick Avenue
Marina, CA 93953



SCALE 1:1129

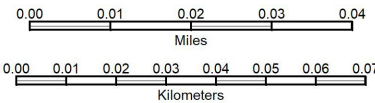


Figure 2: Project Area
Mission 2, 3, & 4 NE 1st
Carmel-By-The-Sea, CA 93921
APNs: 010-112-007, -012, & -013

Figure 2: Parcel Area

The proposed Project involves the demolition of each parcel's existing single family dwelling (n=3) and the construction of three new single-family dwellings, totaling one new single-family dwelling per parcel, and associated site improvements. At the time of our Phase I assessment, parcel -007 contained one single-family dwelling built in 1946 with a detached garage. Landscaping features were minimal and included low profile granite and Carmel stone retained garden beds containing sparse, low and medium profile foliage. Medium height wooden fencing bounded the front yard, grape stake fencing bounded the southern parcel boundary and a short portion of the northern parcel boundary, and high profile fencing dominated by English ivy bounded the eastern parcel boundary. Hardscaping features were limited to a concrete and Carmel stone walkway and narrow patio south of the dwelling.

Parcel -012 contained one single-family dwelling, reportedly constructed in 1936, with an attached carport and redwood decking. Landscaping features were minimal and included stone retained garden beds with medium to tall profile ornamental hedges, medium profile ground level garden beds, and pebbled walkways. Hardscaping features included the asphalt paved driveway ingress and concrete paved parking pad. Privacy fencing dominated by English ivy bound the southern parcel boundary. Although records with the Monterey County Assessor's office indicate parcel -012 was initially developed in 1936, the structure's exterior appears to have undergone substantial redevelopment and/or reconstruction ca. 1970's.

Parcel -013 contained one single-family dwelling built in 1978 with an attached carport. Landscaping features were minimal and included a small, ground level garden bed west of the dwelling's entrance and north of the driveway ingress. Hardscaping features included the concrete paved driveway ingress and parking pad, an adobe brick retaining wall on the southern parcel boundary, and a Carmel stone retaining wall on the northern parcel boundary. Redwood privacy fencing bounded the eastern parcel boundary. Although plant foliage was present on each of the subject parcels, ground visibility was improved by minor shoveling and troweling and soil visibility was considered optimal for the purpose of our assessment.

Regulatory Context

California Environmental Quality Act

The Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources. CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. 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,

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed “historically significant,” then mitigation measures must be considered. Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(c)(4), if surveys and site evaluations determine that an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of a project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment.

California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources – tribal cultural resources – for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level. The City of Carmel-by-the-Sea’s Community Planning and Building Department is responsible for implementing the required AB 52 consultation for the Project. The results of AB 52 consultation is confidential and is not available for inclusion in this report.

Carmel-by-the-Sea General Plan: Land Use and Community Character Element Cultural Resources

The Project falls under the resource management of the Carmel-by-the-Sea General Plan’s Land Use and Community Character Element’s (GP/LUCCE) as adopted in June 2003. The City’s LUP requires the protection of precolonial and historic archaeological resources from planning and development impacts. The historic resource management goal of the GP/LUCCE is to identify and preserve the historic resources pertinent to the precolonial and historic identity of Carmel-by-the-Sea (1-43). The specific language of the GP/LUCCE pertaining to archaeological resources is as follows:

Archaeological Resources

- **O1-18** Identify and protect archaeological resources within Carmel. (LUP)
- **P1-108** Maintain an Archaeological Overlay District in the Carmel Zoning Ordinance. Include the area of potential archaeological significance and the commercial and R-4 Districts within the Overlay District. Establish the Archaeological Resources Management Report (AMAR

Preservation Bulletin) as the standard report format for all documentation. Accept reports only from Registered Professional Archaeologists (RPA). (LUP)

- **P1-109** Require a Phase I Archaeological Study performed by a Registered Professional Archaeologist to determine whether significant archaeological resources may be present when excavation activity is proposed within the Overlay District. (LUP)
- **P1-110** All available measures, including redesign and obtaining archaeological easements, shall be pursued to avoid development on sensitive archaeological sites. Site preservation shall be preferred over excavation of the resource. (LUP)
- **P1-111** If archaeological resources are discovered during construction, work shall cease immediately, and the resource shall be preserved, or the impact mitigated according to these policies. This policy shall apply Citywide.

City of Carmel-By-The-Sea Municipal Code Chapter 17 Article II: AS Archaeological Significance Overlay District

The City's Archaeological Significance Overlay District defines the pre-determined archaeological sensitivity boundaries within the City's planning areas. The purpose of this overlay is to implement the City's General Plan/Coastal Plan Land Use Plan in order to identify sites significant to the understanding of Carmel's earliest inhabitants and to set forth best management practices. The specific Language for the City's Municipal Code chapter 17 Article II is as follows:

17.20.020 Purposes.

The purposes of the AS archaeological significance overlay district are to implement the General Plan/Coastal Plan Land Use Plan and to:

- Protect archaeological sites in Carmel that can provide evidence of the area's earliest human habitation, help to document the cultural history of the City, and are often highly significant to Native American descendants as burial grounds or because of their connection to sacred traditions.
- B. Provide for the designation of archeological resources and establish explicit guidance for the protection of archeological resources, especially when they are subterranean.
- C. Create a clear process and standards for evaluating projects that may affect archaeological resources, and for identifying appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of such projects. (Ord. 2004-02 § 1, 2004; Ord. 2004-01 § 1, 2004).

17.20.040 Minimum Standards

The following standards shall apply to all building sites located in the AS district or within any commercial or R-4 district.

- Applications for new construction or additions, alterations and remodels involving excavation of undisturbed earth shall include an Archaeological Resource Management Report, prepared pursuant to the guidelines established in CMC17.32.060.

17.20.050 Additional Requirements

All projects subject to this section shall be subject to the following additional requirements:

- If any human remains are found at any time during construction, work shall stop and the applicant or his/her agent on the site shall immediately notify the Monterey County Coroner in compliance with applicable State requirements.

- B. Exceptions. This section does not apply to emergency repairs that the City Administrator determines necessary to avoid disruption of existing utility service. (Ord. 2004-02 § 1, 2004; Ord. 2004-01 § 1, 2004).

17.20.060 Report Guidelines

The “Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format” shall be used as guidelines for preparation of reports required by this article. The Planning Commission and the Department of Community Planning and Building shall use these ARMR Guidelines to review proposed construction and mitigation for potential impacts on archaeological resources. Project plans that fail to achieve reasonable compliance with these ARMR Guidelines shall not be approved. (Ord. 2004-02 § 1, 2004; Ord. 2004-01 § 1, 2004).

Environmental Setting

Approximately 22,000 years before present (YBP) during the last glacial maximum (LGM), sea levels were approximately 330-ft lower than the present day (Byrd et al 2017, Caffrey et al 2002). The California coastline was approximately 15 to 30-miles west of its current position (Byrd et al 2017). Expansive glacial ice sheets covered the northern parts of the North American continent. The melting of the ice sheets approximately 16,000 YBP and concurrent rising of the oceans pushed the California coastline eastwards (Byrd et al 2017). Rapid sea level rise in the Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene approximately 13,500 and 11,000 YBP coincides with the earliest known human occupation in the California region (Byrd et al 2017). The California coastline was subsequently inundated by a 230-ft rise in sea level approximately 11,000 and 7,000 YBP (Byrd et al 2017).

The newly formed hydrographic landscape supported the earliest Indigenous populations in the Monterey Bay region (Jones et al 1996). Radiometric dating sequences yielded from coastal occupation sites in the vicinity of the subject parcel coincide with the early Holocene, ranging from 8,000 to 9,000 YBP. (Jones and Jones 1992; Breschini and Haversat 1995; Jones et al 1996). Though coastal sites in the lower Carmel River, Salinas River, and Elkhorn Slough drainages yield very early dates for the region, buried landforms resulting from sea level rise makes it difficult if not impossible to determine the earliest settlements of California’s Central Coast (Byrd et al 2017; Jones 1991, 422). The natural capping of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene landforms has decreased the probability of positively identifying archaeological sites through surficial investigations alone (Byrd et al 2017).

The subject parcel is located in a forested coastal zone of the Monterey Peninsula, classified as a temperate Mediterranean climate with annual precipitation averaging 19.73 inches. Average temperatures range from 61 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the winter to 72 degrees F in the summer. The region’s shorelines are characterized by granitic rock outcrops and intertidal zones, bounded by fine to coarse granular sandy shorelines and coves. The closest freshwater resource is the unnamed seasonal creek drainage originating in the Forest Hills Park, located approximately 425-ft west of the Project area.

The Carmel area features diverse terrestrial environments, including coastal scrub, grassland, and oak woodland. Woodland tree species include Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*). Shrub species include ceanothus (*Ceanothus spp.*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*) and manzanitas (*Arctostaphylos spp.*). The woodland environments support a variety of fauna, including black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemonius*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), cottontail rabbit (*Syvilagus audubonii*), and jack

rabbit (*Lepus californicus*) (Jones 2007, p. 207). Grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and Tule Elk (*Cervus canadensis nannodes*) historically ranged through the area. Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*) and mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) are current occasional visitors to the region.

The region's rocky coastlines are rookery and habitation sites for large marine mammals. Marine mammals native and migratory to the area include harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*), California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*), Stellers sea lion *Eumetopias jubata*, and California sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*). The northern fur seals once traveled as far south as Pacific Grove; their current territorial boundary terminates at the Farallon Islands. Elephant seals (*Mirounga angustirostris*) populate seasonal rookery sites in the northern reaches of Monterey Bay and Año Nuevo.

Edible species found in the coastal intertidal habitats include California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), barnacle (*Balanus spp.*), various limpet (*Collisella spp.*), chiton (*Nuttalina californica*), black abalone (*Haliotis cracherodii*), black turban snail (*Tegula funebris*), slipper snail (*Crepidula adunca*), purple sea urchin (*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*), and red abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*). Fish species found in Monterey Bay include cabezon (*Scorpaenichtys marmoratus*), surf perch (*Embiotocidae*), rockfish (*Sebastes spp.*), and lingcod (*Ophiodon elongates*).

Cultural Setting

Precolonial Period

Archaeological sites in California are presently categorized as either historic or prehistoric. Lee Panich and Tsim Schneider (2019), focusing on sites from Marin County, suggest the cultural lines drawn by the terms “prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic”, or “triad”, perpetuates the myth that Indigenous societies and lifeways disappeared after European contact (2019, 664). Panich and Schnieder (2019, 664) argue the use of the triad terms fail to recognize the persistence of Indigenous lifeways after European contact and diminishes the violent and disruptive entanglements experienced by Tribal communities during their colonial and capitalist encounters. To restore Indigenous experiences in the “historic” narrative, Panich and Schnieder (2019) recommend archaeologists refer to temporal events and cultural transitions with chronological dates and discontinue the use of the triad system. This report adopts the terms “precolonial” to refer to Indigenous settings prior to European and Western colonial encounters, and “postcolonial” to refer to Indigenous settings after colonial encounters. This report also briefly presents the revised taxonomic framework developed by David Fredrickson, and the related framework and cultural system developed for the Central Coast region by Jones and colleagues (2002; 2007) to discuss the temporal and cultural shifts in lifeways with the regions original inhabitants. The temporal framework developed by Jones and colleagues (2002; 2007) references the Archaic, Millingstone-Early Archaic, Early, Middle, Late, and Postcolonial periods to discuss broad adaptive culture chronologies for the Central Coast region. Portions of this section are adapted from Wheelis, Estes, and Fino (2019) and Estes and Wheelis (2020).

Prior to the development of Fredrickson’s North Coast sequence, regional archaeologists largely based Indigenous cultural patterns and temporal sequences on classifications devised by Jeremiah B. Lillard and William K. Purves (1936) from their investigations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and Richard Beardsley’s (1948; 1954) investigations in the San Francisco Bay region. Lillard and Purves (1936) created a three-phase cultural sequence: the Early, Intermediate, and Recent. Richard Beardsley modified Lillard and Purves culture

sequences to include the San Francisco Bay region and classified precolonial culture patterns as Early, Middle, and Late Horizons. This classification system, labeled the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Lillard et al 1939; Beardsley 1948, 1954; Moratto 1984), became the standard Central California's cultural chronologies. As more data were acquired through continued fieldwork, local exceptions to the CCTS were discovered. The accumulation of these exceptions, coupled with the development of radiocarbon dating in the 1950s and obsidian hydration analysis in the 1970s, opened up the possibility of dating deposits more accurately. Much of the subsequent archaeological investigation in central California focused on the creation and refinement of local versions of the CCTS.

Fredrickson (1973; 1974) would later introduce the idea of localized cultural patterns, a concept that focuses on local variations of widespread cultural traits. His patterns are defined by characteristic behaviors, which include technology, economic forms, exchange networks, and ceremonial practices. Fredrickson's (1973; 1974) development of the pattern as a classification scheme for shared cultural attributes within a defined geographic area resulted in the identification of six general cultures for the North Coast Ranges, San Francisco Bay, and the lower Sacramento Valley (Fredrickson 1973; 1974).

On the central coast specifically, recent archaeological studies have adapted Fredrickson's (1973, 1974) model to focus on the interaction of human political economy as reflected by subsistence patterns and the environment, a human ecology approach. Breschini and Haversat (2012) generated temporal sequences based on radiometric dating while Jones and colleagues (2007) and Jones and Ferneau (2002) based their sequence on bead typologies and climate data. As a result, archaeologists working on the Central California coast have developed two general temporal frameworks. A table outlining the corresponding temporal references and chronological dates are listed below. The currently accepted temporal frameworks for California's Central Coast are as follows:

Temporal Framework (Breschini and Haversat 2012):

Archaic Period: pre 6,000 YBP
Early Period: 6,000 YBP to 2,500 YBP
Middle Period: 2,500 YBP to 1,100 YBP
Late Period: 1,100 YBP to 250 YBP
Colonial/Historic (formerly referred to as post-contact): 250 YBP

Temporal Framework (Jones et al 2007; Jones and Ferneau 2002):

Paleoindian Period: 12,000 – 10,000 YBP
Early/Millingstone Period: 10,000 YBP to 5,500 YBP
Early Period: 5,500 YBP to 2,600 YBP
Middle Period, 2,600 YBP to 1,000 YBP
Middle/Late Transition Period: 1,000 YBP to 750 YBP
Late Period: 750 YBP to 250 YBP

Table 1: Central Coast Chronological System (Jones et al 2002; 2007, from Fredrickson [1973])

Period and Time Range	Subsistence Strategies	Artifact Assemblage	Organization
Paleoindian 12,000-10,000 YBP	Foraging. Hunting emphasis not clearly demonstrated, likely due to deeply buried contexts and poor or no preservation of bone and plant-based tools.	Fluted projectile points	Social units are primarily extended family members. Little emphasis on wealth
Early Period 10,000 YBP to 5,500 YBP Millingstone Culture	Broad spectrum hunting and gathering of plants, shellfish, fish, mammal, and bird.	Milling slabs, milling stones, hammerstones, core and cobble core tools, large side notched projectiles, contracting stem points.	Social units are primarily extended family members. Little emphasis on wealth. Cairn burials.
Early Period 5,500 YBP to 2,600 YBP Hunting Culture	Foraging pattern continues. Mortars and pestles indicate acorn economy. Hunting continues.	Thick rectangular (Class L) olivella beads, Rossi square stemmed points, fish gorges, use of milling technologies continues.	Extended family and development of sedentism. The population begins to grow and expand.
Middle Period 2,600 YBP to 1,000 YBP Hunting Culture	Foraging and increased hunting of larger terrestrial mammals. Mortars and pestles suggest acorn economy. Shell fishhooks indicate exploitation of marine fisheries.	Normal saucer (G2) beads, contracting stemmed points, reduction of square stemmed and side notched points, continued use of milling slabs, hand stones, and portable mortars. Bone tubes, Circular shell fishhooks appear	Growth in sociopolitical complexity; evidence of status distinctions based on wealth; shell bead emphasis also indicates trade and wealth. Group-oriented religions. Territories are not yet firmly established.
Middle/Late Transition Period 1,000 YBP to 750 YBP	Bow and arrow technology replaces atlatl darts, shifts in resource intensification from large game to smaller game,	bow and arrow, decreased size of projectile points; mortars, pestles; tule balsas,	Status distinctions more pronounced; established territories
Late Period 750 YBP to 250 YBP	Collecting dominates, some foraging; exploitation of acorns, pine nut, buckeye, seeds, berries, fish and shellfish, deer, antelope, rabbit, and quail. Some accounts of controlled burning, increased interior range occupation	Clam disk beads indicate development of currency; Desert Side Notched projectile points, small bifacial bead drills, bone tools, projectile points, bedrock and portable mortars, regional specialization of technologies (olivella bead currency), emergence of pottery on the south coast (Chumash)	Status distinctions more pronounced; established and highly populated territories, hierarchical and chiefdom political structures especially among the Northern Chumash, craft specialization, and intensive trading.

The earliest known Indigenous sites in the Central Coast region that correspond with the Paleoindian Indian and Early Period/Millingstone Cultures include the Cross Creek site (~9050 YBP) and the Diablo Canyon site (~8400 +/-250 YBP) (Mills et al 2005; Fitzgerald 2004) in San Luis Obispo County, and resource CA-MNT-17 on Carmel Point (~9,420 YBP) (Breschini et al. 2012). These sites provide evidence for human occupation on the California coast near the beginning of the Holocene period (~11,700 YBP) with indications that occupation could date to as early as 13,000 YBP (Fitzgerald 1995). Jones and colleagues (2002) argue such dating

sequences support evidence of an earlier migration of people to the central coast. Current literature indicates the earliest inhabitants of coastal California utilized alternative subsistence strategies and technologies from inland populations (Fitzgerald and Jones 1999). While Jones and colleagues (2007, 141) suggest that the initial colonization of the of the Central Coast by Indigenous communities began at the coastline and spread inland, recent discoveries of fluted projectiles at Nipomo, Santa Margarita, and Paso Robles that are associated with the Paleoindian period predate coastal contexts and indicate colonization from the interior to the coast may have also occurred (Jones 2007, 141).

Research indicates Early Period/Millingstone Culture sites in Central California relied heavily on gathering and trapping subsistence activities from 10,000 YBP to approximately 5,500 YBP (Jones et al 2007). Technologies utilized in the Millingstone Period are notably different from other known subsistence strategies of the Pleistocene/Holocene transition period, such as the Clovis and Folsom complexes (Jones et al 2002, 214). Millingstone sites contain large amounts of refined hand stones, milling slabs, and cobble core tools with a decreased frequency of flaked stone tools and side notched projectiles (Jones et al 2007, 135). Regionally, Millingstone sites occur on rocky coastlines, interior valleys with proximity to shorelines, and paleo lakeshores and estuaries (Jones et al 2007, 135). Subsistence strategies were diverse and included exploitation of mammals, fish, birds, and shellfish (Jones et al 2007, 135). Jones and colleagues (2007, 137) note that dense dietary faunal assemblages of bone and shell are not common for Millingstone Culture sites, likely due to poor preservation conditions.

The Early Period (5,500 YBP to 2,600 YBP) coincides with the emergence of the Hunting Culture (Jones et al 1996). The Early Period/Hunting Culture sees the emergence of artifacts associated with hunting larger terrestrial mammals and a decreased reliance on marine resources. Coastal sites on the southern Central Coast near Morro Bay show a higher dependency on rabbits than Hunting Culture sites near Monterey Bay which have higher frequencies of deer and sea otter remains (Jones et al 2007). Flaked stone artifacts associated with this period include the Anõ Nuevo long-stemmed projectile points and large side notched points, such as the Jalama and Rossi Square Stemmed points (Jones et al 1996). Specialized bone tools also appear with more frequency during this period, including fish gouges. Large rectangular Class L olivella beads are also produced during the early period (Jones et al 2007).

The Hunting Culture persists within the Middle Period (2,600 YBP to 1,000 YBP) which is characterized by the growth in plant foraging and increased hunting of larger terrestrial mammals (Jones et al 2007). Contracting stemmed points replace the of square stemmed and side notched points (Jones et al 2007). Specialized tools associated with organized group religions/practices and fishing, including bone sucking tubes and circular shell fishhooks, appear during the Early Period (Jones et al 2007). The manufacture and use of Millingstone and Early Period technologies such as milling slabs, hand stones, and portable mortars associated with plant foraging also persists and indicates the emergence of an acorn economy (Jones et al 2007). The Middle Period also sees an increase of hunting of larger terrestrial mammals. Mortars and pestles suggest an acorn economy. Shell fishhooks indicate exploitation of marine fisheries. Mortuary contexts within the Middle Period also show the emergence of stratified social organization with increased grave good inclusions (Jones 2002).

The Middle Late Transition Period (1,000 YBP to 750 YBP) is punctuated by a modification of subsistence strategies and coincides with a dramatic shift in the environment known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA). Scott Stine introduced his thesis of the MCA at the 1994 Society for California Archaeology annual meeting at the Asilomar Conference Grounds (Stine 1994). Stine's investigations were based upon dendrochronological studies of trees in the Mono

Lake region. His research indicates there was a prolonged and severe drought from 1,170 to 670 YBP that encompassed much of North America. Dramatic shifts in the environment resulted in resource intensification, adapted migration patterns, and modified subsistence strategies (Jones et al 2007, 204). The MCA is evident in the archaeological record during the Middle-Late Transition Period, and is punctuated by regional abandonment of sites, occurrences of intergroup violence (Gamble 2005, Arnold & Walsh 2012). Resource intensification and dietary patterns shift during this temporal sequence including the reduction of large game exploitation and increased exploitation of less calorie dense foods and small game (Jones et al 1996). These shifts are evidenced by Middle Late Transition Period faunal and artifact assemblages that show increased frequencies of small animal remains and shellfish, and the adoption of bow and arrow technologies by the Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen societies (Jones et al 1996).

The Late Period (750 YBP to 250 YBP) on the Central Coast is characterized as a period of cultural complexity related to population and resource stress (Jones 2002). Increased resource intensification develops as access to hunting and foraging sites decreases due to population densities and enforcement of territorial boundaries (Jones 2002). This period is also punctuated by increased conflict and warfare with neighboring Tribes (Jones 2002; Jones 2007). The Late Period is socially characterized by hierarchical political structures, division of labor, and the development of elaborate crafts and technologies, and extensive trade networks throughout California's Central Coast and the Great Basin (Jones 2002). Acorn economies persisted into the Late Period and colonial transition period, as evidenced by early 18th century observations.

Near the end of the Late Period, and prior to the Spanish missionary's arrival to what is now known as Monterey County in 1770, the recent ancestors of contemporary Esselen and Rumsen Citizens subsisted as hunter-gatherers. They crafted mortars and pestles, hand stones and milling slabs from local granite, mudstone, and sandstone to process plants and animals for foods, medicines, and pigments. Wild tobacco was also managed and utilized (Eerkens *et al.* 2018). Based on 18th century observations, the Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen Tribes were semisedentary and maintained seasonal coastal and inland hunting-gathering, ceremonial, and village sites within their established territories. These sites are regularly found along streams and stream confluences, lakes, and marshes, and in the vicinity of natural springs and seeps; however, the original location of these drainages may have been altered due to natural or human impacts to landscapes (Brandoff-Kerr 1982, 66-72).

Historic Period

The Central Coast's Tribal communities were catastrophically impacted by the arrival of the Spanish missionaries and Europeans as early as 1542 with Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's expedition of the California coast (Lightfoot 2005). Cabrillo and his crew initially disembarked in San Diego and Monterey Bay within the extensive trade and cultural sphere of the Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen societies. Further direct contact with the Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen cultural sphere would occur in 1602 when Sebastián Vizcaíno laid anchor in Monterey Bay during their exploratory survey of Alta California's coast. However, European settlement of the region would not occur for almost two more centuries. From 1769 to 1770, the land expedition to relocate Vizcaíno's Monterey Bay, led by Captain Don Gaspar de Portolá and the Franciscan Father Junípero Serra, skirted the Coast Range with no extensive inland exploration into the Esselen's cultural landscape. Broad cultural entanglements occurred with the Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen in 1770 when Serra established the first colonial settlement in the region with the founding of the Presidio and Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey.

Significant changes for the Monterey region, including the opportunity to engage in international trade, began when Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822. Spanish land control practices were replaced with private land grants given or sold to prominent Californio families after the secularization of the California missions. In 1848 after the end of the Mexican-American War, the United States annexed nearly all of the territory of the present states of New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Texas, and western Colorado.

Although the Californio's had intended to grant Indigenous families mission lands during the Mexican period of secularization, those grants and gestures were not recognized by the American government. The Land Act of 1851 resulted in the incorporation of the U.S. Land Commission and the review of land grants given during the Mexican period. During this process, the United States Congress authorized Special Agents McKee, Barbour and Wozencraft to meet and treat with the California Tribes. Eighteen treaties were negotiated between the California Tribes and the special agents (Phillips 1997). The treaties were established to accomplish two basic goals: 1) to cede the majority of Aboriginal lands of California to the United States Government; and 2) to reserve 8.5 million acres of land in the interior of the state to be used by the California Tribes as reservation lands. Today, the eighteen treaties remain unratified (Lipps, 1932).

Ethnographic Background

The Project area is located within the contemporary and ancestral boundaries of the Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen Tribes. At the time of the Spanish arrival, the Costanoan/Rumsen speaking polities; one of eight Penutian-root linguistic groups of Indigenous people that resided on the Central California Coast, also occupied the region. The precise timing of the Penutian speaker's arrival to the California coast is disputed, however it is generally accepted they arrived in the Monterey region between approximately 1,500 to 2,500 YBP (Breschini and Haversat 1980; Moratto 1984; Dietz 1978; Dietz and Jackson 1981; Jones et al. 1996). The earliest settlers of the Monterey County region were likely the Esselen people who spoke a Hokan rooted language. The Esselen are thought to have inhabited the Central Coast for approximately 10,000 years before the arrival of the Penutian/Utian speaking Costanoan/Ohlone/Rumsen peoples (Shaul 2019, Breschini and Haversat 2004). Prior to the arrival of the Penutian-root language speakers, the Hokan-root language speakers' cultural territory is thought to have extended broadly throughout California (Shaul 2019).

“Golla’s observation shows an earlier core area of Yukian, Yanan, Esselen and Chumashan probably in the San Francisco Bay area south to the historic territory of Chumashan. (The Costanoan words for marine animals are borrowed from Esselen or a closely related language and show the slow advance of Costanoan speech to the south from the Bay Area.) The Bay area is also the closest area where Yukian and Yanan could be members of the /pVk(V)/ diffusion area, with the Esselen speech community in the Bay area stretching south to Chumashan in along the Santa Barbara Channel.”
(Shaul 2019, 204).

Throughout California, Tribal communities were historically classified by anthropologists based on the unique linguistic dialects of their spoken language. Early researchers failed to document how Tribal communities referred to themselves, and whether those identities were reflective of separate, sovereign Tribal entities. The 20th century anthropologist, John P. Harrington (1981/1991), provided some insight to the region's Tribal sovereign references through his conversations with Isabelle Meadows, a Rumsen member from Carmel Valley:

“Isabelle: When I asked what language they spoke at the Big Sur rancheria, she says they already stopped speaking the Esselen language and they used the pure idiom of the mission here, such as Isabelle’s immediate ancestors talked. (So don’t be too sure that the coast south of Carmelo was not Esselen in language.) Isabelle March 24, 1932 (JPH R72:48B) [Emphasis is author’s]” (Escobar et al. 1999, 6).

The Indigenous peoples of the Central Coast continue to be identified by anthropologists according to linguistic groups, including the Esselen. Hokan-root languages, including Esselen, are thought to be among the oldest linguistic groups so far identified in California (Shaul 2019). Contemporary linguistic evidence indicates Hokan-root languages were spoken as far north as the San Francisco Bay region (Shaul 2019; Breschini and Haversat 2004, 58). Hokan-root languages, in addition to the Esselen, include the Pomoan, Yana/Yuki, Karuk, and Washoe Tribes in the north, and the Salinan, Chumash, and Yuman Tribes in the south (Lightfoot 2005, 34). As Tribal populations in the San Francisco Bay Area and Southern Central Coast area swelled during the Late Period, the Hokan-speaking Tribes in the northern and southern regions of California were gradually displaced or absorbed by the Penutian-root speaking populations (Shaul 2019; Breschini and Haversat 2004, 58).

Previous ethnographic maps drawn by anthropologists suggested the Esselen traditional landscapes were limited to the upper Carmel River and Sierra de Salinas ridge in the north to Palo Colorado Canyon to the south (Breschini and Haversat 2004; Milliken 1997). It is noteworthy that these boundaries were created by archaeologists, largely based on Spanish colonial records, who neglected to seek input from Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen Tribal elders and citizens. The reclamation of Tribal narratives through Local Indigenous Knowledge movements has helped Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen Tribal citizens to redraw the boundaries of their traditional landscapes. Current Esselen ethnographic boundaries include the Gabilan Range terminus in the southeast, the western slopes of To-ya-tak (Fremont Peak) to the northeast, the Pajaro River corridor in the north and west, and Salmon Creek near the present-day San Luis Obispo County-Monterey County boundary. Current Costanoan/Rumsen ethnographic boundaries include Palo Colorado Canyon north to Moss Landing, east through the San Andreas Rift Zone to Panoche Valley in San Benito County, and south to the Pinnacles National Park.

Traditional Indigenous villages and rancherias throughout the Monterey County region are known by several different names, due to variability in the transcription of these locations by different priests, as recorded in the Mission records. Notable Esselen and Costanoan/Rumsen villages and districts in the Monterey County inland and coastal areas identified by Breschini and colleagues (2004), and Milliken (1990) include:

- Calendaruc/Guachirron (Moss Landing, Castroville, Watsonville area)
- Ensen (interior side of Fort Ord and Salinas Valley)
- Tamo-tk (Lighthouse Tunnel/Presidio of Monterey)
- Ixchenta (Point Lobos)
- Tucutnut (Mid-Lower Carmel River drainage)
- Capanay (Chupines/Rana/Agua Mala Creek drainages)
- Soccoronda/Jummis/Sepponet (upper Mid to Upper Carmel River drainage)
- Echilat/Tebityilat (upper San Jose and Las Garzas Creek drainages)
- Excelen/Excelemach (Santa Lucia Mountains/Ventana Wilderness)
- Sargentaruc/Jojoban/Pixchi (Palo Colorado Canyon south to Big Sur)

The arrival of Spanish colonialists in the late 18th century altered the Indigenous landscapes of the California Tribes in the Central Coast region (Lightfoot 2005). Unlike Russian colonialists in northern California, the goal of the Spanish mission institution was to convert the Indigenous populations into a class of gente de razón; a Hispanicized class of Spanish citizens loyal to the church and crown in order to support Spain's colonial industries (Lightfoot 2005). This effort required the cultural assimilation of Indigenous communities and their citizens, and disrupted the generational transmission of traditional lifeways, customs, religions, and belief systems (Lightfoot 2005). With the exception of the lasting baptismal and marriage records recorded by the missionaries, many surviving Indigenous citizens lost knowledge of their village origins, family names, and linguistic identities.

Recent Indigenous based research on Native California cultural resilience during Spanish colonial entanglements indicate Tribal lifeways and traditions persisted in public and private settings throughout the Spanish and Mexican occupation, and into the 20th and 21st centuries (Schneider 2015). Cultural friction and social entanglements persisted for the Central Coast's Indigenous community upon the arrival of American capitalists in the mid-19th century. Tribal communities already experiencing disruptions from their traditional lifeways during the brief Spanish and Mexican period of colonialism were violently displaced from their spiritual and cultural landscapes by homesteaders, ranchers, and mineral speculators (Lightfoot 2005). Tribal communities were deliberately massacred by American settlers and the United States Cavalry with the support of local and state and federal government officials (Lightfoot 2005). During this period, the *Costaños* label was colloquially used to describe the regions Indigenous community members throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The term was later anglicized to *Costanoan* by Alfred Kroeber in 1925 as he declared the physical and cultural extinction of the Esselen people (Kroeber 1925, 544). Kroeber's declarations and terminologies were subsequently codified in anthropological and historic literature and continue to contribute to the cultural erasure and false narratives of the Central Coast's Indigenous peoples (Milliken 1990).

Contemporary Tribal polities throughout the state and Monterey County have begun engaging in public outreach to remove Kroeber's false narratives from planning documents in an effort to revitalize their cultural identities and traditions in the public sphere. These outreach efforts have resulted in reconciliation acts by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Monterey and by California State Governor's Jerry Brown and Gavin Newsom. In 2019, Governor Newsom established the Truth and Healing Council to help clarify experiences of California's Native population in the historical record and to promote the healing of the contemporary Tribal community's generational trauma.

Carmel Specific Setting

The Project area lies immediately north of the historic boundaries of Honoré Escolle's *Las Manzanitas Rancho*, which extended north from Mission San Carlos Borromeo del Rio Carmel, west to Monte Verde Street, and east to Junipero Street (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 12). In 1888, Escolle sold 324-acres of their land to Santiago J. Duckworth to establish Carmel City, an area bounded by Monte Verde Street to the west, Monterey and Carpenter Streets to the east, Twelfth Avenue to the south, and First Avenue to the north (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 15). Modeling his community after Pacific Grove's Methodist Retreat, Duckworth envisioned Carmel City as a summer resort for Catholics with lots ranging in price from \$20 for interior lots, to \$25 for corner lots, and \$50 dollars for commercial lots (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 15). The City was formerly established in 1902 during the Arts and Crafts movement when Frank H. Powers

and James F. Devendorf acquired Duckworth’s unsold parcels and filed a map of Carmel-by-the-Sea with the Monterey County Recorder’s office (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 15). The City was formally incorporated by the County Board of Supervisors in October 1916 (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 28).

Carmel’s economic industries, from the Spanish and Mexican periods through the early American period, were primarily agrarian focused and included beef cattle ranches, dairy farms, and orchards (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 12-13). Whaling and fishing industries debuted during the mid-nineteenth century, including Chinese fishing villages at Pescadero Point and Stillwater Cove (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 13). Extraction industries in the area included sand and gravel mining, coal, and precious metals (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 14). By the time the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea was established in 1902, most heavy industry was limited to the building industry associated with the Carmel Thermotite Company (1922-1931) located at Santa Fe Street and Third Avenue (Grimes and Heumann 1994, 15). The City’s present-day industries are predominately tourist oriented and continue to complement the summer resort/retreat visions of Duckworth, Powers and Devendorf.

Results of the Records Search

On April 10, 2025, a records search was conducted on behalf of the Phase I assessment by staff of the California Historic Resources Information System’s (CHRIS) Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California (File No. 24-1588). The records search included a review of cultural resource studies within the Project area and within a 750-ft radius of the Project area. The objective of the records search was to identify whether any cultural resources have been recorded in the Project area, whether Project area has been subject to previous investigations, and to determine the proximity of the Project area to previously recorded sites and archaeological investigations nearby. The results memo and maps depicting the resource and study locations are located in Appendix B.

Previously Recorded Resources

The NWIC records search was negative. No resources were reported for the Project area No resources were reported within 750-ft of the Project area.

Previous Cultural Resources Studies

Resource Studies Reported within the Project Area

The NWIC reported two previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Project Area. These studies, S-024471 and S-025092, were broad historic built environment inventories conducted on behalf of the City and were not specific to the Project Area. Table 2 below outlines the studies reported by the NWIC for the Project area and their results.

Table 2: Resource Studies Reported within the Project Area

Report Number	Authors	Year	Result of Study	Title	Publisher
S-024471	Kent L. Seavey	2001	Positive (Broad Built Environment Study)	Final Report: Carmel-by-the Sea, Historic Resources Survey, 2001	Kent Seavey

Report Number	Authors	Year	Result of Study	Title	Publisher
S-025092	No Authors Listed	1996	Positive (Broad Built Environment Study)	Final Report: Historic Resources Survey for the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea	Carmel Preservation Foundation; Archives & Architecture

Resource Studies Reported within 750-ft of the Project Area

The NWIC reported forty-one previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 750-ft of the Project area. One of these studies, S-024134, was a cultural resource assessment of the Stevenson Lower and Middle School, conducted in 2000 by Archaeological Resource Management. Although the 2000 study partially intersected this study's 750-ft search boundary, the resource identified by the 2000 study lies outside of this study's 750-ft search boundary and will not be impacted by the proposed Project. All remaining studies within this study's 750-ft search boundary yielded negative results. Table 3 below outlines the resource studies reported by the NWIC within 750-ft of the Project area and their results.

Table 3: Resource Studies Reported within 750-ft of the Project Area

Report Number	Authors	Year	Result of Study	Title	Publisher
S-009823	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	1988		Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-114-08, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-010639	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1988		Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for APN 009-102-30, Lot 6, and 009-102-031, Lots 7 and 8, Carmel Woods, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-010912	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1989		Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Portion of A.P.N. 010-111-18, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-012345	Anna Runnings and Gary S. Breschini	1990		Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-127-27, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-014018	Anna Runnings and Gary S. Breschini	1992		Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-116-21, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-014463	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1992		Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-116-12, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-016241	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1994		Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 009-103-11, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting

Report Number	Authors	Year	Result of Study	Title	Publisher
S-016303	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1993	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-111-03, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-017006	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1994	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-126-03, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-017420	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1995	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-113-03, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-018085	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1995	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-115-016, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-018842	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1996	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-121-016, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-019626	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	1997	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-114-003, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-021244	Larry F. Bourdeau	1998	Negative	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance With Recommendations For Cultural Resource Management APN 009-103-009, 24759 Dolores Street, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants
S-022793	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2000	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-127-019, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-023328	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	2000	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 009-121-003, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-024134	Robert Cartier	2000	Positive (resource outside of 750-ft search boundary)	Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Stevenson Lower and Middle School Project in the City of Carmel	Archaeological Resource Management
S-026531	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2003	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 010-111-010, in Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-027982	Susan Morley	2004	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-122-016, City of Carmel-By-The Sea, County of Monterey	Achasta Archaeological Services
S-028075	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2004	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 010-116-015 in Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting

Report Number	Authors	Year	Result of Study	Title	Publisher
S-029115	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2004	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 010-116-006, in Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-029276	Susan Morley	2004	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010 121 006, City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Monterey County, California.	Achasta Archaeological Services
S-030135	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2005	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 010-116-017, In Carmel, Monterey County, California.	Archaeological Consulting
S-034360	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2007	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 009-102-008 in Carmel, Monterey County, California. Project 4117	Archaeological Consulting
S-034801	Susan Morley	2008	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-116-011, Carmel-By-The-Sea, County of Monterey, California	Achasta Archaeological Services
S-036399	Gary S. Breschini	2009	Negative	Stevenson School, Carmel Campus Sign (letter report)	Archaeological Consulting
S-036727	Susan Morley	2009	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 009 111 006, Carmel Woods, an Unincorporated Area in the County of Monterey, California	Achasta Archaeological Services
S-037164	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2010	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel 010-11-014, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-037357	Susan Morley	2009	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-115-023, Carmel Woods, an Unincorporated Area in the County of Monterey, California	Achasta Archaeological Services
S-038528	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2011	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment for APN 009-102-007, In Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-042897	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2013	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of APN 010-126-021, in Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-045037	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2014	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of APN 009-111-002 in Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-045907	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2014	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of APN 009-103-016, in Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-048627	Gary S. Breschini	2016	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of APN 010-114-009, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting

Report Number	Authors	Year	Result of Study	Title	Publisher
S-048874	Susan Morley	2016	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel (APN) 010-115-021, City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, County of Monterey, California	Achasta Archaeological Services
S-049147	Susan Morley	2017	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-126-007, the City of Carmel-By-the-Sea, County of Monterey, California	Achasta Archaeological Services
S-049734	Gary S. Breschini	2017	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 009-103-022, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-049810	Gary S. Breschini	2017	Negative	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 010-121-024, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Archaeological Consulting
S-052131	Susan Morley	2018	Negative	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number APN 010-111-012, the City of Carmel-By-the-Sea, County of Monterey, California	
S-057319	Reilly Murphy	2021	Negative	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for San Carlos 2 SW 1st, Carmel, Monterey County, California	Albion Environmental, Inc.
S-057935	Susan Morley and Brenna Wheelis	2023	Negative	Archaeological Resource Management Report in Support of the San Carlos 2 NE of 2nd Avenue Project, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Monterey County, California (APN (APN: 010-121-005-000)	Achasta Archaeological Services

Sacred Lands File Request

We contacted Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by email to request information on known Native American Sacred Lands (SLF) within the subject parcel locations and nearby vicinity. On April 16, 2025, Cultural Analyst Cody Campagne responded advising the results of the SLF search were positive and provided a list of Tribal stakeholders affiliated with the area who may have additional information on Sacred Lands and Traditional Landscapes overlaying the subject parcel and nearby vicinity. The NAHC SLF results were received at the time of this report finalization. Therefore, outreach efforts and Tribal responses are not available for inclusion in this report. Appendix C contains the NAHC SLF response and contact list.

Site Specific Setting

The Project area has undergone moderate use resulting in moderate ground disturbance from at least 1936 through 1978 until the present. At the time of our Phase I assessment, parcel -007 contained one single-family dwelling built in 1946 with a detached garage. Landscaping features were minimal and included low profile granite and Carmel stone retained garden beds containing sparse, low and medium profile foliage. Medium height wooden fencing bounded the front yard, grape stake fencing bounded the southern parcel boundary and a short portion of the northern parcel boundary, and high profile fencing dominated by English ivy bounded the

eastern parcel boundary. Hardscaping features were limited to a concrete and Carmel stone walkway and narrow patio south of the dwelling.

Parcel -012 contained one single-family dwelling, reportedly constructed in 1936, with an attached carport and redwood decking. Landscaping features were minimal and included stone retained garden beds with medium to tall profile ornamental hedges, medium profile ground level garden beds, and pebbled walkways. Hardscaping features included the asphalt paved driveway ingress and concrete paved parking pad. Privacy fencing dominated by English ivy bound the southern parcel boundary. Although records with the Monterey County Assessor's office indicate parcel -012 was initially developed in 1936, the structure's exterior appears to have undergone substantial redevelopment and/or reconstruction ca. 1970's.

Parcel -013 contained one single-family dwelling built in 1978 with an attached carport. Landscaping features were minimal and included a small, ground level garden bed west of the dwelling's entrance and north of the driveway ingress. Hardscaping features included the concrete paved driveway ingress and parking pad, an adobe brick retaining wall on the southern parcel boundary, and a Carmel stone retaining wall on the northern parcel boundary. Redwood privacy fencing bounded the eastern parcel boundary. Although plant foliage was present on each of the subject parcels, ground visibility was improved by minor shoveling and troweling and soil visibility was considered optimal for the purpose of our assessment.

The soils of the subject parcel, as classified by the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Survey (websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov), are described as Narlon loamy fine sand 2 to 9 percent slopes. Narlon loamy fine sand soils occur at elevations ranging from 20 to 800-ft msl on marine terrace footslopes and are derived from clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock. Typical soil profiles for Narlon loamy fine sand soils are loamy fine sand (0 to 13-inches bgs) underlain by clay (13 to 53-inches bgs), underlain by bedrock. These soil characteristics are consistent with the soils observed during the Phase I pedestrian survey. Exposed ground surfaces were largely absent of ground cover and soil visibility was considered optimal for the purpose of our assessment.

Results of the Fieldwork

Phase I Pedestrian Survey

Survey Methods

On April 18, 2025, we conducted a pedestrian survey of the subject parcel's accessible areas in transects of no less than 5-meters. The subject parcel was recorded with digital photographs, including general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other relevant images. Trowel scrapes were performed to improve visibility in areas with vegetation to inspect soils immediately below ground surface. Photos depicting the Project area and soil conditions are located in Appendix D.

Exposed ground surface within the subject parcel were examined for the presence of historical or precolonial site indicators. Historic-era site indicators include foundations, fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects, or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45-years in age. Common items include domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, or leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horseshoes), or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings). Precolonial site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, fragments of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone.

Survey Results

The results of the Phase I survey were negative. No site indicators of precolonial cultural activity, such as bone, dense midden soils, dense shell concentrations, stone tools or flaked stone material, charcoal, or fire-affected rocks were observed in the Project area. No indicators of historical activity, such as glass, ceramic, bricks, or other building debris, farming or ranching equipment, or structural remnants were observed in the Project area.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Project area has undergone moderate use resulting in moderate to high ground disturbance from at least 1936 through 1978 until the present. The results of the Phase I assessment were negative. The NWIC reported no previously recorded archaeological resources were present within the Project area or within 750-ft of the Project area. The results of the Phase I pedestrian survey were also negative. No indicators of precolonial or historic activity were observed anywhere in the Project area. Based on regional studies and studies conducted in the vicinity of the Project area, evidence of precolonial and historic site indicators would be readily apparent on the ground surface to depths of 30-cm below ground surface. The results of the NAHC SLF search were positive however, and those results should be conveyed to Tribal stakeholders by the lead agency during any required AB 52 consultation for the Project.

Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5(c)(4), if surveys and site evaluations determine that an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of a project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. The results of the Phase I assessment indicate the proposed Project have no effect on cultural resources resulting in no adverse impact on the environment. Additional archaeological assessments are not necessary for this Project to proceed. This ARMR was prepared in compliance with CEQA and the LUP/CCE.

In order to address potential impacts made to unknown resources through inadvertent discoveries, we recommend the following standard language is included on any permits issued for the Project:

- In the event cultural resources are impacted during construction, work shall stop within 150-ft of the find until a qualified archaeologist has an opportunity to evaluate the find and provide treatment recommendations. If the resource is considered significant, ground disturbance shall be halted until an archaeological consultant has been retained, and a comprehensive Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan is developed and approved by the Lead Agency and project proponent.
- In the event that human remains are encountered on site, ground disturbing activities on site shall immediately halt. The remains shall be covered with steel plates (where feasible) and the location shall be kept confidential among project personnel to prevent vandalism and additional disturbance. The Monterey County Sheriff-Coroner shall be notified immediately, and no work shall resume in within a 150-ft radius of the find until a Most Likely Descendent (MLD) has been assigned to the Project and provided the project proponent with treatment recommendations. Photographs of remains shall be prohibited, unless requested by the coroner and permitted by the MLD.

References

Arnold, Jeanne and Michael R. Walsh

2010 *California's ancient past: From the Pacific to the Range of Light*. SAA Press, Wash. D.C.

Beardsley, Richard K.

1948 Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 14(1):1–29.

1954 *Temporal and Aerial relationships in Central California Archaeology. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey*. Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.

Brandoff-Kerr, Joan E.

1982 *Prehistoric Land Use in the Santa Lucia Mountains: An Overview of the Esselen and Their Settlement Strategy*. Master of Arts Thesis. University of California, Santa Barbara.

Breschini, Gary S., and Trudy Haversat

1980 *Preliminary Archaeological Report and Archaeological Management Recommendations for CA-MNT-170 on Pescadero Point, Monterey County, California*. Report prepared by Archaeological Consulting, Salinas, California.

1997 Linguistics and prehistory: A case study from the Monterey Bay area. *Contributions to the Linguistic Prehistory of Central and Baja California*. Salinas: Coyote Press.

2004 *The Esselen Indians of the Big Sur Country*. Salinas, CA: Coyote Press.

2012 Overview of Archaeological Investigations and Summary of Findings for CA-MNT-17, Carmel, Monterey County, CA. On file at Coyote Press, Salinas, California.

Breschini, Gary S., Trudy Haversat, and Lynne Mounday.

2012 *Archaeological Investigations of the Polkow residence (PLN080266) on site CA-MNT-17C, Carmel, Monterey County, California*. Report on file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

Byrd, Brian F., Adrian R. Whitaker, Patricia Mikkelsen and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal.

2017 *San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4*. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, CA.

Caffrey, Jane, Mark Silberstein, and Les Strnad

2002 Chapter 1: Introduction. In *Changes in a California Estuary: A Profile of Elkhorn Slough*. Edited by Jane Caffrey, Martha Brown, W. Breck Tyler, and Mark Silberstein. Moss Landing: Elkhorn Slough Foundation. Accessed on 25 October 2023 at https://library.elkhornslough.org/attachments/Caffrey_2002_Changes_In_A_California.pdf

California Office of Historic Preservation

1990 Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format, February 1990. Accessed at: <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/armr-remediated.pdf>

Dietz, Stephen

1978 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Carmel Sanitary District Facilities Alternative 631-Reuse on Del Monte Forest Golf Courses*. Report on file with the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, CA (S-005452).

Dietz, Stephen and Thomas L. Jackson

1981 *Report of Archaeological Excavations at Nineteen Archaeological Sites for the Stage 1 Pacific Grove-Monterey Consolidation Project Regional Sewerage System. Vol. 2*. Ms. on file, Northwest Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Escobar, Lorraine, Les Fields, and Alan Leventhal.

1999 *Ohlone-Costanoan Esselen Nation: The Aboriginal People of The Greater Monterey Bay Area Region*. Manuscript in the owner's possession.

Estes, Allen, and Brenna Wheelis

2020 *Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the San Rafael Rock Quarry Supplemental Environmental Review Project, 1000 Point San Pedro Road, Marin County, California*. Report on file with the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Fitzgerald, Robert T & Terry L. Jones.

1999 The Milling Stone Horizon Revisited: New Perspectives from Northern and Central California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 21(1) ISSN 0191-3557

Fredrickson, David A.

1973 Spatial and Cultural Units in Central California Archaeology. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*. Essays by James A Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson, Richard E. Hughes, editor, pp.25-47. Contributions of the University of California Archaeology Research Facility 52. Berkeley

1974. Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1):41-53.

1994 Archaeological Taxonomy in Central California Reconsidered. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*. Essays by James A Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson, Richard E. Hughes, editor, pp.93-104. Contributions of the University of California Archaeology Research Facility 52. Berkeley.

Gamble, Lynn H.

2005 Culture and climate: Reconsidering the effect of Paleoclimate variability among southern California hunter-gatherer societies. *World Archaeology* 37: 92-108.

Grimes T. and L. Heumann

1994 *Historic Context Statement Carmel-by-the-Sea*. Accessed at https://ci.carmel.ca.us/sites/main/files/file-attachments/final_updated_carmel_historic_context_statement_091208-b.pdf?1510262312#:~:text=Much%20of%20the%20unique%20character,response%20to%20the%20built%20environment.

- Harrington, John P.
1981-91 *The Papers of John Peabody Harrington*. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Costanoan and Esselen series [1922-1939; Reels 36-83]. Microfilm edition. Kraus International Publications: Millwood, N.Y.
- Jones, Terry L.
1991 Marine-resource Value and the priority of coastal settlement: A California perspective. *American Antiquity*, 56(3), 1991, pp. 419-443.
- Jones, Terry L., R. Fitzgerald, D. J. Kennett, C. H. Miksicek, J. L. Fagan, J. Sharp, and J. M. Erlandson.
2002 The Cross Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) and its implications for New World colonization. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 67, No. 2.
- Jones, Terry L., D.A. Jones, K. Hadick, Ken W. Gobalet, J. F. Porcasi, and William R. Hildebrandt
2017 The Morro Bay Fauna: Evidence for a Medieval Droughts Refugium on the Central California Coast. *American Antiquity*, 82 (2): 203-222.
- Jones, Terry L., N. Stevens, D.A. Jones, R. Fitzgerald, and Mark Hylkama
2007 The Central Coast: A midlatitude milieu. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, culture, and complexity*. Ed. Terry Joes and Kathryn Klar. Lanham: Alta Mira Press.
- Jones, Terry L., T.M. Van Bueren, S. Grantham, J. Huddleston, and T. Fung
1996 *Archaeological test excavations for the Castroville bypass Project, Monterey County, California*. Ms. on file, Northwest Archaeological Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- Kroeber, Albert L.
1925 Handbook of California Indians. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78*. Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C.
- Lightfoot, Kent G.
2005 *Indians, Missionaries, and Merchants: The Legacy of Colonial Encounters on the California Frontiers*. University of California Press: Berkeley, California
- Lightfoot, Kent G. and Ottis Parish
2009 *California Indians and Their Environment: An Introduction*. University of California Press: Berkeley, California
- Lillard, Jeremiah B., Robert F. Heizer and Franklin Fenenga
1939 An Introduction to the Archeology of Central California. *Sacramento Junior College Department of Anthropology Bulletin 2*. Sacramento, California.
- Lillard, Jeremiah B., and William K. Purves
1936 The Archaeology of the Deer Creek-Cosumnes Area, Sacramento Co., California. *Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology Bulletin 1*. Sacramento, California.

- Lipps, Oscar Hiram
1932 *The Case of the California Indians*. Chemewa, Oregon: U.S. Indian School Print Shop.
- Milliken, Randall
1987 *Ethnohistory of the Rumsen*. Papers in Northern California Anthropology. Northern California Anthropological Group; Berkeley
1990 *Geography and Ethnohistory of the Big Sur District, California State Park System, During 1770-1810 Time Period*. Submitted to Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.
1995 *A Time of Little Choice*. Ballena Press: Menlo Park, CA.
- Moratto, Michael
1984 *California Archaeology: New World Archaeological Record*. New York: Academic Press.
- Panich, Lee M. and Tsim D. Schneider.
2019 Categorical denial: Evaluating Post-1492 Indigenous Erasure in the Paper Trail of American Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 84(4), pp. 651-668.
- Phillips, George Harwood
1997 *Indians and Indian Agents: The Origins of the Reservation System in California, 1849-1852*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press
- Schneider, Tsim
2015 Placing Refuge and the Archaeology of Indigenous Hinterlands in Colonial California." *American Antiquity* 80 (4), 695-713.
- Shaul, David L.
2019 *Esselen Studies: Language, Culture and Prehistory*. Muenchen: LINCOM GmbH
- State of California
1970 California Environmental Quality Act. Accessed at:
[https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IA0E0C760D48811DEBC02831C6D6C108E?transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IA0E0C760D48811DEBC02831C6D6C108E?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default))
- Stine, Scott
1994 Extreme and persistent drought in California and Patagonia during the Medieval Time. *Nature* 369: 546-549.
- USDA Soil Survey website accessed at
<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>
- United States Department of Interior
1997 National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Accessed at: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf
- Wheelis, Brenna, Allen Estes and Nazih Fino
2019 Cultural Resources Assessment Report: Gallinas Levee Upgrade Project, Marin County, California. Report on file with the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park, California.

Appendix A
Project Design Plans



HAPUNA

KAILEA

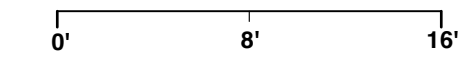
AHANA



Overall Main Floor Site Plan
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEGEND

	DECOMPOSED GRANITE PATH		SPACED-BOARD WOOD DECK
	MULCH PATH		NEW FENCE
	CARMEI STONE GARDEN WALL		NEW PLANTING OR LANDSCAPE AREA
	CORTEN STEEL RETAINING WALL		EXISTING CONTOUR
	WOOD PAVERS		PROPOSED CONTOUR
	STONE PAVER DECK		ACCENT BOULDER
	PROPOSED TREE		STEP BOULDER
	EXISTING TREE		STONE PAVERS
			DRYLAI D FLAGSTONE PAVING



Appendix B NWIC Results



4/10/2025

NWIC File No.: 24-1588

Susan Morley
Achasta Archaeological Services
3059 Bostick Avenue
Marina, CA 93933

Re: Mission Sisters Residence

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Monterey USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 750ft radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 750ft radius:	None
Reports within project area:	S-024471; S-025092
Reports within 750ft radius:	[41: See list below]

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Archaeological Resources Directory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Caltrans Bridge Survey:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Ethnographic Information:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Literature:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Historical Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Local Inventories:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Shipwreck Inventory:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

Soil Survey Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

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 CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

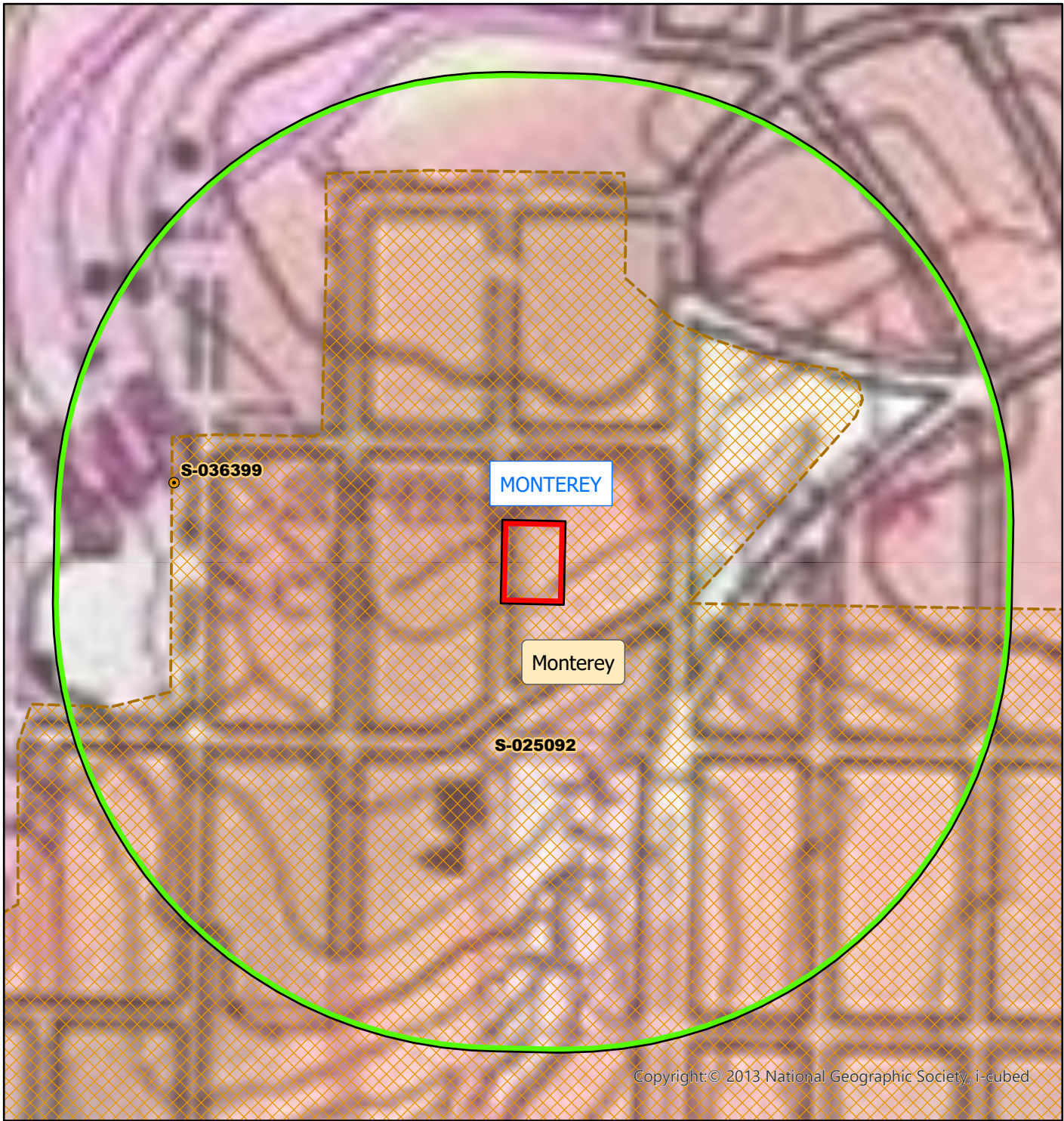
Sincerely,

Justin Murazzo

Justin Murazzo, Researcher

Reports Outside of Project Location
9823
10639
10912
12345
14018
14463
16241
16303
17006
17420
18085
18842
19626
21244
22793
23328
24134
26531
27982
28075
29115
29276
30135
34360
34801
36399
36727
37164
37357
38528
42897
45037
45907
48627
48874
49147
49734
49810
52131
57319
57935

Report Map 1
Mission Sisters Residence

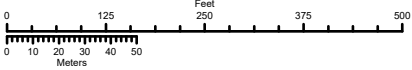


Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Northwest Information Center

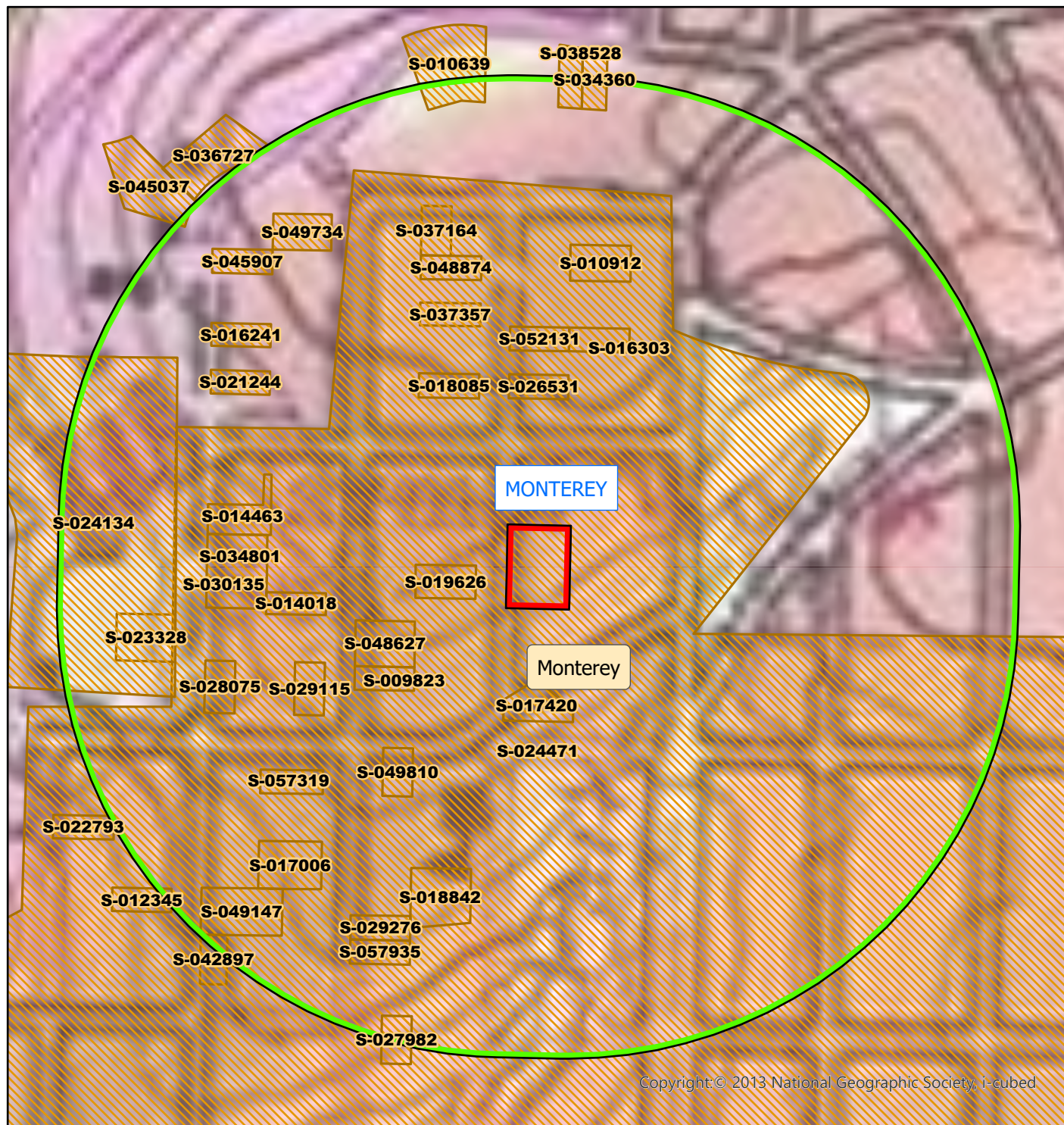
File #24-1588 10 March 2025 J. Murazzo

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- Project location
- 750 foot buffer
- Reports (points)
- Reports approx loc
- Counties
- 7.5' Quads

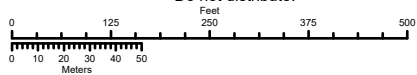
Report Map 2
Mission Sisters Residence



Northwest Information Center

File #24-1588 10 March 2025 J. Murazzo

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



■ Project location

○ 750 foot buffer

Reports (polygons)

Counties

7.5' Quads

Appendix C
NAHC SLF Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 16, 2025

Brenna Wheelis
Achasta Archaeological Services

Via Email to: bwheelis@achastaservices.com

Re: Mission Sisters Residences Project, Monterey County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Manager

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Monterey County
4/16/2025**

County	Tribal Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Monterey	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson		(530) 578-3864		aerieways@aol.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/20/2023
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833		vjtestingcenter@aol.com	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/20/2023
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant	PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 730-9468		michellezimmer1966@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant	PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(408) 771-8901		garryzimmer@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman	PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(650) 520-8418		cdzimmer93@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman	2451 Tyrolean Way Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 276-8380		shelbyzimmer1997@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Irene Zwielerin, Chairperson	3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(916) 730-9468		amahmutsuntribalcommunications@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	10/8/2024
	Costanoan Ohlone Rumsen-Mutsun Tribe	N	Patrick Orozco, Chairman	644 Peartree Drive Watsonville, CA, 95076	(831) 728-8471		yanapvoic97@gmail.com	Ohlone	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	4/4/2024
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council		(415) 690-3110		crct.crd@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/17/2024
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer	108 South Acacia Rialto, CA, 92376	(909) 254-1610		crct.crd@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/17/2024
	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer	29539 Oakbridge Dr Menifee, CA, 92586	(760) 681-6860		crct.crd@gmail.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	7/17/2024
	Esselen Tribe of Monterey County	N	Susan Morley, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	3059 Bostick Avenue Marina, CA, 93933	(831) 262-2300		cultural-resources@esseletribe.org	Rumsen Esselen	Monterey	3/14/2024
	Esselen Tribe of Monterey County	N	Tom Little Bear Nason, Tribal Chairman	P. O. Box 95 Carmel Valley, CA, 93924	(831) 214-5345		tribalchairman@esseletribe.org	Rumsen Esselen	Monterey	3/14/2024
	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact	1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626		kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com	Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	3/15/2024
	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson	P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238			Costanoan	Alameda, Contra Costa, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus	3/15/2024
	KaKoon Ta Ruk Band of Ohlone-Costanoan Indians of the Big Sur Rancheria	N	Lydia Bojorquez, Vice Chair	PO Box 8355 Woodland, CA, 95776	(530) 650-5943		vicechair@kakoontaruk.org	Ohlone	Monterey	3/22/2023
	KaKoon Ta Ruk Band of Ohlone-Costanoan Indians of the Big Sur Rancheria	N	Isaac Bojorquez, Chairman	PO Box 8355 Woodland, CA, 95776	(916) 572-8036		chairman@kakoontaruk.org	Ohlone	Monterey	3/22/2023
	Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation	N	Christanne Najera, Vice Chairperson	519 Viejo Gabriel Soledad, CA, 93960	(831) 235-4590		chris.johntmenold@gmail.com	Costanoan Esselen	Monterey	6/12/2023
	Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation	N	Louise Miranda-Ramirez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1301 Monterey, CA, 93942	(408) 629-5189		ramirez.louise@yahoo.com	Costanoan Esselen	Monterey	6/12/2023
	Rumsen Am: a Tur:ataj Ohlone	N	Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson	14671 Farmington Street Hesperia, CA, 92345	(760) 403-1756		rumsenama@gmail.com	Costanoan	Monterey	8/2/2023
Rumsen Am: a Tur:ataj Ohlone	N	Daniel Quiroga, Spiritual/Cultural Advisor	14671 Farmington Street Hesperia, CA, 92345	(760) 881-9019			Costanoan	Monterey	8/2/2023	
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com	Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kings, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San	6/19/2023	

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 assessment for the proposed Mission Sisters Residences Project, Monterey County.

Record: PROJ-2025-002093
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: Monterey
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX D
Fieldwork Photos



Photo 1: Overview of parcel -007, view east.



Photo 2: Overview of parcel -007, view east.



Photo 3: Overview of parcel -007, view west.



Photo 4: Overview of parcel -007, view south.



Photo 5: Plan view of parcel -007 soils, view south. Note sterile soils.



Photo 6: Plan view of parcel -007 soils. Note sterile soils.



Photo 7: Overview of parcel -012, view east.



Photo 8: Overview of parcel -012, view east.



Photo 9: Overview of parcel -012, view south.



Photo 10: Plan view of parcel -012 soils, view northwest. Note sterile soils.



Photo 11: Plan view of parcel -012 soils, view west. Note sterile soils.



Photo 12: Overview of parcel -013, view east.



Photo 13: Overview of parcel -013, view east.



Photo 14: Overview of parcel -013, view south.



Photo 15: Plan view of parcel -013 soils, view south. Note sterile soils.



Photo 16: Plan view of parcel -016 soils, view north. Note sterile soils.