

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

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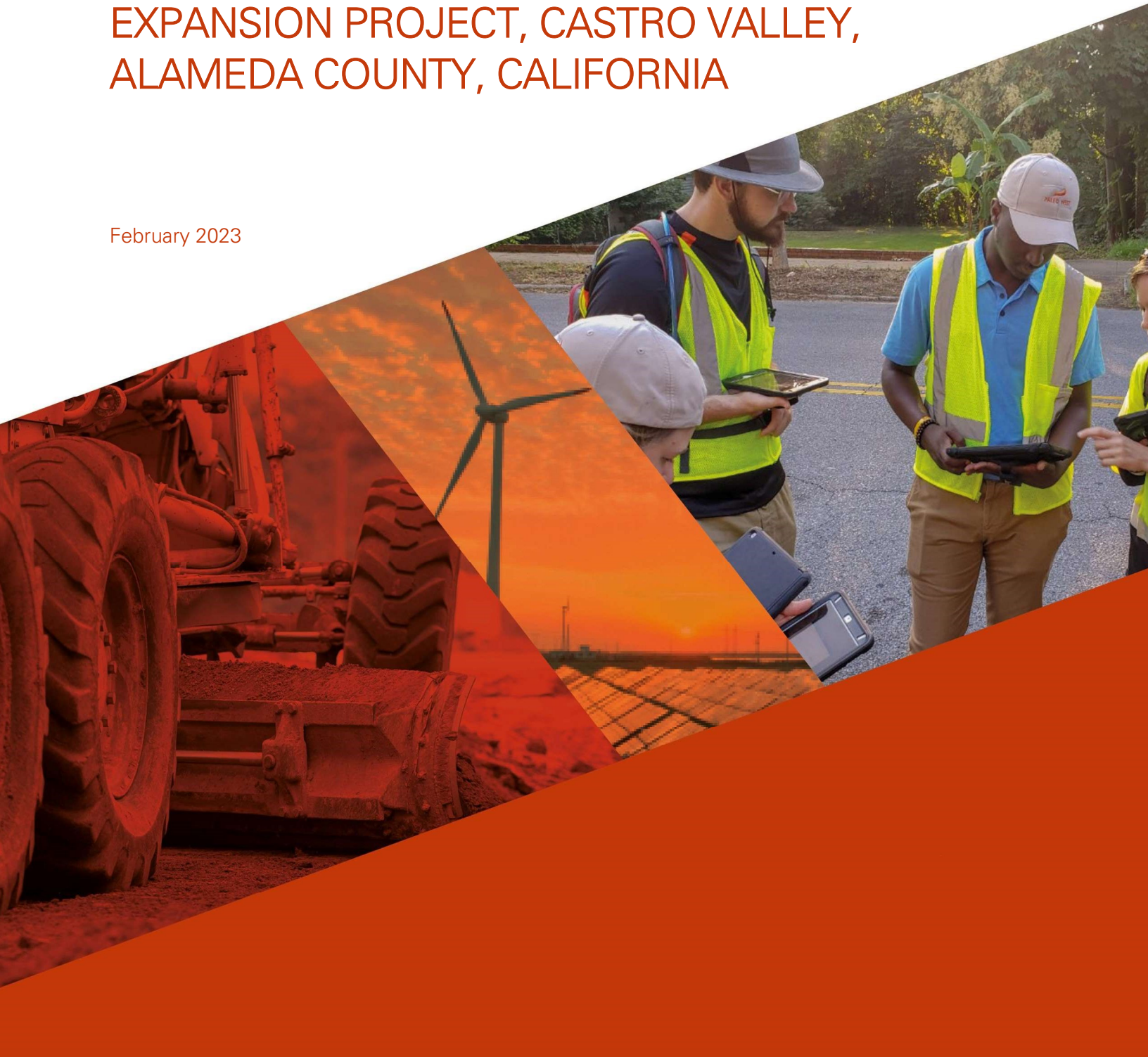
to the

Fa Yun Chan Temple Project Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration



CULTURAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE FA YUN CHAN TEMPLE EXPANSION PROJECT, CASTRO VALLEY, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 2023



**CULTURAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR
THE FU YUN CHAN TEMPLE EXPANSION PROJECT,
CASTRO VALLEY, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to complete a cultural resource assessment in support of the Fa Yun Chan Temple Expansion Project (Project) at 7825 Crow Canyon Road in Castro Valley, Alameda County, California. The Project proposes to redevelop 93.16 acres of the former ranch property into a private Buddhist temple complex (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 85-5000-1-26, 85-4060-1-9, 85-5000-1-1, 85-4050-2, 85-4050-1-8, 85-4050-5, 85-4050-1-4, 85-4050-4, 85-4050-3, 85-4055-4, 85-4055-5, 85-4055-6, 85-4055-7, 85-4050-10-2). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Castro Valley is the lead CEQA agency.

This report addresses archaeological and built environment resources identified within the Project area. It provides background research, a summary of archaeological field methods and results, and documentation and evaluation of a historic-age ranch house for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) to determine if it meets the criteria as a historic resource under CEQA.

PaleoWest completed a standard in-person records search of the California Historical Resources Information System Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University on September 8, 2021. This records search included the Project area and a 0.5-mile (mi) radius with the objective of identifying pre-contact or historic-age cultural resources that have been previously recorded in the vicinity of the Project area. Results indicate that one historic period resource (Crow Canyon Road features) and six cultural resource studies have been documented within 0.5-mi of the Project area.

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 2, 2021, with a request for information from the Sacred Lands File (SLF) of sacred sites or tribal cultural resources within the Project area and for a list of Native American tribal representatives with heritage ties to the county. The NAHC responded on October 7, 2021, stating that the SLF results were negative and provided a list of 15 tribal contacts representing 12 tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with the area.

During the pedestrian survey of the Project area in September 2021, PaleoWest identified twelve possible historic period-built environment resources and one historic period fence line. Further research into property history revealed that three buildings date to the historic period (45 years or older): the main residence, its garage, and the large barn.

PaleoWest evaluated the ranch property as a whole in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and found that this property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. PaleoWest recommends the ranch not eligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP.

As proposed, the Project will not have an impact on any historic properties or historical resources, including archaeological resources. Should any unknown cultural resources be discovered during construction, their significance would have to be determined in relation to the criteria for eligibility for listing in the CRHR.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to complete a cultural resource assessment in support of the Fa Yun Chan Temple Expansion Project (Project) in the City of Castro Valley, Alameda County, California. The Project is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the City of Castro Valley is the lead CEQA agency. This report presents the results of archaeological and built environment assessments of resources within the Project area.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Fa Yun Chan Temple is considering redevelopment of its existing facilities at 7825 Crow Canyon Road to include a Meditation Center and Buddhist Temple Compound on an approximately 10-acre portion of their roughly 100-acre site in Castro Valley. The proposed development is intended to enable Fa Yun Chan Temple to expand its retreat and event services. The Project proposes to develop the existing property in the following two phases:

Phase I:

1. Renovation of the existing residential building as a private temple staff residence. Renovation is limited to interior layout only, and no exterior renovation is proposed.
2. Installation of four Buddha statues and development of meditation trails connecting the statues.
3. All other existing structures on site will remain to be used as storage space.

Phase 2:

1. Demolition of existing buildings and structures on site and development of five new buildings.
2. Site improvements for the proposed private Buddhist temple complex.

Installation of the new facilities will involve grading, foundation laying, and utility trenching, along with vegetation removal and clean up. Additional proposed features include retention basins, septic tanks, water tanks, and a sewage treatment facility.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project area is at 7825 Crow Canyon Road in the city of Castro Valley, Alameda County, California (Figure 1-1), as depicted on the Hayward, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map (USGS 1980; Figure 1-2), and is within the historic San Lorenzo-Castro Land Grant. The Project area proposed for redevelopment consists of 12 (subdivided) parcels within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 085-5000-1-1, 085-5000-1-26, and 085-4060-001-09 (Figure 1-3), totaling approximately 100 acres. The buildings are located within APN 85-4060-1-9 and 85-5000-1-26, and parcels incorporated into the western part of the property include APN 85-4050-4, which covers part of a building patio and a garden area in APN 85-4050-5. APN 85-4050-3 contains a lower terrace adjacent to Crow Canyon Road. Norris Creek runs parallel to the north of the Project area, and Crow Creek runs parallel to the west. Located within the canyonlands of Castro Valley, the Project area is within a designated Resource Management Area and Measure D Canyonlands Area (Alameda County Planning Department 2012).



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

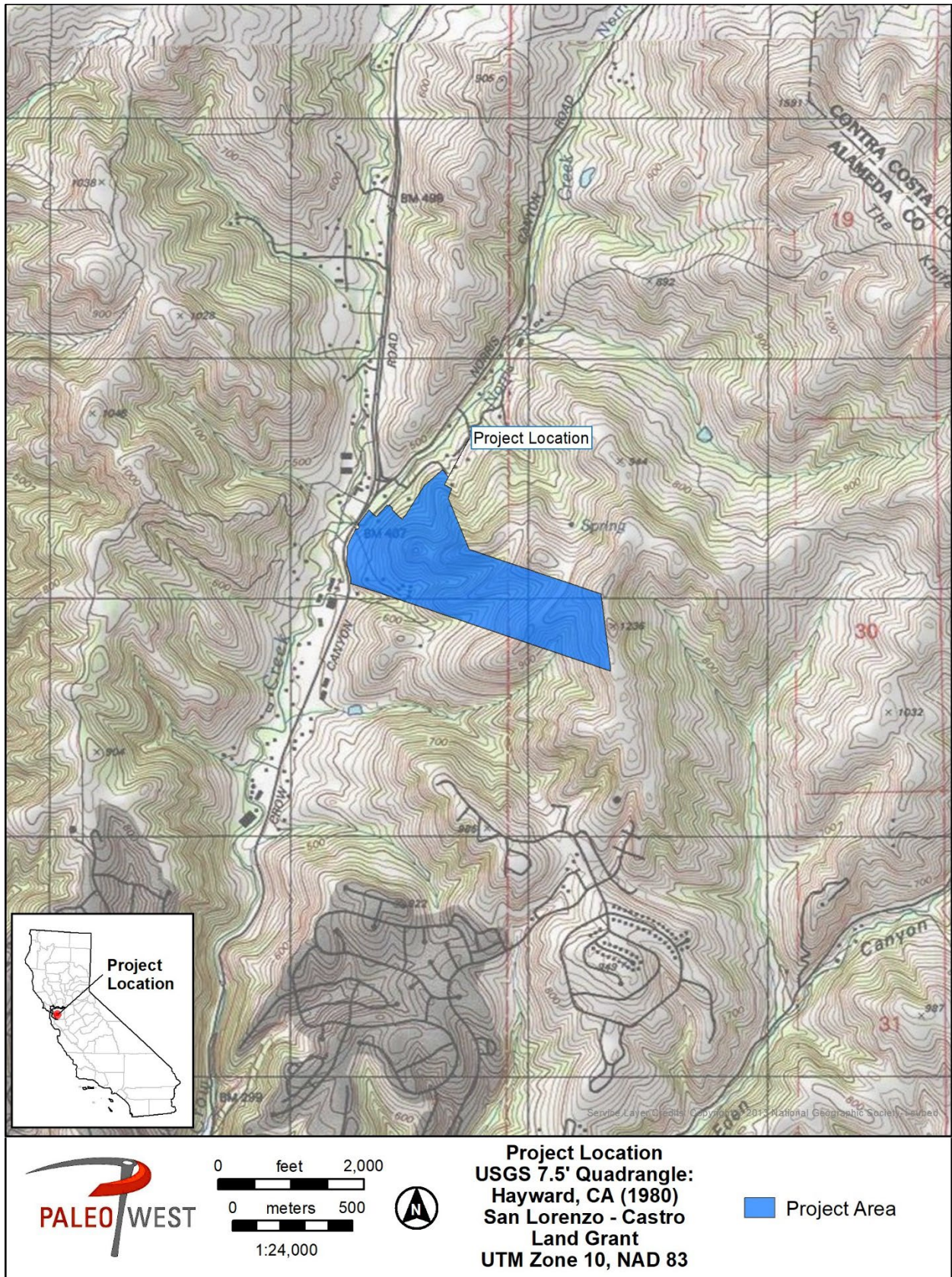


Figure 1-2. Project area map.



Figure 1-3. Project area detail map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 FEDERAL

2.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (54 USC 300101) created a national policy for historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted regulatory program administered by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on “historic properties.” The NHPA defines a historic property as any Pre-contact or Historic period district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP). This requirement also extends to undertakings with a federal component, such as funding or permitting from a federal agency.

Assessment of Adverse Effects

If historic properties are identified, Section 106 requires an assessment of adverse effects to these properties. Section 106 defines an adverse effect as an effect that alters, directly or indirectly, the qualities that make a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 800.5[a][1]). Consideration must be given to the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the extent that these qualities contribute to the integrity and significance of the resource. Adverse effects may be direct and reasonably foreseeable or may be more remote in time or distance (36 CFR 8010.5[a][1]). Adverse effects to a historic property may include, but are not limited to:

1. Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
2. Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access that is not consistent with the Secretary's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;
3. Removal of the property from its historic location;
4. Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
5. Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
6. Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
7. Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance (36 CFR 8010.5[a][2]).

If the impacts assessment finds adverse effects, Section 106 (36 CFR 800.6) calls for agencies to consult with State Historic Preservation Office(s) (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation

Officer(s), and other consulting parties to evaluate project alternatives or modifications that “avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.” Investigation of project alternatives may often involve public input and consultation with the National Council on Historic Preservation.

2.1.2 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

Authorized by the NHPA and administrated by the National Park Service (NPS), the NRHP is the official list of the nation’s historic places deemed worthy of preservation and includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, prehistory, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance and meet at least one of the following evaluation Criteria:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Should a cultural resource be determined eligible for NRHP-listing, it is considered a “historic property” under (36 CFR 60.4).

The NPS publication, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a historic property and defines integrity as “the ability of a property to convey its significance” (NPS 2016). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a historic property’s physical features and how they relate to the aspects of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why and at what level (local, state, or national) it is significant and its period of significance. Although “rarity” of property type is not an aspect of significance, it is considered when assessing integrity.

To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These seven aspects of integrity are defined as follows,

1. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or

manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.

4. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. Workmanship is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory and can be applied to the property as a whole or to individual components.
6. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

2.2 STATE

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with 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 [PRC] 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.

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is used in consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC Section 5024.1). Historical resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a "historical resource" if it:

1. Is listed in or is determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2. Is included in a local register of historical resources or is identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.

3. Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

Assessment of Impacts

CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed “historically significant,” then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, any proposed project that may affect historically significant cultural resources must be submitted to the SHPO for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]). CEQA Section 21084.1 states that significant impacts may occur if “a project may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” Section §15064.5(b)(1) defines adverse impacts as a substantial adverse change to a historic resource, encompassing “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.”

CEQA defines impacts, or effects, as follows:

1. Direct, or primary, effects are direct physical changes which are caused by and immediately related to the project. Direct effects occur at the same time and place as a project.
2. Indirect, or secondary, are physical changes in the environment which are not immediately related to the project but are caused indirectly by the project. Indirect effects are reasonably foreseeable to be caused by a project but occur at a different time or place (14 CCR § 15064).
3. Cumulative effects are two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or will compound or increase other impacts (14 CCR § 15130).

Mitigation measures must be enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legal means and are proportional to the expected impacts. The measures seek to reduce impacts entirely or to a level considered not significant (14 CCR § 15126.4). As such, the examples of mitigation measures provided may not satisfy CEQA requirements in every circumstance. Mitigation measures for historical resources may include:

1. Altering a proposed project to avoid damaging effects on any historical resource in a significant manner, such as by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
2. Rectifying impacts through maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation, or reconstruction of the historical resource in a manner consistent with the SOI's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
3. Documentation of the historical resource by way of historic narrative, photographs, or architectural drawings meeting California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) recommendations prior to demolition.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.
5. Abandonment of the proposed project.

CEQA Section 15064.5(b)(3) states that a project that follows the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (SOI Standards)* shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.

2.2.2 California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must meet at least one of the following four criteria:

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

For a property to qualify under the CRHR's Criteria for Evaluation, it must also retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (California OHP 2001). To determine if a property retains the physical characteristics corresponding to its historic context, the NRHP has identified seven aspects of integrity, which the CRHR closely follows.

1. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
4. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular cultural or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.
7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Because integrity is based on a property's significance in a specific historic context, evaluations of integrity can only be completed after historic significance has been established.

3 SETTING

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is in Castro Valley, approximately eight miles east of the San Francisco Bay shore. Unlike much of the pre-contact eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay, which is characterized as a wide alluvial floodplain, Castro Valley is situated behind a south-east trending spur of hills and is within a relatively broad alluvial valley (Estes et al. 2016). The Coast Range is made up of a series of three generally parallel hill formations, known as the "front," "middle," and "back" hills. The "middle" hills surround Castro Valley on the north, east, and southwest and consist of tightly folded sandstone and shale formations of the Cretaceous age. Cretaceous bedrock of the Great Valley sequence underlies the Coast Range, and Great Valley sandstone outcroppings are common throughout the Hayward-Castro Valley hills (Estes et al. 2016).

The climate of the Project area is Mediterranean, with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. Annual precipitation in the area is 15 inches (in), with rainfall concentrated in the fall, winter, and spring. The Project's proximity to the Pacific Ocean provides for mild temperatures throughout the year. Winter temperatures vary from an average high of 57.2°F to an average low of 37.7°F, and summer temperatures vary from an average high of 78.4°F to an average low of 54.4°F.

In pre-contact times, animals such as pronghorn sheep, antelope, tule elk, mule deer, black-tail deer, and grizzly bears occupied the area. Today, animal life within the region is similarly diverse but favors small, herbivorous mammals, especially voles, pocket gophers, ground squirrels, and pocket mice. The larger, open areas of the surrounding hills are home to some larger animals, including deer, coyote, rabbit, skunk, opossum, raccoon, and birds, including red-tailed hawks and turkey vultures.

3.2 PRE-CONTACT SETTING

Research into local prehistoric cultures began when Nels C. Nelson of the University of California, Berkeley. He conducted the first intensive archaeological surveys of the San Francisco Bay region from 1906 to 1908. Nelson documented hundreds of shellmounds along the shoreline of the San Francisco Bay when much of the area was still ringed by salt marshes (Nelson 1909:322ff). He maintained that the intensive use of shellfish – a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and bayshore middens – indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times, and he introduced the idea of a distinctive San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Moratto 1984:227).

The work of Nelson in the Bay Area provided the impetus for investigation into the prehistory of central California, which began in earnest in the 1920s. Stockton-area amateur archaeologists J.

A. Barr and E. J. Dawson excavated several sites and made substantial collections in the area from 1893 through the 1930s. Based on artifact comparisons, Barr identified what he believed were two distinct cultural traditions. Dawson later refined his work into a series of Early, Middle, and Late sites (Ragir 1972; Schenck and Dawson 1929).

Professional or academic-sponsored archaeological investigations began in the 1930s when J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College formed a field school, conducting excavations throughout the Sacramento Delta area. By seriating artifacts and mortuary traditions, they identified a three-phase sequence similar to Barr's and Dawson's, including Early, Intermediate, and Recent cultures (Lillard and Purves 1936). This scheme went through several permutations, including Early, Transitional, and Late Periods (Lillard et al. 1939) and Early, Middle, and Late Horizons (Heizer and Fenenga 1939). In 1948 and again in 1954, Richard Beardsley refined this system and extended it to include the region of San Francisco Bay. The result is referred to as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Beardsley 1948, 1954; Moratto 1984). Subsequently, the CCTS system of Early, Middle, and Late Horizons was applied widely to site dating and taxonomy throughout central California.

Inevitably, as more data were acquired through continued fieldwork, local exceptions to the CCTS were discovered. Coupled with the accumulation of these exceptions, the development of radiocarbon dating, introduced in the 1950s, and of obsidian hydration 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 (Estes et al. 2016).

The difficulties of creating a broadly applicable cultural history are discussed by Bennyhoff and Fredrickson in Hughes (1994). Given the expanse of central California and the complex nature of cultural change over space and time, this single system is limited to providing a general framework for assigning newly found materials to existing culture chronologies. Nonetheless, a modification of the CCTS (Fredrickson 1993) that presents an Early, Middle, and Late Period with associated transitional periods and subperiod phases remains a useful way to assign dates or cultural periods, or both, to newly discovered features or assemblages. Complementary techniques such as obsidian hydration or radiometric measurements further increase the accuracy of these assignments (Estes et al. 2016).

Of some relevance for the current project is a chronological scheme developed by Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987:149). In brief and general form, this scheme includes the following periods and chronology:

- Early Period, ca. 6000–500 B.C.
- Early/Middle Period Transition, ca. 500–200 B.C.
- Middle Period, ca. 200 B.C.–A.D. 700
- Middle/Late Period Transition, ca. A.D. 700–900
- Late Period, ca. A.D. 900–1750

These periods of the CCTS are associated with patterns such as the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns. A pattern is:

[an] adaptive mode(s) extending across one or more regions, characterized by particular technological skills and devices, particular economic modes, including

participation in trade networks and practices surrounding wealth, and by particular mortuary and ceremonial practices. (Fredrickson 1973:7–8)

The Windmiller Pattern sites are most often found in the Early Period (ca. 6000–500 B.C.), but they are known to extend into the Middle Period, possibly as late as A.D. 500 in certain areas (Moratto 1984:210). Windmiller Pattern sites are often situated in riverine, marshland, or valley floor settings, as well as atop small knolls above prehistoric seasonal floodplains, locations that provided a wide variety of plant and animal resources (Estes et al. 2016). Most Windmiller Pattern sites have burials with remains that are extended ventrally, oriented to the west, and contain copious amounts of mortuary artifacts. These artifacts often include large projectile points and a variety of fishing gear such as net weights, bone hooks, and spear points. The faunal remains indicate that the inhabitants hunted a range of both large and small mammals. Stone mortars and grindstones for seed and nut processing are common finds. Other artifacts—such as charmstones, ocher, quartz crystals, Olivella shell beads, and Haliotis shell ornaments—suggest the practice of ceremonialism and trade.

Some scholars have suggested that Windmiller Pattern sites are associated with an influx of people from outside California who introduced subsistence strategies adapted for a riverine wetland environment (Moratto 1984:207). Windmiller assemblages have been found to overlap in time with those of the Berkeley Pattern (Moratto 1984).

The Berkeley Pattern has been found from at least 3000 B.C. in the east San Francisco Bay (Bennyhoff 1982; Hughes 1994), with the number of sites increasing through A.D. 1 (Moratto 1984:282). The people characterized by the Berkeley Pattern expanded eastward to the Central Valley after about 500 B.C. Berkeley Pattern sites are much more common and well documented, and therefore better understood, than Windmiller Pattern sites. Berkeley sites are scattered in more diverse environmental settings, but riverine settings are prevalent.

Deeply stratified midden deposits that developed over generations of occupation are common to Berkeley Pattern sites. These middens contain numerous milling and grinding stones for food preparation. The typical body position for burials is tightly flexed, with no apparent preference for orientation. Associated grave goods are much less frequent than with either the Windmiller or the Augustine pattern. Projectile points in this pattern are larger in earlier times but become progressively smaller and lighter over time, culminating in the introduction of the bow and arrow during the Late Period. Wiberg (1997:10) claims that large obsidian lanceolate projectile points or blades are unique to the Berkeley Pattern. Olivella shell beads include Saddle (F) and Saucer (G) types. Haliotis pendants and ornaments are occasionally found. Slate pendants, steatite beads, stone tubes, and ear ornaments are unique to Berkeley Pattern sites (Fredrickson 1973:125–126; Moratto 1984:278–279). As with the Windmiller Pattern sites, evidence of warfare or interpersonal violence is present, including cranial trauma, parry fractures, and embedded projectile points.

The Augustine Pattern coincides with the Late Period, ranging from as early as A.D. 700 to about A.D. 1750, and is typified by intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering (especially of acorns), a large population increase, expanded trade and exchange networks, increased ceremonialism, and the practice of cremation in addition to flexed burials. Certain artifacts are also distinctive in this pattern: bone awls used in basketry, small notched and serrated projectile points that are indicative of bow-and-arrow usage, occasional pottery, clay effigies, bone whistles, and stone pipes. Olivella bead and Haliotis ornaments increase in number of types and frequency of occurrence, sometimes numbering in the hundreds in single burials.

Beginning in the latter half of the 18th century, the Augustine Pattern was disrupted by the Spanish explorers and the mission system (Moratto 1984:283).

The establishment of a chronology allows archaeologists to explore other kinds of evidence and research questions that focus on cultural responses to environmental change, settlement and subsistence strategies, trade and exchange routes, population movement, and related topics. Shifting focus from typology to adaptation in the 1970s, Fredrickson identified widespread cultural patterns based on artifacts and inferred skills, economic modes (inferred from processing equipment and food remains), and cultural tradition (e.g., mortuary practices) (Breschini 1983; Fredrickson 1973). Fredrickson identified Paleoindian, Archaic, and Emergent periods inspired by original work by Willey and Phillips (1958). Table 1 summarizes the taxonomic framework developed by Fredrickson (in Hughes 1994).

This scheme places subsistence, organization, and exchange patterns and strategies within a chronological framework. Projectile point types, shell bead and ornament types, and other specific artifact types can be associated with a period by virtue of the dates that may be assigned to them, but this scheme is not defined on the basis of specific types of objects, as is the scheme associated with Bennyhoff, the CCTS.

Table 3-1. Summary of the taxonomic framework developed by Fredrickson (1973, and in Hughes 1994).

Period and Time Range	Technology, Subsistence	Exchange	Organization
Paleoindian 8000–6000 B.C. Wet and cool; lakeside habitation.	Foraging: large projectile points imply hunting with dart and atlatl; groups change habitat to find resources.	Ad hoc between individuals.	Extended family; little emphasis on wealth.
Lower Archaic 6000–3000 B.C. Drying of pluvial lakes, habitations move to rivers, streams.	Foraging: milling stones indicate plant food; dart and atlatl imply hunting also important; use of local materials.	Ad hoc between individuals.	Extended family; little emphasis on wealth.
Middle Archaic 3000–500 B.C. Climatic amelioration; local specializations of marine, upland, riverine environments.	Foraging: mortars and pestles imply acorn economy; dart and atlatl persist; hunting remains important; tool kits diversify	If changes occur, do not see in archaeological record.	Extended family, sedentism begins; growth of population and expansion into diverse niches.
Upper Archaic 500 B.C.–A.D. 800 Cooler climate.	Foraging, but also some collecting; mortars, pestles; dart and atlatl.	More complex: regular exchange between groups; ad hoc continues.	Sociopolitical complexity: status distinctions imply wealth; group-oriented religious orgs.; no firm territories.
Lower Emergent A.D. 800–1500.	Collecting dominates, some foraging; small projectile points imply use of bow and arrow; mortars and pestles persist.	Regularized exchanges between groups; more materials in network; ad hoc continues.	Status distinctions and established territories emerge.
Upper Emergent A.D. 1500–1800.	Collecting dominates, some foraging; bow and arrow; mortars, pestles; local specialization of production.	Clam disk beads imply money; local specialization; exchange materials move farther distances; ad hoc continues.	Status distinctions more pronounced.

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Project area is within the region occupied at the time of historic contact by the Ohlone or Costanoan group of Native Americans (Kroeber 1970). Although the term Costanoan is derived from the Spanish word *Costafios*, or "coast people," its application as a means of identifying this population is based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (ShIPLEY 1978:82-84). Costanoan designates a family of eight languages. The other seven languages of the Costanoan family were spoken by groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range, and from San Francisco to Point Sur.

Based on linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay area about 500 A.D., having moved south and west from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. This scenario is not accepted by all scholars, some see the arrival much earlier. The ancestral Ohlone displaced speakers of a Hokan language and were probably the producers of the artifact assemblages that constitute the Augustine Pattern described above (Levy 1978:486).

Although linguistically linked as a "family," the eight Costanoan languages actually included a continuum in which neighboring groups could probably understand each other (Self 1997). However, beyond neighborhood boundaries, each group's language was unrecognizable to the other and each of the eight language groups was subdivided into smaller village complexes (Self 1997). These groups were independent political entities occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Access to the natural resources of the territories was controlled by each group. Although each group had one or more permanent villages, their territory contained numerous smaller campsites used during seasonal rounds of resource exploitation.

Mussels were an important staple in the Ohlone diet as were acorns of the coast live oak, valley oak, tanbark oak and California black oak. Seeds and berries, roots and grasses, and the meat of deer, elk, grizzly, rabbit, and squirrel formed the Ohlone diet. Careful management of the land through controlled burning served to insure a plentiful and reliable source of all these foods (Kroeber 1970; Levy 1978).

When the Spanish arrived, the Yrgin tribelet of Ohlones/Costanoans lived in the general Project area vicinity. The Yrgin group "held the bay shore in the present Hayward and Castro Valley areas, the watershed of San Lorenzo Creek. They went to Mission San Jose from 1799 to 1805" (Milliken 1995:261). It is difficult to discriminate the Costanoan Yrgin from the Bay Miwok/Jalquin people from the early Spanish records, but marriage alliance analysis shows the Yrgin were closely affiliated with all proximate groups, both Ohlone and Miwok (Clark 2009).

The arrival of the Spanish in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1775 led to a rapid and major reduction in native California populations. Disease, declining birth rates, and the catastrophic effects of the mission system resulted in the eradication of aboriginal lifeways. Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with former neighboring groups of Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Shoup et al. 1995). Numerous ranchos were established during the Mexican period starting in the 1840s, and Native Americans who remained were often then forced to work on the ranchos. Historic records indicate that between 1802 and 1822, 4,573 baptisms and 1,376 marriages took place at Mission San Jose. During the same twenty-year period, 2,933 Ohlone people died at the mission. By 1822, there were only 1,620 surviving Ohlone (Baker 1914:449).

3.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

Following the era of exploration, four Spanish institutions were employed to settle Alta California: missions, presidios, pueblos, and ranchos. After Mexico seceded from Spain in 1822, the mission system was dismantled, and land owned by the Franciscan priests was broken up and distributed as land grants. Castro Valley was named for Don Guillermo Castro, a Mexican soldier granted the 28,000-acre Rancho San Lorenzo in the 1830s by Governor Alvarado (Kyle 1990).

By the later part of the 19th century the entire rancho had been divided and sold to Americans. An 1878 map (Figure 3-1) shows the Project area within a 640-acre property owned by William Meeks (Thompson and West 1878).

The Project area is located within the Crow Canyon neighborhood of Castro Valley. Known for its rolling hills and oak lined ravines, the valley was named after Walter Crow, an early settler that came to California from Kentucky during the 1849 Gold Rush (Kyle 1990). While Walter would return to Kentucky, his sons would remain in California and settle in the Crown Canyon after establishing a stock and trade business (Araujo 2005). The valley would remain sparsely populated in the decades after, primarily used as ranchland.

Crow Canyon Road, Norris Canyon Road to its east, and Dublin Canyon Road to the south are the main routes from Hayward and Castro Valley into the San Ramon Valley. Norris Canyon Road dates to at least 1864, connecting the two valleys (Sturm and McLean 1994:12). The San Ramon Valley was greatly impacted by the arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad in Contra Costa County and the subsequent San Ramon Branch extension in 1890. This shifted north-south travel away from the arduous Crow Canyon and Norris Canyon Roads to the new train branches (Sturm and McLean 1994).

The hills and valleys near Castro Valley proved ideal for grazing livestock, including sheep, cattle, and goats (Self 1997). By the late 1900s, the region's agriculture expanded to include orchards and vineyards (Sturm and McLean 1994:11). The turn-of-the-century ushered in a new era for Castro Valley farmers with the emergence of chicken ranches which joined the Valley's orchards to dominate local agriculture (Kyle 1990). Though the small community continued to grow, and thoroughfares like Castro Valley Boulevard began to fill with businesses, the area largely maintained its rural character during the early 20th century.

After World War I, horse-related sports like rodeos were popularized in the Castro Valley area as a way for the Red Cross to finance its war efforts (Jensen 2018). The Livermore Rodeo, for example, was one of the main ways the town popularized and established itself in the Bay Area, as the next-closest rodeo was in San Jose (Jensen 2018). The East Bay Parks District, which occupies the East Bay and the Castro Valley regions, also allows for recreational trail riding, and the undeveloped nature of the area and its ideal location for grazing resulted in conditions that supported equestrian sports.

The main developmental shift in the area was prompted by the explosion of population and industry in the eastern East Bay following World War II. In the 1950s, highway improvements and new housing tracts facilitated commutes to Oakland and the Bay Area, and more people moved into the historically rural Castro Valley area (Clark 2009).

Many unincorporated communities started to vote to incorporate (Willard 1988:82). Between 1955 and 1959 the cities of Newark, Fremont, and Union City were incorporated. Castro Valley

and San Lorenzo opted to remain unincorporated, and today Castro Valley continues to be one of the largest unincorporated communities in California (Clark 2009).

By the 1980s, nearby fast-growing cities were oriented around highways and nearby shopping centers and were preferred for the construction of large tracts of houses on flattened land, making the more rural, and densely forested area in the Castro Valley less desirable for suburban development. Though some parts of Castro Valley have been developed, the area generally retains its rural character. Figure 3-2, Figure 3-3, and Figure 3-4 show the relatively slow development of the Crow Canyon area from 1899 to 1993 (Clark 2009).

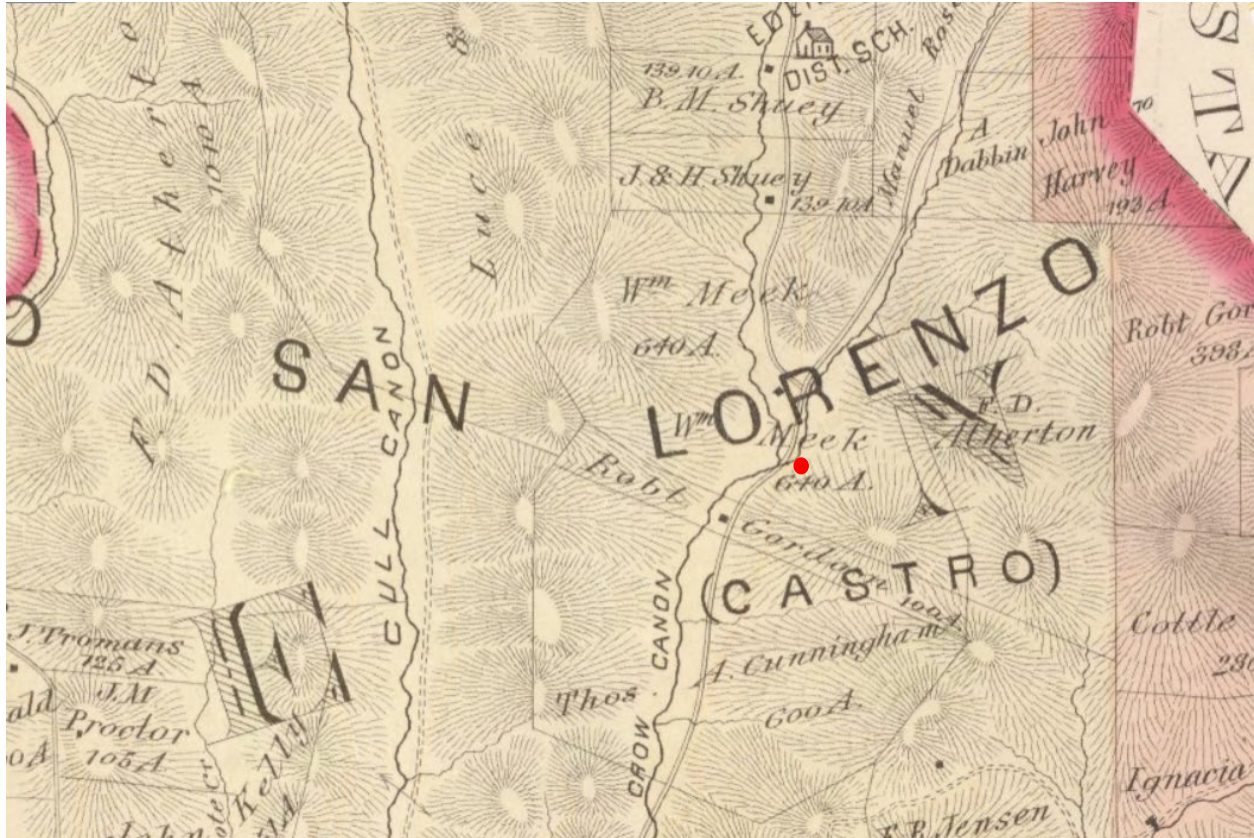


Figure 3-1. 1878 map showing the Project area (in red) within a 640-acre property owned by William Meek.

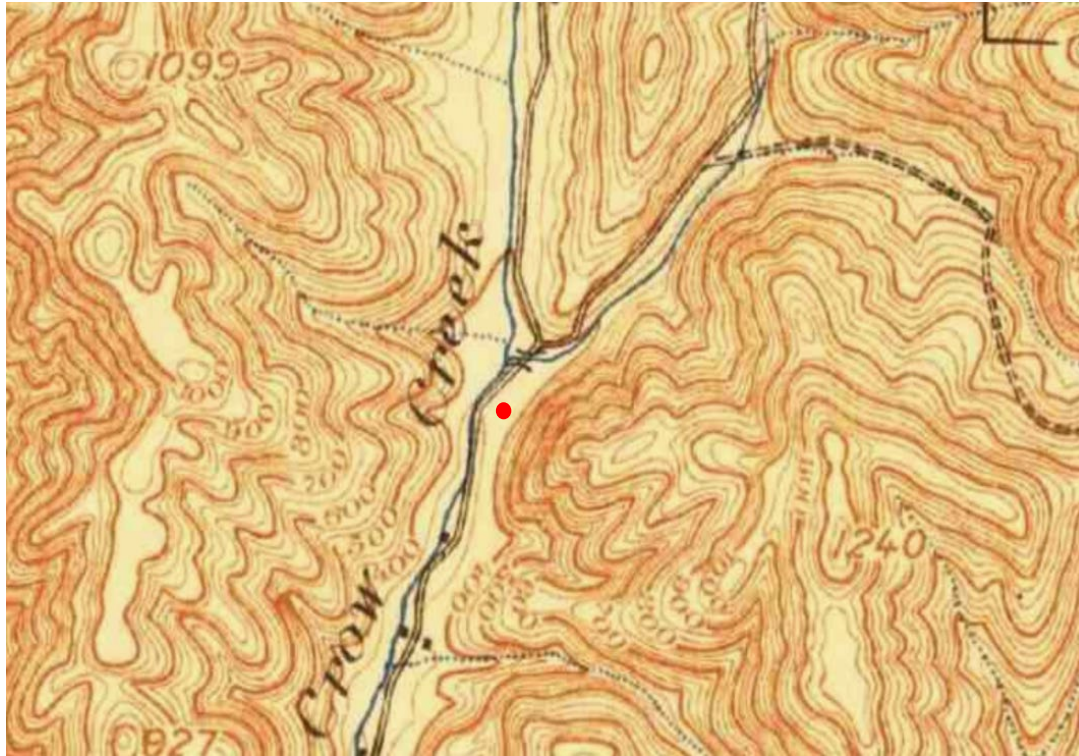


Figure 3-2. 1899 USGS topographic map showing Project location in red (USGS 1899).

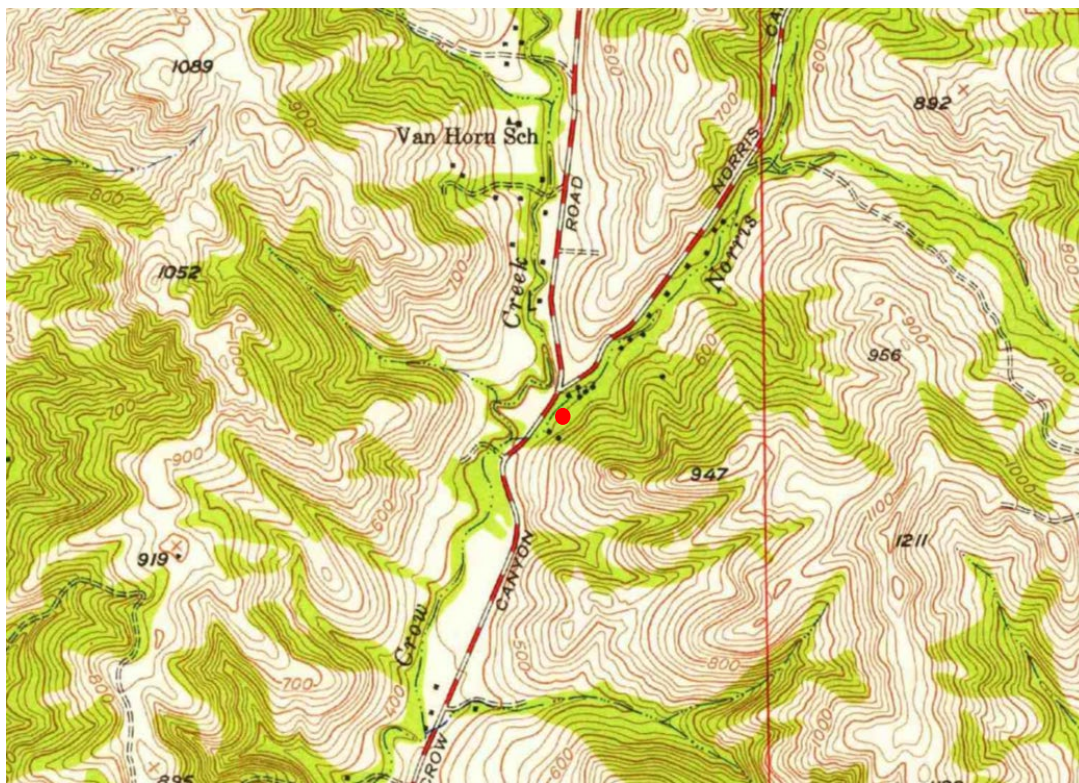


Figure 3-3. 1947 USGS topographic map showing the Project location in red with more structures in the vicinity (USGS 1947).

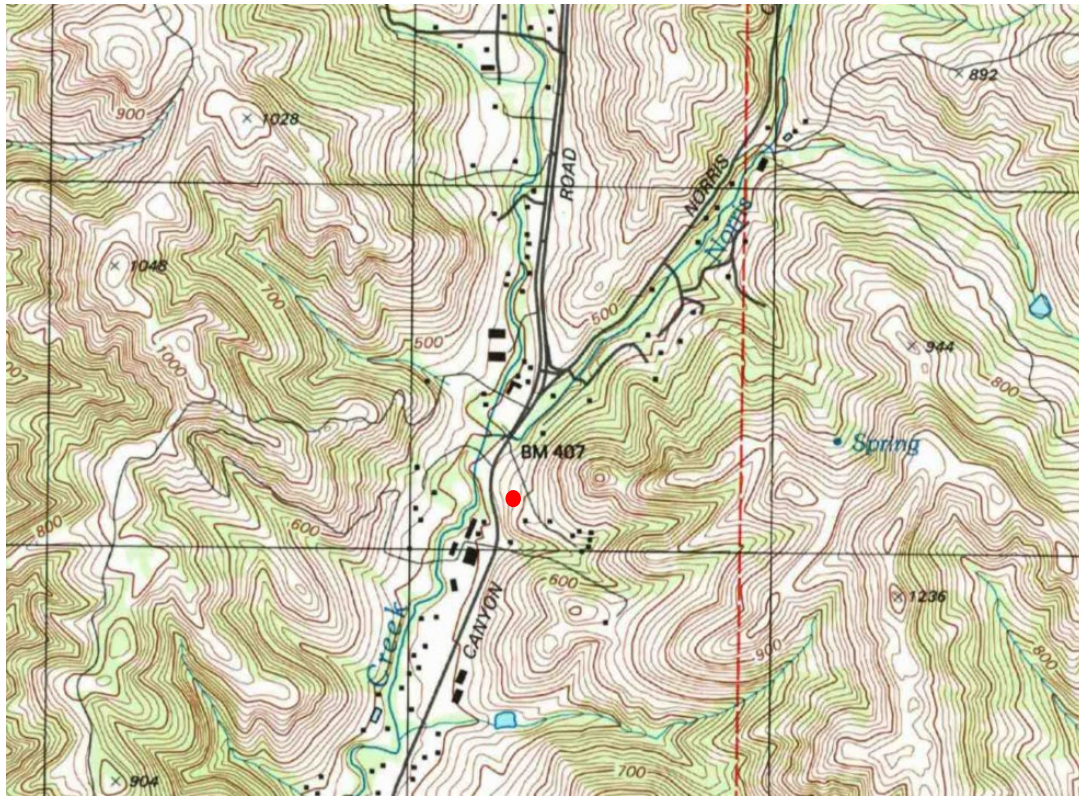


Figure 3-4. 1993 topographic map showing the Project area in red (USGS 1993).

3.5 PROPERTY-SPECIFIC HISTORY

According to available historic aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps, the first development at 7825 Crow Canyon Road occurred in 1958 with the construction of the primary residence and the first driveway (NETR 1949, 1958; USGS 1957). The original owner and builder are unknown. The main residence was the only building on the property until the late 1960s, when the large barn was constructed (NETR 1960). Aerial images from 1965 show that much of the area around the main residence had undergone extensive grading for service yards, access roads, and building sites (Figure 3-5; UCSB 1965). Subsequent historic aerial images show construction of smaller outbuildings during the 1970s and garage buildings during the mid-to-late 1980s (NETR 1979, 1982, 1988).

In 1981, parcels within and surrounding 7825 Crow Canyon Road were subdivided into smaller lots to create a small development called Brookshire. However, the plans were not realized, as there are no buildings or new roads dating to this period in the proposed subdivision. Archival research also revealed no additional information about the Brookshire subdivision.

Starting in 1993 and through the early 2000s, the property was owned by Charlot Ann Feuerhelm, who operated a horse-riding academy and stable business on the premises known as the “Helpful Equine Academy of Riding Therapy” (UScorporates.com 2021). According to aerial images, additional support buildings, a riding area, and stable facilities were added to the residential and uphill grouping, and new dirt and gravel trails and access roads were constructed (NETR 1993, 2000).

In 2005, the property was purchased by James McConville and his daughter Nicole McConville, who operated a real estate development company out of the property, which came under scrutiny for alleged illegal activities during the 2008-2009 financial crisis. McConville stored numerous exotic and high-performance cars, an art collection that included bronze statues placed throughout the property, construction equipment, and a mechanic shop to service both automobiles and equipment (Superior Court of the State of California, Contra Costa County 2009).

During his ownership of the property, James McConville made numerous alterations, including paving the driveways and service yards, and the conversion of some stable facilities for use and storage of cars and construction equipment. In 2005, a large parking lot was constructed directly uphill and northwest of the primary residence, which served as a show space for exotic car meetups. In 2006, many changes occurred to expand the use of the property, including the construction of a new residential building to the west of the main residence. Many of the upper grouping barns were altered to expand the storage options for cars, shifting the use away from its equestrian history. Alterations included reroofing existing buildings, adding a garage to the storage barn, and expanding the open-air garage. On the western portion of the property, a new area west of the main residence was cleared and platted in 2006 to aid the construction of a new residential building with a wide rear patio in 2007.

Following an investigation into the development company by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, McConville vacated the property in early 2009. It was noted by a previous employee that all elements of value, including mechanical and electrical fixtures, had been removed from the buildings on-site by May of that year (Superior Court of the State of California, Contra Costa County 2009). The property was sold in 2012 and the conditions continued to deteriorate across all buildings, as indicated in contemporaneous real estate listing photographs. The property was sold again in 2017 to the Fa Yun Chan Temple.



Figure 3-5. 1965 aerial image of the property showing grading for access roads and service yards.

4 RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

PaleoWest completed a standard in-person records search of the California Historical Resources Information System Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University on September 8, 2021. This records search included the Project area and a 0.5-mile radius with the objective of identifying pre-contact or historic-age cultural resources that have been recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

The NWIC search included a review of all recorded sites and cultural resource reports on file for the specified area. Results indicate that one cultural resource has been documented within the Project area (Table 4-1) and six cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Project area (Table 4-2). Appendix A (confidential) includes complete records search results.

Site P-01-010662 is features associated with Crow Canyon Road that date to the 1920s and 1930s. Features include cement and cut stone culverts, retaining walls, and a ditch. Parts of the site are immediately adjacent to the west of the Project area.

Table 4-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-mi of the Project Area

Site No.	Description	Recorded By	Year	Company/ Agency
P-01-010662	Crow Canyon Road Features	S. Baker, M. Smith, and D. Shoup	2004	Archaeological and Historical Consultants

Table 4-2. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within 0.5-mi of the Project Area

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-014253	Robert Cartier	1990	Archival Background Study for the Eden Canyon Project in the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa	Archaeological Resource Management
S-015760	Angela M. Banet	1993	Records Search and Literature Review, Zone 5 Line K, Redwood Road/Norris Canyon Road/Kilkare Road, Alameda County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-018462	Bradley L. Stum and Deborah K.B. McLean	1996	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Road System for TT6649, Alameda County, California	ISA Associates Inc.
S-020030	William Self	1997	Cultural Resources Assessment Report, EBMUD Southern Loop Pipeline Alignment Study, Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, California	William Self Associates, Inc.
S-034857	Loma Billat	2008	New Tower ("NP") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, EBMUD Edem Water Tank Coolidge, BA-12011	Earth Touch, Inc.
S-036071	Matthew Clark	2009	Initial National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, Cultural Resources Inventory, Research Strategy, and Compliance Plan for the Castro Valley Sanitary District's Wastewater Collection System Master Plan Projects	Holman & Associates

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature review and records search include the NRHP, the California OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Built Environment Resource Director. There are no listed historic properties, historical resources, or historic landmarks recorded in the Project area.

4.2 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 2, 2021, with a request for information from the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on sacred sites or tribal cultural resources within the Project area, and for a list of Native American tribal representatives with heritage ties to the county. The NAHC responded on October 7, 2021, indicating that the SLF results were negative. The NAHC provided a list of 15 Native American tribal contacts representing 12 tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with the area. PaleoWest sent letters by email to the representatives to notify them of the project and request information about known or potential tribal cultural resources in the area. As of February 17, 2023, no responses have been received. NAHC and tribal correspondence are included in Appendix B.

5 FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

5.1 FIELD METHODS

PaleoWest archaeologists Patrick Zingerella and Ashley Schmoltzer completed the intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area on September 23, 2021, to identify and record archaeological resources. The Project area was surveyed using transect intervals of no more than 15 meters. An ArcGIS Collector receiver was used to record features in the survey area and to prepare Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles for reporting purposes. Digital photographs were taken for use in recordation and reporting, and included general views of the survey area, structures, features, and other relevant images. Appendix B includes survey photographs.

The survey area included approximately 93.16 acres of the property located at 7825 Crow Canyon Road, about 23 percent of which (21.6 acres) was surveyable. PaleoWest staff concentrated on level areas within the westernmost portion of the survey area. The remainder of the area could not be surveyed due to the steep terrain with slopes exceeding 30 degrees.

All exposed and accessible ground surface within the Project area was examined for the presence of historic or pre-contact period site indicators. Historic site indicators include foundations, fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 50 years in age, such as domestic refuse (glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), or refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, etc.). Pre-contact site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, faunal bone fragments (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or human bone.

5.2 SURVEY RESULTS

The Project area is located within a ridge of hills northeast of Castro Valley overlooking Norris Creek immediately to the northwest, and Crow Creek 500 feet (ft) to the west. The terrain is hilly, ranging from an elevation of 400-1,200 ft above mean sea level. The observable ground surface of the Project area is either graded, mechanically disturbed with terraformed hillsides, or natural hillsides with slopes exceeding 30 degrees. Native sediments observed in exposed areas are 10 YR 4/2, crumbly silty clay loam. Vegetation observed during survey includes California melic grass and other dried grasses and forbs, and the predominant tree is the California bay laurel.

One historical barbed-wire fence line was documented during the September 2021 survey. In January 2023, PaleoWest architectural historian Hannah Goldman completed the built environment survey of the Project area to document buildings for NRHP/CRHR evaluations. Goldman documented twelve buildings on the property, described in the following section.

5.2.1 Building Descriptions

The buildings in the Project area are summarized in Table 5-1, followed by further description. Appendix C includes California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms for all historic period structures and features identified in the Project area.

Table 5-1. 7825 Crow Canyon Road Buildings

Building	Date of Construction	Description
Western Lower Grouping		
Main Residence	Ca. 1957	A trapezoidal split-level contemporary home with gardens and enclosed entry court
Additional Residence (north)	2007	Wide, contemporary residential building
Small Residence and Garage	1968	Contemporary Garage with Residence, building with a five-car garage
Eastern Upper Grouping		
Horse Barn	1988	A gabled barn with horse stalls, currently used for storage, between the main residence terrace and the upper terrace
Large Barn	Ca. 1969, alterations made 2006-2008.	A large barn with rooflines that extend from roof to ground in some places, with cross gabled eave second floor.
Stationary Manufactured Home	1982	A stationary manufactured home situated in the southwest corner of the upper grouping
Equipment Garage	1982	Large garage with double-height garage door and roof.
Rear Storage Building	2000	Gabled building situated between the storage barn and retaining wall
Open-air Garage	1988, altered 2008	Open bay garage with enclosed second floor
Storage Barn with Garage	1979, altered 2007	Secondary storage barn across from open air garage. Has additional operational space behind the barn.

Building	Date of Construction	Description
Ancillary residence	1988	Long building with a main section and a longer wing, next to paddock and small residence
Small Manufactured residence	2000	Small, square building, near edge of upper grouping, facing the barn and garage

Western Lower Grouping

The western lower grouping occupies the western portion of the property and consists of the main residence, additional (north) residence, and small residence with garage. The entire property is built on a hill and is separated by different terrace levels.

Main Residence

The main residence at 7825 Crow Canyon Road is the initial and central building on the rural property. The main residence was constructed in ca. 1957. The building is a split-level residence built into two terrace levels. The primary facade is the east facade, and wings extend diagonally to either side to create a trapezoidal shape. The exterior is horizontal wood siding on the upper floor and plaster on the ground floor. The primary facade faces an entry courtyard flanked by the north and south wings. The residence has a varied-hipped gabled roof and horizontal wood siding. It is set into a hill and overlooks the surrounding landscape to the west, as well as a nearby garden, shed, and guest house (Building 2). To the east, the entry looks out toward the small additional residence's five-car garage and long driveway.

The entry facade has a central door that opens onto the closed trapezoidal court. The extending wings are clad in horizontal painted wood siding on the first floor and stuccoed concrete on the second floor. The roof vents are set into an elongated, rounded peak. There is a mix of aluminum picture and vinyl sliding windows throughout the eastern side of the house. The western side's ground floor has a mix of sliding, picture, and double-paned windows on the western facade. The central part of the building extends from north to south and has a slight curve in the eave. The ground floor opens to a rear court with an enclosed garden storage area off the south wing.

Additional (North) Residence

The split-level gabled additional (north) residence is 230 ft north of the main residence. The lower terrace it sits on was cleared in 2006, and the building was constructed in 2007. It is set on a hill, making the west, north, and south sides have two stories and the east side a single story. The building is approximately 98 ft long and 39 ft wide and clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The entry facade is located on the east facade. The entry is a porch set between a retaining wall and the east facade. There is a double entry door made of wood, and an additional set of less formal doors to the north.

The east facade has three sets of sliding windows. The north facade faces the driveway, and it has one set of double doors underneath the entry porch, set into the hill. An additional door faces the brick-paved patio on the ground floor. The south facade has a view of the neighboring valley properties and has the building's mechanicals in addition to four sliding windows. The rear (west) facade has a wide, brick-paved patio set between the building and the lower retaining wall. The second floor has five sliding windows. The ground floor has eight divided-lite picture windows

that are approximately door-sized, in sets of two and three. There are three sets of glass doors set between the large windows. This creates the effect of a window wall on the ground floor.

Small Residence with Garage

The small residence was constructed in 1968 and is set across the driveway from the entry facade of the Main Residence. The building has a hipped roof and horizontal vinyl siding. It can be considered a Contemporary style home, as it incorporates the hillside into its design, differentiating it from a traditional Ranch style home. It has a concrete foundation with retaining walls limiting its footprint. It is rectangular in plan, approximately 34 ft wide and 43 ft long.

The ground floor on the west side has a five-car garage. The primary facade is located on the east side of the building, where the house appears to be single-story. It has a small entry porch that connects one terrace to the house via a small bridge. The entry facade has two sliding windows. The north facade has two sliding windows, a small door, and a deck. The west, or garage side, faces the main residence and has three sliding windows. The south facade opens onto a deck and has one set of glass French doors to the patio and one vinyl door that opens onto the driveway on the ground floor.

Upper Grouping

The upper grouping is a collection of nine buildings on the eastern portion of the property related to the equestrian use of the property. This grouping includes the historic-era large barn and ancillary structures added in the 1980s and 2000s.

Horse Barn

The horse barn was constructed around 1988 and contains horse stalls and storage areas with a rectangular plan and open sides. It is approximately 78 ft long and 38 ft wide. It is located behind foliage, approximately 140 ft northeast of the main house. There is a driveway that leads to the upper level on the north side of the storage barn. The main doors are sliding doors on the east and west sides of the building. The area opens onto its own court, created by a retaining wall below the entrance to the upper paddock.

Large Barn

Constructed in 1968, the large barn is the focal point of the upper grouping, as it is the largest, and oldest building in the group, and the closest to the former paddock area. It's one of the three historic-era buildings on the property and is currently used for storage.

The barn has a variety of rooflines, including a central gable with a cross-gabled second story, and octagonal eaves that extend past the second floor and in some places to the ground. The building is mostly clad in a composite roof tile with some vertical wood paneled siding. The cross-gabled second story has sliding vinyl windows. On the east eave, there is a single window with a curved roof. The entry has sliding barn doors leading to storage and horse stalls. The long, extending roofline creates overhanging eaves and covered, open-air storage.

Stationary Manufactured Home

The stationary manufactured home is located at the crest of the hill and is approximately 65 ft long and 12 ft wide. This building dates to around 1982 and was the first additional residence to

the eastern and upper portion of the property. It has a side-gabled roof and vertical vinyl siding set on top of a wood and metal foundation. It is a single-story building with a large crawl space and a side yard separating it from the equipment garage.

The entrance has a flat-roof overhanging eave. The west and east facades each have a single sliding window. The south side has a single sliding window and a single-pane inoperable window. The south and east facades face a retaining wall. The north facade has two sliding windows and an entry door toward the rear. The door is set above the ground, indicating that there were stairs at one point, but are no longer present. Adjacent to the entry door is a large picture window and a set of sliding windows. Decorative joists are painted brown to mimic wood of the entry porch.

Equipment Garage

The equipment garage was constructed in 1982 and faces west toward the driveway. It has four double-height garage doors. The building is approximately 47 ft wide and 52 ft long. The garage has a slant roof, and in the center of the main building, there is a popped-up slant roof. The garage portion has no windows and rolling metal doors. The rear of the garage has a small entry on the north side and the south side faces the stationary manufacture home. This size of garage door is large enough to accommodate car storage and horse trailers.

Rear Storage Building

Immediately behind the garage addition is the rear storage building, constructed around 2007. The building has a side-gabled roof with large overhanging eaves and is approximately 40 ft long and 15 ft wide. The rear addition has extending eaves and a double entry door on the north. The vertical siding is painted vinyl. Fenestration consists of a sliding window on the south facade and two single-pane inoperable windows on the east facade. The rear wall is 8 ft from the rear retaining wall.

Storage Barn with Garage

The storage barn was constructed in 1979 next to the open-air garage. In 2007, alterations were made to the building which demolished the eastern part and removed some stalls. The stalls are open, and the building has an enclosed set of rooms to the east that are connected by the roof. The barn has two parts: the hipped roof lower barn, and a newer, double-height addition with garage doors. The barn is approximately 52 ft long and 23 ft wide, and the rear garage is approximately 40 ft long and 36 ft wide. This rear garage addition has a gabled roof. The covered northern portion of the barn is accessed by sliding barn doors. The south facade opens onto a small fenced-in yard, accessed by three open bays. The southern facade of the garage addition has one set of sliding windows.

Open-Air Garage

The open-air garage is a double-height garage constructed in 1988. It measures approximately 78 ft long and 37 ft wide. It has two floors: an enclosed second floor over four open-air bays on the ground floor set under a gabled roof. The primary (southern) facade has three sliding windows on the second floor. The west facade has a staircase leading up to the enclosed room on the second floor. The rear (north) facade faces a retaining wall dense brush along the adjacent hill. The east facade has one set of sliding windows. The building has stuccoed plaster siding and a gabled, composite roof.

Ancillary Residence

The ancillary residence is a long, rectangular building located next to the paddock and across from the large barn. The entry porch is approximately 27 ft wide and 10 ft long, and the main building is approximately 56 ft long and 12 ft wide. The primary (north) facade has two windows, and the building has a composite gabled roof. The vinyl siding is horizontal at the base with vertical siding on the top. It has a main core building and a longer extending gable, typical of a Ranch style building. A covered entry porch with an entry ramp has a flat roof extension, and the rear of the building has a low-pitched hipped metal roof. The north facade has an open doorway open to the deck, and a secondary doorway that opens to the shared fenced-in yard. The extended area has a casement window and a small, inoperable window, and there are no windows on the west facade. The south facade has a door that opens toward the driveway and two casement windows with built-in shades.

Small Manufactured Residence

Constructed in 2000, the small manufactured residence is across the driveway to the southwest of the large barn and east of the stationary manufactured home. It is approximately 26 ft by 32 ft and has a side-gabled roof. The building is clad in vertical vinyl siding and the roof has composite shingles. It has divided-lite glass French doors on the primary (north) facade, and the west facade has a double-pane window which faces a small fenced-in yard. There are no windows on the southern facade, which extends past the building's main gable with a shed roof. The east facade has a single sliding window.

Paddock

The paddock is just northwest of the large barn and the end of the driveway. Though the area is overgrown, wooden posts spaced approximately 18 ft apart outline the former paddock area.

Historic Fence Line

One historical barbed-wire fence line was documented during the September 2021 survey in a wooded section of the western part of the property, to the north of the main residence. The fence line is a 69-ft barbed wire fence with milled lumber posts. Its two ends are embedded in mature California bay laurel trees. One post is 38 in tall by 5 in wide by 3 in thick. The other post is 64 in tall by 4.5 in wide by 4.5 in thick. The fence line is in a sloped and wooded section in the western part of the property. An unused roll of barbed wire was observed leaning against a bay laurel tree about 60 ft to the south of the western edge of the fence line, and has a 43-in diameter and is 8 in thick.

6 EVALUATION OF THE RANCH AT 7825 CROW CANYON ROAD

CEQA requires consideration of the possible impacts to and the evaluation of resources using the criteria set forth by the NRHP and CRHR. To be determined eligible and considered a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA, each resource must be determined to be significant under the local, state, or national level under one of four criteria (Criteria A/1 through D/4) and retain historic integrity.

Due to their shared history, proximity, and characteristics, the main residence and large barn were evaluated for NRHP and CRHR eligibility as a full ranch property, which includes all support and storage buildings and additional smaller residences.

Criterion A/1

PaleoWest evaluated the ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road under Criterion A/1 for associations with important historical events or patterns of development. Although the site's history is indelibly tied to the agricultural and rural history that led to the development of eastern Alameda County, the ranch was constructed well after the key events that shaped the historical context of eastern Alameda County agricultural development. Thus, the connection to agricultural history is indirect and too weak for the ranch to be considered historically significant for association with this theme.

PaleoWest also analyzed the ranch within the context of American settlement and development. Specifically, the residences were evaluated within the themes of equestrian sports and post-World War II housing development.

While the ranch property was subdivided in the 1980s, its associations with the suburban development of Castro Valley, San Ramon, and the East Bay are limited, as the subdivision did not come to fruition. So, the ranch is not an ideal representation of the suburban development theme. The main residence was constructed in the late 1950s, during the early expansion of suburban development in nearby areas. However, its distance from the highway and rural character separates it from the denser, car-centric suburbs of the period. Because the subdivision did not pan out, the property cannot be associated with the rapid development of the area. Although eastern rural Alameda County saw residential development during California's postwar boom, the construction of residences in this rural setting is only loosely related to postwar residential development patterns which are defined by the growth of the suburbs and their suburban setting. As such, the ranch did not play a direct or influential role in the development of the Castro Valley and San Ramon areas.

Lastly, PaleoWest considered potential significance under the sub-theme of agriculture and equestrian sports in the region. Archival research did not identify any connection between the ranch's equestrian buildings, constructed between 1960 through the 1990s, and regionally important early 20th-century equestrian sports like horse racing or rodeo. The property's use as a riding therapy academy in the 1990's was not individually important enough to distinguish its own significance, as it is neither the only, nor the first facility of its kind. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the ranch not eligible under Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2

The literature review and archival research completed for this assessment did not uncover any direct associations with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. While there are many important figures in the history of eastern Alameda County and the mid-20th-century equestrianism, the ranch is not representative of or directly associated with these persons. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the ranch not eligible under Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3

The main residence and large barn were evaluated under Criterion C/3 for potential architectural and engineering significance. The large barn is more modern than distinctive historic barn styles

in California such as fully enclosed round or octagonal barns. Rural approaches to Contemporary style buildings from the post-World War II period are ubiquitous throughout California. This style was likely chosen by its designers for its emphasis on viewsheds and outdoor green space, and its ability to adapt to steep hillsides which resulted in the landscape influencing home design, rather than imposing a house on top of a flat lot. The styles represented in the main residence and large barn are not attributable to a particular individual, nor do they contain unique expressions of the style including exposed rafter tails, unique wood siding, and dramatic rooflines.

The main residence is a Contemporary style home, the preferred style by American designers from 1945 to 1965. The Contemporary style had an advantage over the common Ranch style because the elaborations facilitated design and construction in hilly landscapes, which were previously too difficult or remote for home construction (Savage McAlester 2013: 628-634). While the plan and emphasis on the rear elaborations of the residence are Contemporary in style, most attributes, such as the entry facade interrupted by doors and windows, are more aligned with the Ranch style. The separation of the garage and home distinguishes it from typical examples of Ranch or Contemporary styles, which often include carports or built-in garages as part of the typical elaborations.

In summary, buildings within the ranch do not reflect rare or unique examples of an architectural style. Rather, these buildings are typical of mid-century approaches to rural single-family home design throughout California. Additionally, no evidence was found to suggest any buildings are the work of a master builder or architect. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the ranch not eligible under Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4

The ranch is unlikely to yield information important to our understanding of the historic period, nor does it have the potential to broaden our understanding of the history of Crow Canyon or the broader rural East Bay in ways that is not readily apparent or available through archival research. Therefore, PaleoWest recommends the ranch not eligible under Criterion D/4.

6.1 INTEGRITY EVALUATION

For a property to qualify for NRHP or CRHR listing, it must display significance under one or more of the criteria listed above and retain historical integrity. Since the ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road does not exhibit significance under any of the established criteria, an evaluation of its physical integrity is unwarranted.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

In conformance with NHPA Section 106 and CEQA, PaleoWest evaluated the cultural resources within the Project area for their eligibility to be listed in the CRHR and/or NRHP. These evaluations included the main residence and its ancillary residences, garages, and barns, which were evaluated as a single historic ranch property. PaleoWest recommends that the ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under any criteria.

No pre-contact period archaeological resources were identified as a result of the records search or field survey. Due to the steep slope and previous disturbance from grading, the Project area

is not considered to be archaeologically sensitive. Though no archaeological resources were identified, the Project area is near the confluence of two creeks, and it is possible that Project-related ground disturbance may uncover previously unidentified buried resources. PaleoWest recommends following protocols outlined in the next section in the case of an inadvertent discovery.

Using data gathered during field surveys, a records search, and archival research, PaleoWest assessed the significance of historic period built environment resources identified in the Project area. In summary, the cultural resource investigation did not identify any built-environment or archaeological resources within the Project area that are considered historic properties or historical resources for the purposes of the NHPA or CEQA. As such, the Project, as proposed, will have No Effect on historic properties in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4, and No Impact to historical resources in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(b).

7.1 INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

Though results of this assessment suggest that the Project area is not archeologically sensitive, PaleoWest recommends the following protocols be followed in the case of an inadvertent discovery.

Should any unknown pre-contact period resources, including charcoal, obsidian or chert flakes, grinding bowls, shell fragments, bone, or pockets of dark, friable soils be discovered during grading, trenching, or other on-site excavation(s), earthwork within 25 ft of these materials shall be stopped until a qualified professional archaeologist have an opportunity to evaluate the potential significance of the find and suggest the appropriate steps to protect the resource.

According to CEQA Section 15126.4, avoidance is the preferred mitigation. Since CEQA provisions regarding the preservation of historical resources direct that significant impacts to historical resources shall be avoided, if feasible, the resource shall be protected from damaging impacts through avoidance.

If avoidance of any undiscovered archaeological site that qualifies as a historical resource is not feasible, data recovery shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Archaeological Data Recovery Plan to mitigate significant impacts to the significance of the site – the area of data recovery being limited to the area of significant impacts. This would fulfill CEQA requirements that the mitigation measure must be “roughly proportional” to the impacts of the Project. A professional, qualified archaeologist shall conduct data recovery in compliance with CEQA Guideline Section §15064.5. Once the site has been properly tested, subject to data recovery, or preserved to the satisfaction of the professional archaeologist in compliance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5, the site can be further developed.

7.2 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

Ground disturbing activities associated with construction activities in the Project area could disturb previously unknown human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The potential to uncover Native American human remains exists in locations throughout California. Although not anticipated, human remains may be identified during site-preparation and grading activities.

Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented in the event that human remains, or possible human remains, are located during Project-related construction excavation. Section 7050.5(b) states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the Project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

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Appendix A.
Records Search Results (CONFIDENTIAL)

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Appendix B. Survey Photographs



Figure 1. Overview from near the center of the Project area, view north. September 21, 2021.



Figure 2. Overview from near the center of the Project area, view west. September 21, 2021.



Figure 3. Project area overview, looking west. September 21, 2021.



Figure 4. View of typical terrain in Project area, looking north. September 21, 2021.



Figure 5. Vegetation typical of the Project area, view north. September 21, 2021.



Figure 6. Overview of typical wooded portion of project area, view northeast. September 21, 2021.



Figure 7. Fence line (21-0607-01) overview and post, view north. September 21, 2021.



Figure 8. View of property entry driveway from Crow Canyon Road, view northwest. September 21, 2021.



Figure 9. View looking southeast towards main residence from front porch of ancillary residence. January 20, 2023.



Figure 10. View to southeast of ancillary residence's north façade from driveway. January 20, 2023.



Figure 11. View of primary (east) façade of ancillary residence, looking west. January 20, 2023.



Figure 12. View to west of garage and residence. January 20, 2023.



Figure 13. View looking northwest toward middle barn. January 20, 2023.



Figure 14. View looking west toward driveway with garage residence in background. January 20, 2023.



Figure 15. View east of upper grouping including mobile home, red door garage, and small manufactured home. January 20, 2023.



Figure 16. View northeast of upper grouping including barn, open air garage, storage barn, red door garage, and small manufactured home. January 20, 2023.



Figure 17. View northwest of upper grouping including barn, open air garage, storage barn, red door garage, and small manufactured home. January 20, 2023.



Figure 18. View north toward barn. January 20, 2023.



Figure 19. View of the former paddock looking east toward the large barn. January 20, 2023.

Appendix C. California Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 27

*Resource Name or #: 7825 Crow Canyon Road Property

P1. Other Identifier: Main Residence

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Alameda and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hayward Date 2021 T 76N R 85E ¼ of ¼ Sec 85 M.D.B.M.

c. Address 7825 Crow Canyon Road City Castro Valley Zip 94552

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S 584253 mE/ 4175250 mN;

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.)
Located on the east side of Crow Canyon Road in Norris Canyon and Crow Canyon Creek, close to the connection of Crow Canyon Road and Norris Canyon Road. Located at 37 43' 17 "N and 122 2' 37".

*P3a. Description: (Describe the resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 7825 Crow Canyon Road is a ranch property located at Norris Canyon in Alameda County. The property is approximately 100 acres with twelve buildings located along the south end, built throughout the lot's terraced levels. The surrounding area comprises undeveloped agricultural properties located on the hills of the Castro Valley near San Ramon. There is a central residence and 11 ancillary buildings that include a mix of residential and equestrian buildings. There are two groupings: a western, lower grouping that are focused on the the main residence, and an eastern, upper grouping, that are focused on the large barn and equestrian buildings. The property is currently owned by a Buddhist Temple.

(Continued on page 5)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33 Farm/Ranch, HP. 32 Rural/Open Space, HP46. Walls/Gates/Fences

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
East, or primary facade, facing west (January 2023)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both
ca. 1957

UCSB Frame Finder, Historical Aerials, USGS topo
Historical Maps

*P7. Owner and Address:

Fa Yun Chan Temple
Oakland, California

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Carlos van Onna and Hannah Goldman
PaleoWest, LLC.
1870 Olympic Boulevard, Suite 100
Walnut Creek, California 94596

*P9. Date Recorded: January 19, 2023

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive pedestrian

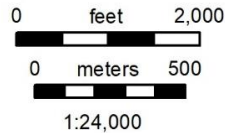
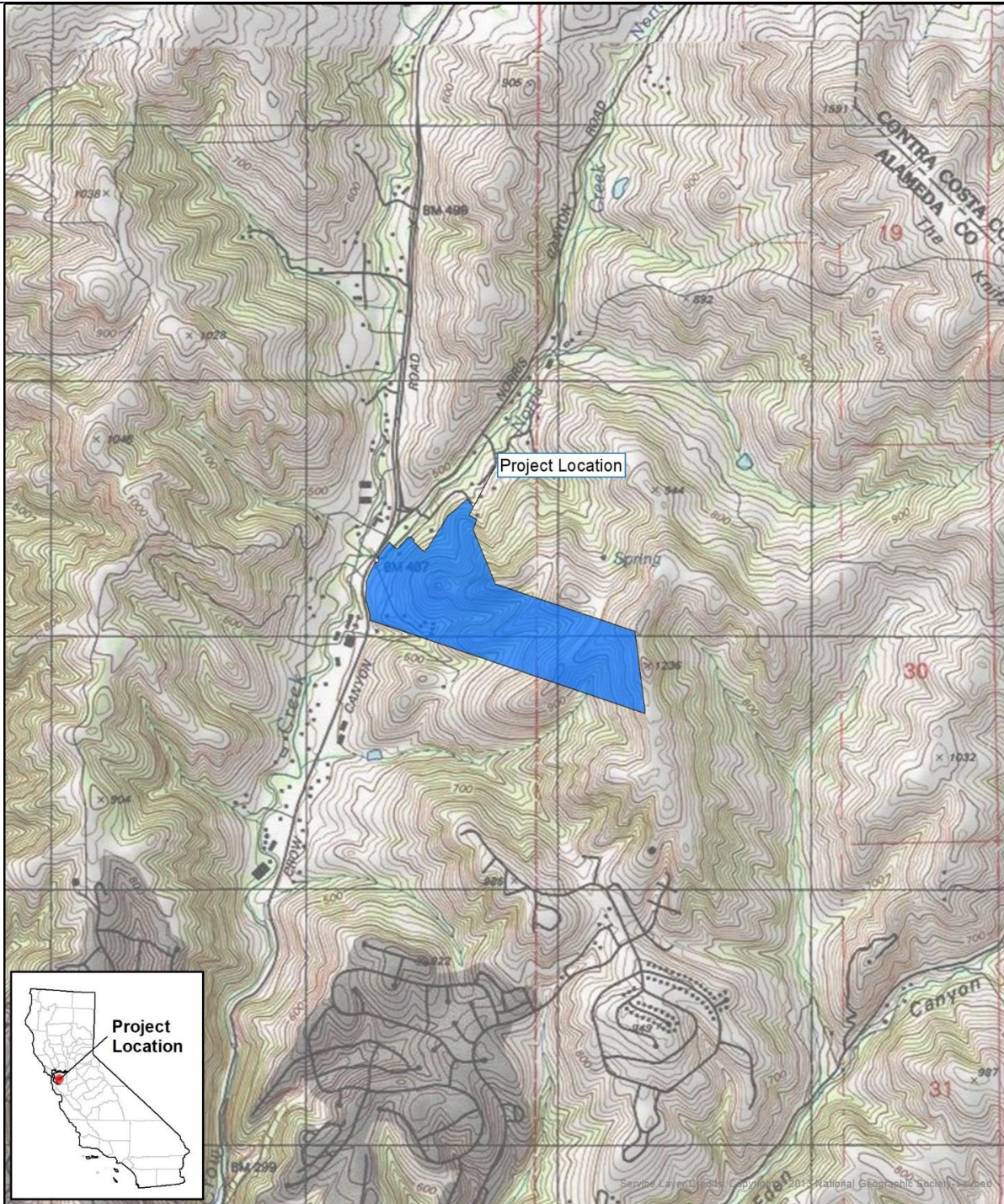
*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other

sources, or enter "none.")

van Onna, Carlos. and Goldman, Hannah

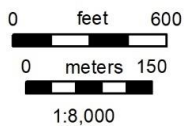
2022 PaleoWest, LLC. *Historic Property Evaluation Report for the Property at 7825 Crow Canyon Road, Castro Valley, Alameda County, California*, Prepared for the Fa Yun Chan Temple, Oakland, California.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):



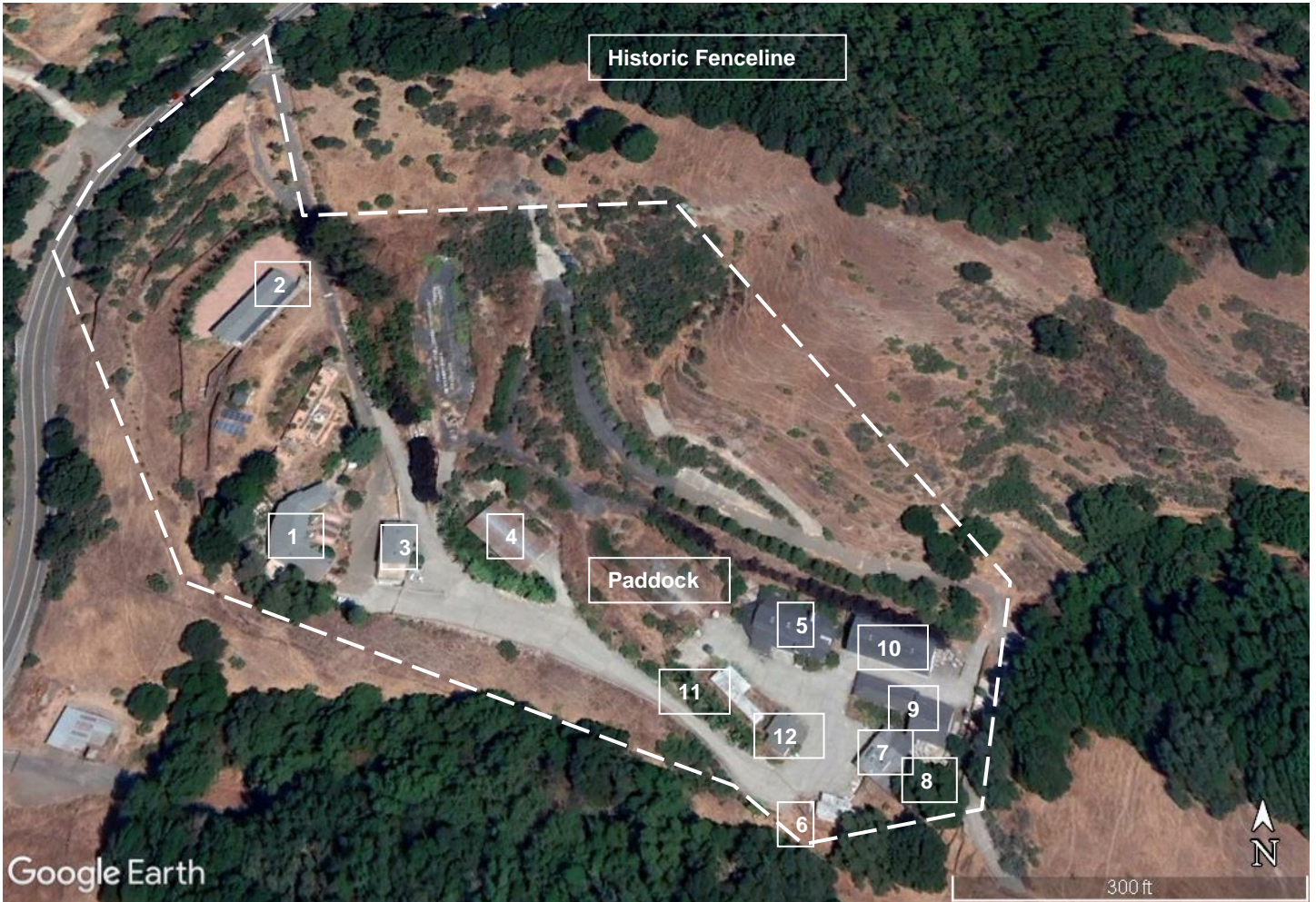
Project Location
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Hayward, CA (1980)
San Lorenzo - Castro
Land Grant
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 Project Area



Project Detail Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Hayward, CA (1980)
San Lorenzo - Castro
Land Grant
MDBM, UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 Project Area



Building Number	Building Label
Lower Grouping	
1	Main Residence
2	Guest Residence (north)
3	Small Residence and Garage
Upper Grouping	
4	Horse Barn
5	Large Barn
6	Prefabricated Building
7	Equipment Garage
8	Rear Storage Building
9	Open-air Garage
10	Storage Barn
11	Ancillary Residence
12	Small Manufactured Residence

Additional Components:
 Paddock
 Historic Fence Line

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 27 *Resource Name or #: 7825 Crow Canyon Road, Castro Valley, Alameda County

*Recorded by: Carlos van Onna and Hannah Goldman

*Date: February 2023

Continuation

Update

P3a. Description, Continued from Page 1

Residence Equestrian Ranch Buildings

All twelve buildings are associated with the property's equestrian history. There are two groupings of buildings, each on different elevations of the terraced parts of the hill. The first, lower grouping on the western side of the property is the main residence and two ancillary residences. The second grouping includes three ancillary residences, two garages, two storage buildings, and an open-air garage with an upper enclosed area. The second grouping is 524 feet (ft) east, approximately 40 ft above the main residence, oriented toward an oval-shaped area, surrounded by wooden posts. Between the lower, residential part of the property and the higher grouping is a barn with horse stalls.

The property's buildings include:

Building Number	Building Label	Approximate Construction Date	Brief Description
Western, Lower Grouping			
1	Main Residence	Ca. 1957	A trapezoidal split-level house with gardens and entry court.
2	Guest Residence (north)	2007	Wide, contemporary residential building.
3	Small Residence and Garage	1968	Contemporary residence with five-car garage.
Eastern, Upper Grouping			
4	Horse Barn	1988	A gabled stable with horse stalls, currently used for storage, between the main residence terrace and the upper terrace.
5	Large Barn	Between 1967 and 1969	Large barn with roof that partially extends to ground and cross-gabled eave on second floor.
6	Stationary Manufactured Home	1993	A stationary manufactured home situated in the southwest corner of the upper grouping.
7	Equipment Garage	1982	Large garage with double-height garage door and roof.
8	Rear Storage Building	2000	Gabled building situated behind the Storage Barn and the Garage with double height rolling garage doors.
9	Open-air Garage	1993	Open bay garage with enclosed second floor.
10	Storage Barn with Garage	1979	Secondary storage barn across from open-air garage. Has additional operational space behind the barn.
11	Ancillary Residence	1993	Long building with a main section and a longer wing, next to paddock and small residence.
12	Small Manufactured Residence	2000	Small, square building, near edge of upper grouping, facing the barn and garage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 27 *Resource Name or #: 7825 Crow Canyon Road, Castro Valley, Alameda County

*Recorded by: Carlos van Onna and Hannah Goldman

*Date: February 2023

Continuation

Update

Western, Lower Grouping

1 Main Residence

The main residence at 7825 Crow Canyon Road is the initial and central building on the rural property. The building is a split-level, Contemporary style residence built into two terrace levels. The primary facade is the east facade, and wings extend diagonally to either side to create a trapezoidal shape. The exterior is horizontal wood siding on the upper floor and plaster on the ground floor. The primary facade faces an entry courtyard flanked by the north and south wings. The residence has a varied-hipped gabled roof and horizontal wood siding. It is set into a hill and overlooks the surrounding landscape to the west, as well as a nearby garden, shed, and guest house. To the east, the entry looks out toward the small additional residence's five-car garage and long driveway.

The entry facade has a central door that opens onto the closed trapezoidal court. The extending wings are clad in horizontal painted wood siding on the first floor and stuccoed concrete on the second floor. The roof vents are set into an elongated, rounded peak. There is a mix of aluminum picture and vinyl sliding windows throughout the east side of the house. The west facade's ground floor has a mix of sliding, picture, and double-paned windows. The central part of the building extends from north to south and has a slight curve in the eave. The ground floor opens to a rear court with an enclosed garden storage area off the south wing.

2 Additional Residence (north)

The split-level gabled roof ranch is 230 ft north of the main residence. It is set on a hill, making the west, north, and south sides have two stories and the east side a single story. The building is approximately 98 ft long and 39 ft wide and clad in horizontal vinyl siding. The entry facade is located on the east facade. The entry is a porch set between a retaining wall and the east facade. There is a double entry door made of wood, and an additional set of less formal doors to the north. The east facade has three sets of sliding windows. The north facade faces the driveway, and it has one set of double doors underneath the entry porch, set into the hill. An additional door faces the brick-paved patio on the ground floor. The south facade has a view of the neighboring valley properties and has the building's mechanicals in addition to four sliding windows. The rear (west) facade has a wide, brick-paved patio set between the building and the lower retaining wall. The second floor has five sliding windows. The ground floor has eight divided-lite picture windows that are approximately door-sized, in sets of two and three. There are three sets of glass doors set between the large windows. This creates the effect of a window wall on the ground floor.

3 Small Residence and Garage

The small residence is set across the driveway from the main residence's entry facade. The building has a hipped roof and horizontal vinyl siding. It can be considered a Contemporary style home, as it incorporates the hillside into its design, differentiating it from a traditional Ranch style home. It has a concrete foundation with retaining walls limiting its footprint. It is rectangular in plan, approximately 34 ft wide and 43 ft long. The west side's ground floor has a five-car garage. The primary facade is located on the east side of the building, where the house appears to be single-story. It has a small entry porch that connects one terrace to the house via a small bridge. The entry facade has two sliding windows. The north facade has two sliding windows, a small door, and a deck. The west, or garage side, faces the main residence and has three sliding windows. The south facade opens onto a deck and has one set of glass French doors to the patio and one vinyl door that opens onto the driveway on the ground floor.

Upper Grouping

4 Horse Barn (between lower grouping and upper grouping)

The barn is a former horse barn that is rectangular and has open sides, and measures approximately 78 ft long and 38 ft wide. The plan has a central hallway with horse stalls on either side of a central path. It is located behind foliage, approximately 140 ft northeast of the main residence. There is a driveway that leads to the upper level on both the north and east side of the storage barn. The main doors are sliding doors on the east and west sides of the building. The area opens onto its own court, created by a retaining wall below the entrance to the upper paddock.

5 Large Barn

A gabled barn with horse stalls, currently used for storage, between the main residence terrace and the upper terrace.

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It has a variety of rooflines: a central gable, with a cross-gabled second story, and octagonal eaves that extend past the second floor, in some places to the ground. The building is mostly clad in a composite roof tile. Where there is siding, it is vertical wood paneled. The cross-gabled second story has sliding windows. On the east eave, there is a single window with a curved roof. The entry doors are sliding barn doors. The long, extending roofline creates overhanging eaves and covered, open-air storage.

6 Prefabricated Building

At the crest of the hill is a prefabricated, mobile home unit. It is approximately 65 ft long and 12 ft wide. It is a single-story building with a large crawl space set at the bottom of a hill, so there is no rear yard. It has a side-gabled roof and vertical vinyl siding set on top of a wood and metal foundation. There is a side yard, located between the mobile home and the adjacent garage. The entrance has a flat-roof overhanging eave. The west facade has a single sliding window. The south side has a single sliding window and a single-pane inoperable window. The east facade has a single sliding window. The south and east facades face a retaining wall. The north facade has two sliding windows and an entry door that has no remaining stairs in the rear. Close to the entry door is a large picture window and a set of sliding windows. The decorative joists are painted brown to mimic the wood in the entry porch.

7 Equipment Garage

The equipment garage faces west, toward the driveway. It has four double-height garage doors. The main garage building is approximately 47 ft wide and 52 ft long. Immediately behind the garage, there is another rectangular building. The garage's roof has a slant roof, and in the center of the main garage building, there is a popped-up slant roof. The garage portion has no windows. The garage doors are rolling metal doors. The rear of the garage has a small entry on the north side. The south side faces the prefabricated building.

8 Garage's Rear Storage Building

Immediately behind the garage addition is a storage building with a side-gabled roof with large overhanging eaves. The rear storage building is approximately 40 ft long and 15 ft wide. The rear addition has extending eaves. There is a north double entry door on the additional storage building. The vertical siding is painted vinyl. Fenestration consists of a sliding window on the south facade and two single-pane inoperable windows on the east facade. The rear wall is 8 ft from the rear retaining wall.

9 Storage Barn with Garage

The storage barn is situated next to the garage and sits across from the open-air garage. The stalls are open, and it has an enclosed set of rooms to the east that are connected by the roof. The barn has two parts: the hipped roof lower barn, and a newer, double-height addition with garage doors. The barn is approximately 52 ft long and 23 ft wide. The rear garage is approximately 40 ft long and 36 ft wide. This rear addition has a gabled roof. The barn portion has covered the north facade, accessed by sliding barn doors. The south facade opens onto a small fenced-in yard, accessed by three open bays. The south facade of the garage addition has one set of sliding windows.

10 Open-air Garage

The open-air garage is a double height building and is approximately 78 ft long and 37 ft wide. It has two floors: the four open-air bays and an enclosed second floor, set under a gabled roof. The primary, or south facade, has three sliding windows on the second floor. The west facade has a staircase leading up to the enclosed room on the second floor. The rear, or north facade, faces a retaining wall and is largely obstructed from view due to the dense brush along the hill and retaining wall. The other short facade, on the east of the building, has one set of sliding windows. The building has stuccoed plaster siding and a gabled, composite roof.

11 Ancillary Residence

This building has a long, rectangular footprint, and is next to the paddock and across from the large barn. There is a covered entry porch with an entry ramp. The entry porch is approximately 27 ft wide by 10 ft deep. The residence is approximately 56 ft long and 12 ft wide. The primary facade is the north facade, which has two windows. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has a composite gabled roof. The siding is a mix of horizontal siding on the bottom and vertical siding on the top. It has a core section and a longer extending gable, typical of a Ranch house style. The rest of the building has a low-pitched hipped roof with a metal roof. The entry porch has a flat roof extension. The north facade has an open doorway that opens to the deck. There is a secondary doorway that opens to the fenced-in shared yard. The secondary door has no steps and does not connect to the ground. The extended section of the residence has a casement window and a small, inoperable window. The west

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facade has no windows. The south facade has a door that opens toward the driveway. There are two casement windows with built-in shades.

12 Small Manufactured Residence

The small residence sits across the patio from the large barn, and across from the prefabricated building. It is approximately 26 ft by 32 ft and has a side-gabled roof. The building is clad in vertical vinyl siding and the roof has composite shingles. The residence has divided-lite glass French doors on the primary, or north facade. The west facade has a double-pane window that faces a small fenced-in yard. There are no windows on the south facade, which extends past the building's main gable with a shed roof. The east facade has a single sliding window.

Additional Features

Paddock

The paddock is a grassy area near the barn and end of the driveway. It has posts set every 18 ft, and previously had an elongated oval, used for equestrian training. The area is now overgrown and wild.

Historic Fence Line

One historical barbed-wire fence line was documented during the September 2021 survey. The fence line is a 69-ft barbed wire fence with milled lumber posts. Its two ends are embedded in mature California bay laurel trees. One post is 38 inches (in) tall by 5 in wide by 3 in thick. The other post is 64 in tall by 4.5 in wide by 4.5 in thick. The fence line is in a sloped and wooded section in the western part of the property. An unused roll of barbed wire was observed about 60 ft to the south of the western edge of the fence line. This was discovered in a wooded section of the western portion of the property, north of the main residence. The roll has a 43 in diameter and is 8 in thick and is leaning against the east side of a bay laurel tree.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 9 of 27

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or #: 7825 Crow Canyon Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A B2. Common Name: Fa Yun Chan Temple at 7825 Crow Canyon Road
B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Buddhist Temple Retreat

*B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The residence was first built around 1957. In the 1960s, the land to the east of the residence and up the hill was cleared, creating the upper area. By 1974, the large barn and the small residence and garage were located in their current location, according to the USGS topo map from that year. In approximately 1981, the area near 7825 Crow Canyon Road was subdivided into smaller lots to create a small development called Brookshire, but it does not seem like anything came of the subdivision, as there are no buildings or new roads in the area. Between 1980 and 1993, the rest of the upper equestrian buildings were present. In 2006-2007, the lower portion of the lot was cleared to create the long ancillary residence. (See continuation sheet 10).

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Ancillary buildings, terraced landscape

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Post World War II Rural Development Area Alameda County
Period of Significance 1954 -1973 Property Type Rural Residential Applicable Criteria _____

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also, address integrity.) Alameda County is best known for its urban density, concentrated in the western part of the county. However, there are undeveloped and rural areas throughout the county, especially closer to the eastern boundary, and closer to the border with Contra Costa County. This includes the area near Crow Canyon. Named for the farmer who established the area for agricultural use and cow ranching in the 19th century, Crow Creek and Crow Canyon create a valley with steep hills on either side of where Crow Canyon Road is now located. Crow Canyon Road, Norris Canyon Road to its east, and Dublin Canyon Road to the south are the main routes from Hayward and Castro Valley into the San Ramon Valley (Sturm 1994: 12). Norris Canyon Road dates to at least 1864, connecting the two valleys (Sturm 1994: 12). The San Ramon Valley was greatly impacted by the arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad in Contra Costa County and the subsequent San Ramon Branch extension in 1890. This shifted north-south travel away from the arduous Crow Canyon and Norris Canyon Roads to the new train branches (Sturm 1994: 12).

(Continued on page 10)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): Historic Fenceline (see page 27 for Linear Feature Sheet)

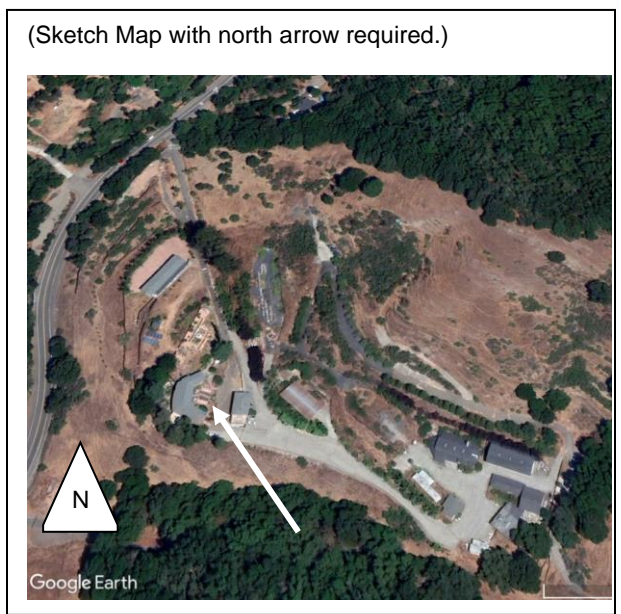
*B12. References:

See page 13 for full references.

*B14. Evaluator: Hannah Goldman

*Date of Evaluation: January 2023

This space reserved for official comments.



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B6. Construction History (continued):

According to available historic aerial photographs and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, the initial development at 7825 Crow Canyon Road occurred around 1958 with the construction of the primary residence and the initial driveway (NETR 1949, 1958; USGS 1957). Research did not reveal the identity of the original owner, architect, or builder.

The primary residence, which was surrounded by the defining hilled topography of the former ranchlands, appears to have been the only building on the property until the late 1960s, when the uphill complex was constructed. An aerial photograph from 1968 illustrates that the area of the uphill complex had undergone extensive grading with the secondary residential being constructed. Additionally, the photograph shows the construction of the large service yards both at the primary residence and at the upper grouping, as well as access roads and connecting driveways (NETR 1968). Subsequent historical aerials depict smaller outbuildings being constructed at the uphill complex during the 1970s, and the larger garage buildings constructed during the mid-to-late 1980s (NETR 1979, 1982, 1988).

In approximately 1981, parcels within and surrounding 7825 Crow Canyon Road were subdivided into smaller lots to create a small development called Brookshire. However, the changes were not realized, as there are no buildings or new roads dating to this period in the proposed subdivision. Archival research also revealed no additional information about the Brookshire subdivision.

Starting in 1993 and through the early 2000s, the property was owned by Charlot Ann Feuerhelm, who operated a horse-riding academy and stable business on the premises known as the "Helpful Equine Academy of Riding Therapy" (US Corporates.com 2021). According to aerial images from this period, additional support buildings were added to the residential and uphill complexes. Also, a riding arena and stable facilities appear to have been constructed at the uphill complex. New trails and access roads were constructed and appear to be predominantly dirt and gravel construction (NETR 1993, 2000).

In 2005, the property was purchased by James McConville and his daughter Nicole McConville, who operated a real estate development company out of the property, which came under scrutiny for alleged illegal activities during the 2008-2009 financial crisis. McConville stored numerous exotic and high-performance cars, an art collection that included bronze statues placed throughout the property, construction equipment, and a mechanic shop to service both automobiles and equipment.

During his ownership of the property, James McConville was responsible for numerous alterations, including paving the driveways and service yards, and the conversion of some stable facilities for car and construction equipment use. In 2005, a large parking lot was constructed directly uphill and northwest of the primary residence, which served as a show space for exotic car meetups. In 2006, many changes occurred to expand the use of the property, including building a new residential building west of the main residence. Many of the upper grouping barns were altered to expand the storage options for cars, shifting the use away from its equestrian history. This included reroofing existing buildings, adding a garage to the storage barn, and expanding the open-air garage. On the western portion of the property, a new area west of the main residence was cleared and platted in 2006, to aid the construction of a new residential building with a wide rear patio in 2007.

Following an investigation into the development company by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, McConville vacated the property in early 2009. It was noted by a previous employee that all elements of value, including mechanical and electrical fixtures had been removed from the buildings on-site by May of that year (Superior Court of the State of California, Contra Costa County 2009).

The property was sold in 2012 and the conditions continued to deteriorate across all buildings, as indicated in contemporaneous real estate listing photographs. The property was sold again in 2017 to the Fa Yun Chan Temple.

B10. Significance (continued):

The San Ramon Valley was well-known for its cattle ranching and equestrian culture (Sturm 1994: 11). The hills and valleys near Castro Valley and the San Ramon valley proved ideal for grazing livestock, including sheep, cattle, and goats (Self 1997: 12). Eventually, the region's agriculture expanded to include orchards and vineyards (Sturm 1994: 11).

After World War I, horse-related sports like rodeo were popularized in the Castro Valley Area as a way for the Red Cross to finance its war efforts (Jensen 2018). The Livermore Rodeo, for example, was one of the main ways the town popularized and established itself in the Bay Area, as the next-closest rodeo was in San Jose (Jensen 2018). The East Bay Parks District, which is spread throughout the East Bay and the Castro Valley Region, also allowed for recreational trail riding, and the undeveloped nature of the area and its possibilities for grazing created ideal conditions for supporting recreational equestrian sports.

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The main developmental shift in the area was prompted by the explosion of population and industry in the eastern East Bay as a result of the war effort in World War II. In the 1950s, highway improvements and new housing tracts made commuting to Oakland even easier, bringing even more people to the historically rural area. This made San Ramon one of the fastest-growing areas in the Bay Area, bringing new subdivisions, business parks, and shopping centers to the historically rural area. (Self 1997: 12)

Evaluation

Due to their shared history, proximity, and characteristics, the property at 7825 Crow Canyon Road was evaluated as a single ranch property that includes all buildings on the property, such as barns, garages, and additional smaller residences.

Criterion A/1

PaleoWest evaluated the ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road under Criterion A/1 for associations with important historical events or patterns of development. Although the property's history is tied to the agricultural and rural history that led to the development of eastern Alameda County, the ranch was constructed well after key events in the agricultural development of Eastern Alameda County. Thus, the connection to agricultural history is indirect and too weak for the ranch to be considered historically significant for association with this theme.

PaleoWest also analyzed the ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road within the context of American settlement and development. Specifically, the residences were evaluated within the themes of leisure ranching and Post-World War II (WWII) housing in the twentieth century.

The ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road's associations with the suburban development of Castro Valley, San Ramon, and the East Bay are limited because the development subdivided in the 1980s and the subdivision did not come to fruition. Therefore, the ranch is not an ideal representation of the suburban development theme. The main residence was constructed as a single residence in the late 1950s, during the beginning of suburban development in the nearby areas. However, its distance from the highway and rural character separates it from the denser, car-centric suburbs of the period. The property's subdivision did not appear to come to fruition in the 1980s, so the property cannot align itself with the rise of the San Ramon area's rapid increase in development. Although eastern rural Alameda County saw residential development during California's postwar boom, the construction of the rural residences is only loosely related to postwar residential development patterns, which are defined by the growth of the suburbs and their suburban setting. As such, the ranch did not play a direct or influential role in the local growth of subdivisions in the rural Castro Valley and San Ramon Area.

Lastly, PaleoWest considered potential significance under the sub-themes of agriculture and equestrian sports in the region. The ranch's equestrian buildings, began being built around 1968 through the 1990s. These are not related to the regionally important equestrian sports like horse racing or the rodeos.

Criterion B/2

The literature review and research completed as part of this historic property assessment did not uncover any direct associations with the lives of persons important in local, state, or national history. While there are many important figures in the history of eastern Alameda County and the mid-twentieth century equestrianism, the ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road is not representative of or directly associated with these persons.

Criterion C/3

The ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road's main residence and barn were evaluated under Criterion C/3 for potential significance for architecture and engineering. The main residence and barn largely adhere to the Contemporary style, and the barn is of commonplace, utilitarian design. They are simple expressions of this style and feature many typical mid-century Contemporary style design elements. Rural approaches to Contemporary style residences from the post-WWII period are ubiquitous throughout California. This style was likely chosen by its designers for its emphasis on viewsheds and outdoor green space, and its ability to adapt to steep hillsides. However, this is not an individual or unique expression of the style, as many of the typical elaborations are not present. Therefore, the property does not possess historical significance under Criterion C/3.

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The main residence is a Contemporary style home, the preferred style by American designers from 1945 to 1965. The Contemporary style had an advantage over the common Ranch style, because the elaborations made designing in hilly landscapes easier. Contemporary style homes could be built on and customized to hilly sites that were previously too difficult or remote to build on (Savage McAlester 2013: 628-634). While the plan and emphasis on the rear elaborations of the house place the style as Contemporary, this residence does not fit entirely with McAlester's definition of the style, as it has an entry facade interrupted by doors and windows, which are more fitting with the similar Ranch style. The separation of the garage from the rest of the house also separates it from McAlester's examples of Ranch or Contemporary styles, which include carports or built-in garages as part of the typical elaborations, as the property has more space than the typical suburban home.

Criterion D/4

The ranch at 7825 Crow Canyon Road property is unlikely to yield information important to prehistory or history. It is also unlikely that this property has the potential to broaden our understanding of the building's uses or the history of Crow Canyon and the rural East Bay in ways that are not readily apparent, available through archival research, or indicated in the array of previous cultural and ecological studies conducted in the area since the 1990s.

Integrity

For a property to qualify for National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) listing, it must possess significance under one or more of the NRHP or CRHR Criteria listed above and retain historical integrity. Since the property at 7825 Crow Canyon Road does not exhibit significance under any of the established Criteria, an evaluation of its physical integrity is unwarranted.

Eligibility Summary

The subject property does not possess historical significance under any of the evaluation criteria. As such, PaleoWest recommends the property at 7825 Crow Canyon Road not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR.

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B12. References, Continued.

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1899 Hayward, California, topographic quadrangle map. Scale 1:62,500.

1947 Hayward, California, topographic quadrangle map. Scale 1:24,000.

1957 Hayward, California, topographic quadrangle map. Scale 1:24,000.

1993 Hayward, California, topographic quadrangle map. Scale 1:24,000.

Entrance and Main Residence, constructed approximately 1957



Photo 1. Entry driveway from Crow Canyon Road, facing northwest.



Photo 2. Subject property, facing west.



Photo 3. Main residence from front porch of ancillary residence, facing southeast.



Photo 4. Central entry court, facing west.

Main Residence, constructed approximately 1957



Photo 5. Central entry court, facing northwest.



Photo 6. Central entrance, facing west.



Photo 7. South wing, facing southeast.



Photo 8. Southeast facade of the south wing of main residence, facing west.

Main Residence, constructed approximately 1957



Photo 9. East facade of north wing, facing northwest.



Photo 10. Northeast facade of north wing, facing southwest.



Photo 11. West facade of north wing, facing southeast.



Photo 12. Main residence, west facade with north wing, facing southeast.

Main Residence, constructed approximately 1957



Photo 13. Main residence, south wing and part of west facade from garden, facing southeast.



Photo 14. Main residence, south wing and part of west facade, facing southeast.



Photo 15. Main residence, garden storage, facing west.



Photo 16. Main residence, deck and south wing, facing west.

Garage and Ancillary Residence, constructed approximately 1968



Photo 17. Garage and residence, building with main residence in background, facing west.



Photo 18. Garage and residence east and south facades, facing northwest.



Photo 19. Garage and residence's north and west facade, facing southeast.



Photo 20. Garage and residence east and south facades, detail of deck, facing northwest.

Barn, constructed approximately 1968



Photo 21. South facade of barn, facing north.



Photo 22. East facade from open-air garage entrance, facing west.



Photo 23. North facade of barn from rear retaining wall, through large brush, facing south.



Photo 24. West facade of barn from paddock, facing east.

Barn, constructed approximately 1968



Photo 25. Southwest corner of barn from paddock, facing southeast.



Photo 26. Southeast corner of barn, facing northwest.



Photo 27. Ground floor of east facade, facing west.



Photo 28. Barn from second floor of open-air garage (Building 9), east facade, facing southwest.

Lower Grouping, Ancillary Residence, constructed approximately 2007



Photo 29. Ancillary residence (Building 4), north facade from steep driveway, facing southeast.



Photo 30. North facade and east facades of ancillary residence (Building 4), facing southeast.



Photo 31. Primary, or east facade and north facade of ancillary residence (Building 4), facing southwest.



Photo 32. South facade of ancillary residence (Building 4), facing northwest.

Lower Grouping photos, moving up the site toward the upper grouping.



Photo 33. Ancillary residence from garden, facing west.



Photo 34. Garden from main residence, facing west. View includes ancillary residence.



Photo 35. Lower grouping from long driveway, facing northwest. View includes middle horse barn, small residence with garage, and main residence.



Photo 36. Middle horse barn, facing northwest.

Upper Grouping, Most were built between 1980 through 1993.



Photo 37. Long driveway with garage residence in background, facing west.



Photo 38. Upper grouping including mobile home, garage, and small manufactured home, facing east.



Photo 39. Upper grouping including barn, open-air garage, storage barn, garage, and small manufactured home, facing northeast.



Photo 40. Upper grouping including open-air garage, storage barn, garage, and hillside, facing north.

Upper Grouping, Most were built between 1980 through 1993.



Photo 41. Upper grouping including barn, open-air garage, storage barn, garage, and small manufactured home, facing northwest.



Photo 42. Upper grouping, including barn, garage, ancillary building, and storage barn, facing east.



Photo 43. Upper grouping, including Buildings 12 and 13 from paddock, facing southwest.



Photo 44. Mobile home entrance, facing southwest.

Upper Grouping, Most were built between 1980 through 1993.



Photo 45. Garage, facing east.



Photo 46. Rear garage storage building, facing south.



Photo 47. Storage barn with garage addition, facing southwest from upper level of the staircase of open-air garage.



Photo 48. Open-air garage, facing northeast.

Upper Grouping Buildings. Most were built between 1980 through 1993.



Photo 49. Primary facade of open-air garage, facing northeast.



Photo 50. View of Building 12, facing southwest.



Photo 51. Primary facade of small residence (Building 12), looking west. Building 11 is in the background.



Photo 52. Former paddock, facing east toward the large barn.

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Historic Fence Line

L2a. **Portion Described:** Entire Resource Segment Point Observation **Designation:**

b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, decimal degrees, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

This fence is associated with a number of features associated with the construction of Crow Canyon Road. The fence line is located near 7977 Norris Canyon Rd, north of the main residence, closer to Crow Canyon Road.

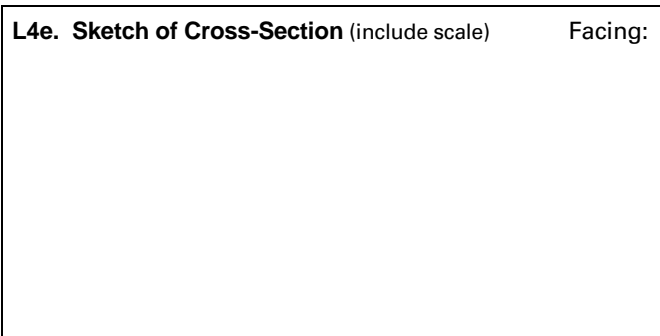
L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)

HF4 is a historic fence line with roughhewn wooden posts and modern "t" bar stakes. The fence line is partially collapsed in the center and abruptly terminates at a wooden post on the east side with no clear indication of where the fence continued. Wooden posts are approximately 57-60 in tall and have a square cross section 6-8 in wide. One opening is present in the west side of the fence where a graded gravel road cuts through the fence line. On the west side of the opening is a milled log with two 8 in wide hatchet/chain saw cuts on the east side, one 10-18 in from the ground and the other 53-58 in from the ground, possibly indicating where a gate was attached (remnant hardware is still present in the notches of the post).

L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. **Top Width** 1
- b. **Bottom Width** 1
- c. **Height or Depth** 0-5
- d. **Length of Segment** 69 ft

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) Facing:



L5. **Associated Resources:**

The fence is located within a larger historic site (P-01-010662), which are features located along Crow Canyon Road associated with its original construction, dating to around the 1920s or 1930s.

L6. **Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.):

The feature is located in an oak and laurel woodland with tan, brown ashy loam soils and subangular cobbles and gravels. The slope in the area is approximately 30 degrees.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:**

The fence appears to have been used in modern times evident by the "t" posts being used in between sections of the fence where wooden posts are present. The fence is no longer being maintained as sections of the

resource are collapsed with some deadfall and soils partially burying the remains.

L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**



L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.) Fence line overview and post, facing north.

L9. **Remarks:**

L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Katherine Sinsky

PaleoWest, LLC.

1870 Olympic Blvd Suite 100

Walnut Creek, California
94596

L11. **Date:** 10/5/2022

Appendix D. NAHC Correspondence

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

October 7, 2021

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

Christina Alonso
Paleowest

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

Via Email to: CAlonso@paleowest.com

Re: Fu Yun Chan Temple Project, Alameda County.

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

Dear Ms. Alonso:

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

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

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

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address:
Katy.Sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

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

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts List

October 7, 2021

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson 3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport CA 95453 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com (650) 851-7489 Cell (650) 332-1526 Fax	Ohlone/Costanoan	Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman 20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232 Castro Valley CA 94546 marellano@muwekma.org (408) 205-9714	Ohlone / Costanoan
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe Tony Cerda, Chairman 244 E. 1st Street Pomona CA 91766 rumsen@aol.com (909) 629-6081 (909) 524-8041 Fax	Ohlone/Costanoan	North Valley Yokuts Tribe Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 717 Linden CA 95236 canutes@verizon.net (209) 887-3415	Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts Bay Miwok
Guidiville Indian Rancheria Donald Duncan, Chairperson P.O. Box 339 Talmage CA 95481 admin@guidiville.net (707) 462-3682 (707) 462-9183 Fax	Pomo	Tamien Nation Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson P.O. Box 8053 San Jose CA 95155 qgeary@tamien.org (707) 295-4011	Ohlone/Costanoan
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Kanyon Sayers-Roods 1615 Pearson Court San Jose CA 95122 408-673-0626	Ohlone/Costanoan	Tamien Nation Johnathan Wasaka Costilla, THPO P.O. Box 866 Clearlake Oaks CA 95423 thpo@tamien.org (925) 336-5359	Ohlone/Costanoan
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson P.O. Box 28 Hollister CA 95024 ams@indiancanyons.org (831) 637-4238	Ohlone/Costanoan	The Confederated Villages of Lisjan Corrina Gould, Chairperson 10926 Edes Avenue Oakland CA 94603 cvltribe@gmail.com (510) 575-8408	Ohlone/Costanoan

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
October 7, 2021

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 882-0527 Cell
(510) 687-9393 Fax

Ohlone
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville CA 93258
neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov
(559) 781-4271
(559) 781-4610 Fax

Yokuts

Wilton Rancheria
Jesus G. Tarango Jr., Chairperson
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove CA 95624
jtarango@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
(916) 683-6000 Office
(916) 683-6015 Fax

Miwok

Wilton Rancheria
Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove CA 95624
shutchason@wiltonrancheria-nsn.gov
(916) 683-6000 Ext. 2006
(916) 683-6015 Fax

Miwok

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas CA 93906
kwood8934@aol.com
(831) 443-9702

Foothill Yokuts
Mono
Wuksache



October 7, 2021

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irene Zwielerin, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Zwielerin,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

PaleoWest has conducted a Records Search with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the ~92-acre proposed project area and a 1/2-mile radius to identify known cultural resource sites and previous surveys in or near the project area.

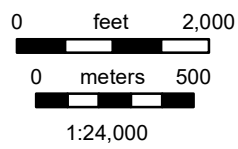
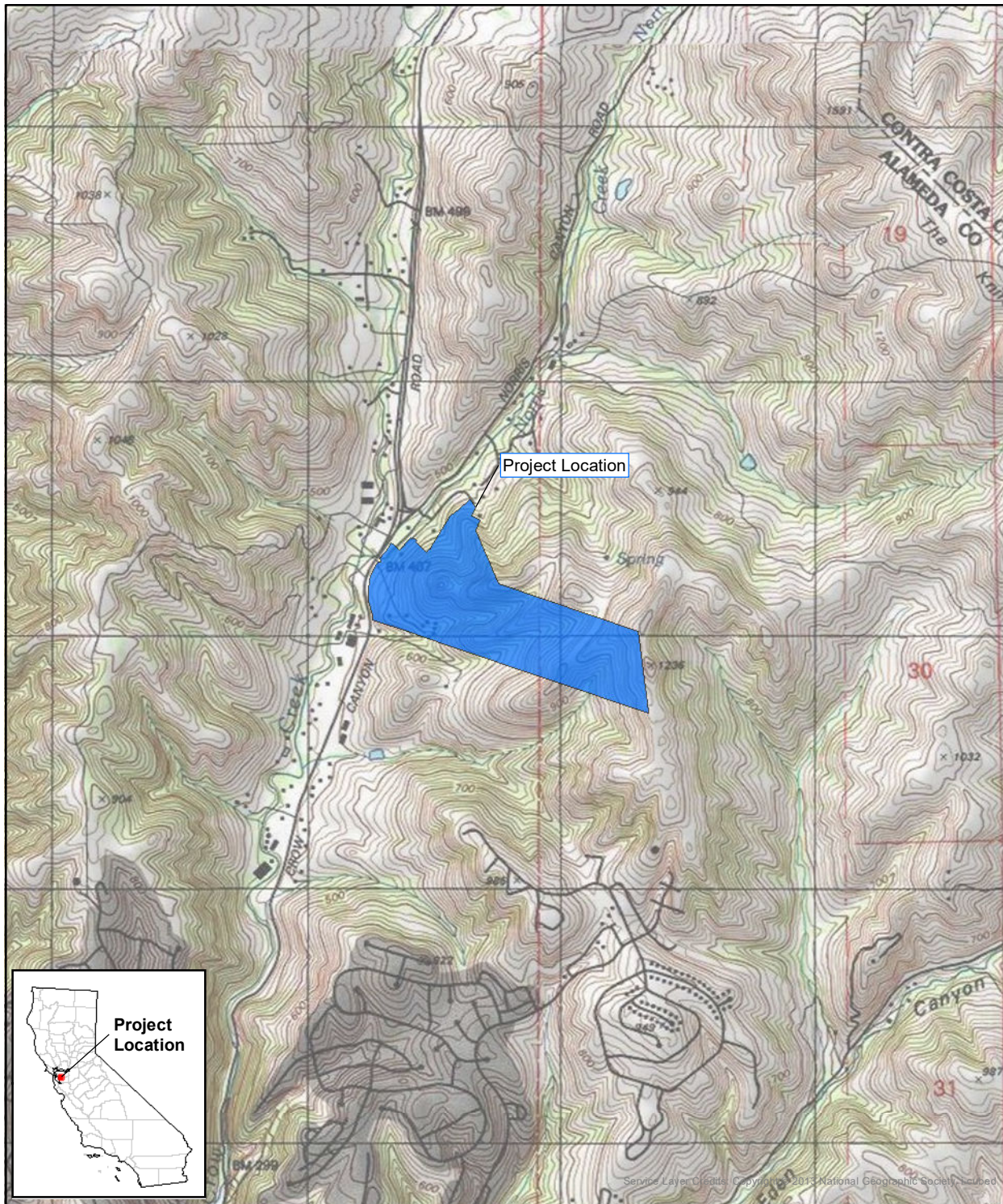
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We would appreciate receiving any comments, concerns, or information you wish to share regarding cultural resources or sacred sites within the immediate project area. If you could provide your response in writing, at your earliest convenience, we will make sure the relevant information is considered in preparing our report. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at calonso@paleowest.com or by phone at (925) 399-9220.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Project Location
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Hayward, CA (1980)
San Lorenzo - Castro
Land Grant
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 Project Area



October 7, 2021

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, Ca 91766

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Cerda,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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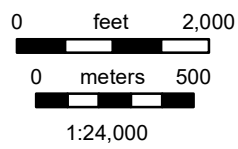
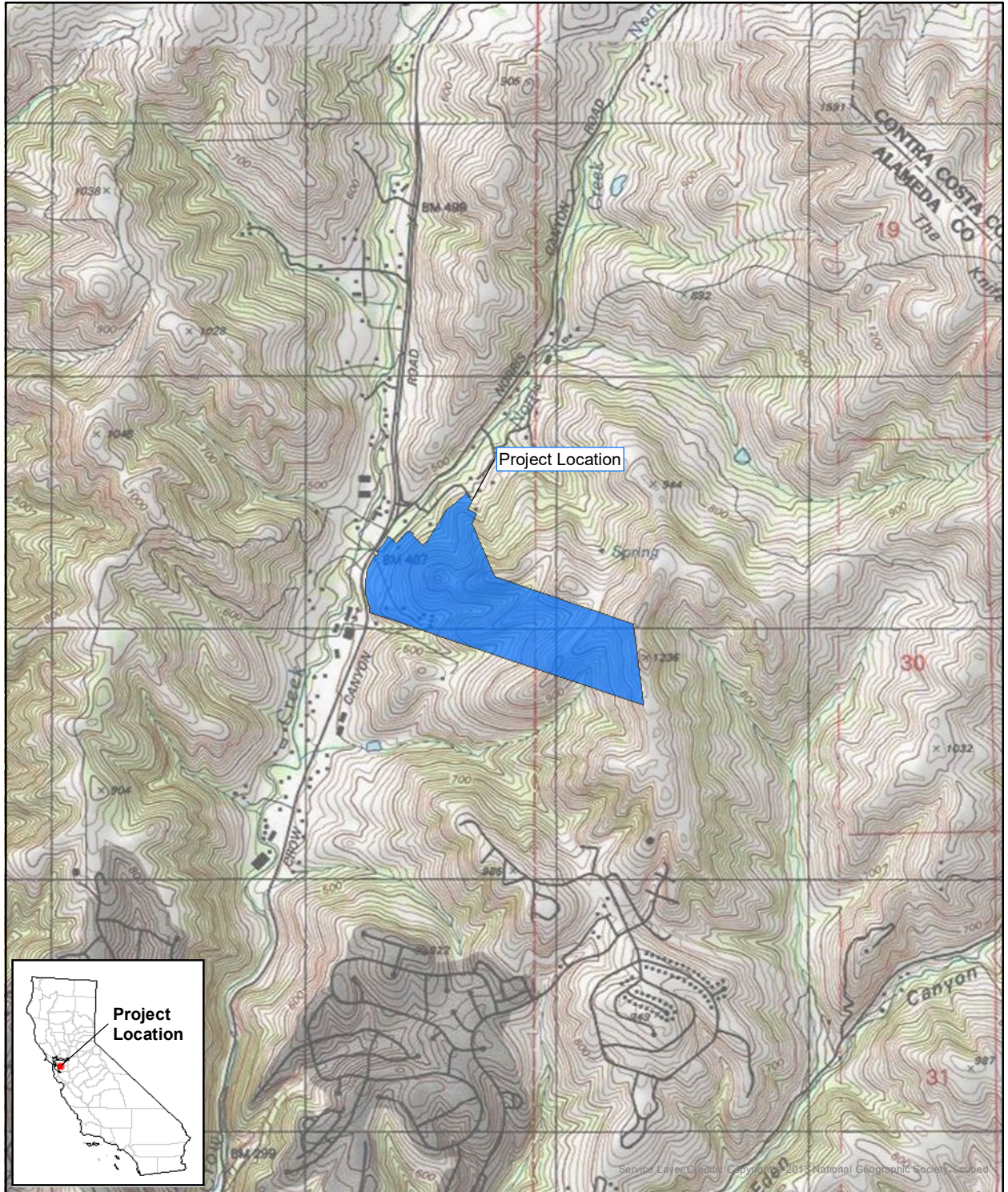
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Thank you again for your assistance.

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Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Project Location
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Hayward, CA (1980)
San Lorenzo - Castro
Land Grant
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 Project Area



October 7, 2021

Guidiville Indian Rancheria
Donald Duncan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Duncan,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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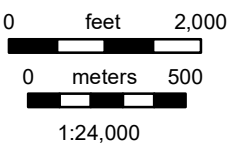
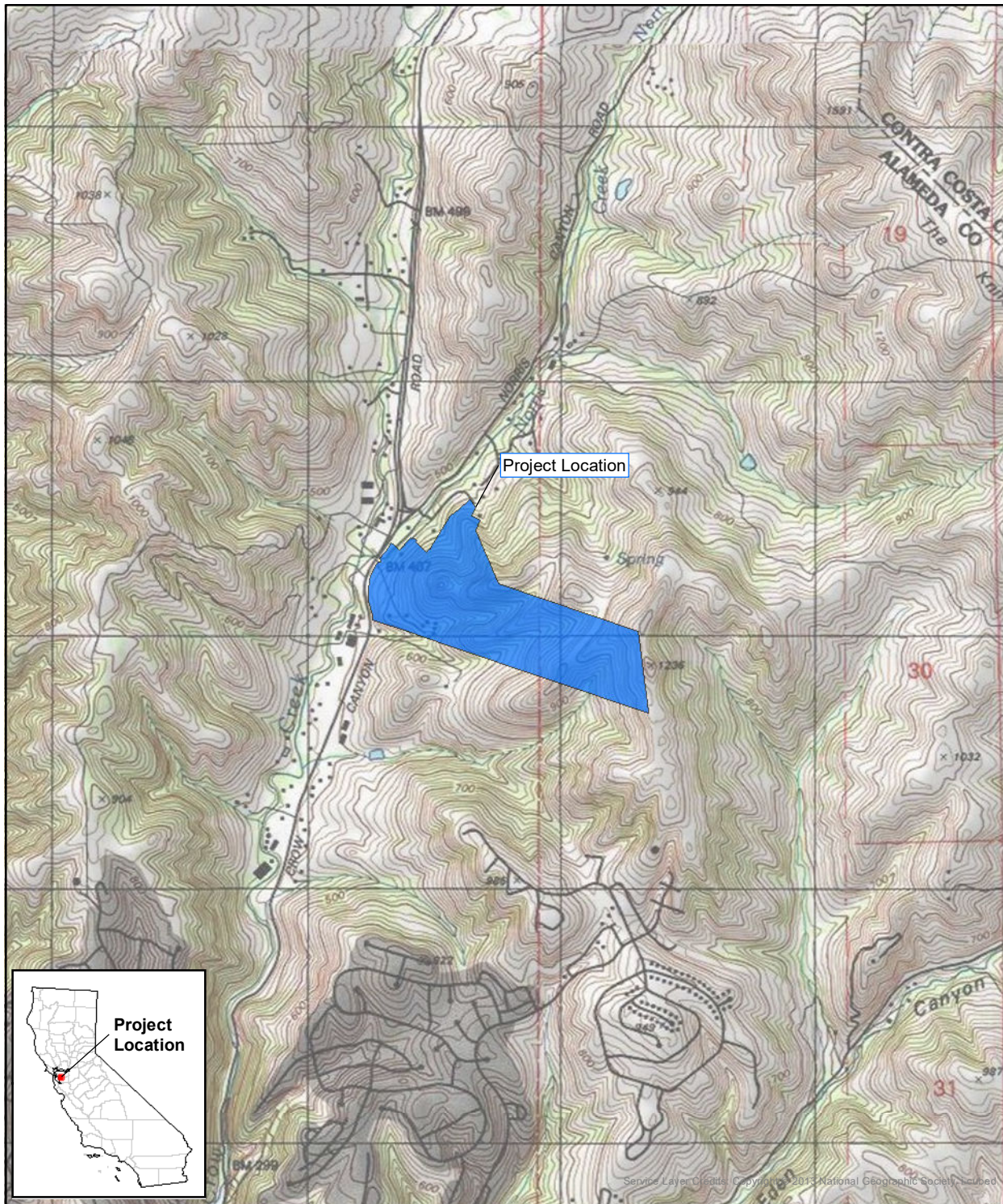
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Thank you again for your assistance.

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Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Project Location
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San Lorenzo - Castro
Land Grant
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 Project Area

Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, Inc. Geo



October 7, 2021

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA 95122

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Sayers-Roods,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

PaleoWest has conducted a Records Search with the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the ~92-acre proposed project area and a 1/2-mile radius to identify known cultural resource sites and previous surveys in or near the project area.

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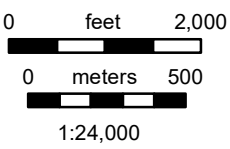
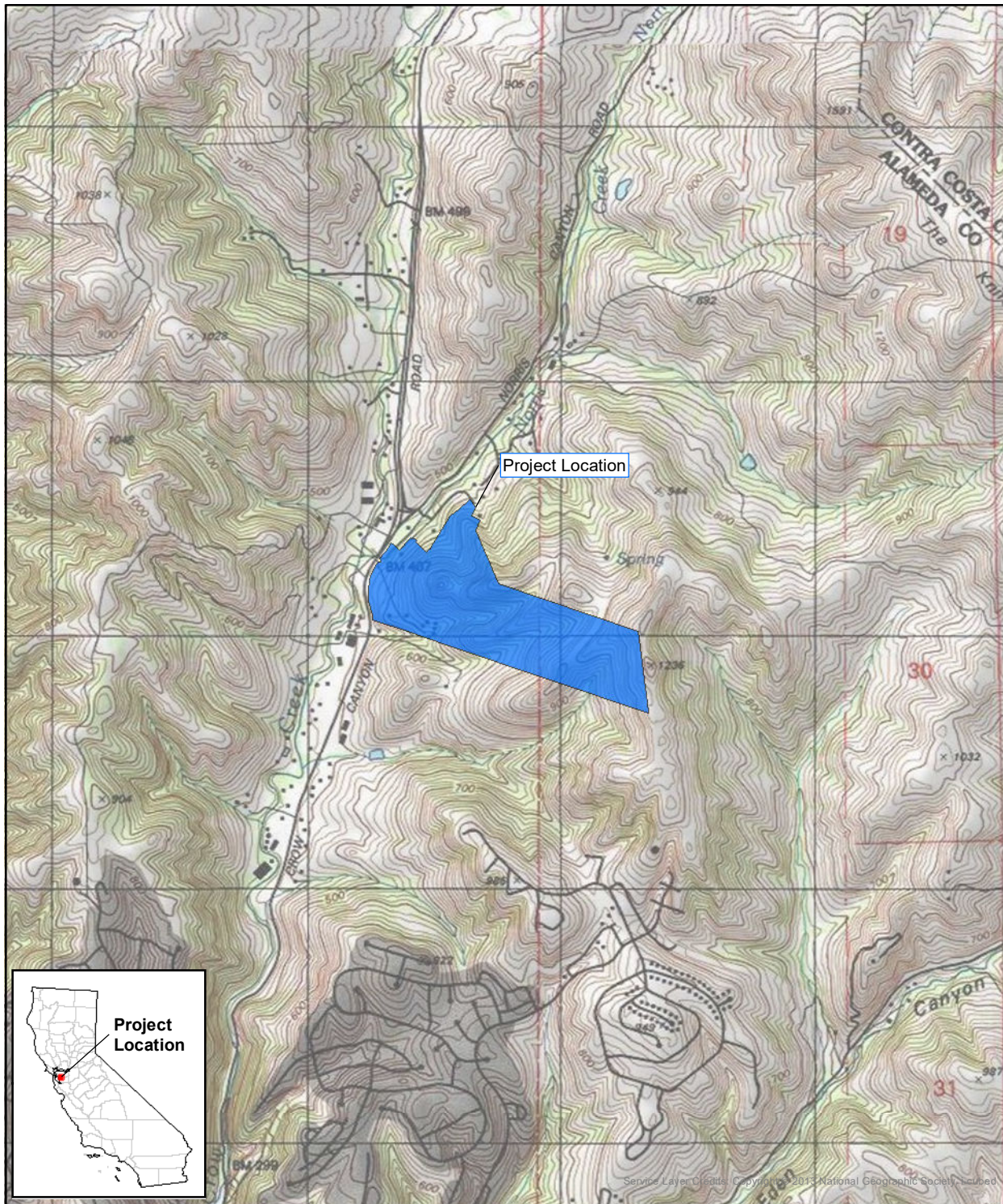
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Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Project Location
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Land Grant
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 Project Area

Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, Inc. GeoEye



October 7, 2021

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Sayers,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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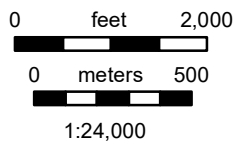
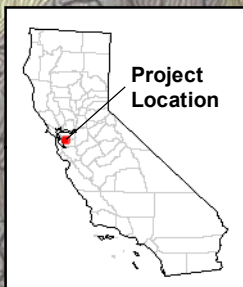
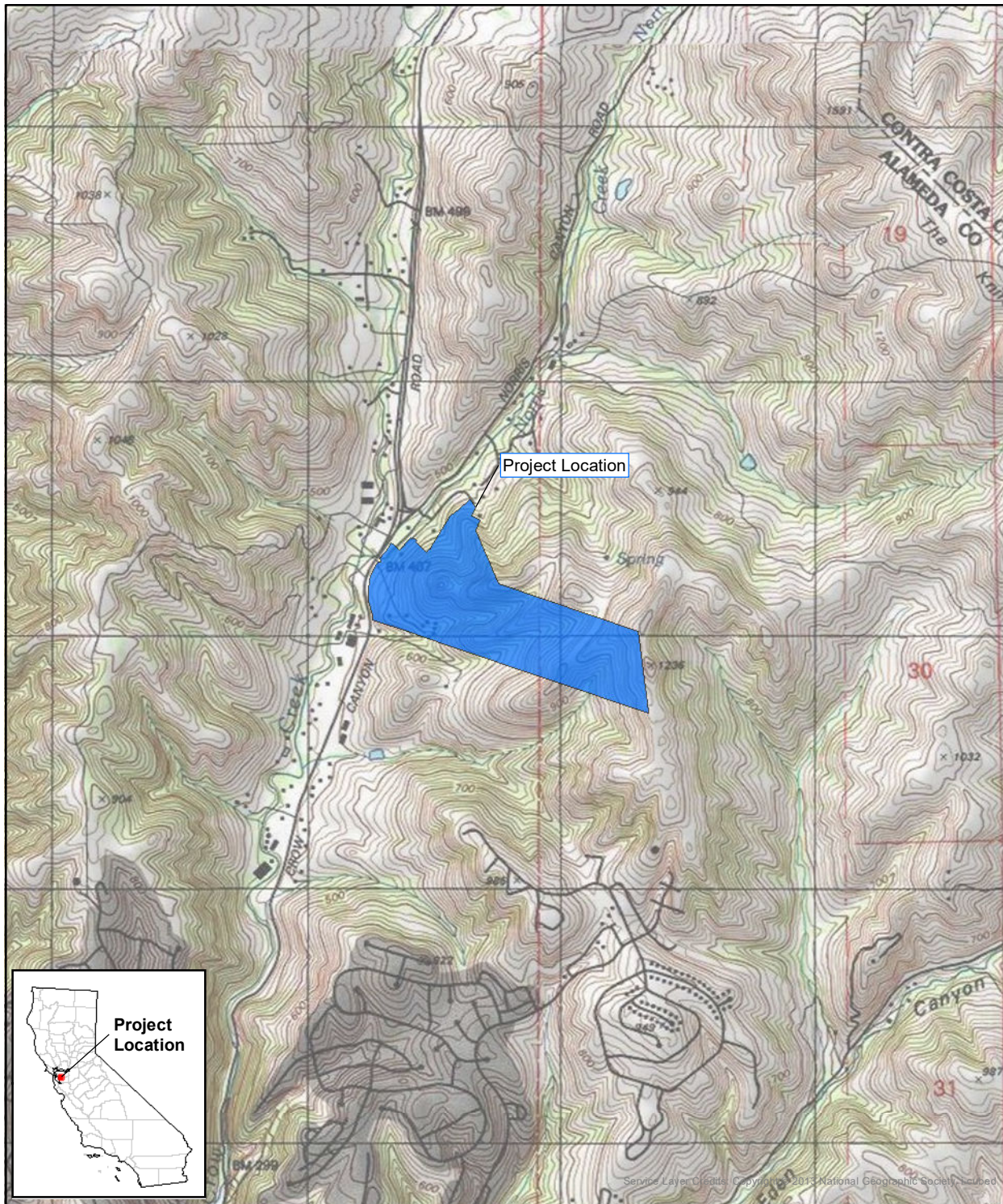
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 Project Area

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October 7, 2021

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA 94546

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Arellano,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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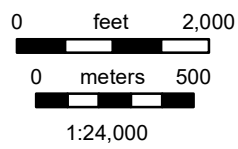
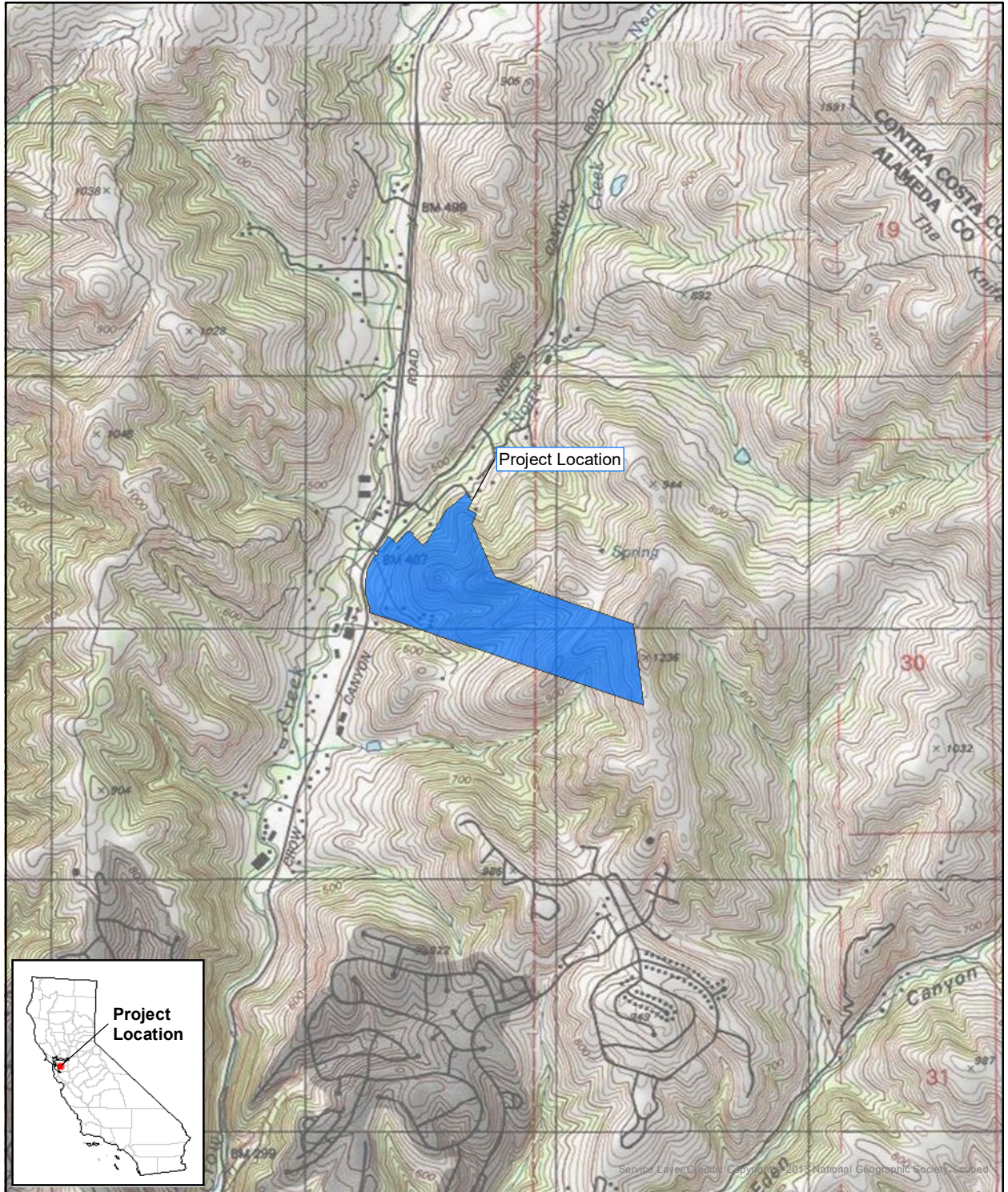
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Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Project Location
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 Project Area

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October 7, 2021

North Valley Yokuts Tribe
Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Perez

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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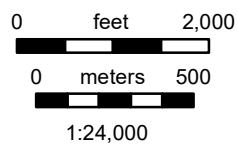
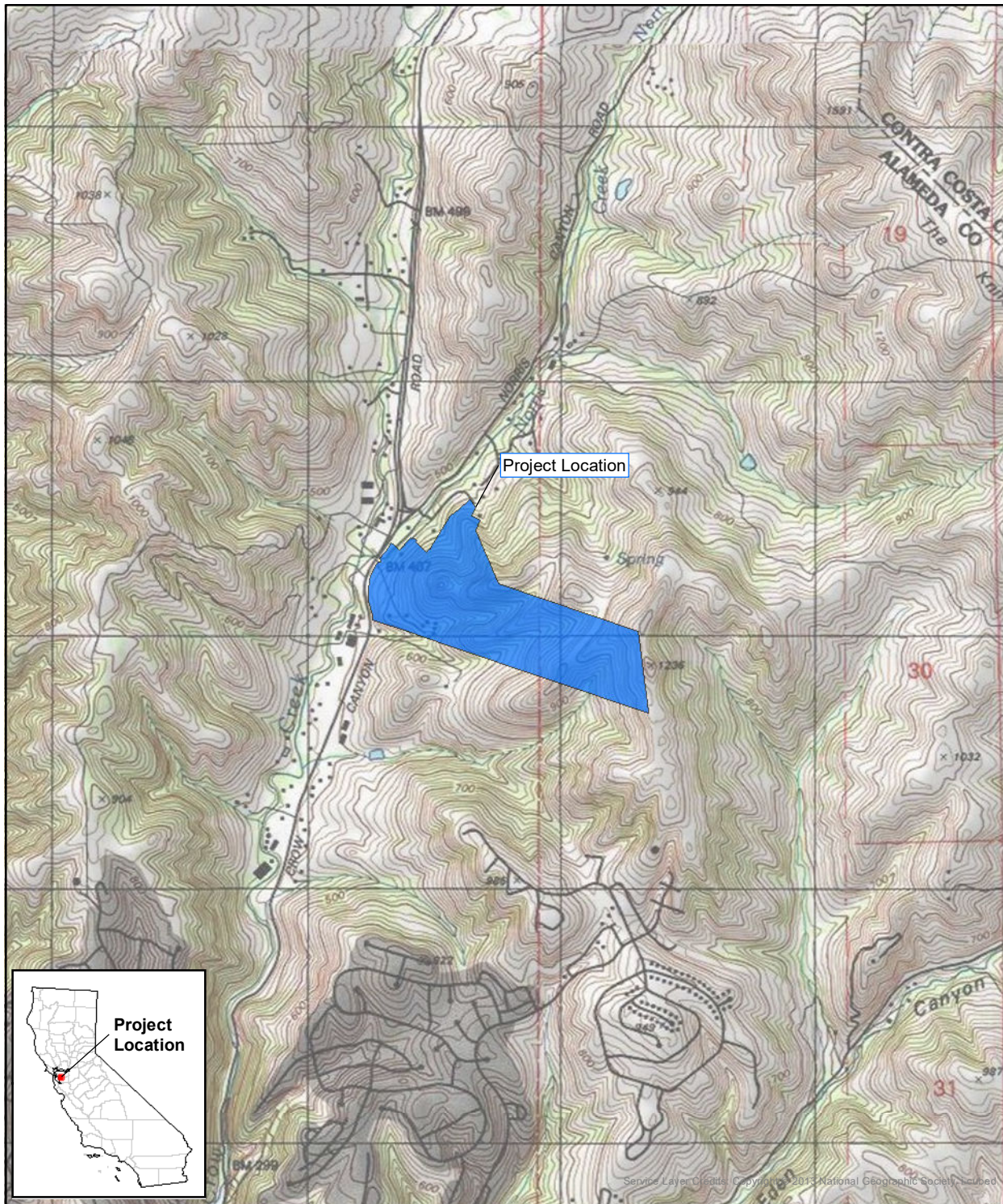
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Thank you again for your assistance.

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Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Project Location
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Land Grant
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 **Project Area**



October 7, 2021

Tamien Nation
Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson
PO Box 8053
San Jose, CA, 95155

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Geary,

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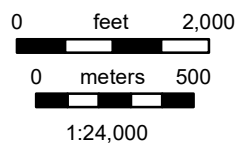
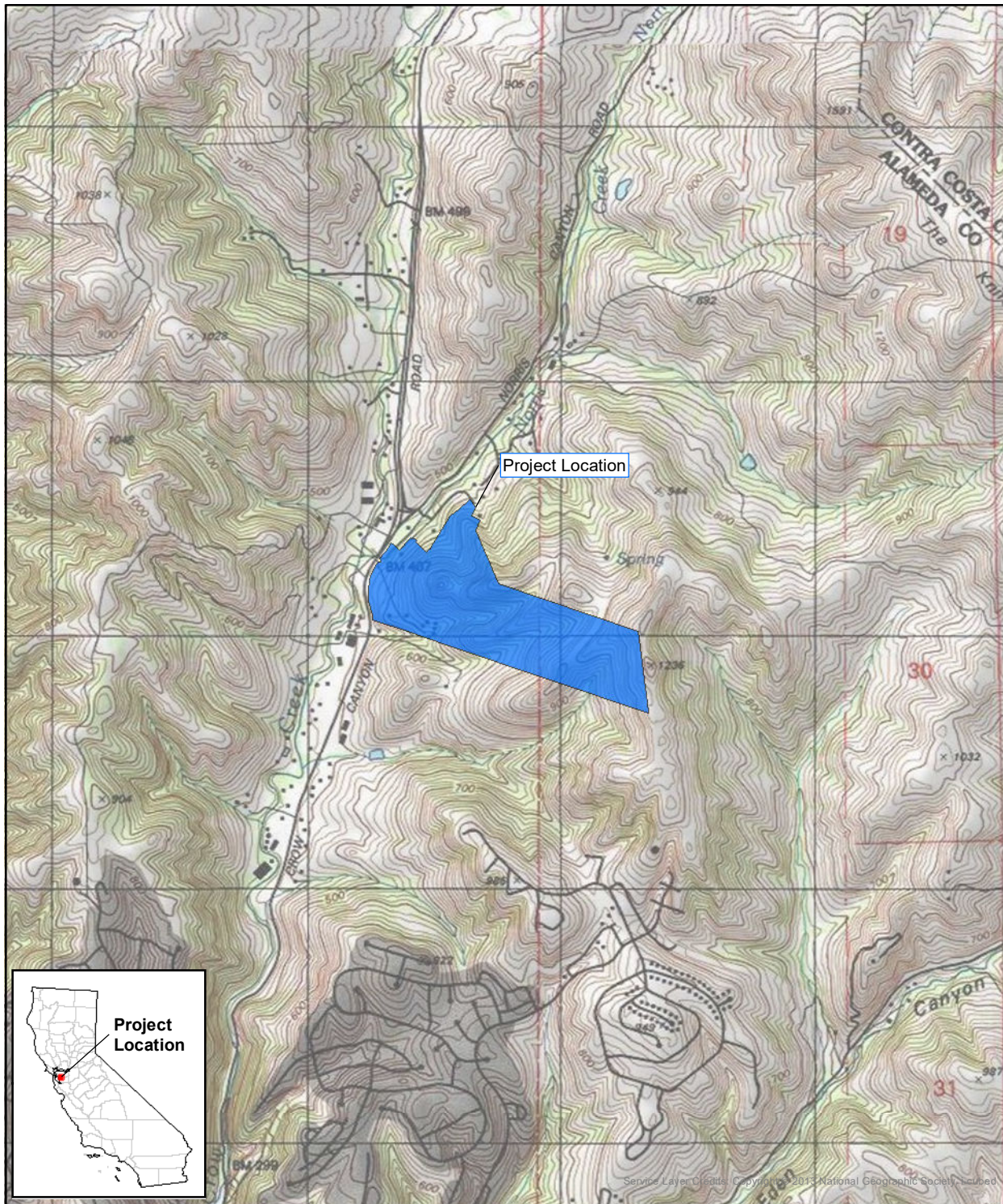
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Land Grant
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 Project Area

Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, Inc. Geo



October 7, 2021

Tamien Nation
Johnathan Wasaka Costilla, THPO
P.O. Box 866
Clearlake Oaks, CA, 95423

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Costilla,

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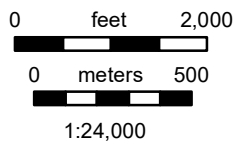
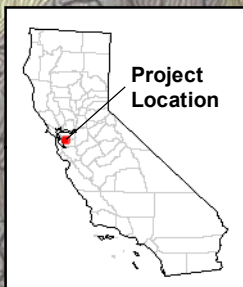
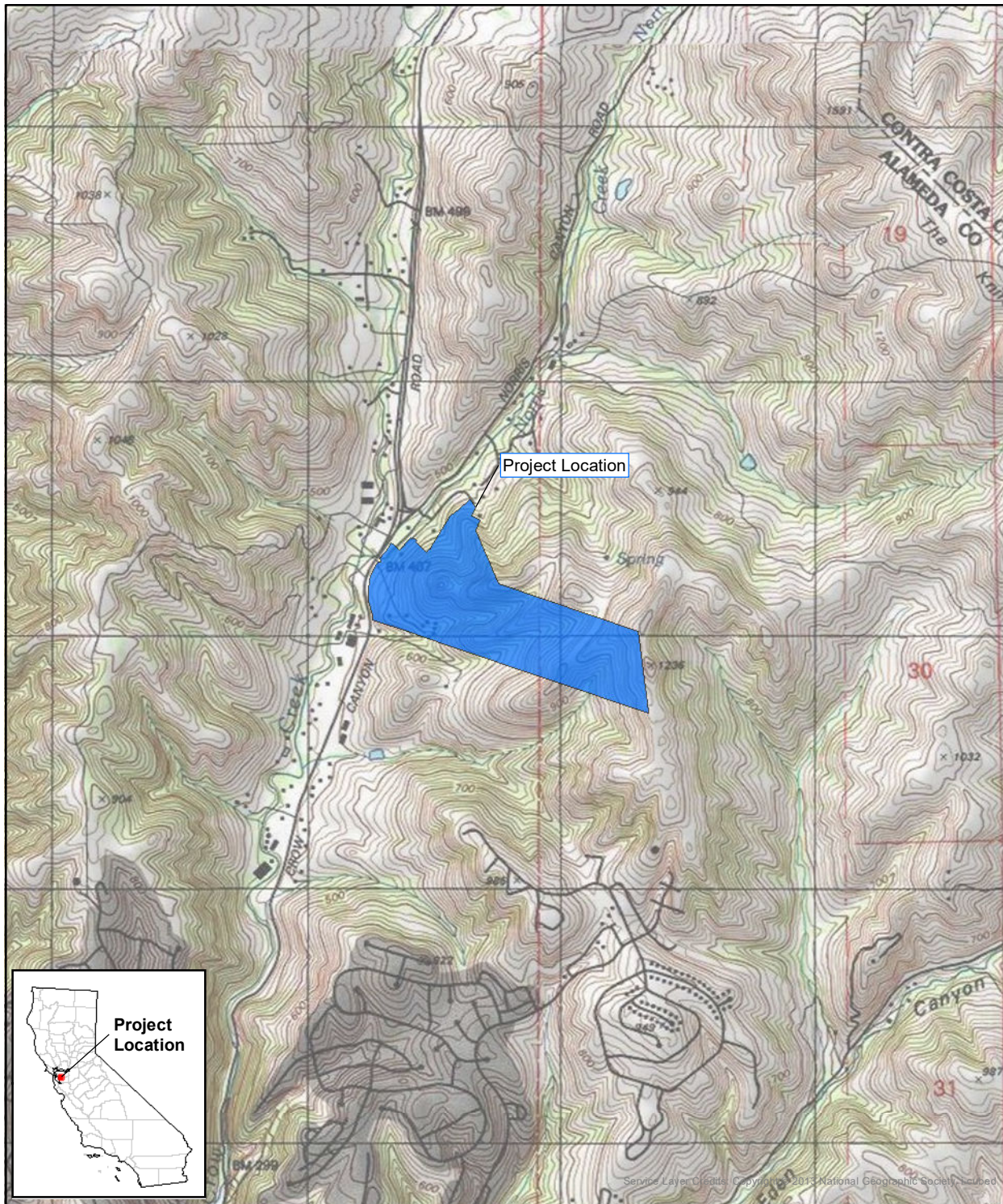
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Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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 Project Area

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October 7, 2021

The Confederated Villages of Lisjan
Corrina Gould, Chairperson
10926 Edes Avenue
Oakland, CA 94603

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Gould,

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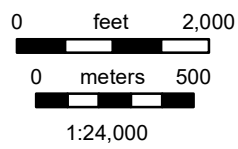
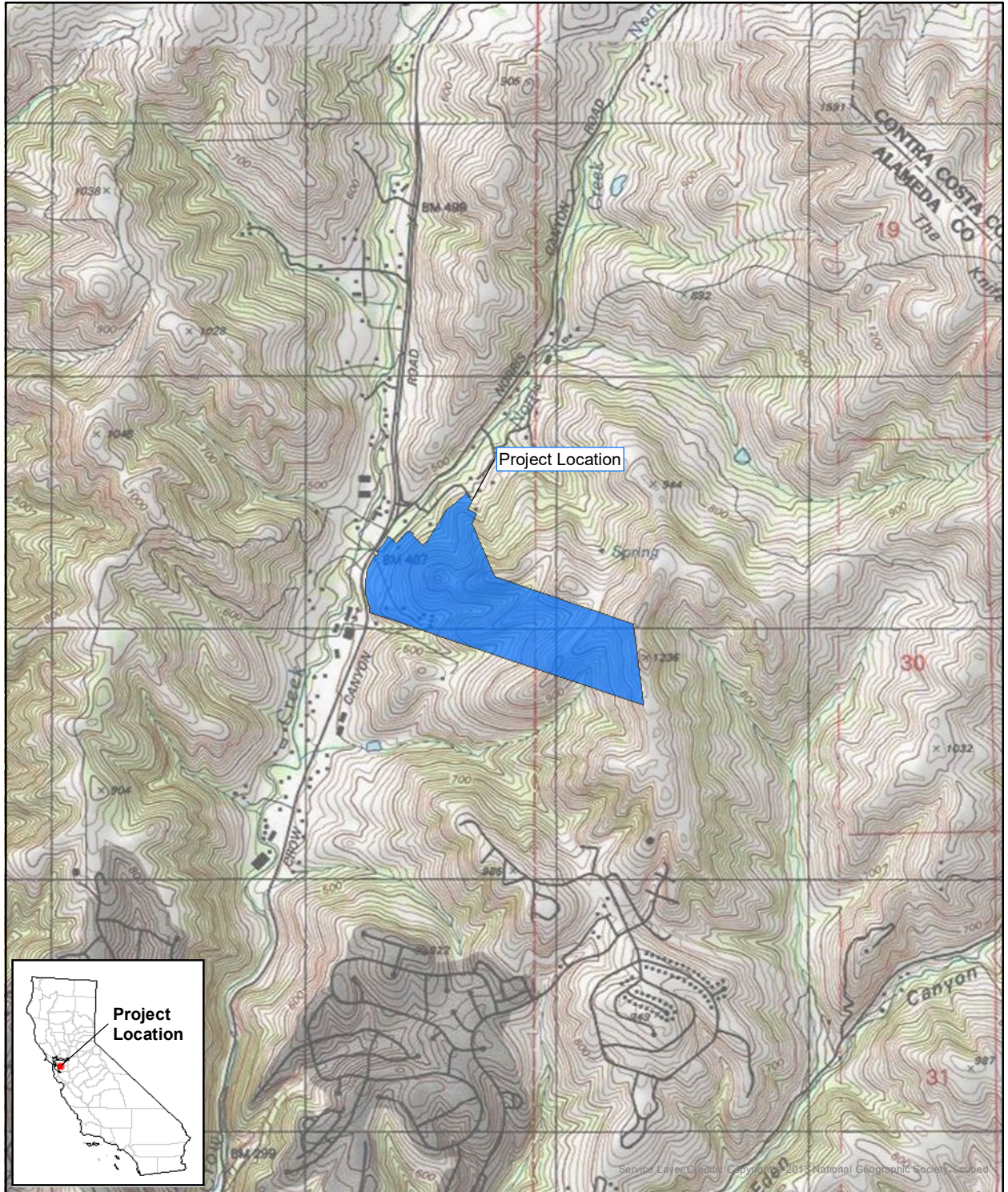
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Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



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 Project Area



October 7, 2021

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA 94539

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Galvan,

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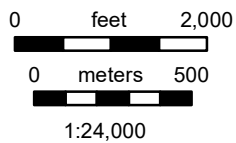
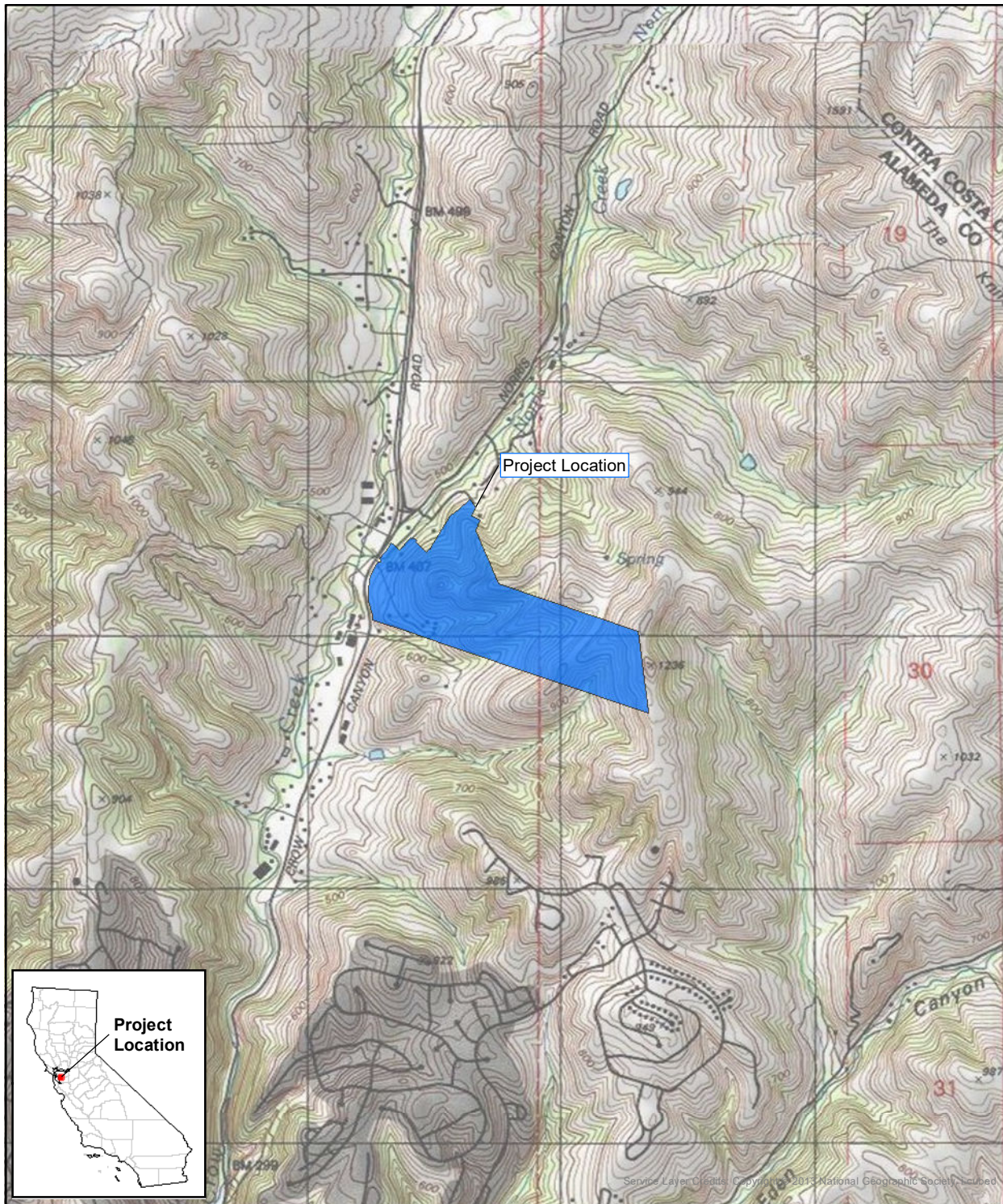
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Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christina Alonso".

Christina Alonso, MA, RPA
Supervisory Archaeologist/Project Manager



Project Location
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Hayward, CA (1980)
San Lorenzo - Castro
Land Grant
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83

 Project Area

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October 7, 2021

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589
Porterville, CA 93258

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Peyron,

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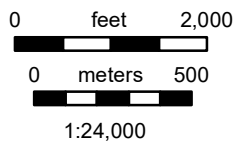
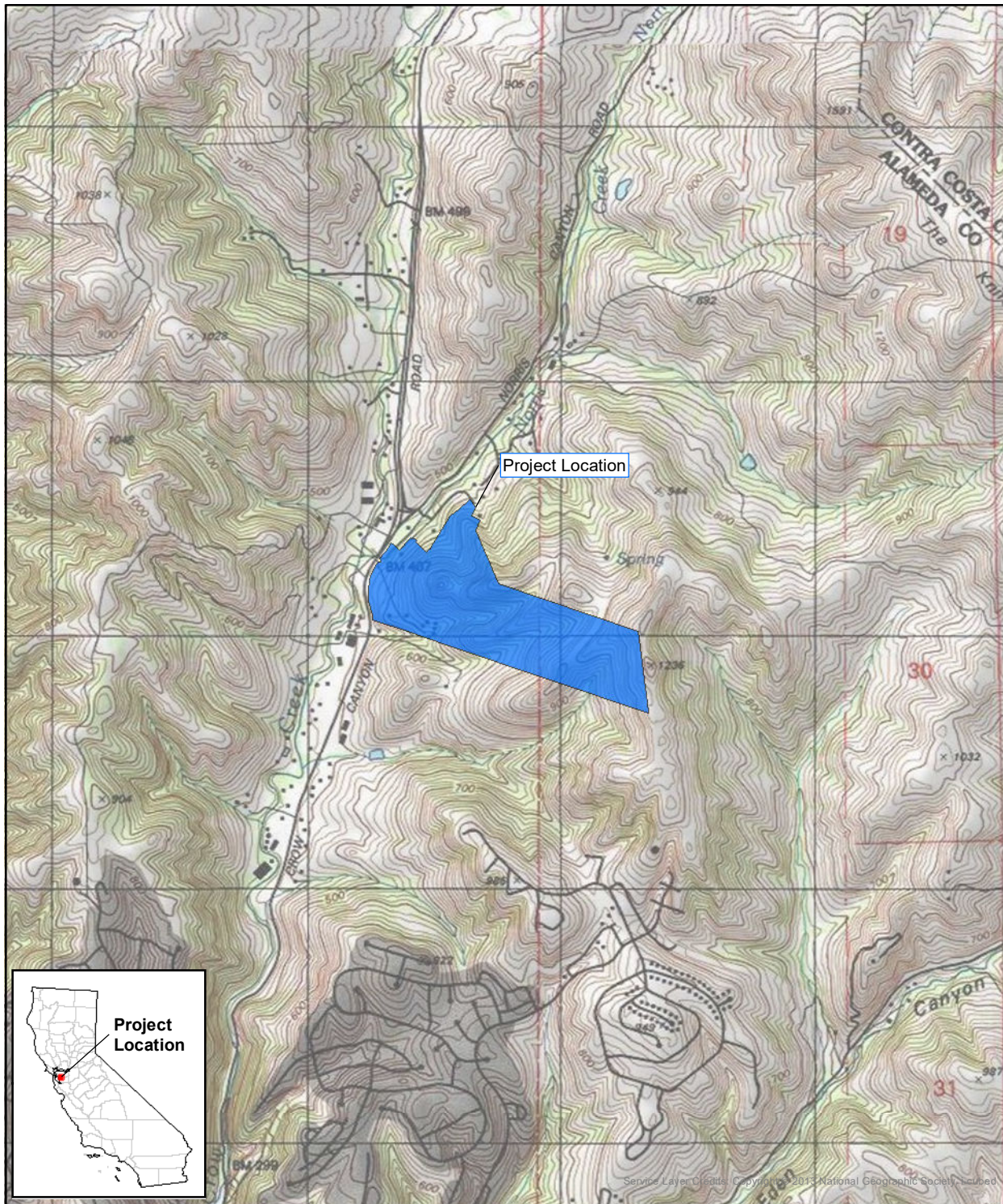
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October 7, 2021

Wilton Rancheria
Jesus Tarango Jr., Chairperson
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Tarango,

PaleoWest has been contracted by Lampher-Gregory to prepare an Archaeological Resources Assessment Report for the Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County. The Project area is shown on the attached map.

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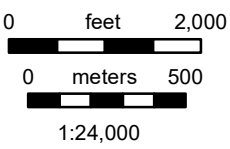
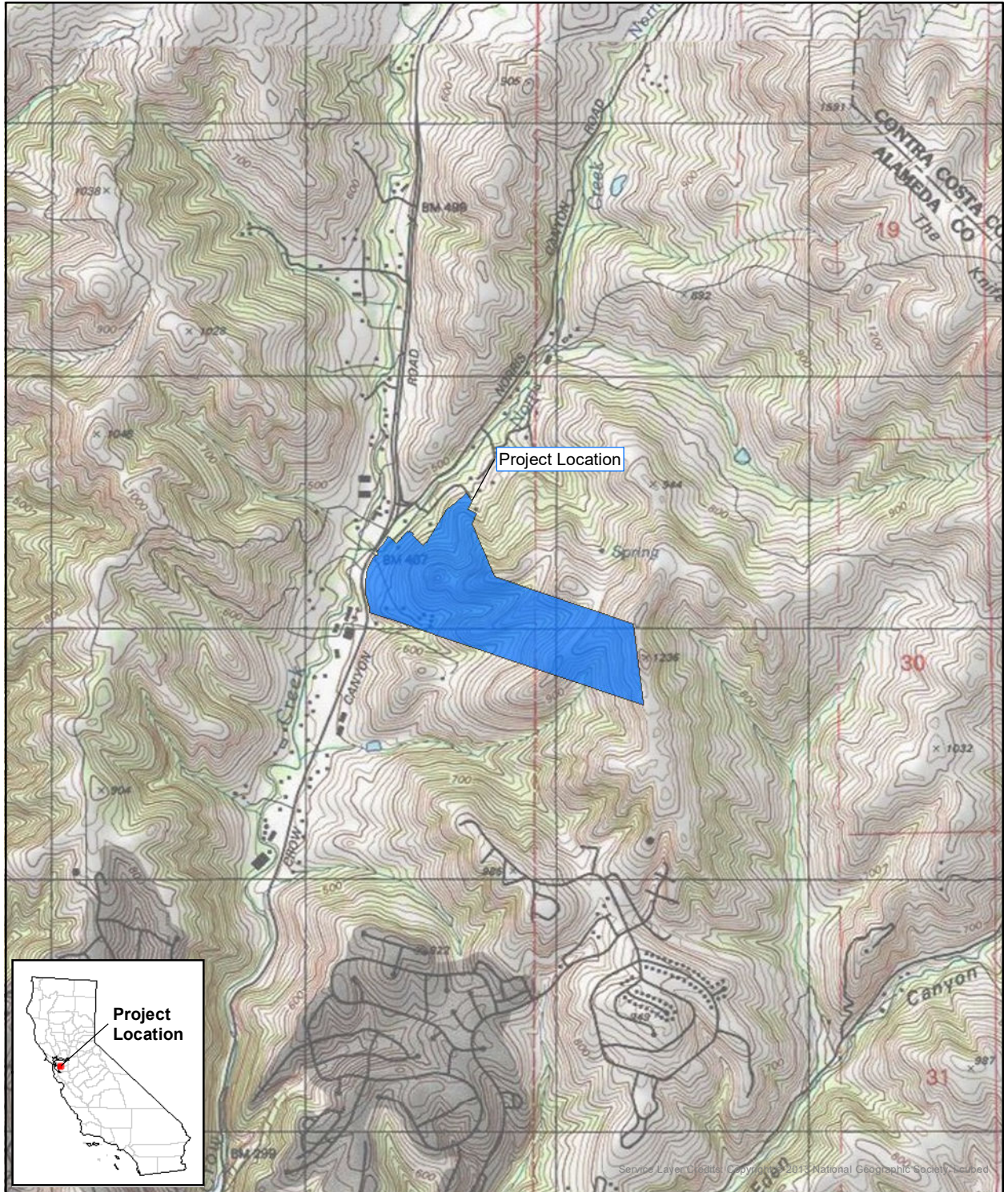
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October 7, 2021

Wilton Rancheria
Steven Hutchason, THPO
9728 Kent Street
Elk Grove, CA, 95624

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Hutchason,

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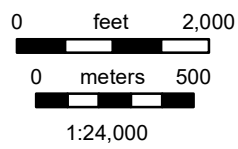
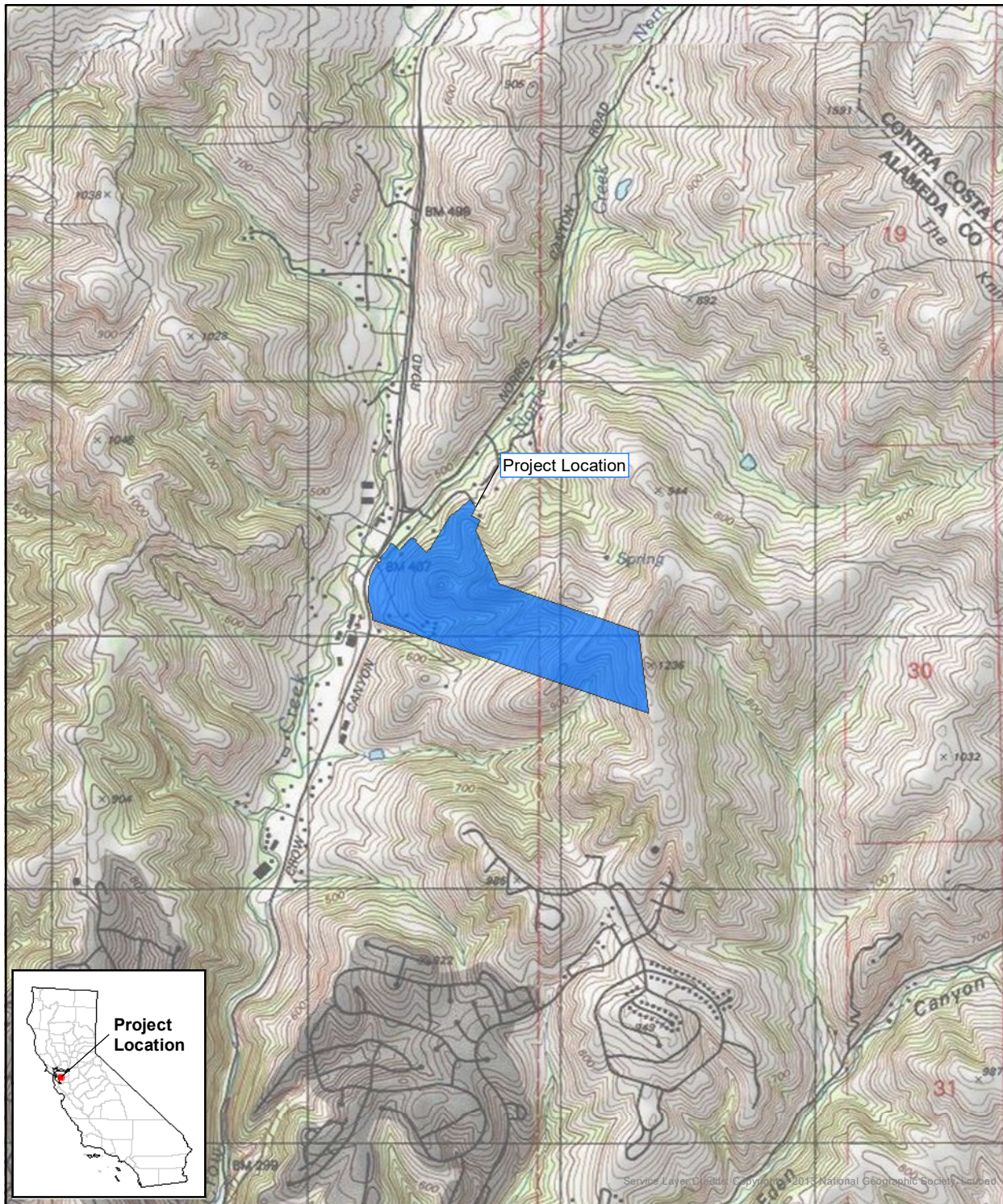
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October 7, 2021

Wuksache Indian Tribe / Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

RE: Fu Yun Chan Temple Survey, Alameda County, California

Dear Mr. Woodrow,

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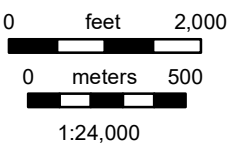
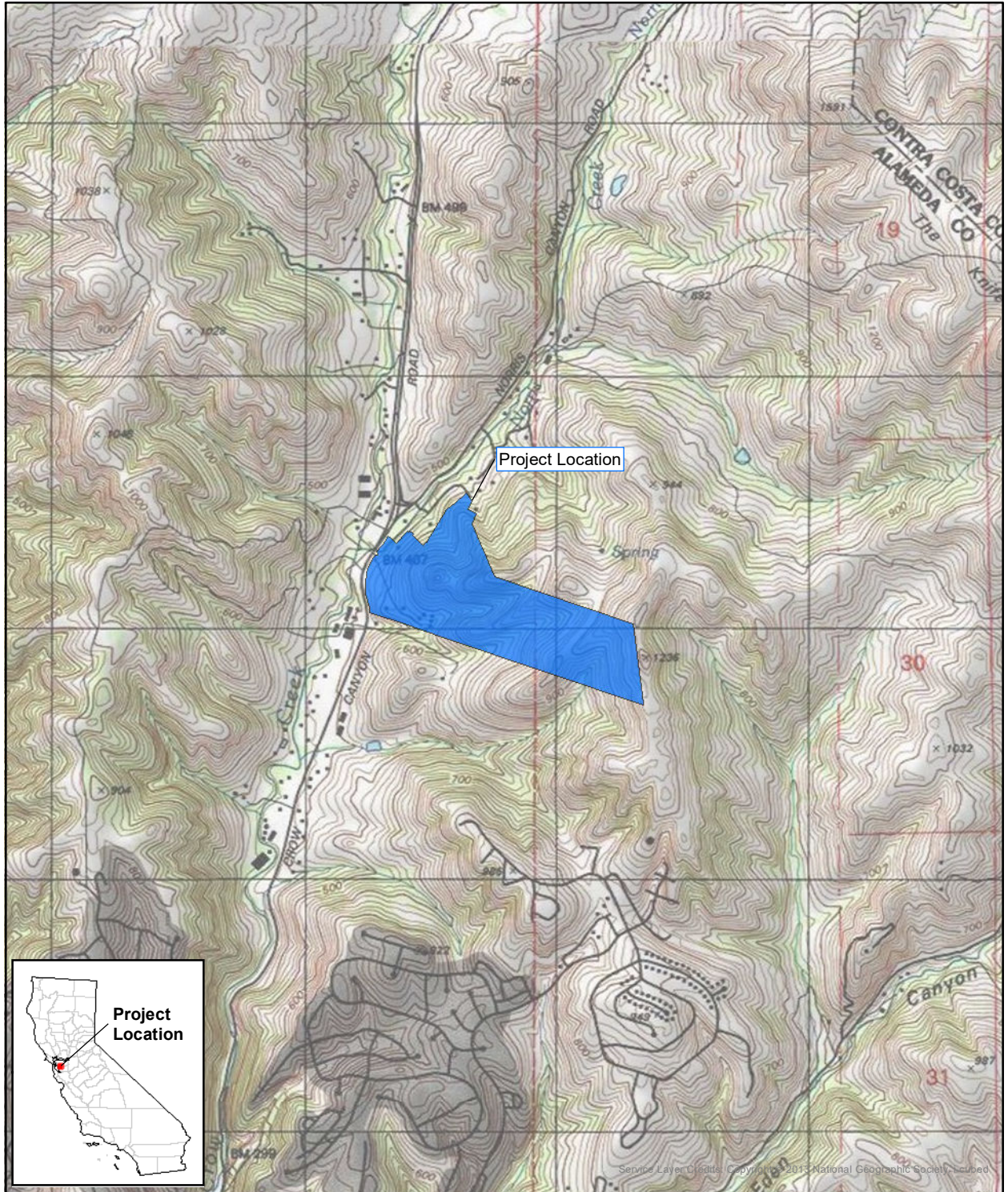
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