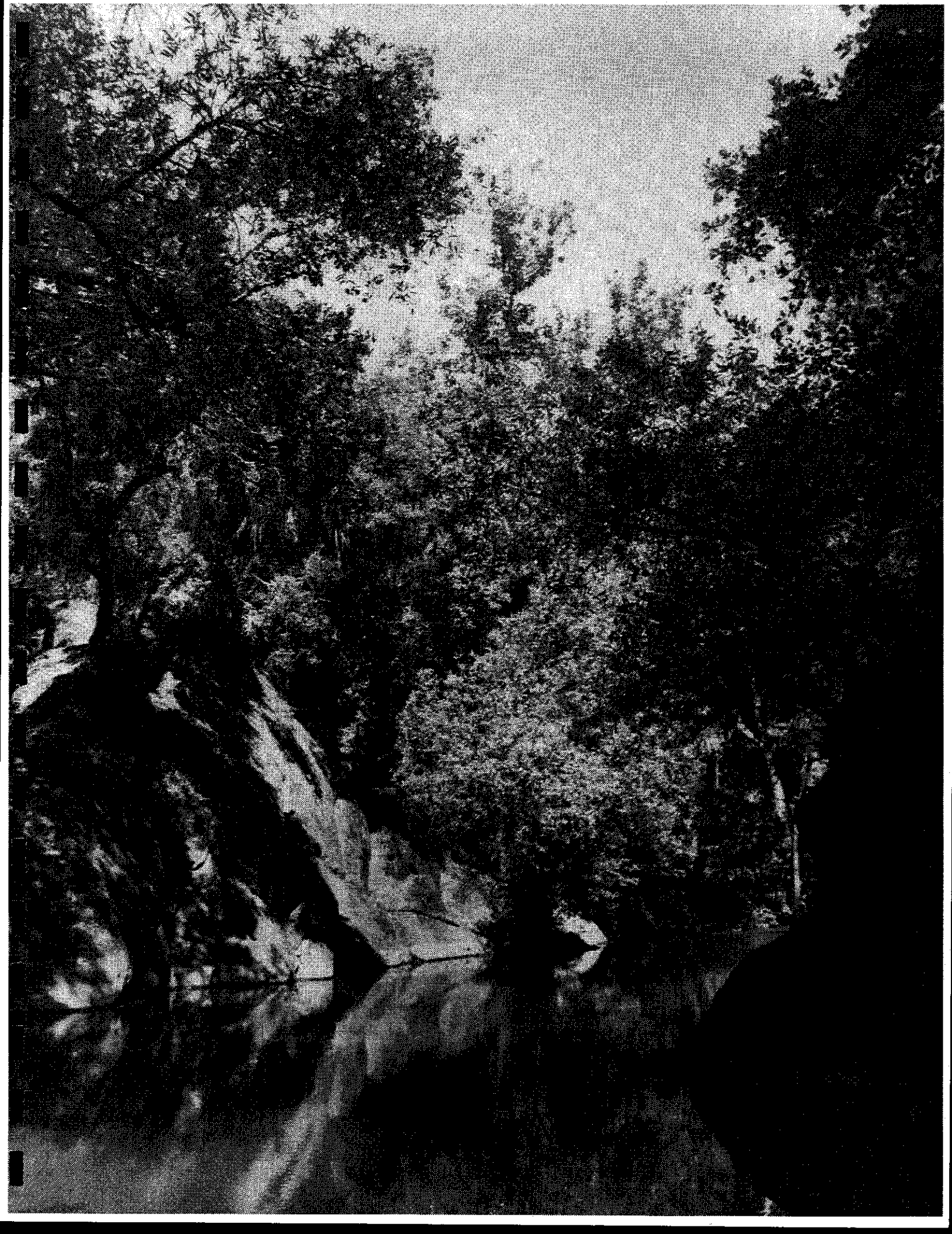
Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

Parks and Recreation Department
County of Santa Clara

November 4, 1992



Addendum to the Master Plan

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park
November 30, 1992

This addendum responds to comments received during the final Project Team and Task Force meeting on November 24, 1992. Since the comments were fairly specific, it was decided that they should be addressed in an addendum to the Final Master Plan dated November 4, 1992. Each revision is referenced by page number, paragraph number and line number. Text taken from the Master Plan is printed in quotes, with revisions or additions in italics, and deletions with strikeouts.

Page 4, paragraph 1, line 4. "...as well as ~~public demonstrations~~ *demonstrations for the public*, and an open area..."

Page 4, paragraph 1, line 6. "...surrounding ~~an open grass~~ *a meadow* area for informal play."

Page 29, paragraph 1 under Entry Control, line 3. "...to consider seasonal staffing *and volunteers*, and a minimal fee..."

Page 29, paragraph 1 under Entry Control, line 5. "Seasonal staffing *and volunteers* would serve..."

Page 36, paragraph 2, lines 5 and 6. "~~The~~ Activities ~~could range~~ *ranging* from outdoor classes to fiestas, ceremonies, *or* meetings, ~~or weddings~~ *would take place on a reservation basis or under controlled conditions.*

Page 36, paragraph 4, line 5. "...adjacent to ~~an open~~ *a non-irrigated* grass area..."

Page 42, insert the following paragraph after paragraph 1 under Media Format. "*In order to ensure public safety and prevent vandalism to the reconstructed structures, it may be preferable to consider temporary installations for specific periods of time, for instance an "Native American Week" or "Native American Month" once a year. Another possibility is to build a permanent framework and partial cover for the structures. The remaining coverings could be stored in a lockable steel box, and used as an educational tool for the temporary completion of the structures under the supervision of docents, park staff or teachers.*"

Page 42, paragraph 2 under Media Format, line 2. "historical periods, including the Adams School, *as well as Native American games for supervised use by school children.*

Page 48, paragraph 2 under Picnic, line 1. "...leaving an open *and non-irrigated* grass area..."

Addendum to Master Plan
Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park
November 30, 1992

Page 48, paragraph 2 under Picnic, line 2. "...three small areas with two ~~to three~~ tables each."

Page 48, paragraph 3 under Picnic, line 4. "A ~~three- to four-foot~~ *low* wood railing..."

Page 59, paragraph 1 under Park Expansion, lines 2 and 3. "...the needs of *both* resource protection and *active* recreation that are..."

Page 69, line 2 under Phase 1A. "Two picnic areas, each with ~~three~~ *two* tables,..."

Page 69, add a final bullet after line 6 under Phase 1C. "*Multi-use trail along Watsonville Road as defined by the Regional Parks, Trails, and Scenic Highways Element of the Santa Clara County General Plan, and support facilities adjacent to overflow parking area.*"

County of Santa Clara
Public Services Agency
Parks and Recreation Department

298 Garden Hill Drive
Los Gatos, California 95030
(408) 358-3741, Reservations 358-3751

August 27, 1992

Dear Recipients of the Adams School Site Preliminary Master Plan,

Please substitute the following pages for the Credits pages in your Preliminary Master Plan document.

On August 25, 1992 the Board of Supervisors approved the new name for the Adams School Site. The new name is Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park.

I'll look forward to seeing you at the upcoming meetings. If you have any questions please call me at 358-3741 ext. 153.

Sincerely,

Lauren Harvey

Lauren Harvey, Park Planner

Board of Supervisors: Michael M. Honda, Zoe Lofgren, Ron Gonzales, Rod Diridon, Dianne McKenna
County Executive: Sally R. Reed

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Irene Zwierlein, Chairwoman
Amah-Mutsun Tribe

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of a Master Plan for the Adams School Site County Park has required the participation of many interested citizens, staff and officials. The enthusiam and contribution of the County appointed Task Force and Parks Department staff were instrumental to the planning and design effort. The involvement of Native American Tribal representatives was critical in order to develop a successful program for the park. The Amah-Mutsun Tribe and the Muwekma Tribe have provided substantial information regarding the Ohlone people and the importance of their heritage to the Adams School Site. In addition, they have significantly contributed to the development of concepts and ideas for the interpretive element of the park. Their continuing involvement is important in carrying through the goals of the Master Plan.

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

Prepared for the County of Santa Clara Parks and Recreation Department
Funded by the County of Santa Clara Historical Heritage Commission

Prepared by Dillingham Associates
Landscape Architects

November 4, 1992

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Credits

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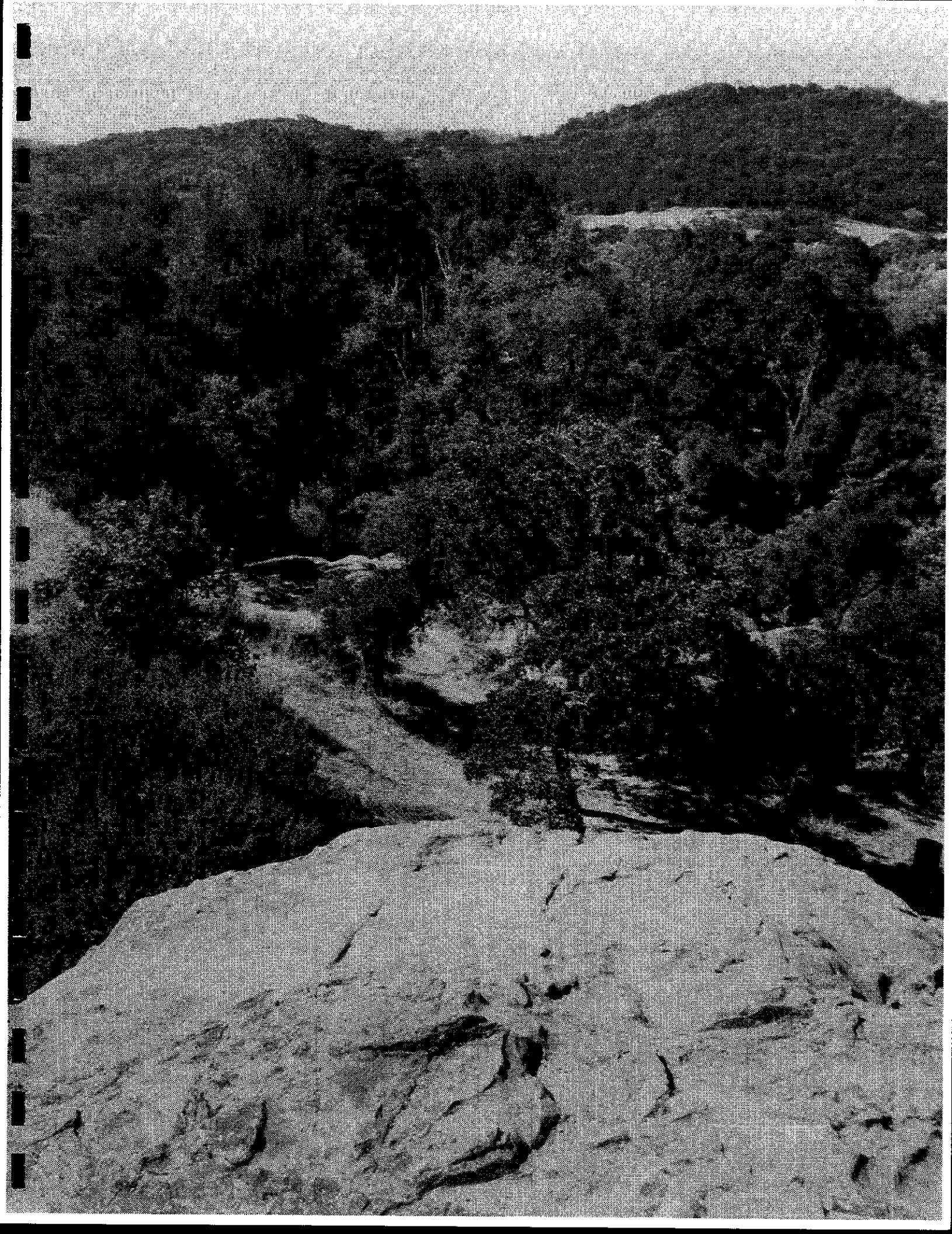


Executive Summary

The preparation of this Master Plan follows the completion of the Program, Alternatives, and Preliminary Master Plan phases of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park project. The development of the Master Plan is a collaborative process involving an advisory Task Force, the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribe, the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage and Parks and Recreation Commissions, the general public, as well as the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department staff and technical consultants.

This report lists the Master Plan goals, gives an overview of existing conditions as well as site opportunities and constraints, discusses specific design alternatives, presents the proposed plan for park development, and finally discusses the plan's implementation strategies.

Master Plan Goals

The goals established for the development of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Master Plan resulted from a planning workshop involving the Project Team, the Task Force and the public. These goals are summarized as follows:

- *Protect and restore the existing cultural and natural resources at the Chitactac-Adams Park.*
- *Develop a program of management and control for the park.*
- *Develop an education and interpretation program in order to enrich the visitor's experience and encourage caring and respect for the site's resources.*

- *Provide recreational facilities which complement the park's environment and character, minimize the impacts on sensitive resources, complement the interpretive program, and fulfill demonstrated recreational needs.*

- *Develop methods to preserve significant cultural and natural resources around the park.*

Existing Site Conditions

The Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park site is a four-acre county park located along Watsonville Road near the confluence of Uvas Creek and Little Arthur Creek. The park currently operates as a day use picnic and rest area, providing picnic tables, barbecue grills, a two-stall chemical toilet, and a flat dirt area adjacent to the road for parking.

The most significant aspect of the park is its prehistoric heritage. The site was part of a large Ohlone village that extended well beyond the boundaries of the park. Radio carbon dating of site artifacts show that the site was used as early as 3,000 years ago. Numerous bedrock mortars, cupules, grooves, and cup-and-ring petroglyphs throughout the site reveal evidence of early Native American occupation. No evidence of the historic Adams School is found at the site today. However, old photographs and anecdotal information show that the school buildings were located in the upper meadow area.

***Figure 1** : Acorn gathering*
(Source: As shown in Pavlik et al, 1991)

An analysis of natural resources reveals sensitive elements at the site, including bedrock outcrops, steep slopes, mature native oaks, Uvas Creek, and the riparian plant community, which represent a productive habitat for wildlife.

Continuing vandalism threatens to permanently damage the archaeological resources at the site, especially the petroglyphs. In addition, concerns about public safety, trespass onto adjacent property, and illegal park use are significant issues which need to be addressed.

Opportunities and Constraints

The site's heritage and existing resources provide an excellent opportunity to create an enriched environment which combines both recreational and educational experiences.

The significant characteristics of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park, including rock outcrops and associated archaeological resources, steep slopes, the creek, and the riparian vegetation, present constraints to park development. These constraints limit the location of recreational facilities and restrict public access to the more sensitive areas of the park. The less constrained portions of the site are suitable for varying levels of development, depending on their accessibility and proximity to more sensitive areas. The lack of utilities at the site, especially potable water, presents additional constraints to park development.

Design Alternatives

Three alternative plans were developed for the park, based on discussion and comments during a workshop held at the site on April 18, 1992. The alternatives ranged in level of development, access to areas within the park, program emphasis, and approach to resource interpretation. Alternative A explored maximum park development, with an emphasis on interpretation and visitor access through most of the site. Similarly, Alternative B focused on interpretation and proposed a wide range of facilities. However, it also proposed limited development and maintained a substantial area as natural preserve. Lastly, Alternative C proposed minimal site disruption by limiting park use. This last scheme balanced interpretative and recreational functions, and proposed public access through most of the site with minimal park development.

A synthesis of these three alternatives and additional suggestions by the Project Team and Task Force lead to a Preferred Plan, developed as the basis for the Master Plan. The Preferred Plan reflects a strong emphasis on interpretation and maximizes park development to include a variety of facilities such as exhibits, an interpretive trail, informal accommodations for gatherings and presentations, as well as picnic areas and a picnic shelter.

Master Plan

***Figure 2** : A Native American dwelling (Source: As shown in Hurtado, 1988)*

The principal focus of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Master Plan is the protection and interpretation of the site's unique resources. Through a combination of interpretive and recreational activities, the Master Plan proposes to create a cultural park as a way to recognize and honor the site's heritage. The interpretive elements in this plan represent the basis for a more refined and specific program to be developed at a later stage by an interpretive development team. These elements are presented as stations along the loop trail, and organized in a time line sequence through the various interpretive periods. The proposed interpretive facilities include an Ohlone village reconstruction, various displays, demonstration areas, as well as informative panels

exhibited within a shelter and dispersed along a loop trail. Special exhibits are placed in the northern portion of the site. In addition, gathering areas located in the lower southern terrace consist of a small amphitheater for informal presentations, a Round House for use by Native Americans as well as public demonstrations, and an open area for temporary dance arbor installations or other special events. Picnic facilities occupy the large upper terrace and consist of small picnic sites surrounding an open grass area for informal play.

To protect sensitive site resources, the plan limits access in certain portions of the site such as the creek and petroglyph areas. Overlooks are proposed in specific locations to allow viewing of the petroglyphs and Uvas Creek as well as to control direct physical contact with resources.

To control site use and improve the park's image, development of a single entry, paved parking lot is proposed to replace the current dirt area south of the large rock. A substantial landscaped buffer area will provide some separation between the park and road. An overflow parking area south of the main entry will accommodate additional visitors during special, prearranged events.

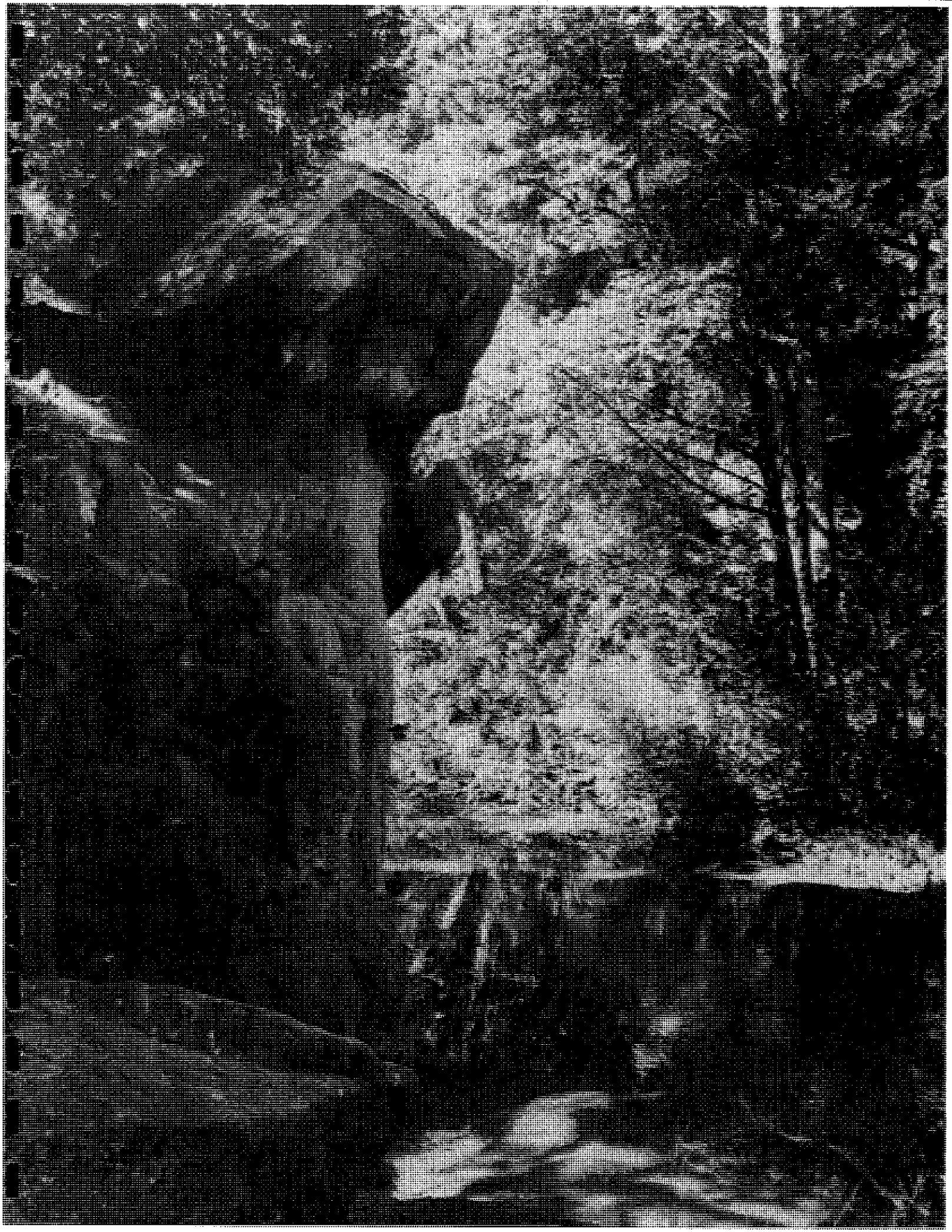
The development of recreational and interpretive facilities will require commitment to a management plan that prevents the degradation of the site's natural resources and the desecration of existing or introduced cultural resources.

In addition to recreational activities and Native American gatherings, the park will be used for a variety of interpretive programs ;involving tribal members, volunteers, educational institutions, community groups, the general public and various historical, environmental and naturalist organizations. These programs include workshops, tours, presentations relating to the site's resources, and other educational activities.

Master Plan Implementation

The initial step required to control park use and prevent further vandalism is the immediate implementation of an interim management plan to control park access. The long-term implementation of the Master Plan is proposed to proceed in three phases, once the site is properly secured. Although detailed in this document, each phase will be further defined as the interpretive program is refined. Actual phasing must be based on funding availability for appropriate staff and also must be within the cycle of capital improvement planning. The first phase of the project will allow continued but controlled use of the park. As use patterns change, additional investment in the interpretive facilities will become safer.

This report includes a cost estimate for implementation of the Master Plan. The cost estimate has been divided into discrete projects, according to proposed phasing. The estimated total construction cost is $820,000. The cost of rock restoration will be determined after the various restoration techniques have been tested. An additional cost estimate to implement the Educational Proposal by the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribe is also included in the park Master Plan.



Introduction

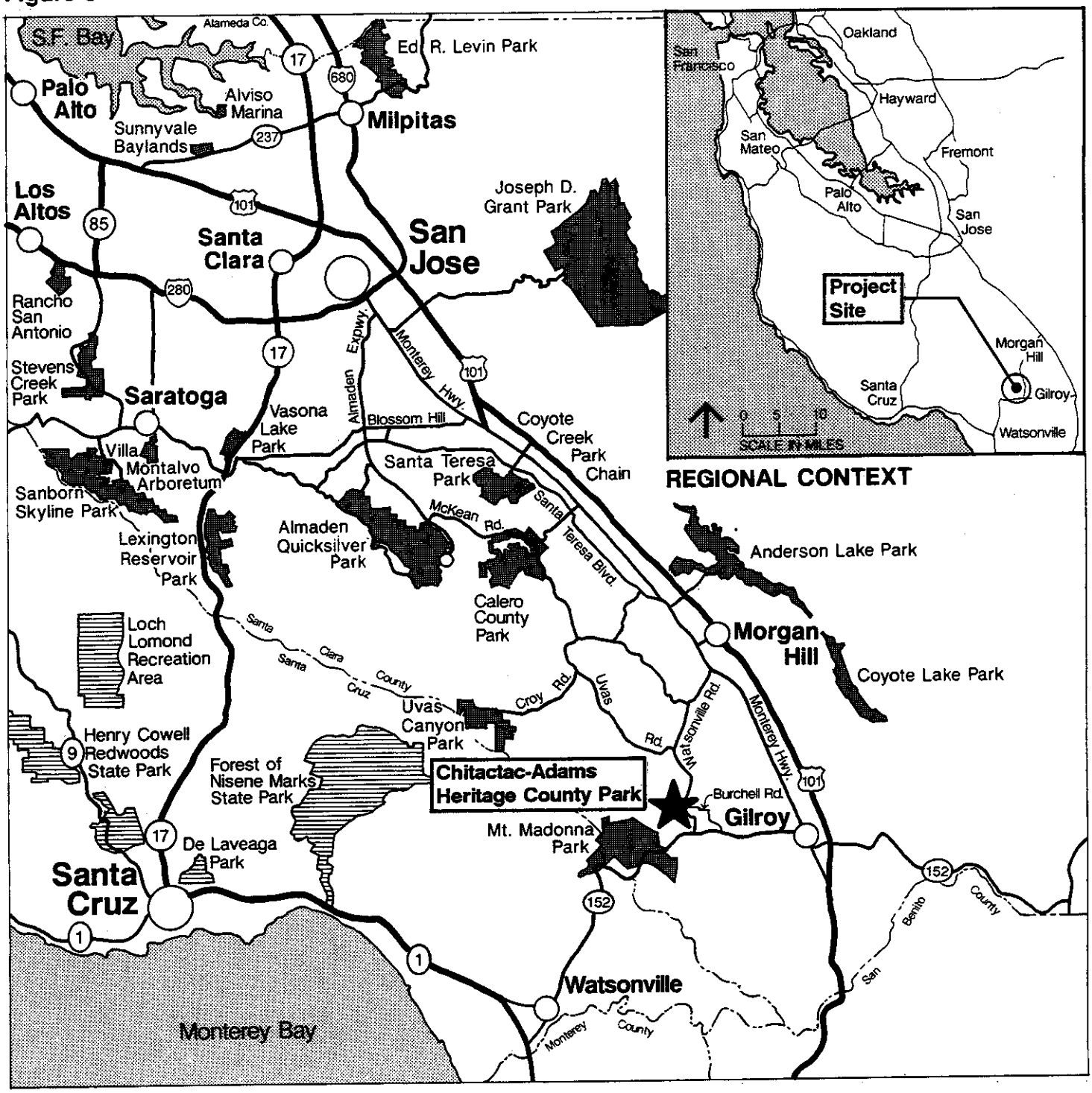
The Site

In the middle of a November afternoon in 1774, a Spanish priest and a company of ten soldiers came upon a Native American village set at the edge of a stream and wooded arroyo. Since early morning they had been walking over hills of dry grass and spreading oaks on their way to search for a settlement site near the Golden Gate. As they approached the village they were greeted by men offering arrows as a sign of peace. Neither the natives nor the Spaniards knew at the time that these were the last years of a village that had stood on that site for more than 3,000 years. While we cannot be certain from the priest's diary, it seems likely that this village was set on the banks of present-day Uvas Creek near its confluence with Little Arthur Creek, in southern Santa Clara County - a site today that surrounds and includes the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park.

The park site is a small, four-acre parcel situated along Uvas Creek, near its confluence with Little Arthur Creek. (See Figure 3: Location Map.) It lies between the cities of Gilroy and Morgan Hill on Watsonville Road. The park was established in 1963 when the Gilroy School District deeded the site of the former Adams School to the County of Santa Clara for the purpose of widening Watsonville Road and providing a roadside rest and picnic area.

The most significant characteristic of the Chitactac-Adams site is its cultural heritage. For more than 3,000 years the site was part of a large Ohlone village. There is much evidence in the park of the early Native American occupation. Among the archaeological resources are bedrock mortars, cupules and grooves carved into the sandstone, and petroglyphs revealing a concentric circle motif known as "cup-and-ring". Authorities indicate that these petroglyphs are unique in their setting, as this is the only known situation where the concentric circle motif occurs without

Figure 3



Legend

Santa Clara County Parks

Parks & Recreation Areas Outside Santa Clara County

County Line

north

scale in miles

0 1 2 5

PARK LOCATION MAP

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

County of Santa Clara
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dillingham Associates, Landscape Architects

any other form of rock art. Furthermore, the closest area where such a motif has been found is Mendocino County, about 200 miles north of the site. The cup-and-ring petroglyphs are illustrated at the beginning of each report section. Other prehistoric artifacts have been found in the larger village area beyond the park limits. Several studies and excavations have been conducted over the years at both Chitactac-Adams and nearby areas. Discussion about the Native American inhabitants of the area can also be found in the diaries of the Anza Expeditions and early missionaries. Diary quotes are given in Appendix G.

The park was also once the site of the historic Adams School. Built in the late 1850s as a one-room schoolhouse, it was later replaced by a two-room structure. In 1956, the school burned down and was never rebuilt. No evidence exists of the Adams School other than old photographs and the memories of local residents.

The Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park now operates as a day use picnic area. Swimming is prohibited but occurs illegally at the park. As a result of heavy use by visitors and past construction activities, the site's natural and cultural resources have been significantly damaged. The most destructive impact is the ongoing vandalism to the archaeological resources. Most of the large rocks, including one containing a petroglyph which was moved to the Morgan Hill House in Morgan Hill, have been spray painted or carved with graffiti.

Purpose of the Project

One of the main purposes for developing a Master Plan for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park is to find a strategy to protect its invaluable cultural resources from further abuse. The desire of the County is to integrate the recreational aspects of the park with the preservation and interpretation of site resources. Local communities and residents would also like to see some positive changes made to the park. It is very likely that vandalism will be reduced and eventually cease if the entire park is improved and its image as a County park is strengthened.

The purpose of the project is also to develop a plan acknowledging the park's cultural heritage by educating the public and providing facilities to interpret the site's resources.

The importance of developing a Master Plan for the park is emphasized by the growing population in Santa Clara County and the increasing need for open space and recreation. The 1987 report entitled "Open Space Preservation: A Program for Santa Clara County - Report of the Preservation 2020 Task Force" recommends the preservation of many open spaces in the County. Among these is an Uvas Creek Park chain which would incorporate Chitactac-Adams.

The Master Plan for the park will help guide future development and management at the park. In addition, it will provide a specific planning and policy statement for the site.

Planning Process

The development of a Master Plan for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park has been a collaborative process involving a Project Team comprised of the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department staff, technical Project Consultants, an advisory Task Force, the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribe, and comments from the public and from the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage and Parks and Recreation Commissions. The County Project Manager is the lead representative from the Project Team responsible for managing and overseeing the project.

Master Plan preparation involves several phases, each resulting in specific products reviewed by the Project Team and Task Force during scheduled meetings. At the end of each phase the products have been presented to the Parks and Recreation Commission and to the Historical Heritage Commission for approval. The public has been encouraged to participate in scheduled public workshops and during Commission presentations. This document represents the Master Plan phase of the project. It was preceded by the Program Document phase, the Alternatives phase, and the Preliminary Master Plan phase. The project phases are summarized as follows:

Project Start-Up Phase

The existing data about the site was supplied to the consultants by the County. After review and analysis, a preliminary list of goals and objectives was drafted. During a Project Team and Task Force meeting on November 23, 1991 at the project site, these goals were discussed and refined.

Program Phase

This phase began with a public workshop also conducted at the park on November 23, 1991. During this workshop, project goals and objectives were discussed and a preliminary list of potential program elements was outlined. A Program Document was developed based on the workshop and on studies prepared by the other consultants -- the Environmental Baseline Study and Cultural Resource Evaluation. The document was reviewed by the Project Team, the Task Force and other Project Consultants, and presented to the Parks and Recreation and the Historical Heritage Commissions.

Alternatives Phase

Three alternative schemes for the Chitactac-Adams Master Plan were drafted following a second public workshop, and reviewed by the Project Team and Task Force. Based on these alternatives, a Preferred Plan was developed and presented to the Project Team and Task Force. From the Preferred Plan, an administrative draft of the Initial Study was prepared by the Environmental Consultant.

Preliminary Master Plan Phase

A draft of the Preliminary Master Plan was developed based on the Preferred Plan, as well as on mitigation measures identified in the administrative draft of the Initial Study. It was reviewed by the other Project Consultants, the Project Team, and the Task Force. The Preliminary Master Plan was then presented to the Parks and Recreation and the Historical Heritage Commissions.

Final Master Plan Phase

The Preliminary Master Plan has been refined into a Final Master Plan. Based on the Final Master Plan, a Final Initial Study has been prepared by the Environmental Consultant and incorporated in the Final Master Plan report. The Initial Study is presented in Appendix A. Based on the results of the Initial Study, a Negative Declaration will be prepared by the Project Manager. Following the required review period under CEQA, the Negative Declaration will be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for approval.

Organization of the Master Plan

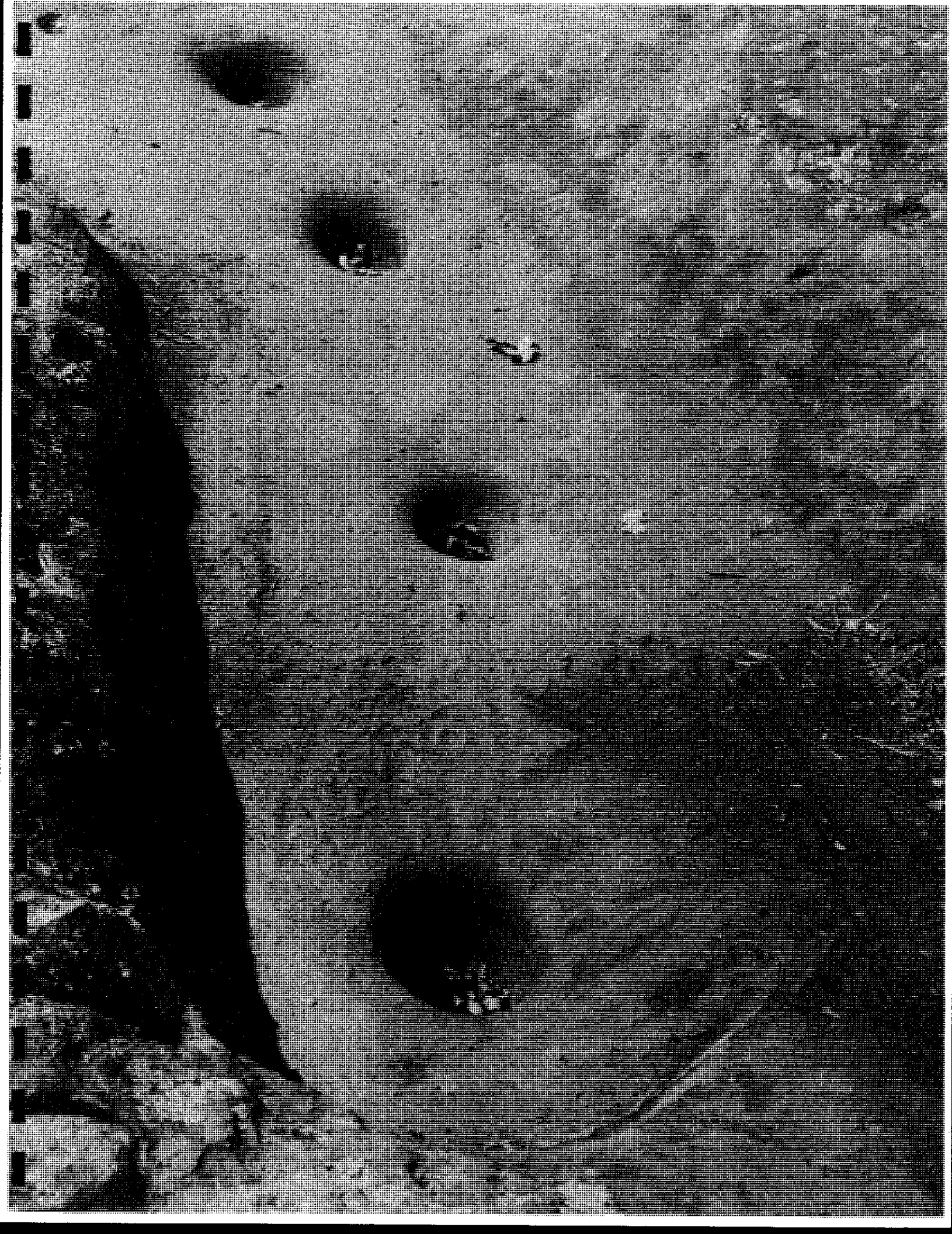
This Master Plan is organized into four major parts:

Project Background, outlines the goals for the park Master Plan and briefly describes the existing site conditions presented in the Program Document. This section summarizes the site's opportunities and constraints and gives an overview of the general program recommendations.

Design Alternatives, describes the various planning and design studies prepared for the development of the park. These studies include three Master Plan Alternatives, each presented with its advantages and disadvantages. Significant issues affecting the various design decisions are summarized, based on the comments received during the Project Team and Task Force meetings. Discussion of these issues leads to the description of the Preferred Plan for the park.

Master Plan, describes the park development plan. The chapter begins with an introduction to the general concept and a summary of the proposed park elements. Following this introduction is a description of the proposed program elements, including interpretive, recreational and support facilities. The Master Plan section also discusses cultural and natural resource management, park operations and maintenance, future park expansion, as well as potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures as outlined in the Initial Study. The Initial Study was prepared by Donaldson Associates, Environmental Consultants.

Master Plan Implementation, presents the recommended park phasing as well as construction cost estimates for each phase and proposed costs associated with the Educational Proposal developed by the Amah-Mutsun Tribe. The chapter begins with a description of the interim management plan to precede the implementation of the Master Plan. A discussion of the various project phases and detailed cost estimates concludes this section of the Master Plan report.



Project Analysis

MASTER PLAN GOALS

The goals for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Master Plan, as outlined in the Program Document, were developed as a result of a Project Team and Task Force Meeting and public workshop conducted at the site on November 23, 1991. These goals, listed below, establish the basis for the development of this Master Plan:

- Protect and restore the existing cultural and natural resources at the park.
- Develop a program of management and control for the park.
- Develop an education and interpretation program for the park to enrich the visitor's experience and encourage caring and respect for the site's resources.
- Provide recreational facilities which integrate with the park's environment and character, minimize the impact on those resources that are sensitive, complement the interpretive program, and fulfill the public's needs.
- Develop methods to preserve significant cultural and natural resources around the park.

Figure 4 : Rock outcrops

Figure 5 : Uvas Creek

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Existing Development and Land Use

The park currently operates as a day use picnic and rest area, in accordance with the provisions of the deed granting the site to the County. Existing facilities include picnic tables and barbecue grills, and a two-stall chemical toilet. A mural depicting an Ohlone village scene covers one of the restroom walls. Potable water is presently lacking at the site. A flat dirt area, accessible along Watsonville Road, is currently used for parking. There is significant evidence of vandalism and site abuse throughout the park, as well as evidence of illegal swimming and fishing activity.

The "Regional Parks, Trails and Scenic Highways Element" of the Santa Clara County General Plan calls for the long range protection of Uvas Creek as a linked series of parks including the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park.

In addition to an Archaeological Preserve Easement to the west across Uvas Creek, County Parks and Recreation has an easement on a portion of property between the park and the bridge to the south, along the Watsonville Road right-of-way. The purpose of the easement is to "allow for the construction, maintenance and/or operation of a public park."

Topography / Geology

The site comprises a series of terraces dropping from road level toward the creek in relatively steep banks. Some of the most significant site features are the numerous rock outcroppings, some of which can be seen in Figures 4 and 5. These formations consist of weathered sandstone with surfaces of scoured depressions as well as mortars, cupules and petroglyphs which constitute evidence of prehistoric occupation. Both the rocks and the steep slopes are vulnerable to erosion accelerated by foot traffic.

Hydrology

One of the most dominant elements of the site is Uvas Creek, shown in Figure 5. Flow in the creek is controlled by a dam at the Uvas Reservoir, approximately 3.5 miles upstream. The lower park areas along Uvas Creek fall within the 100-year floodplain as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Santa Clara Valley Water District and the Department of Fish and Game regulate development within 50 feet of the creek banks and up to the top of bank, respectively.

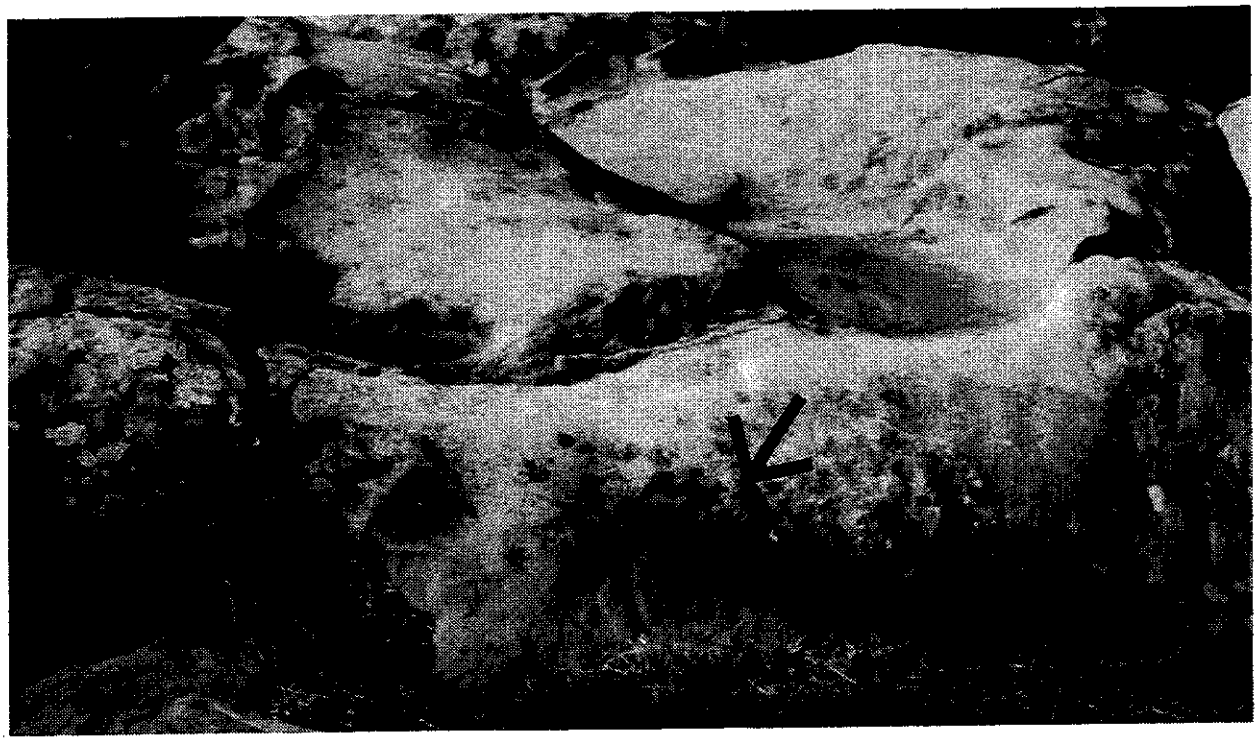


Figure 6 : Cup-and-ring petroglyph

Figure 7 : Pre-1915 school house (photo courtesy of Frances Linderleaf)

Vegetation and Wildlife

The site includes several plant communities, the most sensitive being the Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland along Uvas Creek. This plant community represents a productive habitat for wildlife. A number of mature oaks and other native vegetation form the Mixed-Oak Woodland and Open Woodland plant communities in the lower, middle and upper levels of the site. Surveys conducted in the Program Document phase of this project reveal no threatened or endangered plant or animal species on the site. However, steelhead trout which have been almost extirpated in Santa Clara County, are known to occur in Uvas Creek.

Cultural, Archaeological and Historical Resources

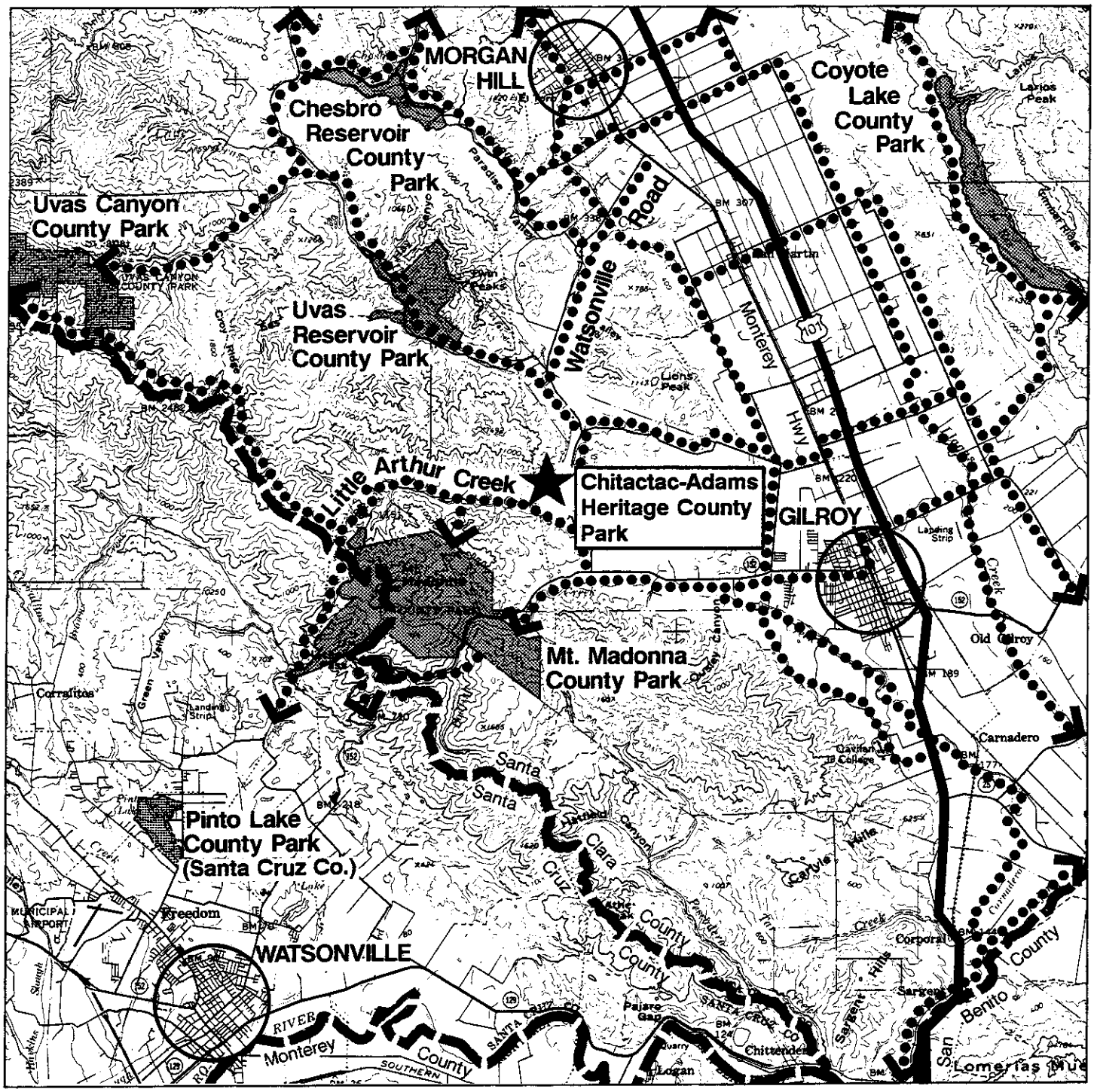
The site has both historic and prehistoric significance. For more than 3,000 years, it was part of a large Ohlone village, believed by tribal representatives to be known as "Chitactac". This prehistoric locality includes the land to the west of the park across Uvas Creek, some of which is currently an Archaeological Preserve Easement under the County's jurisdiction. The park contains significant archaeological evidence of early Native American culture, including bedrock mortars, cupules and grooves, and cup-and-ring petroglyphs carved in the rock. The analysis of archaeological material from excavations done in the 1960s indicates the site's connection to an active east-west trade route among native California cultures. A cup-and-ring petroglyph is indicated by an arrow in Figure 6. Some of the archaeological remnants have been harmed by recent human activity. Ongoing vandalism threatens to permanently damage archaeological resources, especially the petroglyphs which have been described as unique in their context. Protection of these resources was a primary concern in most of the public comments received.

Due to restrictions on subsurface exploration, no evidence of the historic Adams School was found. However, old photographs (see Figure 7) and anecdotal information from local residents suggest the school buildings were located in the upper terrace, south and east of the large rock.

Traffic

Currently, Watsonville Road and adjacent roads operate below their traffic capacity. The park's entire existing dirt parking area falls within the future roadway right-of-way as indicated by the Official Plan Line for Watsonville Road. See Figure 10. It is unlikely that Watsonville Road will be widened in the foreseeable future. Therefore, the portion of the park within the Official Plan Line can remain a parking area. Attendance figures obtained from the Park and Recreation Department indicate a peak of 90 daily vehicles in 1991. Due to the limited sight distances to the north of the park, it would be desirable to keep the main vehicular access point to the south, preferably opposite Burchell Road.

Figure 8



Legend

Existing Park Land

Potential Trail Corridors
(Per Santa Clara Co. General Plan)

County Line

north

scale in miles
0 1 2

REGIONAL PARKS & TRAILS

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

County of Santa Clara
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dillingham Associates, Landscape Architects

There are no designated bicycle trails within the vicinity of the park. However, the "Regional Parks, Trails, and Scenic Highways Element" of the County General Plan proposes multi-use trails along Watsonville Road and Little Arthur Creek. These trails would link the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park to surrounding parks and urban areas. See Figure 8.

Noise

In the upper park areas, noise levels generated by Watsonville Road exceed the noise level defined as a Cautionary zone in the General Plan. This implies the need for a noise buffer in order to make those areas more comfortable for recreation.

Views

As perceived from Watsonville Road, the visual character of the site does not suggest an identifiable park appearance. Visible from the road are the informal parking area, the upper picnic area with its large rock, and the riparian vegetation mass. A small sign, visible only after one has parked, identifies the park but does not indicate its prehistoric significance. The lower terraces and creek can be viewed from the edges of the upper areas. The upper terraces offer attractive views of surrounding hills, shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 : Views of surrounding mountainous terrain

Operation and Maintenance

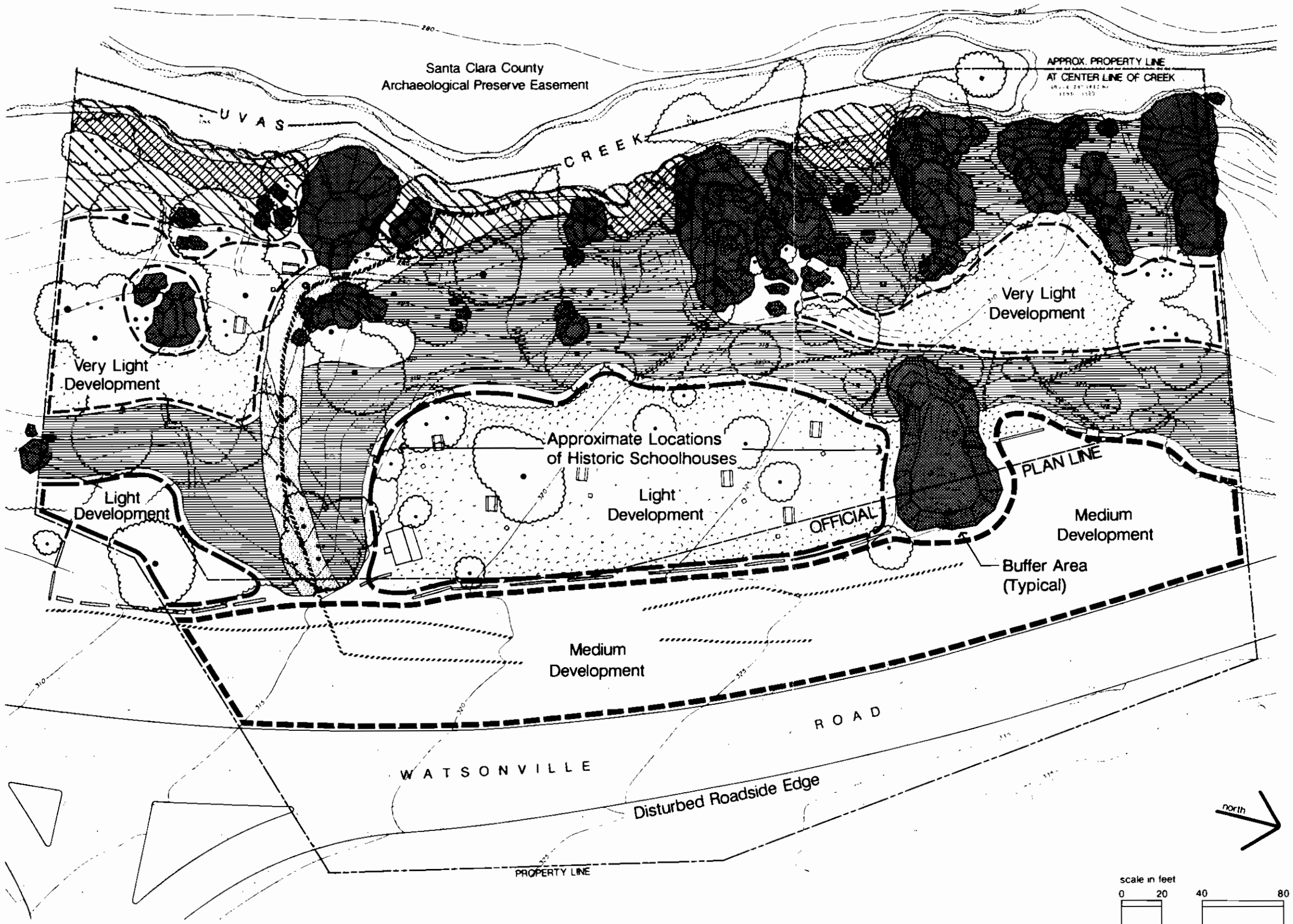
Operation and maintenance of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park falls under the Mt. Madonna Operations Unit of County Parks. Police service is provided by the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department, under contract with the County Parks and Recreation Department. Staff support is limited at Chitactac-Adams due to a need to service the much larger Mt. Madonna County Park and its many associated recreational activities. Operations budget limitations add to the difficulty of maintenance at the park. Concerns have been expressed by the public regarding safety, trespass onto adjacent properties, and illegal park use.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

There are opportunities at the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park to enhance current recreational activities and enrich the visitor's experience through site interpretation and education. The site's character, its unique features and scenic qualities make it suitable for both recreational and interpretive uses. Existing cultural, archaeological and historical resources, as well as natural resources present the opportunity to educate the public about the site's value and significance. An interpretive program, however, must be implemented in coordination with a management and control plan to prevent additional vandalism. The sensitivity of cultural and natural resources will require protection measures and may limit access to some site areas.

Constraints to recreational development at the park include rock outcrops, steep slopes, the creek, gravel bars, the drainage swale, eroded drainage channels, the Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland, and major trees to be protected. These constraints limit the location of recreational facilities for picnicking, playing and other group activities. Site constraints may also restrict public access to the more sensitive areas of the park such as stream banks. Minor improvements such as paths, planting and signing are not entirely restricted in all constrained areas, however they require careful planning and design in order to minimize the potential adverse impacts. Varying levels of development were defined for site areas according to the specific conditions. These levels include very light development, light development, and medium development. Developable areas and constraints to development are shown in Figure 10.

Additional constraints which are more general in nature will have significant impact on development at the park. The lack of utilities at the site, especially a potable water supply, is a major constraint to the development of recreational facilities. The existing inactive well does not comply with current standards, therefore it cannot be reactivated to supply potable water to the site. Traffic-generated noise in the upper portion of the site is a constraint to the location of recreational and interpretive facilities.



Legend

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Very Light Development
- Light Development
- Medium Development

CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT:
Zone of No Development

- Rock Outcrop
- Steep Slope
- Uvas Creek & Drainage Swale
- Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland
- Gravel Bar / Flooding
- Eroded Drainage Channel
- Major Tree to be Protected

OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

County of Santa Clara
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dillingham Associates, Landscape Architects

The lower terraces are more protected from noise, but topography and dense vegetation make these areas difficult to view from the road and therefore potentially unsafe or subject to vandalism. Conflicts between park use and adjacent properties, including trespass, noise, and lack of privacy, are of great concern to neighbors. Special care must be taken in locating park facilities and providing adequate buffers.

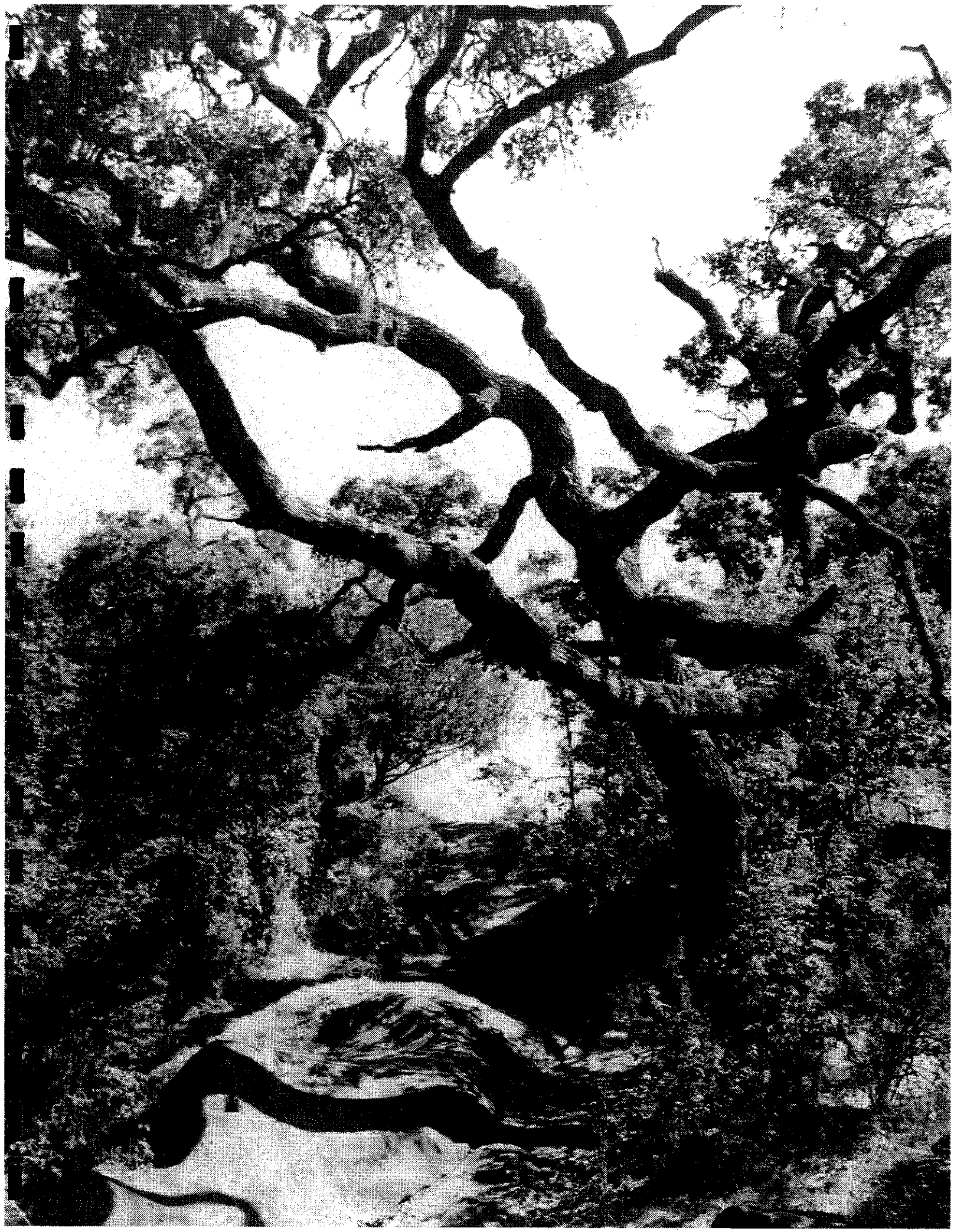
PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation and restoration of the site's resources represent major components in the proposed program for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park. To protect the park's cultural resources, access to those rocks which reveal archaeological evidence will be limited. Vandalism will be minimized by better physical controls, improved site development, and a stricter surveillance program. However, development of an immediate plan for control is necessary in order to prevent additional damage to the rocks. A discussion of the interim management plan is provided in the Master Plan Implementation chapter. In the long term, an educational program to teach the public about the significance of the site's resources will help preserve them. Restoration of archaeological resources at the park will require a clean-up effort under the direction of a qualified specialist. The site's natural resources will also be protected by controlling access to the sensitive zones including the creek, rocks, and fragile habitat areas. The riparian habitat will be enhanced by controlling the growth of exotic plants and revegetating with native species.

In order to improve the image of the park, the flat dirt area along Watsonville Road will be developed into a controlled and more formal parking lot. This will allow control of the number of park visitors, especially with the restriction of on-street parking on sections of Watsonville Road and Burchell Road. A more visible park sign will identify the site as a County park and indicate its heritage.

The interpretive program for the Chitactac-Adams will be aimed primarily at educating the public on the site's cultural significance including the history and prehistory of the Native American presence in the region. Nature study will be encouraged as well, with an emphasis on the relationship of early inhabitants to their natural environment. The public will also be informed about the history of the Adams School.

The recreational program for the park will be based on: 1) Master Plan goals and objectives, 2) analysis of existing uses, and 3) a regional recreation inventory. Recreational activities will be selected primarily according to their physical appropriateness and their suitability to the site's environment and character. Picnicking will remain the main activity. Additional recreational activities which would enrich the visitor's experience could include walking, nature and cultural study, informal play, and special events as appropriate to the site. The proposed recreational facilities will be planned with consideration of their relationship to each other, the site, and the surrounding property.



Design Alternatives

INTRODUCTION

Following the Program Document phase of the Master Plan, a public workshop was held at the park to discuss the range of possibilities for park development. The issues discussed were: overall design concepts, program emphasis, potential facilities, priorities for development, and items of special concern. Three general concepts were presented at the workshop by the planning consultants to elicit responses and generate discussion. Each concept focused on a different theme, including: a) interpretation, b) recreation, and c) preservation.

Based on discussion and comments received during the workshop, three alternative plans were prepared. The alternatives were similar in many ways, however they ranged in terms of level of development, access to areas within the park, program emphasis, and approach to interpretation. The three alternatives were reviewed by the Project Team. After being revised they were presented at a Project Team and Task Force meeting.

Based on comments by the Project Team and Task Force regarding the alternatives, a Preferred Plan was developed which included an analysis of phasing and probable costs for each phase. The Preferred Plan was reviewed by the Project Team and following revision, presented at a Project Team and Task Force meeting.

This Master Plan is developed based on comments received during all the meetings. It represents a refinement of the Preferred Plan but includes some of the initial ideas explored in the Master Plan alternatives.

MASTER PLAN ALTERNATIVES

As mentioned above, the three Master Plan alternatives are similar in many respects because the site presents a number of constraints to developments and because the established goals limit the potential uses at the park.

The following lists proposed elements which are common to all three alternatives:

- The park would offer both recreational and interpretive facilities.
- The petroglyphs near the creek would be viewed only from an overlook deck.
- Picnic facilities such as tables and barbecue grills would be concentrated on the upper terrace and the small area to the south.
- The open grass areas between the picnic clusters could be used for informal play.
- The riparian areas and the slopes would be restored and revegetated.
- An overflow parking area south of the main parking lot would accommodate additional cars and buses during special events.
- A service and emergency driveway would be located north of the parking area.
- A planting buffer would separate the park from Watsonville Road where possible.
- Barriers would be placed where access is restricted and along park boundaries.

Alternative A

Concept:

In this alternative, park development would be maximized, with an emphasis on interpretation and access through most of the site. See Figure 11.

Description:

The park would offer a wide range of interpretive facilities including panels as well as exhibits consisting of an Ohlone dwelling reconstruction, a demonstration area, and various small displays. In addition, the park would include a ceremonial meadow for Native American events, and a small amphitheater. The interpretive panels, containing graphic and verbal descriptions, would be dispersed to various appropriate areas around the site. The exhibits, ceremonial meadow, and amphitheater would be located in the northern portion of the site. In order to serve interpretive as well as recreational uses, the amphitheater would be located between the picnic and exhibit areas. Most areas of the site would be accessible along a loop trail. A small path would lead to the stream's edge from the lower south terrace, however swimming would not be permitted.

Picnic facilities would include three small picnic areas and one larger one. The portable restroom

building would be relocated in order to make its present location, which benefits from views to the creek and the lower areas, available for recreational use. Of the three alternatives, this one would accommodate the largest number of park visitors at one time by providing a parking area for 40 cars. Access to the parking area would be controlled by a gate and entry station.

Advantages:

- The majority of the site would be accessible to the public.
- The park would offer a diverse interpretive program.
- Interpretive panels would be site specific and more easily understood.
- A variety of activities and experiences would be available.
- Recreational and interpretive facilities would be integrated.

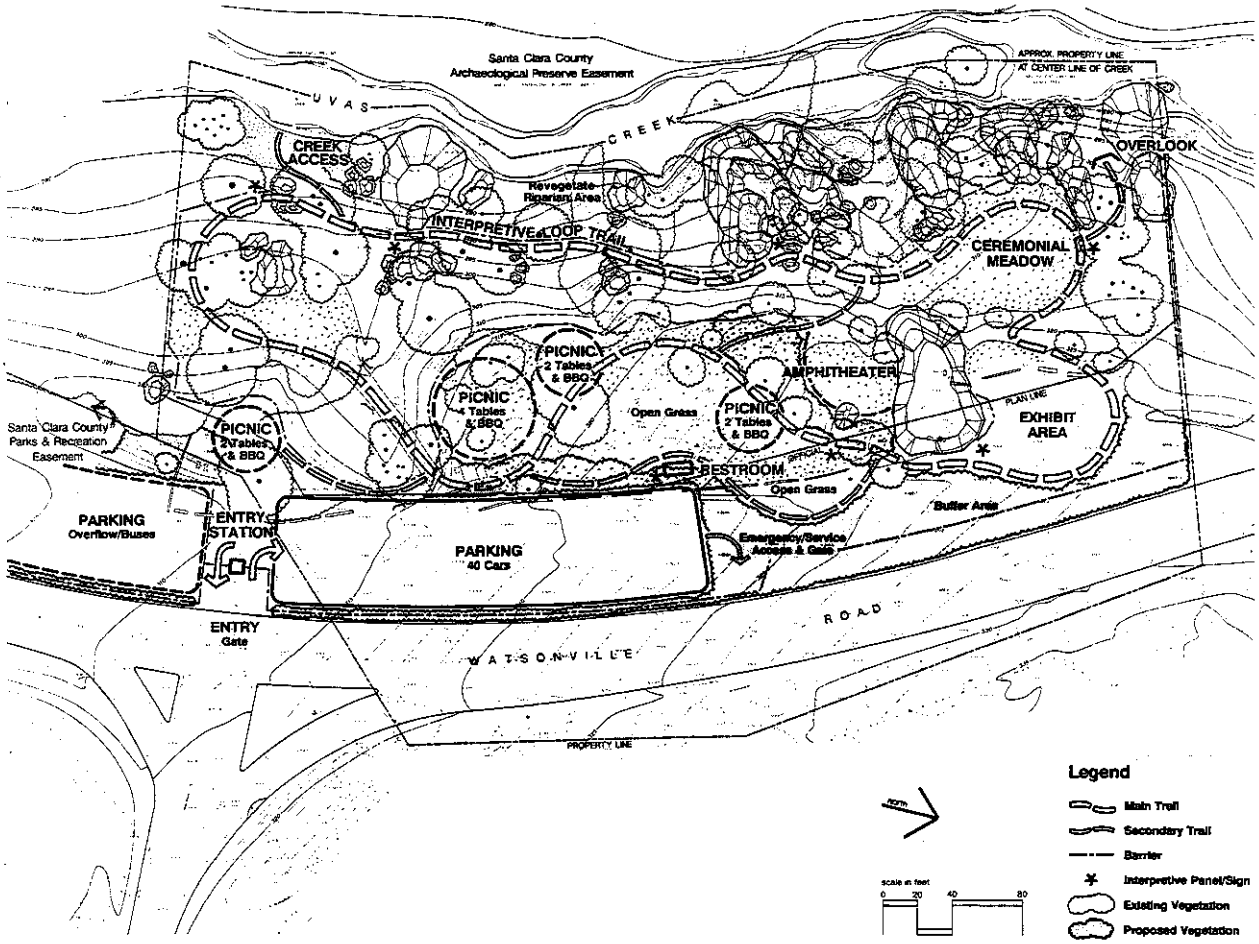


Figure 11 : Alternative A

Disadvantages:

- Full-time staff presence would be required during high-use season to attend the entry station.
- Frequent patrols to provide surveillance would be necessary for the protection of site resources and exhibits.
- Swimming and other water-related activities could be difficult to control since access to the creek would be allowed.

Alternative B

Concept:

While providing a wide range of facilities, this alternative would develop only certain portions of the site and maintain the rest as a natural preserve. As in Alternative A, the park's emphasis would be on interpretation. See Figure 12.

Description:

The interpretive functions, including exhibits as well as panels, would be concentrated in the northern portion of the site. The exhibits would be similar to those included in Alternative A. The interpretive areas would be physically separated from the recreational areas in order to control access to the exhibits and the archaeological resources. A key map with location and description of the resources would be provided to visitors. Small and discrete signs would identify the resources along an interpretive trail. The interpretive trail and exhibit area would be controlled by a gate and could be closed off without restricting access to other park facilities. Access to this area could be under staff or volunteer docent supervision. The southern portion of the site, which is shaded and relatively quiet, would be used for informal gatherings with logs and grass for seating. Access to the creek and through the sloped area between the two lower terraces would be restricted. The creek would be viewed from the designated trails.

The upper terraces south of the large rock would include two small picnic areas and two larger ones. One of the larger picnic areas would be protected by a shelter, in the approximate location of the Adams School. A plaque would describe the historic school. As in Alternative A, the portable restroom building would be relocated. The parking lot would accommodate a maximum of 30 cars. The entrance to the parking area would be controlled by a gate and entry station.

Advantages:

- Access to some of the sensitive zones would be controlled, allowing better resource protection in these areas.
- The park would offer a diverse interpretive program.
- The interpretive areas would be clearly distinct from other park facilities, therefore use conflicts would be minimized.
- Comfortable picnic facilities such as a shelter would be provided.
- The approximate location of the historic Adams School house would be clearly identified.

Disadvantages:

- Full-time staff would be required during the high season to attend the entry station.
- Interpretive facilities would be accessible only if surveillance is provided.
- The site would be only partially accessible.

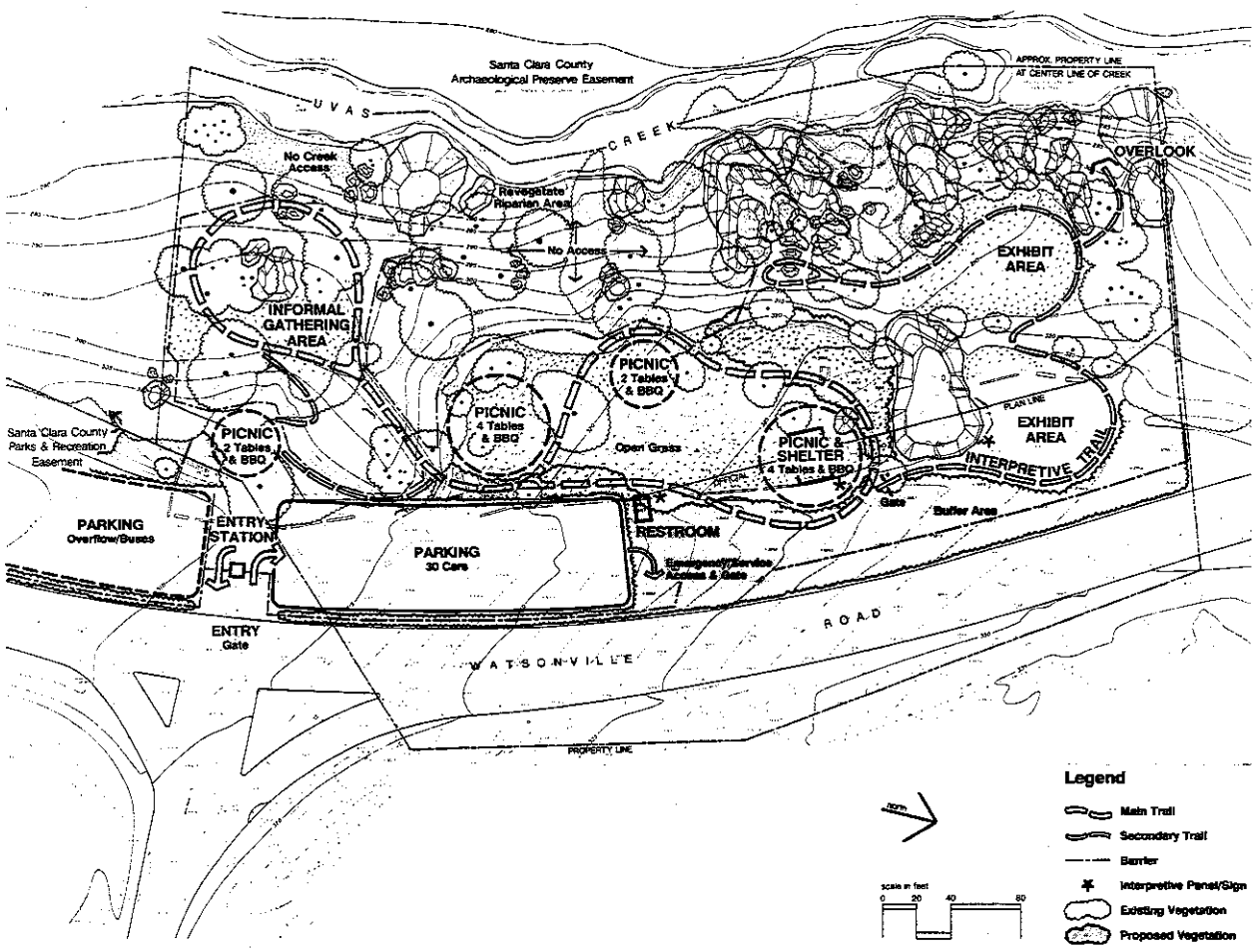


Figure 12 : Alternative B

Alternative C

Concept:

The purpose of this scheme would be to minimize site disruption by limiting park use. Most of the site would be accessible to the public, but would be only minimally developed. The interpretative and recreational functions of the park would be balanced. See Figure 13.

Description:

Interpretive facilities would be limited to panels and signs dispersed to various points of interest along a loop trail. No exhibits or designated gathering areas would be provided. Access would be possible through most of the site along the loop trail, however direct access to the edge of the creek would be restricted.

The picnic area would contain the same number of picnic tables as presently available. These would be grouped in two small clusters and one larger group area. The portable restroom building would be kept in its present location. Of the three alternatives, this one would accommodate the smallest number of park visitors at one time by providing parking for a maximum of 20 cars. The entrance to the parking area would be controlled by a gate.

Advantages:

- The majority of the site would be accessible to the public.
- Interpretive panels would be site specific and more easily understood.
- The site would be minimally developed, and its existing character would be maintained.
- Fewer visitors would be accommodated at one time, therefore site use and potential impacts on the resources would be minimized.
- No constant staff presence would be required.

Disadvantages:

- The preservation of site resources would depend on visitor behavior and frequency of patrols.
- Limited facilities would be offered.

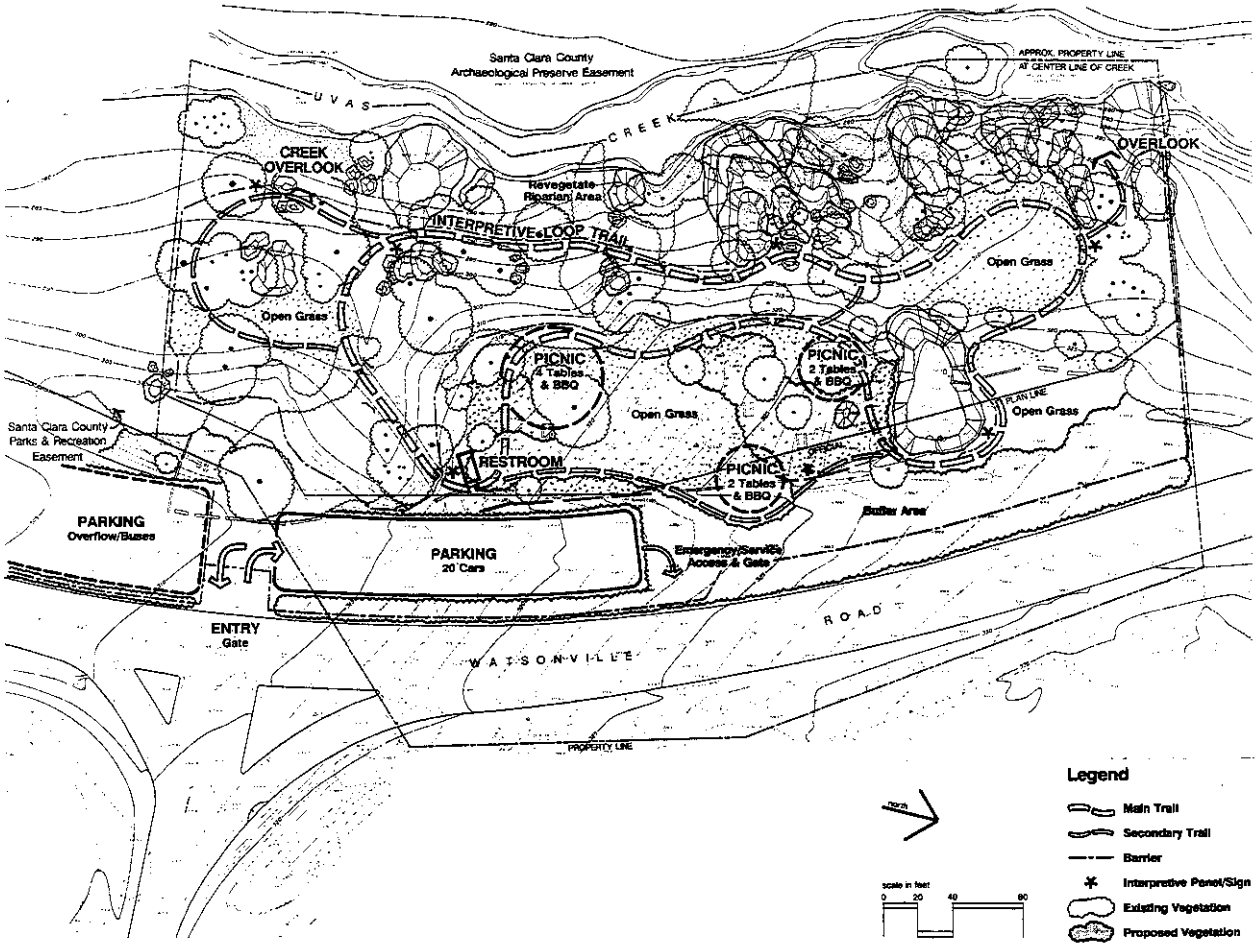


Figure 13: Alternative C

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The following is a summary of the main issues and assumptions discussed with the Project Team and Task Force upon review of the design alternatives for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park. These issues were used as the basis for developing the Preferred Plan as well as for the Master Plan.

Entry Control

It was agreed that an entry station would achieve an appearance of authority and could be effective in providing the desired site access control. Although an entry station would imply full-time staff presence and entry charge, it would be more realistic to consider seasonal staffing and a minimal entry fee in view of the County Parks budget and staffing limitations, as well as the park's size. Seasonal staffing would serve control and informational purposes. Entry control

could be phased, depending on the changes in use patterns at the site. A gate would be installed first, and an entry station would be built at a later phase if entry control remained a problem, or if new park facilities required increased surveillance.

Parking

The Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park should accommodate the largest number of visitors within the limitations of resource protection in order to fulfill the original deed requirements of a roadside rest area and to meet the project's educational goal. It was agreed by the Project Team and Task Force that the parking area should hold 40 cars at most. In order to limit site access during the early phases of park redevelopment while restoration and resource protection is being undertaken, the construction of the parking area should be phased. In both the initial and final phases, an overflow parking area would accommodate additional cars during special events.

Resource Protection

Access to areas of the site that are archaeologically and environmentally sensitive should be controlled and phased to ensure resource protection while providing public enjoyment. These areas include the creek, the riparian zone, the steep slopes, the petroglyphs, and the bedrock mortars, cupules and grooves. The creek is one of the site's main attractions, therefore it would be very difficult to prevent the public from reaching its edge. The compromise, once park use is controlled, would be to provide limited creek access in its southern portion and discourage access in the other stretches of the stream. In addition, the public should be directed to alternative sites offering water-related activities. The use of elevated trails, such as boardwalks with railings, would be an appropriate means of guiding the public through the more constrained portions of the site. Overlooks could be used in good viewing spots where direct physical access is not desirable. Resource protection methods could include the use of plantings, railings, wire mesh or plexiglass covers. Plants need to be kept some distance from the rock being protected so that they will not affect the microclimate by increased humidity and reduced light intensity. Plexiglass can be an effective barrier, however rock art conservator Antoinette Padgett has indicated that it can affect the microclimate around the face of the rock being protected. Other disadvantages of plexiglass and wire mesh are the fastening requirement and obstruction to photography. High fences can present a challenge to a would-be vandal. Sites with low railings, alternatively, have been proven to have less frequent vandalism because people can easily get across them, therefore no challenge is presented. Simple, low railings have proven quite effective in other rock art sites. All protective measures would prove most effective with regular site patrol.

Program Priorities

The consensus was that park uses should acknowledge and take advantage of the site's unique resources. Therefore, the park's emphasis should be on interpretive activities. The general

feeling was that exhibits as well as informative panels are essential to the interpretive program. Exhibits should be located near the archaeological resources and separated from picnic areas. It would be desirable to link the exhibits and panels along an interpretive loop trail. Exhibit facilities should be phased in order to limit vandalism and ensure satisfactory park control. In the initial phases, displays could be limited to panels and pamphlets. More elaborate exhibits would follow as park use patterns change. A small gathering area for interpretive presentations is desirable. It would require protection from sun and noise, and should blend with the natural site character.

The park plan should include at least the same number of picnic tables as are presently at the site. A picnic shelter is a potential improvement. Besides providing cover, it could mark the location of the historic school. Like other proposed facilities, the shelter should be developed at a later phase when vandalism is controlled.

PREFERRED PLAN

A review of the three Master Plan Alternatives by the Environmental Consultant, the Project Team and the Task Force helped to define environmental impact issues which may affect the development of the Preferred Plan. The choices considered in the preferred plan combine ideas from all three alternatives as well as additional suggestions given during the Project Team and Task Force meeting.

Description

The Preferred Plan, illustrated in Figure 14, reflects a strong emphasis on interpretation, as proposed in alternatives A and B. The interpretive facilities would include panels describing the existing cultural, archaeological, historical and natural resources, an interpretive trail, and various exhibits. These exhibits could incorporate displays of historical Ohlone artifacts or reproductions, a re-created village or elements of a village environment, a demonstration area, as well as photographs of the petroglyphs, the artifacts and the Adams School. Interpretive activities would be either self-guided or docent-guided, and have some participatory aspects. In addition, special presentations and sharing of family remembrances could take place either in the exhibit area, or in the proposed gathering area. The interpretive program would be further refined as the project evolves and use patterns change.

The exhibits would be located in the northern terraces, near the petroglyphs. The lower terrace would offer a pleasant setting but would present environmental constraints such as eroding slopes and rock outcroppings, and proximity to the riparian zone. The upper terrace, on the other hand, would be less constrained. However, it would be exposed to the road, and would require a substantial planting buffer.

The gathering and presentation area would be small and informal in character. It would be tucked into the slope and built of natural materials, or would simply consist of a few logs placed under the trees for seating. It would be located in the lower southern terrace which would offer substantial shade and some protection from noise.

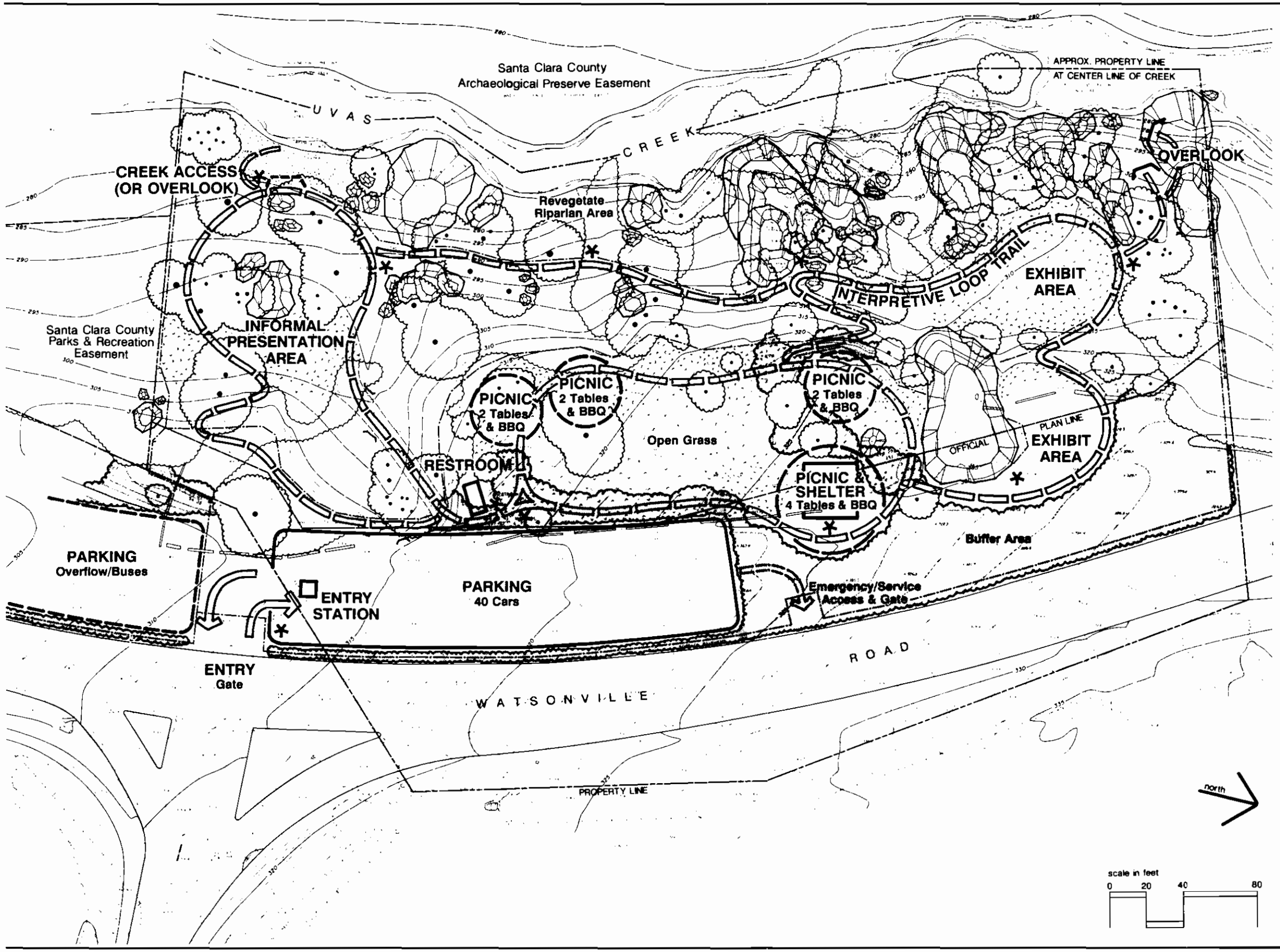
In sensitive areas such as the slopes and rock outcroppings, the interpretive trail would be built as a boardwalk with railing to control and direct movement. Above the northern portion of the creek, an overlook deck would allow viewing of the petroglyphs while preventing direct physical contact and access to the water's edge.

Picnic facilities would be concentrated in the large upper terrace. These would include three areas, each with two tables and a grill, and a larger area with four tables and a grill. The small picnic areas would be located near the edge of the terrace and under the existing trees to take advantage of the shade as well as views. Additional planting would enhance the picnic areas and provide more shade. The larger picnic area would be shaded by a shelter and would occupy the approximate location of the historic Adams School, identified with a plaque. The clustering of picnic tables at the edges would maintain an open grass area for informal play. The restroom building would remain in its present location but would be screened from the picnic areas by additional planting. Swimming, wading and fishing would not be permitted at the park. However, access to the creek's edge would be provided in the southern portion of the site. If the creek restrictions cannot be enforced, access would be eliminated and replaced by an overlook deck for viewing only.

The parking area would accommodate a maximum of 40 cars. School buses would also use the parking lot during weekdays. The entrance to the parking area, at the Burchell Road intersection, would be controlled by a gate and entry station. The entry station would be seasonally staffed. A separate service and emergency access and a gate would be provided at the northern end of the parking area. An overflow parking area to the south of the entry would be unlocked during special events to accommodate additional cars and buses. Both parking areas would be screened by planting. To the north of the parking area, a large planting buffer would separate the park from Watsonville Road.

Barriers such as low railings and planting would restrict access within certain areas of the park, including the steep slopes and portions of the riparian corridor. Restricting access in these areas would protect the resources and allow revegetation. Barriers would be installed along Watsonville Road and adjacent properties. In addition, "No Parking" signs would be placed by the County Transportation Agency along adjacent sections of both Watsonville Road and Burchell Road.

All signs and panels would be bilingual.



Legend

- Trail
- Barrier
- Conceptual Location of Entry Sign / Interpretive Panel
- Existing Vegetation
- Proposed Vegetation

scale in feet
0 20 40 80

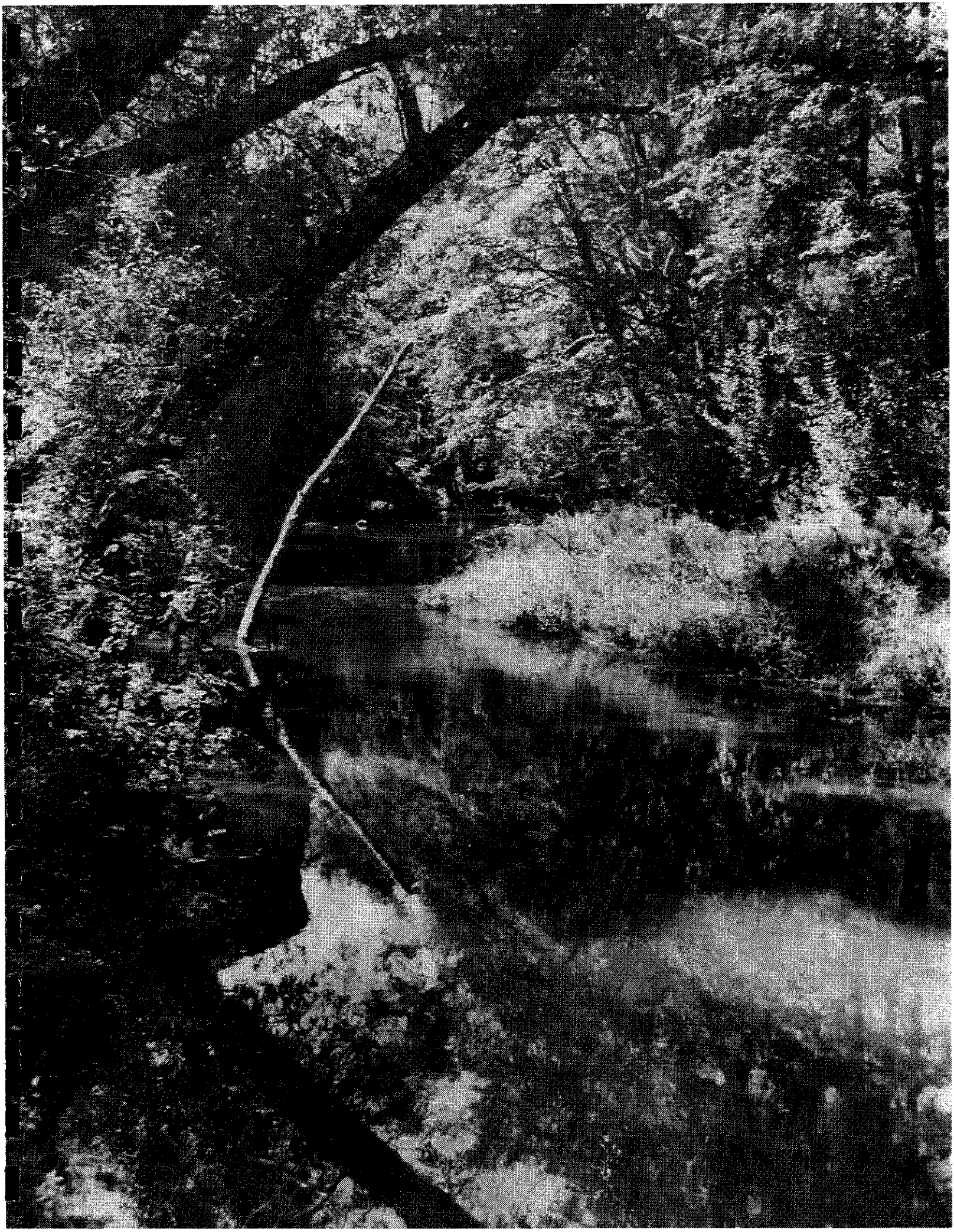
PREFERRED PLAN

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

County of Santa Clara
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dillingham Associates, Landscape Architects



Master Plan

INTRODUCTION

The concepts and ideas proposed in the Preferred Plan were refined into a Preliminary Master Plan based on the comments of the Project Team and Task Force. The Preliminary Master Plan was presented to the Parks and Recreation and Historical Heritage Commissions, and approved by the latter in September 1992. The Preliminary Plan has been refined into a Final Master Plan which addresses the significant issues that served as the basis for the Preferred Plan. It incorporates most of the program elements shown in the Preferred Plan, as well as additional elements suggested by the Project Team and Task Force, and some of the earlier ideas proposed in the Master Plan Alternatives.

Plan Concept

The development of the Master Plan revolves primarily around the site's unique resources. The protection and interpretation of these resources will be the park's principal focus. As a way to celebrate and honor the site's heritage, the Plan proposes the creation of a cultural park or outdoor museum, a public facility unique in its kind to the area. In addition to its educational purpose, the interpretive focus of the park is aimed at eliciting the public's respect and caring for the site's invaluable resources. Because of the participatory aspect of site resource interpretation, this activity will become a form of recreation in itself. The Plan will provide additional recreational opportunities consistent with the Master Plan goals of preservation and interpretation. In order to preserve the site's natural character, the Plan calls for a sensitive integration of interpretive and recreational facilities into the landscape.

Plan Elements

Figure 15 : Acorn Grinding
(Source: Pavlik et al, 1991)

As stated above, the main focus of the Master Plan will be preservation and interpretation. The interpretive elements proposed in this Plan are general in nature and are intended as the basis for a more refined and specific interpretive design to be developed at a later stage. Interpretive facilities will comprise a major portion of the park's program. They will include an interpretive loop trail with informative displays, as well as a series of exhibits clustered in the northern portion of the site, close to the concentration of petroglyphs. The exhibits will consist of a village reconstruction, a demonstration area and display panels. These exhibits will be viewed either by self-guided tours or, on a prearranged basis, by docent-guided tours.

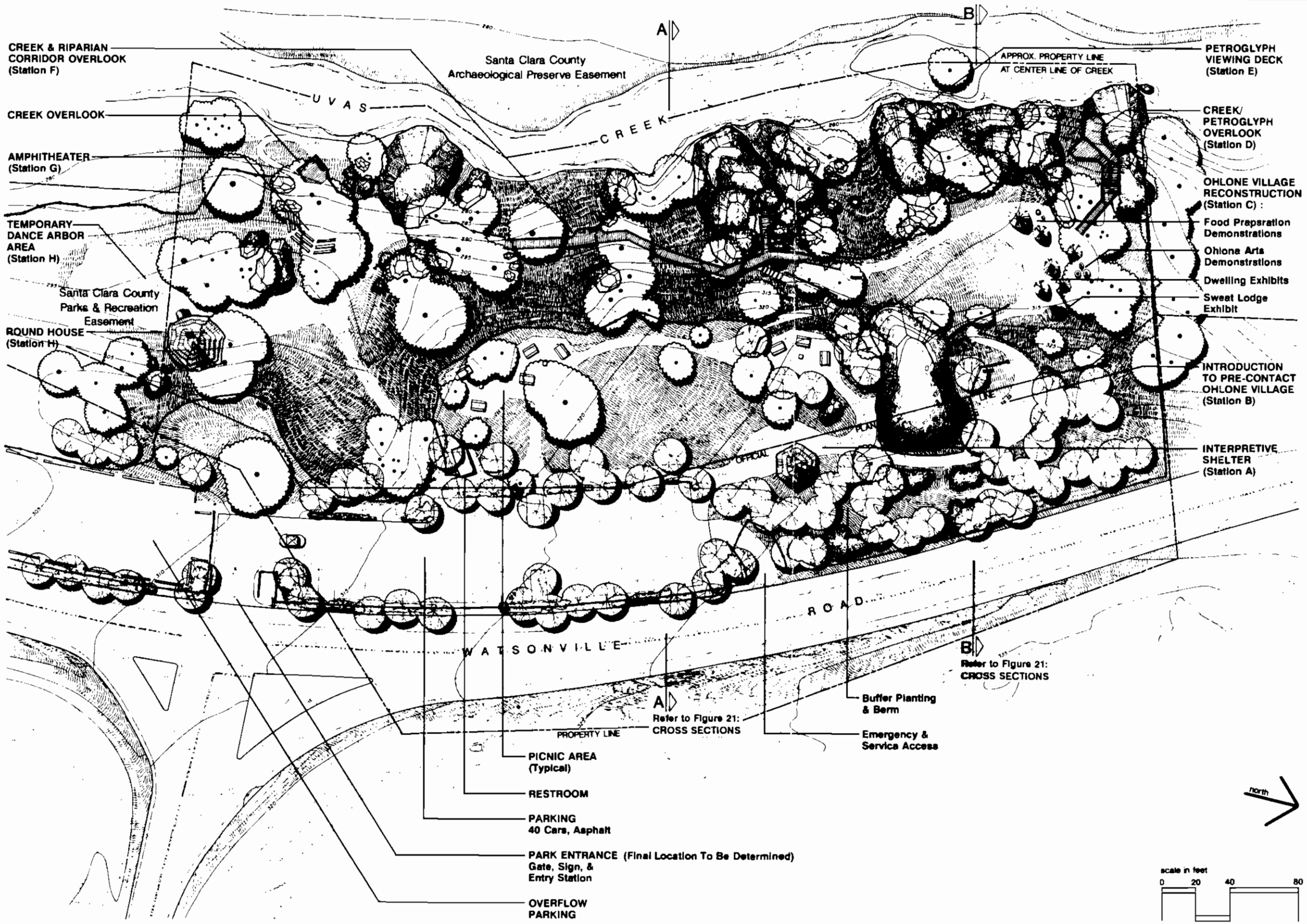
Gathering facilities will occupy the lower, southern portion of the site, which is quieter and more shaded. These facilities will serve educational as well as social functions, and will be used by the general public as well as by local Native American tribal groups. In addition to open landscape spaces, this area will include an informal presentation area, a Round House, and an open area for a dance arbor or other temporary installations for Native American events. The activities could range from outdoor classes to fiestas, ceremonies, meetings, or weddings.

The proposed Round House and adjacent open space represent active use areas, as opposed to the more passive exhibit areas at the northern end of the park. These active use areas are located in the southern portion of the site in order to protect the sensitive resources to the north.

The Master Plan proposes to retain the existing picnic and rest area uses, as required in the original deed. Picnic facilities will occupy the large upper terrace, one of the less sensitive zones of the site. This area will be clearly defined and distinct from the interpretive portions of the park. The proposed picnic areas will be easily accessible, will have good visibility for proper surveillance, and will be adjacent to an open grass area suitable for informal play.

In the environmental analysis of the site it was determined that the creek constitutes a sensitive habitat which should be protected. Therefore, water-related activities are not proposed in the park program. The Plan calls for viewing of creek areas and limited access to the water's edge.

The existing parking area will be enclosed. It will have a single entrance and will accommodate 40 cars. During special events, additional cars will use an overflow parking area south of the entry drive.



Legend

- Rock Outcrops
- Existing Trees
- New Trees
- Ground Cover/Shrubs
- Crushed Rock Pavement
- Steps
- Boardwalk/Deck
- Ohlone Dwelling Reconstruction
- Protective Railing/Fence
- Picnic Table
- Barbecue Grill
- Sign/Panel
- Bench
- Seating Log

ILLUSTRATIVE MASTER PLAN

north

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

scale in feet
0 20 40 80

County of Santa Clara
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dillingham Associates, Landscape Architects

PROPOSED FACILITIES

The interpretive facilities proposed in this plan are preliminary ideas based on an analysis of various options presented in Appendix B: Interpretive Program Framework. The final interpretive program must be completed in greater depth than can be accomplished within the scope of this Master Plan. This work should be conducted by an interpretive development team including County Parks Department staff, historians, representatives of the Amah-Mutsun Tribe, and other interpretive design specialists. Proposals by the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribe for developing the interpretive component of the park are presented in Appendix C.

Interpretive Facilities

Interpretive Periods and Resources:

The previous studies of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park - the Cultural Resource Evaluation, the Environmental Baseline Report, and the Program Document - and correspondence from local Native American tribal groups, have all indicated the park contains significant cultural and natural resources. These include bedrock outcrops, a riparian environment, Native American petroglyphs and evidence the immediate area was a significant Ohlone settlement for more than 3,000 years. These resources give the Chitactac-Adams park potentially significant interpretive value within the region and the state.

Figure 17 : Interpretive panel

Due to the park's rich history, interpretive facilities represent the prime opportunity for park development. Although the pre-contact Native American village is the most unique and important aspect of the site's history, other periods and resources are also of great interest, including the history of the Adams School and settlement of the surrounding area. Time periods that have a direct connection to the village but reveal no evidence at the site, such as the Mission period (1777-1834), could be mentioned as a way of showing transitions to other periods that are better represented by site resources and artifacts. The baptismal register for Mission Santa Cruz (1795-1796), for instance, identifies Chitactac inhabitants likely to have lived in the vicinity of the site.

The following section summarizes the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park's various interpretive/historic periods and indicates the various resources available for interpretation of that time period.

Period 1 - Natural Resources

Natural resources are not an historic period, of course, but represent an underlying resource base for the Ohlone, Spanish, and Anglo cultures at the site. The natural resources at the site include native vegetation, creek riparian corridor, bedrock outcroppings, and wildlife.

Period 2 - Pre-contact Native American Settlement

Definition of Period:

All settlements at the site prior to contact with European cultures; ending circa 1777 with the founding of Missions San Juan Bautista, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz.

Potential Interpretive Resources:

- Artifacts: shell samples, tools, cooking stones, pestles, beads, ornaments, and other; sources include the park site, Santa Clara County Archaeological Preserve Easement, Cabrillo College collection, collections from local residents; photographs of artifacts
- Petroglyphs: bedrock mortars, cup-and-ring petroglyphs, cupules, petroglyph photographs
- Natural resources of surrounding areas used for supporting Ohlone village life
- Re-created history: re-creations of Ohlone structures and/or other artifacts
- Oral history of Native American tribes and families

Period 3 - 18th Century European Explorations / Mission Period

Definition of Period:

Initial period of contact between the Native American culture and European cultures; beginning around the year 1774 (Palou diary) and possibly extending through the Spanish/Mexican Mission period of Native American resettlement which ended around the year 1834 (secularization of the Missions).

Potential Interpretive Resources:

- Anza Diaries and other data.
- Other accounts of Mission life; this data can give a sense of the transition from pre-contact Native American village life to later post-contact European settlement.

Period 4 - Post-contact European / American Settlement and Adams School History

Definition of Period:

Generally includes the American settlement of the area beginning with the influx of Anglo-German Americans before the Gold Rush and extending until the burning of the second Adams School building.

Potential Interpretive Resources:
- Oral history of Native American tribes/families, local residents, and others
- Written historical sources
- Photographs of the Adams School

Period 5 - Recent Park History to Present

Definition of Period:
Recent past since World War II.

Potential Interpretive Resources:
- Written historical sources
- Oral history of Native American tribes/families, local residents, and others

Interpretive Theme:

The general theme of interpretive developments at the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park will be to reveal various aspects of the specific natural and cultural history of the site and surrounding area. The general interpretive periods and resources are listed above. Based on the site's specific resources, interpretation will be focused on the pre-contact Native American settlement but will also include other elements of the various interpretive periods.

Treatments, Facilities and Media:

The goal of interpretive facilities at the park is to create "interpretive bridges" that connect many kinds of visitors with the site's diverse resources and contribute to a memorable "take home" message.

The benefit of interpreting resources at the site, rather than at a museum or center, is that a visitor is able to place interpretive materials and messages in a larger context. An interpretive message about bedrock mortars, for example, can be given within visual range of actual mortars. Interpretive material can show how these were used, thus creating a bridge between the actual

Figure 18 : Interpretation of bedrock mortars

artifact and its larger significance. The broader environmental context of landscape, trees, stream and bedrock outcrops can further enrich the message. Furthermore, on-site interpretation is usually far less expensive than construction of a special and separate interpretive facility. The petroglyph boulder now located at the Morgan Hill House may have been an important and integral part of the park site. For this reason, returning the boulder to its original location should be investigated. If it is determined that this may subject it to vandalism, a replica could be put in its place.

The general organization and interpretive development proposed here is preliminary. It is most useful in considering ways resource interpretation may be accommodated in the physical development of the site. Because the site's interpretive potential is so important, it would be impossible to consider a park development Master Plan without carefully considering the potential treatment of interpretive resources. As mentioned earlier, the specific interpretive treatment of park resources should be completed by an interpretive development team.

Media Format

Interpretive information will be presented to the visitor in several formats including display panels, re-created Native American structures docent tours with possible demonstrations and displays of artifacts or replicas, and pamphlets. Re-creations will include various elements of an Ohlone village such as dwellings, granaries, a sweat lodge and a Round House (large circular structure used for ceremonies, spiritual reflection and gathering).

A shelter built in the approximate location of the historic school will house displays of the various historical periods, including the Adams School. It will provide shade and serve as a starting point for the interpretive loop trail. Two themes are possible for the interpretive shelter. One option is to reconstruct the frame of the former school house, thus reinforcing the history of the Adams School. The second idea is to unify and strengthen the park's Native American theme by building the shelter in the form of an Ohlone Round House, partially enclosed by an earth mound to separate it from the road, as shown in the Master Plan (Figure 16) and in Section A-A (Figure 21). Similar to an Ohlone Round House is the Maidu Round House. Illustrations of Maidu and Miwok Round Houses are presented in Appendix E.

Special events presented by the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribe, docents, County Parks and Recreation staff, and others can also provide interpretive information. Specific design of the messages and forms of the various media will be the subject of future studies. Interpretive programs, special events and potential participants are discussed below.

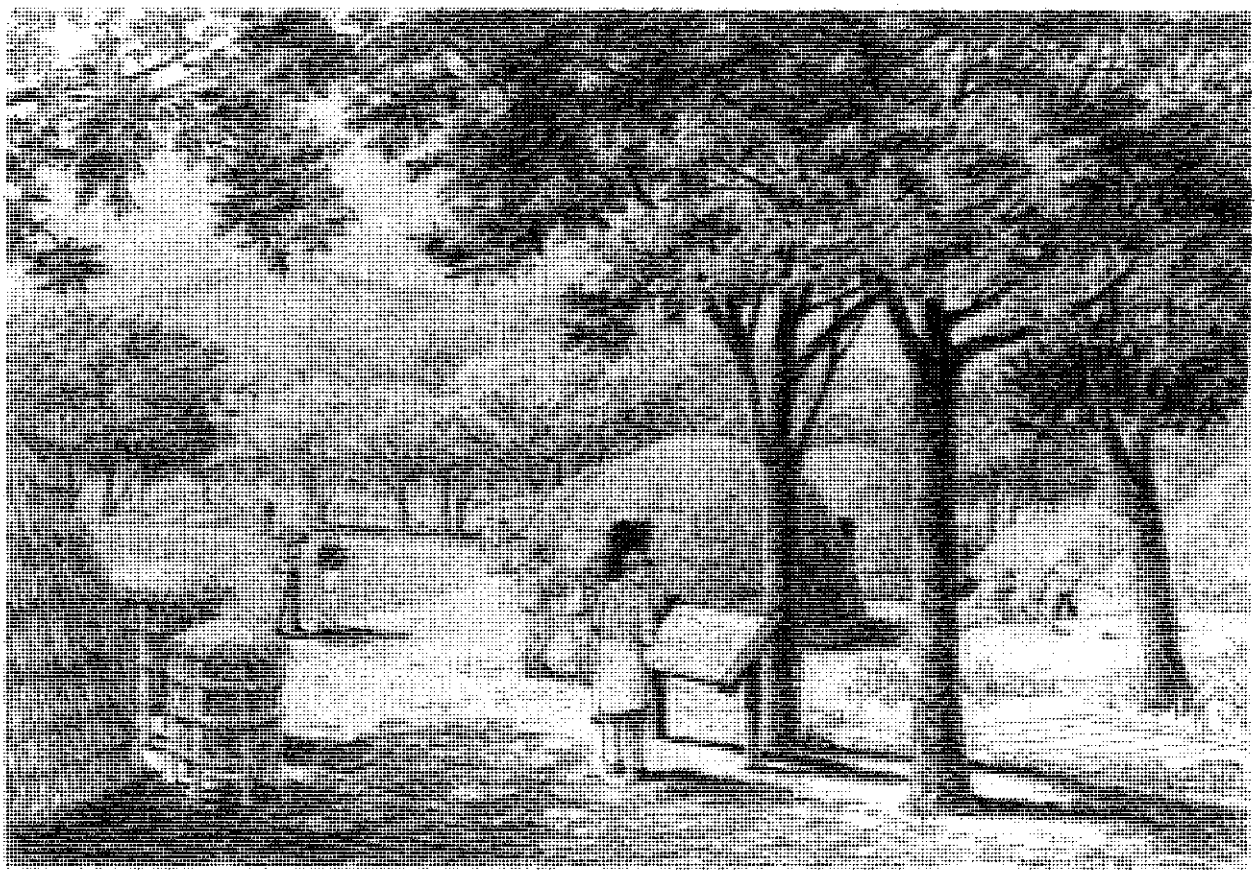


Figure 19 : Proposed Ohlone village reconstruction

General Organization

The organization of the interpretive facilities on the site will place Native American culture (up to the post-contact period) and related topics (interpretive periods 1 through 3) at the north end of the site, with more recent periods (interpretive periods 4 and 5) at the south end and on the large upper terrace near the picnic area. See Figure 21: Sections A-A and B-B. In this way, interpretive facilities will be placed next to or near locations of related resources. The large upper terrace and picnic area, site of the former Adams School, will be used to emphasize the history of the school as well as other aspects of recent European/ American history. Intermediate and lower terraces - site of bedrock mortars, petroglyphs and the riparian stream corridor - will be used for interpretation of periods 1 through 3 which emphasize Native American and natural resources. The site Master Plan proposes a loop trail which will form the necklace along which the various interpretive facilities will be strung. Starting at the upper terrace adjacent to the parking and picnic area, a visitor will tour the site in a counterclockwise direction ending at the southern edge of the parking and picnic terrace.

Although it would be desirable from a chronological point of view to start the interpretive tour with a review of the site's natural resources, these are better observed and discussed in areas near the creek. This location can also be used to indicate information about Native American use of natural resources because visitors will already have been informed about the more general aspects of the Native American village.

Subject Matter / Organization

Based on the site development Master Plan and the available information, following is a preliminary arrangement of interpretive information. This information will be presented in a timeline sequence at various stations along the interpretive trail. The interpretive loop will begin at the picnic terrace with the more recent periods, continue north, west, then south back in time to the early Native American settlement and natural history of the site. At the southern end of the park the loop will shift forward in time through the later phases of Ohlone occupation, ending with contemporary Native American culture. As noted previously, the arrangement of interpretive information is preliminary and subject to further study and refinement. For clarity it may be helpful to refer to Figure 16: Master Plan to locate the various proposed interpretive stations.

Station A - Large Upper Terrace

Subject: Description of post-contact European/American settlement and Adams School history (interpretive periods 4 and 5).

Media: Display panels, shelter reconstruction (architectural character discussed in the previous section - Media Format), oral histories.

Content: Text - school, John Hicks Adams, and other local history.
Graphics - photographs of the Adams School, students, teachers and local residents.

Station B - Upper Terrace, North of Rock

Subject: Introduction to pre-contact Ohlone village and culture (interpretive periods 2 and 3).

Media: Display panels, protection/display of mortars and petroglyphs, oral histories.

Content: Text - use Anza Diary descriptions and quotes to set scene; general description of village e.g., size, duration, number of people, range of territory, social structure, trading patterns, etc.
Graphics - to be determined.

Station C - Middle Terrace, North End of Site

Subject: Description of re-created Ohlone village dwellings, granaries and sweat lodge (interpretive period 2).

Media: Ohlone structure reconstructions and other artifacts used by docents for controlled display and demonstrations, oral histories.
Content: Text - descriptions of Ohlone village life including foods and food preparation, structures, clothing, and arts.
Graphics - to be determined.

Station D - Creek Overlook at North End of Site

Subject: Petroglyphs, spiritual life of Ohlone culture (interpretive period 2).
Media: Display panels and protection/display of petroglyph cluster next to stream.
Content: Text - description of geology and significance of petroglyphs, general aspects of Ohlone spiritual life.
Graphics - enhanced illustrations of petroglyphs.

Station E - Bedrock Mortars at Rock Outcrop in Middle Site

Subject: Bedrock mortars and preparation of acorns, additional petroglyph (interpretive period 2).
Media: Display panels and protection/display of mortars and petroglyph, use of artifacts, such as pestles, by docents for display and demonstrations.
Content: Text - description of acorn preparation.
Graphics - to be determined.

Station F - Stream and Riparian Corridor

Subject: Natural resources of site and their use by Ohlone village (interpretive periods 1 and 2).
Media: Display panels and possible revegetation of area with appropriate native plantings.
Content: Text - geologic description of bedrock outcrops, description of site vegetation and wildlife, Ohlone use of various plants found at site and surrounding area, possible use of resources for trading.
Graphics - to be determined.

Station G - Southern Terrace

Subject: 18th century European exploration, end of the village and mission life (interpretive period 3).
Media: Display panels.
Content: Text - Anza Diaries and other accounts.
Graphics - to be determined.

Station H - Southern Terrace at Round House

Subject: Round House and temporary dance arbor structure, Ohlone life during post-contact period (interpretive periods 4 and 5), and contemporary Native American culture.

Media: Display panels, Round House.

Content: Text - description of Round House and dance arbor structures and the significance of their use for gatherings such as 'Big Times', Ohlone and other Native American life since missions (refer to Appendix E for Round House construction).
Graphics - to be determined.

Programs and Events:

Depending upon demand, the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park will be used for a variety of interpretive programs. These programs will include:

- Docent guided tours
- Presentations relating to the site's cultural heritage and natural resources
- School field trips
- Story/myth telling, recountings of oral history, and sharing of family remembrances
- Demonstrations of Ohlone food preparation (e.g., acorn grinding) and arts (e.g., basket weaving)
- Gatherings such as Native American 'Big Times' or other fiestas
- Workshops for revegetation and interpretive reconstruction projects

All of these programs and activities have tremendous interpretive value, especially for children. They involve not only Native Americans but also local residents and the general public. These programs actively involve the visitor, respond directly to questions, and can create a dramatic and inspirational experience.

Demonstrations will take place at the re-created village or the informal presentation area. Special presentations, oral history, story- and myth-telling, and sharing of family remembrances will all occur at the small amphitheater at the site's southern terrace. Larger gatherings such as 'Big Times', fiestas and dances would use the Round House, the temporary dance arbor, and the picnic terrace. Gatherings should not exceed 150 persons.

Preliminary interpretive pamphlets, including a trail guide and teacher's guide, are being prepared by Parks and Recreation staff as part of an interim interpretive program. More elaborate pamphlets and panels will be developed as the interpretive program is further refined.

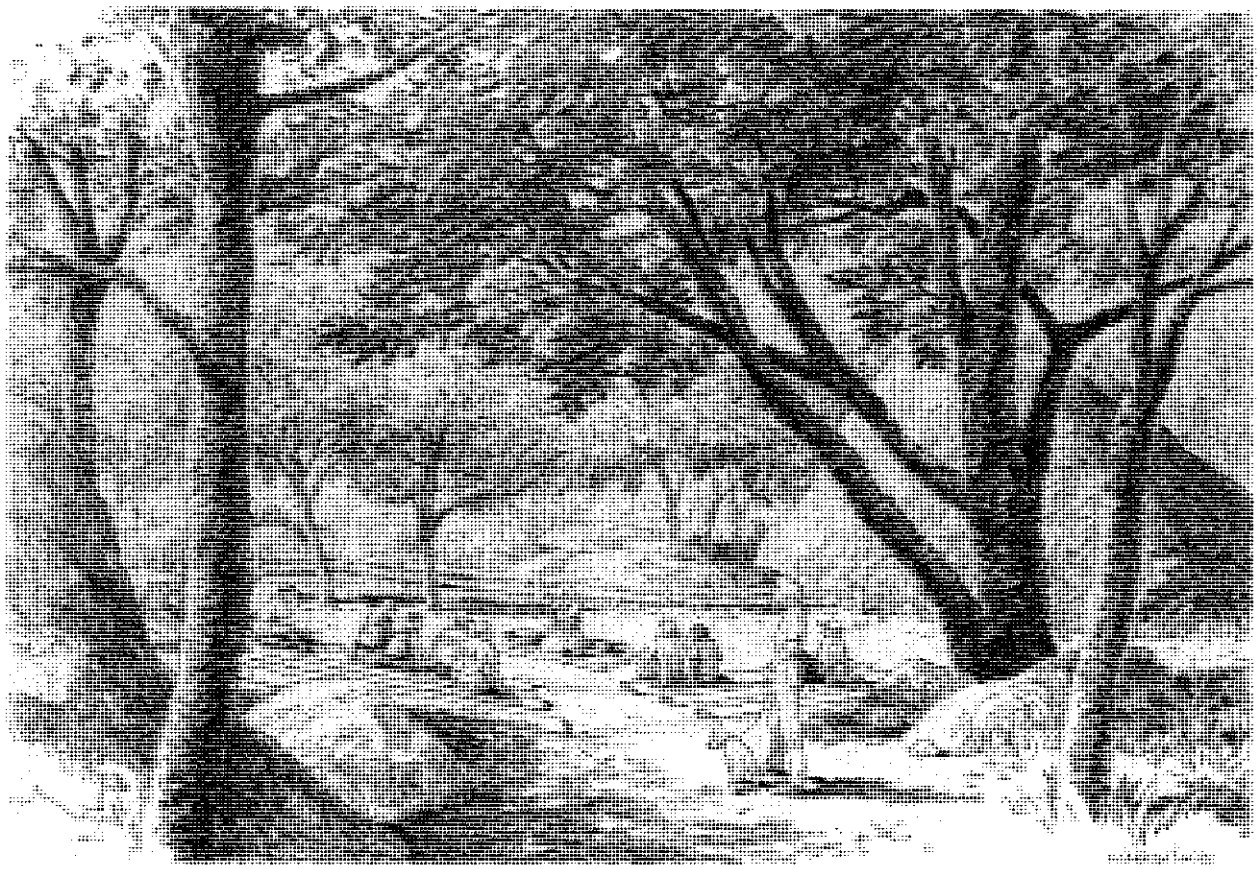


Figure 20 : Proposed informal presentation area

The involvement of Native American tribal representatives is central to the success of the various interpretive programs and events at the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park. Proposals were presented by the Amah-Mutsun Tribe for developing an on-site interpretive program, providing the interface with school groups and the general public, and for preparing a comprehensive curriculum on the Ohlone Heritage and culture. These proposals are presented in Appendix C.

Participants:

In addition to County Parks staff, others have expressed interest in supporting and participating in interpretive activities at the park. These include the County Historical Heritage Commission, the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribe, a docent group that operates and interprets resources at Henry Coe State Park, and other individuals. Interpretive programs will also involve educational institutions, local museums, community and youth groups, and various historical, environmental and naturalist societies.

Recreational Facilities

The interpretive facilities proposed in the Master Plan have educational as well as recreational value. They will provide the public the opportunity to learn about the site's heritage by encouraging interaction between visitors, docents, park staff and Native American groups through oral histories, tours and presentations, and by offering hands-on experiences through demonstrations, exhibits and special events.

In addition to the unique experience of participatory interpretation, the park will accommodate other recreational activities as discussed below.

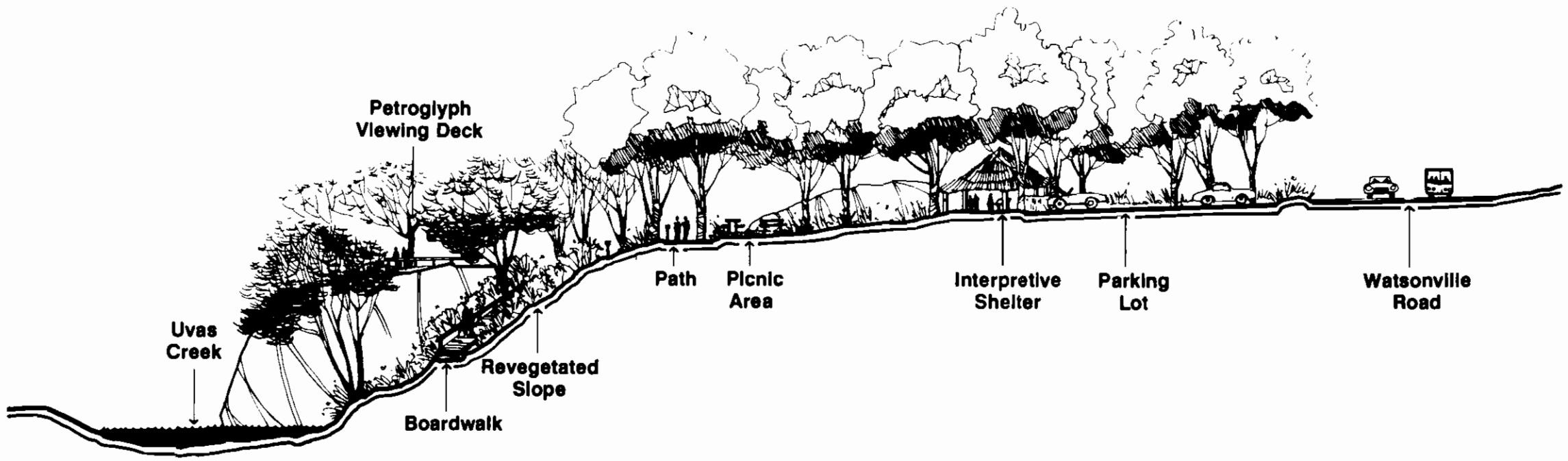
Picnic:

Proposed picnic facilities will be concentrated in the large upper terrace. See Figure 16: Master Plan and Figure 21: Section A-A. This area is considered suitable for picnicking because it is one of the site's most developable portions, is easily accessible from the parking area, allows good visibility from Watsonville Road for patrols, can accommodate informal play associated with picnicking, and has easy access to the existing restroom.

The picnic tables will be arranged in clusters at the edges of the terrace, leaving an open grass area in the middle for informal play. The clusters will include three small areas with two to three tables each. Each will contain a barbecue grill and adequate trash containers. The picnic areas will be located close to the steep slopes in order to take advantage of the site views.

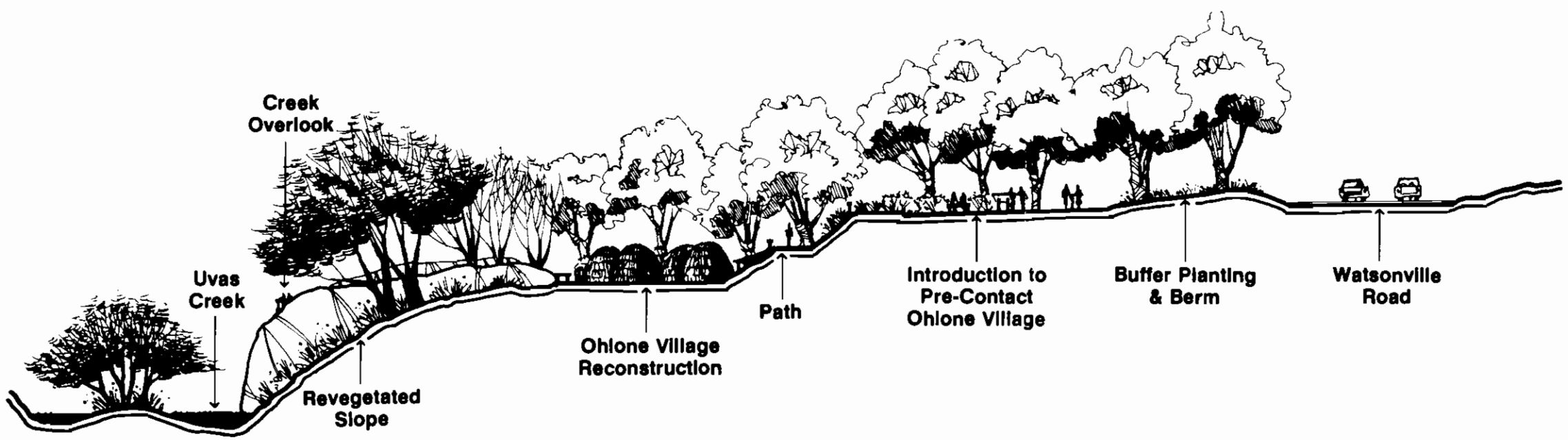
The picnic areas will be set in crushed rock paving. A loop path will provide access from the parking area to the various picnic clusters and will connect to other portions of the site. A setback of seven feet or more will be maintained between the picnic areas and the steep slopes. A three- to four-foot wood railing at the edge of the upper terrace will prevent access across the slopes from the picnic areas.

Large native trees with broad canopies will be planted around the various picnic areas for additional shade. A stand of trees will screen the parking lot from the picnic area and from Watsonville Road. A planting buffer north of the parking lot will take up the entire width of the current dirt area and will provide an enclosure and separation from Watsonville Road. It is unlikely that this buffer will significantly reduce the noise level in the upper terrace, however it will make visitors less aware of the traffic along Watsonville Road. For safety reasons, it will be necessary to maintain visibility of the upper park areas from the road for patrols. Therefore, tree canopies will be kept high and shrubs low, and the earth mounds will not rise more than three feet above the upper terrace.



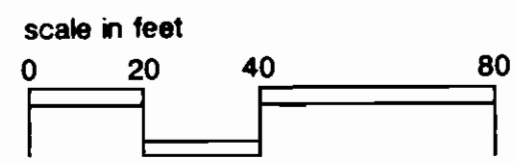
SECTION A-A

Refer to Figure 16:
ILLUSTRATIVE MASTER PLAN



SECTION B-B

Refer to Figure 16:
ILLUSTRATIVE MASTER PLAN



CROSS SECTIONS

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

County of Santa Clara
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dillingham Associates, Landscape Architects

Rest Areas:

A few rest areas offering good shade and attractive views will be dispersed throughout the site. These areas will provide benches and, where appropriate, will include interpretive panels. Rest areas will be located at overlook points along the interpretive trail, above the creek, and at the top of the slope in the upper south area. Most of these spots will be removed from activity areas. They will allow quiet contemplation and give the feeling of being surrounded by nature.

Gathering Areas:

As mentioned in the Interpretive Facilities section, the educational program will include informal presentations at the park. The presentation area proposed in the Plan (see Figure 16) will provide seating for groups of 50 up to 100 persons and will be used on a reservation basis. Potential users will include the general public, Native American groups, school groups, environmental and historical societies, and other organizations. In addition to presentations, this facility could be used for social events such as weddings.

The presentation area will be located in the lower south terrace beneath the large oak trees and adjacent to a clusters of boulders. Seating will consist of heavy logs arranged in the form of an amphitheater and facing the creek.

The area further south and extending into the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation easement will be used on an occasional basis for gatherings of various tribal groups. The facilities proposed for this area are preliminary ideas which, similar to the interpretive elements, will require further study and design. These facilities will be created only when adequate park control is established and vandalism can be prevented. The plan proposes the construction of a Round House set into the side of the slope. The Round House, which will be used for ceremonies and tribal meetings, will be viewed by the public when unused. The flat area adjacent to the Round House will be left open for temporary installations of a dance arbor and other outdoor uses such as fiestas or Native American "Big Times". This area will be open to the public but could be reserved for special events.

All gathering facilities will be sensitively integrated into the existing landscape in a way that preserves the existing natural site character. Where applicable, the structures will reflect a culturally accurate design. Where this is not possible, facilities will have a simple design that uses unobtrusive forms and natural materials.

Creek Access:

Uvas Creek falls under the jurisdiction of the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the California Department of Fish and Game. Any development within 50 feet of Uvas Creek requires a permit

from the Santa Clara Valley Water District. Development up to the top of bank requires a permit from the Department of Fish and Game. As stated in the Program Document, the riparian zone constitutes a sensitive wildlife habitat which should be protected. Both jurisdictions restrict swimming and fishing in the creek. In addition, swimming presents a liability problem for the County.

Based on these constraints, the Master Plan calls for limited creek access. Rather than offer water-related activities, the creek will be experienced visually along park trails and overlook platforms. Bilingual signs prohibiting swimming and fishing will be strategically located throughout the park. These signs will also provide educational information on creek habitat to elicit an appreciation of its environmental and ecological value. In order to enforce the creek regulations, regular site patrols will be necessary, especially during the summer season. In order to discourage foot traffic in the sensitive riparian zone, three- to four-foot wood railings will be placed along trails and in areas where creek access is physically possible. However, access to the water's edge will be allowed at the south end of the park for passive enjoyment and nature study. If park monitoring reveals that the swimming and fishing restrictions are ignored, this access point will be eliminated and replaced with an overlook deck.

Support Facilities

Park Entry and Parking:

The clear image of a park controlled and maintained by a County agency is presently lacking at the site. Improving the appearance of the park, especially as perceived from the road, will have a positive effect on site use. This image improvement involves developing a suitable parking area and creating a strong sense of entry.

The plan proposes a single park entry at the intersection of Watsonville Road and Burchell Road. Further study may be required before the first phase of park development to determine the best location for the entry driveway so as to minimize traffic conflicts. This access point will be controlled by a gate to prevent after hour use of the park. The proposed paved driveway will fall within the Watsonville Road right-of-way, therefore its actual construction will require a permit from the County Transportation Agency.

If additional site use control is required at the later stages of park development, an entry station will be built. The County must then provide a seasonal ranger to attend the entry station. At times when it is not staffed, the station will give an indication of authority. The County is encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying an entry fee during the high-use season to help fund the construction of the entry structure and/or its staffing. An entry fee will also limit park use. In order to withstand vandalism, the entry station will be built with durable materials. Both the entry gate and station will be set back from the road to allow sufficient stacking distance for vehicles.

A clear identification of the park and an indication of the site's cultural significance are presently lacking as well. A bilingual sign with a new park name is proposed at the entrance to the park, located so that it is clearly visible to vehicles approaching the site. The sign will be visually compatible with other signs and fencing so that its visual impact is extended along the entire frontage of Watsonville Road.

The proposed parking lot will accommodate 40 cars, including two handicap spaces. When visitors leave their cars, they will be greeted by a bilingual sign introducing the park and its history, and requesting respect for the site's resources. Other park policies will be stated in a similar manner which strives to elicit a sense of responsibility for the preservation and protection of all site amenities.

The main parking lot will be a paved area with drainage structures. In order to prevent the transport of automobile related pollutants, a hydrocarbon trap will be required as a supplement to the drainage structure. The edges of the parking area will be planted for screening and shading.

An overflow parking area in the Watsonville Road right-of-way south of the main parking lot will be provided for school buses or for additional cars during special events. As in the case of the entry, this will require a permit from the County Transportation Agency. At the north end of the parking lot, a second driveway will allow emergency and service access. Both the overflow parking area and the service driveway will be controlled by a gate. A continuous barrier along Watsonville Road will enclose the park from its north end south to the bridge. To further control parking and avoid conflicts with surrounding properties, on-street parking will be restricted. This will require the involvement of the Transportation Agency to post "No Parking" signs along Watsonville Road and Burchell Road, within walking distance of the park.

Utilities:

Restroom

The existing chemical toilet will remain in its present location. It will be accessible for both visitor use and servicing along a crushed rock path which will link it to the various parts of the site. With additional planting, the structure will appear to be more sensitively set into the landscape. Ultimately, the new trees will grow above it to reveal the murals completed in the interim management phase of the project. The restroom sign installed in the interim phase will be modified to match the design of other park signs.

Potable Water

There is no source of potable water at the site. The County's Department of Health Services has indicated that the existing well is very old and does not comply with current standards. It is very likely that the cost of rehabilitating this well for potable water would be higher than constructing a new one. A temporary supply of potable water could be provided by weekend water delivery. The disadvantages of this solution include cost, frequent supply requirement, and vandalism to the equipment.

Further study is required to define a long-term solution. Alternatives include constructing a new well or extending a city main. A new well will require a pump, power supply and an enclosure. On the other hand, the extension of a city main would be very costly and is unlikely to occur until land development creates the need for additional infrastructure in the vicinity of the park.

Irrigation

The new planting proposed in the Master Plan will consist of native and drought tolerant species capable of surviving on rain water. When first planted, however, they will require regular irrigation until they are established.

The County's Department of Health Services has indicated that the existing well could be reactivated for irrigation use only, provided that the County has rights to well water. Other alternatives for irrigation could be considered. One option would be to use water trucks. Another would be to request a permit from the Santa Clara Valley Water District for extracting water from the creek. Another alternative would be for County Parks and Recreation to develop an agreement with park neighbors which would allow the use of water from their private wells for a given period of time.

Electricity and Telephone

No power supply or telephone connection exists at the site. Lighting and a public pay phone may be provided for pre-arranged evening use of the park and for additional security, either by use of solar panels or by servicing from existing lines along Watsonville Road.

MANAGEMENT

The Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park is considered unique in the diversity of its resources. The park's most distinctive characteristics are the cultural resources apparent throughout the site. In addition, it supports a rich variety of natural habitat. The development of recreational and

interpretive facilities will require a commitment to a management plan that will help prevent erosion, wildfires, the degradation of stream quality, as well as the desecration of existing and introduced cultural resources. The following segments outline management objectives, and operations and maintenance requirements for the park. A description of existing site conditions is given in the Program Document.

Cultural Resource Management

Resources:

The park's cultural resources include the existing archaeological evidence as well as future Ohlone exhibits. The archaeological resources are apparent in the cup-and-ring petroglyphs, the cupules, and the bedrock mortars. Based on previous records, it is suspected that additional resources are buried beneath the site. These unknown resources include archaeological artifacts as well as remnants of the historic Adams School.

Restoration:

Graffiti and vegetative growth presently cover much of the rocks' surfaces. The restoration of the archaeological resources of these rocks requires a thorough assessment of their condition by a rock art expert. Following the assessment and where possible, the rocks should be cleaned under this expert's direction. In all except the petroglyph areas, the cleaning effort could involve the help of volunteers and students. Special chemicals are used to remove spray paint from the rocks, therefore proper health and safety precautions need to be taken during this process. A proposal for the restoration of the rocks has been developed by Antoinette Padgett, Rock Art Conservator. See Appendix D. The proposal presents recommendations for graffiti removal and/or reintegration, including assessment, phasing, techniques, documentation, as well as associated costs. A summary of testing costs is given in the last section of the report. Total restoration costs will be determined after the graffiti has been assessed, the various rock restoration techniques tested, and the most appropriate procedure selected.

Protection:

In addition to increased park control and education, protection measures are necessary in order to preserve the site's cultural resources. Temporary protection measures are considered in the interim stage to prevent further vandalism before the Plan is implemented. These measures are discussed in the Master Plan Implementation chapter.

The main purpose of the interim management plan is to control park use and minimize vandalism. It is essential to secure and control the site prior to any park development in order

to ensure the protection of existing resources as well as new facilities, and provide adequate public safety. Phased development will occur once security measures are effective.

Several guidelines are recommended in the Master Plan for the long-term protection of the site's cultural resources. The main objective is to control physical contact with these resources while allowing the public to view and enjoy them. This can be achieved by directing visitors along defined paths and providing viewing areas at points of interest. It is important to maintain reasonable setbacks which achieve the desired protection and allow proper viewing. Protective barriers will control access within the reconstructed village elements. Direct physical contact will be permitted with the supervision of docents.

The proposed overlook deck ensures the protection of the petroglyphs in the northern creek area by restricting direct access. With proper protective measures the more accessible petroglyphs can be both displayed and protected. The disadvantages of certain protection methods are discussed in the Design Alternatives chapter. Low wood railings and barrier planting are proposed as additional protection where necessary.

It is important to perform regular site observations to monitor the condition of the cultural resources and report any vandalism or site misuse. A site steward program can be formed with neighbors and other volunteers to help monitor the park.

In order to protect the scattered artifact remnants buried below the surface, digging should be minimized. The Santa Clara County Ordinance Code Relating to Indian Burial Grounds (see Appendix F) requires that the following actions be taken in the event of the discovery of human skeletal remains during construction activities at the site:

- Halt all construction work.
- Notify the County Coroner to determine if the remains are Native American.
- If the remains are Native American, the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs shall contact the State of California, Native American Heritage Commission, to notify the most likely Costanoan descendant.
- The Costanoan Advisory Committee, including the most likely descendant representative, shall determine whether the remains are to be left in place or removed and reburied.

In addition, section B6-21 of the Ordinance states that reporting requirements shall appear on all public project plans and on all building, grading, encroachment and access permits issued by the County of Santa Clara.

Visitor Book:

Visitor books have proven to be a deterrent against vandalism at many rock art sites. Visitors who may consider leaving their signatures or comments on the rocks will often write in the book

instead. In addition to helping prevent vandalism, visitor books provide valuable information regarding numbers and types of visitors as well as their comments and experiences. This information can be used in future planning as site dynamics and visitors change over the years.

Natural Resource Management

Slope/Rock Restoration and Protection:

As stated above, the initial step in restoring the site's rock outcrops is to reduce erosion by controlling foot traffic on the sandstone surfaces. Similarly, foot traffic should be controlled on the steep slopes to minimize soil erosion and subsequent sedimentation of the creek bed.

Presently, one of the appeals of the park is climbing on the large rock outcrops. Because of potential environmental impacts and liability implications, the Master Plan discourages, without completely restricting, climbing on the rocks. Signs should be posted in critical areas to warn the public that climbing on the rocks could be dangerous and should be done at their own risk. The protective elements recommended include low wood railings in some areas and barrier planting in others. In addition, the proposed path layout directs foot traffic away from the rock outcroppings. Boardwalks with railings will channel pedestrians through the more sensitive areas and discourage them from getting off the trail, and clear signs will make the public aware of the potential environmental impacts.

The other major task in restoring the rock outcroppings is the cleaning effort to remove the graffiti. As recommended above, this should be done with professional guidance in the first phase of development in order to improve the image of the park as being "cared for," and while other site restoration efforts are underway. Recommendations for restoring the rocks are presented in Appendix D.

Revegetation:

The purpose of revegetation at the park is to enhance the riparian habitat and protect the slopes. The portions of the site that require the most revegetation include all steep slopes and areas within 50 feet of the creek bank. Planting material includes erosion control grasses and native shrubs as endemic to the site or likely to have been used by early Ohlone inhabitants. Native grasses cannot be used for erosion control because they will not successfully compete with other introduced species.

Careful path layout and protective barriers prevent undesirable foot traffic on revegetated areas.

Revegetation to enhance the riparian habitat could involve volunteers and school groups, once the steep slopes have been adequately stabilized.

Vegetation:

The most important factor in preserving existing trees is protecting their root zones by avoiding the introduction of heavy use, earth fill and new runoff flows. The trees should be monitored for pest problems such as insects, and other diseases. Fallen leaves and branches should be retained as mulch over root zones in all except active park use areas. Foot traffic should be discouraged over root zones of most trees.

In order to prevent fires, adequate separation should be provided between barbecue areas and overhead vegetation. Barbecue use should be prohibited except within picnic zones. The fire fuel potential of trees should be monitored on a regular basis.

Creek Restoration and Protection:

Creek restoration involves cleaning the streambed and banks, minimizing sediment erosion, and controlling water quality. This requires revegetation of streambanks and other site areas, as well as trapping oil and grease at the parking area. In addition, the restroom facilities should be monitored to prevent any contamination of the stream. The use of herbicides in park areas should be avoided.

The existing vegetation should be preserved in order to protect streambank areas. As a further creek protection measure, the Master Plan limits access to most bank areas. Natural debris in the streambed should be maintained unless it poses an erosion or flood hazard. Finally, the stream and streambank areas should be monitored for access, erosion or other problems.

Operations and Maintenance

Interim Management Plan:

An interim management plan, discussed in the next chapter, is underway for immediate park operations and resource protection. The primary purpose of the interim plan is to control park use and minimize the ongoing vandalism at an early stage.

Staffing:

The Master Plan recommends that seasonal staffing be provided full time at the site during summer months. This implies a six-month position per year, and may involve volunteers or trainees. During the winter months, the site should be assigned part-time staffing by permanent County staff, for a minimum of three hours per day.

Security:

Regular surveillance of site activities should be carried out by ranger staff assigned to the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park. Increased interaction with the County sheriff patrols is recommended, especially during the summer season and on weekends. A park watch program with neighbors should be encouraged as well.

Maintenance:

Park maintenance involves daily tasks as well as periodic management activities. The tasks include entry gate operation, parking control, trash collection, restroom maintenance, general park surveillance and monitoring, and public contact. Other maintenance activities such as resource management and miscellaneous repairs are performed on a less regular basis.

Docents:

Docents are essential to the success of the park's interpretive program. A docent program for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park will be established. This may occur as an extension of the existing program at Henry Coe State Park and/or as an activity of the Amah-Mutsun Tribe. Docents will be available on an appointment basis.

Special Events:

The proposed park facilities and interpretive program allow for special events to take place at the park. These events could be organized by a docents group, County Parks and Recreation, the Amah-Mutsun Tribe, or others with a permit from County Parks. As much as possible, events should focus on the site's unique resources. The size of groups participating in these events should be controlled by the size of the parking area and through a permitting process. Groups requiring more than 40 cars could use the overflow parking area. Generally, however, groups should be limited to about 150 persons due to the size and resource limitations of the site.

PARK EXPANSION

The Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park is about four acres in area, a relatively small size for a county park. In some ways the site is too small to serve the needs of resource protection and recreation that are the park's basic goals. The Native American village site covers about 90 acres, an area much larger than the present park. In addition, due to the large number of recreation visitors to the site, some trespass occurs onto adjacent privately held land. However,

given the general scope of the Master Plan proposed here, actual needs for park expansion are not great. First, the most significant portions of the archeological site are already contained within the park. Rather than outright acquisition, additional site or archeological areas could be more cost-effectively protected by easements such as the one already in place west of the park, across Uvas Creek. Second, the Master Plan proposes limiting heavy recreational use of the site. Once a transition to more passive park uses has occurred, trespass onto adjacent private property should be more limited.

Additional acquisition at the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park should be considered only to add parcels that will more effectively fulfill the general scope of the Master Plan. County Parks is in the process of developing a policy to assist in the evaluation of potential property acquisitions.

Available sites within the direct vicinity of the park should be looked at for potential acquisition. However, no recommendations for property acquisition should be made without a clear demonstration of how the parcel or parcels might be used to accommodate specific recreational or park-related facilities.

One adjacent area that may complement the existing park and proposed Master Plan development is the parcel on the east side of Uvas Creek (same side as park) between the southern park boundary and the bridge over Uvas Creek. Currently, the County has an easement over this land, acquired in 1981 for "construction, operation and/or operation of a public park". In addition, this area is further encumbered by a future Santa Clara Valley Water District right-of-way over creek areas and the wide right-of-way for Watsonville Road. This parcel could be used to provide additional area for facilities for Native American gatherings and/or picnicking.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Master Plan calls for the protection of the site as a public open space along the Uvas Creek park chain, in accordance with the County's General Plan. The project involves protecting the site's resources, improving the level of visitor contact, increased security, enhancing the existing park facilities, and providing additional recreational and interpretive facilities.

As concluded in the Initial Study draft (Appendix A) prepared by the Environmental Consultant, the proposed project has no significant effect on the environment. Minor adverse environmental impacts and mitigation measures are described below.

Erosion

Erosion problems are apparent on the steep slopes and rock outcroppings throughout the site, in great part due to heavy foot traffic. Eroded channels in the parking area are a result of soil characteristics, inadequate drainage control, and heavy vehicular traffic. These channels were corrected as part of the interim management plan, however they are likely to occur again unless the surface of the parking area is modified. The project proposes several erosion control measures including the following:

- Revegetate the slopes
- Direct pedestrian movement along paths
- Control foot traffic on rocks and slopes by placing barriers in specific areas
- Provide boardwalks and railings at sensitive areas
- Pave the parking area and provide drainage controls
- Plant a substantial portion of the area presently used for informal parking

Drainage

By providing a paved parking area, drainage channels carrying sediment into the creek are eliminated. On the other hand, the proposed pavement will result in increased surface runoff. However, insignificant change in absorption rates, or rate and amount of runoff is expected. The measures below are proposed to minimize potential environmental impacts:

- Provide drainage controls in the parking area
- Offset the increased runoff with the creation of a substantial buffer planting area

Water Quality

Presently, there is a high potential for sedimentation in Uvas Creek due to erosion, which leads to a degradation of water quality. In addition, the increased runoff from the new parking area could transport automobile related pollutants. The Master Plan proposes the following measures to minimize adverse impacts on water quality:

- Minimize sedimentation by controlling erosion as described above
- Install a detention structure and hydrocarbon trap in the drainage system of the parking area
- Increase the vegetation areas to help retard runoff

Natural Habitat

The environmental study has found no endangered plant or animal species at the site. However, site nest surveys would be necessary for certain species if construction activity is scheduled during nesting time. The following is proposed to reduce potential impacts on the natural habitat as a result of park development:

- Minimize improvements in the riparian zone
- Enhance of the Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland with additional planting of native species
- Channel visitors along paths and boardwalks in sensitive areas
- Control contact with the creek
- Reduce existing on-site erosion and sedimentation as described above to minimize potential impacts on the aquatic habitat
- Prohibit water-related activities such as swimming and fishing
- Develop an interpretive program
- Obtain a permit for development from the Santa Clara Valley Water District

Archaeological and Historical Resources

One of the major problems at the park is the ongoing vandalism and damage to the archaeological resources. In order to minimize the adverse impacts of park use on the rocks, the Master Plan proposes the following:

- Control use and access to the site
- Implement a long-term protection and restoration program, according to the recommendations presented in Appendix D.
- Create an interpretive program for the public to encourage a better appreciation of the site's cultural significance and the uniqueness of its resources

Scenic Quality

Watsonville Road is a designated scenic route. The following improvements proposed in the Plan will retain and even enhance the scenic qualities of Watsonville Road along the park site.

- Screen the parking and picnic areas with planting
- Replace the existing dirt area north of the proposed parking lot with a landscape buffer

Transportation

The present parking area can accommodate more than 90 cars. Vehicles can pull off the road at any point along the parking area. The Plan proposes the following improvements to the parking area to accommodate the parking requirements of a public facility and minimize traffic conflicts:

- Provide a limited size parking lot for 40 cars with an overflow parking area for occasional use during special events
- Provide a single controlled access point, set back adequately from the traffic lanes for safety
- Locate the entry driveway at the intersection with Burchell Road to avoid an offset
- Request an encroachment permit from the Transportation Agency to develop parking area

Noise

The proposed picnic area is close to Watsonville Road and exposed to traffic noise. In itself, the use of the park will generate noise. In order to reduce the effect of exposure to road noise and reduce the potential for violations of the Noise Ordinance, the following is proposed:

- Provide a substantial landscape buffer between the park and Watsonville Road which allows good visibility to optimize safety and security
- Create a more formal site development and shift the emphasis from picnic to interpretive activities
- Implement more active park management and control
- Restrict use of loud speakers, radios, etc.

Master Plan Implementation

INTERIM MANAGEMENT PLAN

It was agreed in the early Project Team and Task Force meetings that immediate action is necessary to deal with continuing vandalism. An interim management plan was outlined to control site use and minimize current vandalism before the Master Plan is implemented. This interim plan will provide the opportunity to monitor behavior resulting from increased site control, and to inform the public about the future changes to the park. Observations made during the interim phase will help direct implementation of the first Master Plan phase. The County agreed to begin implementing the interim plan during the summer of 1992. The Historical Heritage Commission recommended a grant to fund the interim plan. The grant was awarded by the Board of Supervisors on July 21, 1992. The interim plan includes the following action items:

Parking

- Enclose and limit access to the existing parking area by placing logs or telephone polls along Watsonville Road.
- Determine best location for entry drive and provide a single, lockable entry gate that will be open 9:00 a.m. to dusk.
- Improve the surface of the parking area by filling in the erosion channels.
- Restrict parking along Watsonville Road and Burchell Road by requesting the County's Transportation Agency to install "No Parking" signs.

Staff Presence

- Increase staff presence by providing a seasonal ranger to patrol and maintain the site. Funding for increased staffing was obtained in the 1993 Operations budget of the Parks and Recreation Department.

Picnic Area

- Limit picnicking to the upper terrace by relocating the tables and grills from the lower site areas. This action will discourage gatherings in the less visible parts of the site and make staff patrol easier.
- Rearrange the existing tables in the upper terrace to accommodate additional tables and take advantage of the shade.

Signage

- Install a bilingual park entrance sign incorporating the site's new name.
- Install a bilingual sign which welcomes visitors and introduces the history of the park. Incorporate park policies in the sign in a manner that reflects a sense of respect rather than authority.
- Install a bilingual sign to interpret the restroom mural and identify the artists involved in its creation.
- Install a bilingual sign to notify the public of the park hours.

Petroglyph Protection

- Install temporary construction fencing to prevent access to the petroglyphs in the northern creek area, with a bilingual "closed for restoration" sign posted behind it. A permit was obtained from the Santa Clara Valley Water District for the fencing installation.
- Place brush behind the proposed fence to cover existing tracks and discourage access from creek.

Interpretive Program

- Develop a small scale pilot interpretive program in a series of meetings involving the County staff and Task Force members including Native American tribal representatives and other interested individuals.
- Develop an interpretive trail guide.

- Develop a teacher's guide.
- Hold two or three interpretive days during the summer of 1992.
- Enhance the existing trail to accommodate interpretive trail markers and trail improvements.

Private Property Protection

- Repair the existing fencing and install park boundary signs to discourage trespassing onto adjacent private property.
- Provide increased patrols to ensure adequate protection.

Restroom Mural

- Complete the restroom mural on the remaining exterior walls. This task will depend on funding and the availability of the artist and students from Gavilan College. The theme of the new mural could include a depiction of wildlife and natural resources, especially as it relates to the Ohlone village life.

RECOMMENDED MASTER PLAN PHASING

After completion of the interim management plan, the further implementation of the Master Plan is expected to proceed in phases, as funds are budgeted. The first phase of the project will involve controlling the site while allowing continued but limited use of the park. As use patterns change, investment in the interpretive facilities will become safer. Progress on the implementation of the Plan will be monitored and reviewed periodically.

The Master Plan is schematic in nature. Design development plans, construction documents, and further refinement of the interpretive program and facilities are necessary to determine the final design. The County's Parks and Recreation Department will determine priorities in the development of proposed facilities that require capital expenditures.

Master Plan Phasing is based on several factors including the protection and restoration of site resources, control of park use, and development of a detailed interpretive program and plan. In addition, phasing must be based on funding for availability for appropriate staff and must be within the budget cycle of capital improvement planning. It may be necessary to close the park during construction activities. The Master Plan recommends this closure take place during the winter months.

As stated earlier, the interpretive facilities proposed in this Master Plan are preliminary ideas which require further refinement. Finalizing the interpretive program will involve a team

comprised of County Parks Department staff, historians, representatives of the Amah-Mutsun Tribe, and other interpretive design specialists.

Master Plan Phasing

Three general phases are proposed for the implementation of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Master Plan. The elements of each phase will be further specified as the interpretive program is refined. The following outlines the improvements proposed within each phase of park development.

Phase 1:

Phase 1 involves developing the parking and the picnic areas, creating a landscaped buffer zone along Watsonville Road, protecting the sensitive site areas, revegetating the riparian zone, restoring the archaeological resources, and cleaning the bedrock outcrops. Phase 1 is broken down into three sub-phases to allow for allocation of funding from more than one source.

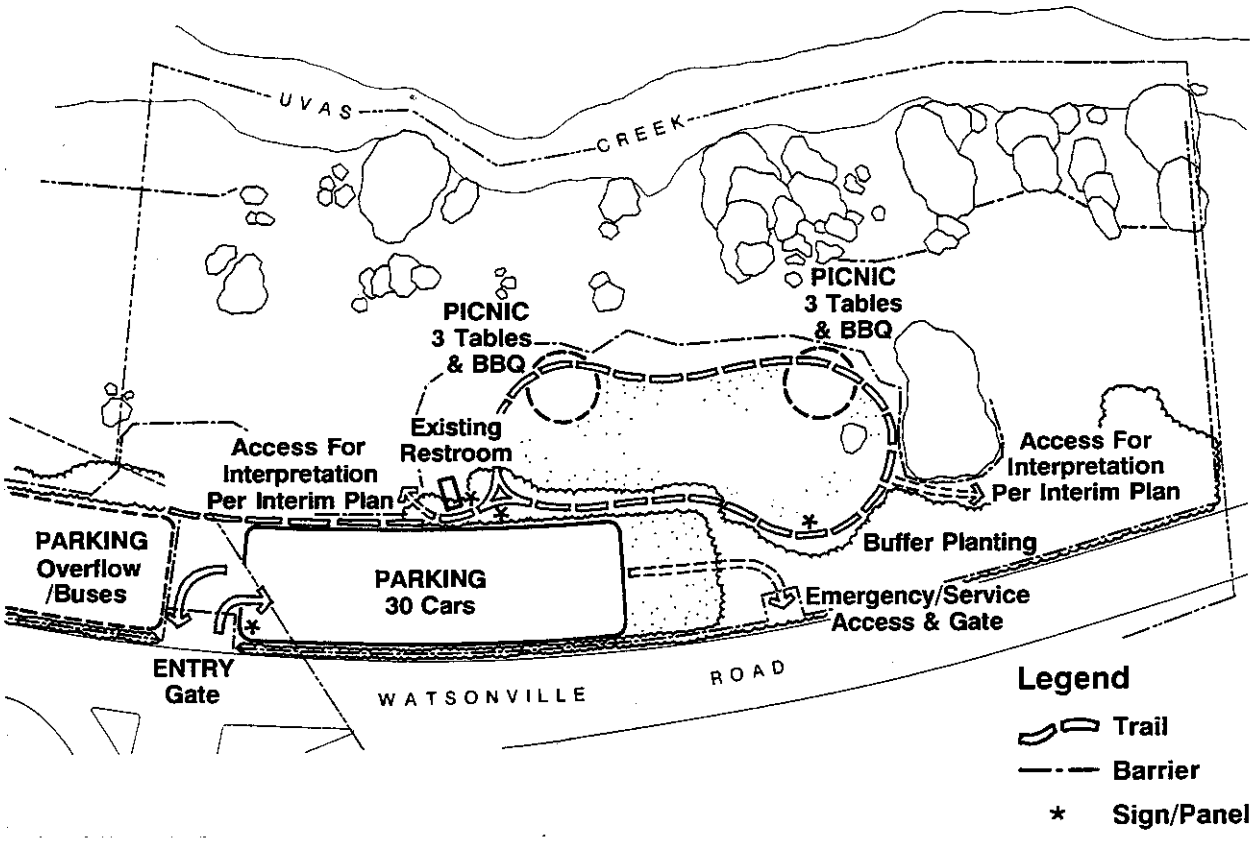


Figure 22 : Phase 1

The first stage of phase 1 involves developing the picnic and landscape buffer areas. The following stage is the enhancement of signage and installation of protective barriers where required. The development of the parking area constitutes the third step in phase 1. These three sub-phases include the following elements:

Phase 1A : Picnic Area, Landscape Buffer and Rock Restoration Testing

- Path in large upper terrace
- Two picnic areas, each with three tables and a barbecue grill
- Informal access to lower terraces for interpretation of resources
- Buffer planting and berm between the park and Watsonville Road
- Temporary signs installed in the interim management phase will be retained in this sub-phase
- Initial phase of rock restoration, involving discussion, assessment and testing. See Appendix D, Phase One

Phase 1B : Signs, Protective Barriers and Rock Restoration

- Enhancement of park sign, welcome sign and restroom sign
- Adams School interpretive panel
- Barriers along adjacent properties, and upper terrace edge
- Barriers for resource protection, to replace the temporary fencing installed in the interim phase
- Rock restoration, involving documentation and graffiti removal/reintegration. See Appendix D, Phases Two and Three

Phase 1C : Parking Area

- Paved entry drive and gate, with encroachment permit to be obtained from the Transportation Agency
- Paved parking area for 30 cars
- Overflow parking gate and logs
- Emergency/service gate and paved drive
- Barriers along Watsonville Road

Phase 2:

Phase 2 involves additions to the parking and picnic areas, the development of interpretive trails in the northern and southern portions of the site, and the creation of a shelter to house interpretive panels. This phase includes the following elements:

- Entry station, if needed
- Enlargement of paved parking area for an additional 10 cars
- Interpretive shelter and panels incorporating an historic theme which recalls a Round House
- Additional picnic area with two tables and a barbecue grill
- Interpretive loop trail and panels in northern area
- Interpretive trail, creek access and panels in southern area
- Barriers to restrict access to creek areas - except in designated spot - and slopes between north and south terraces

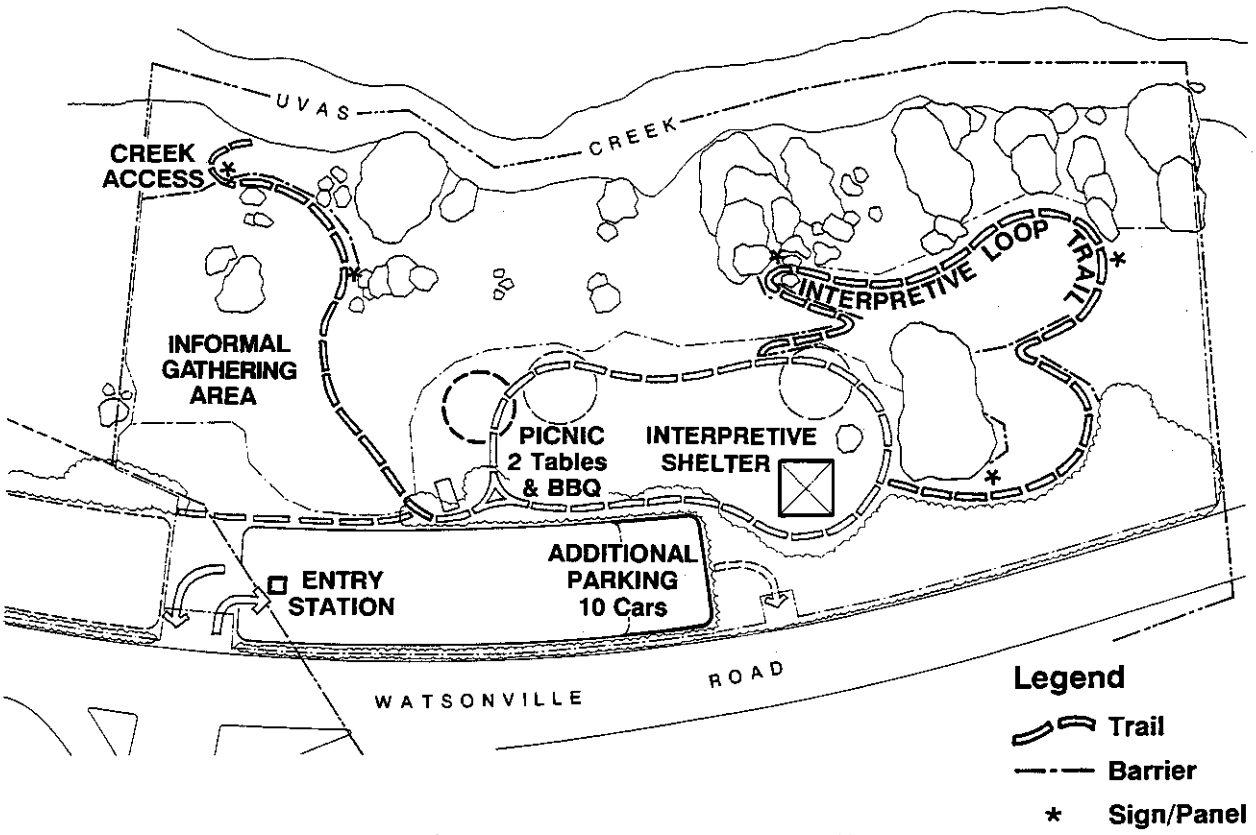


Figure 23 : Phase 2

Phase 3:

The final phase involves developing additional interpretive facilities, creating gathering facilities, and providing access in certain areas previously restricted. It includes the following elements:

- Exhibits in the upper and lower northern areas, including village reconstructions, displays, and demonstration areas
- Small informal presentation area
- Round House
- Dance arbor or other temporary installations for Native American events
- Access trail and overlook for petroglyph viewing in northern creek area
- Interpretive trail with panel and rest spot linking north and south loop trails in lower area
- Barrier along lower side of new trail adjacent to creek
- Overlook in south creek area if required to replace creek access

The Round House and temporary dance arbor could occur at an earlier stage depending on availability of funding from public or other sources, and provided that the site is adequately secured.

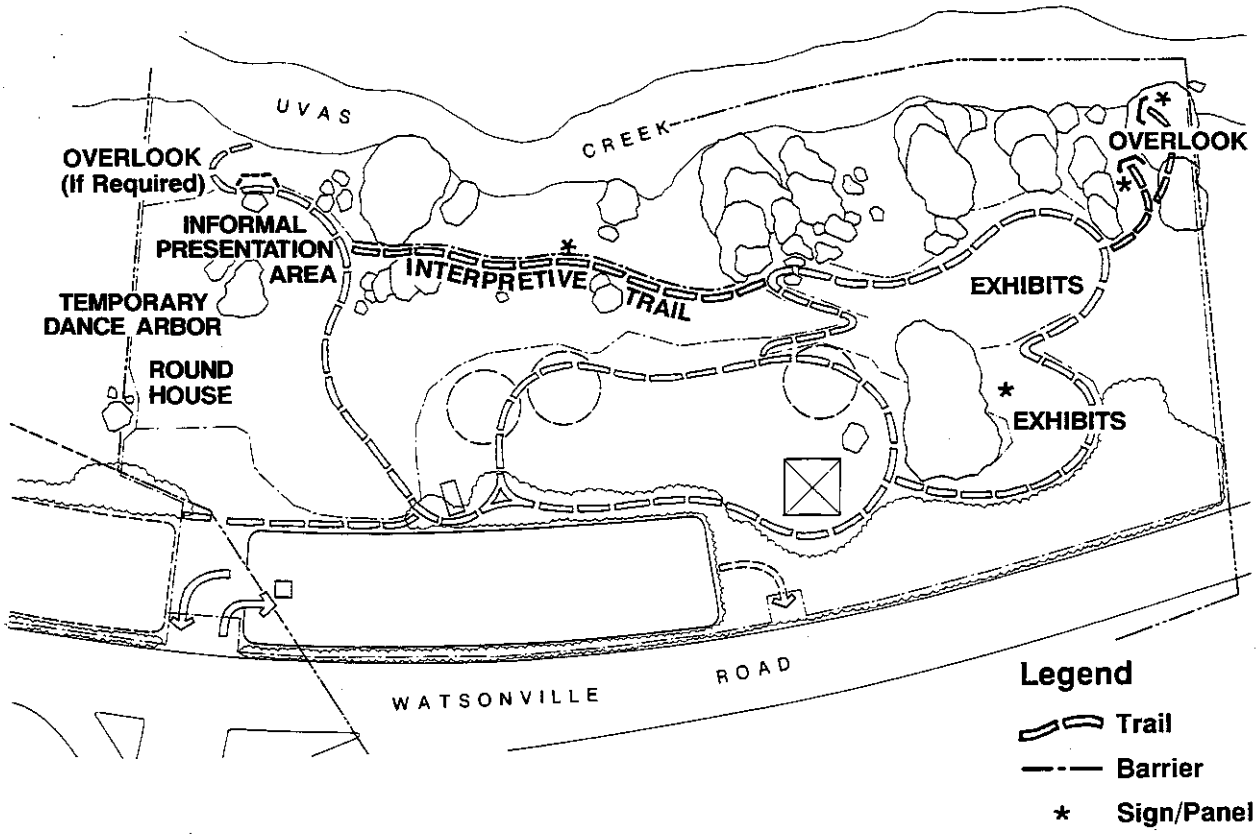


Figure 24 : Phase 3

COST ESTIMATE

To develop the cost estimate for the park, the Master Plan has been divided into discrete projects, according to phasing. Each project and phase could be constructed separately and timed according to priorities and financial capabilities.

The statement of probable costs which follows is an estimate only. The costs estimated for the interpretive facilities are very general and will depend on the final interpretive program. Quantities are based on a Master Plan drawn at the scale of one inch equals 20 feet. Larger and more detailed plans, prepared in the design development phase and based on a refined interpretive program will provide a more accurate basis for estimating costs. More precise base information may also uncover unanticipated costs. However, the costs and contingency allowances projected are conservative and should cover some unanticipated costs.

Prices are 1992 prices based on comparisons with bids and actual construction costs of similar projects and manufacturers' estimates.

The prices projected for construction contingency, professional fees, and contractor's overhead and profit are standard allowances used in the profession. An additional contingency is included to allow for a refinement of the interpretive program. These contingencies are provided to enable County Parks and Recreation to have a realistic range of costs in mind as it investigates funding sources.

The project cost estimate is organized into two sections:

- Cost estimate for the Educational Proposal by the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribe, including an hourly fee range for an Interpretive Coordinator, and a lump sum range for an educational curriculum
- Cost estimate for project construction by phase, including all labor and material construction costs, as well as testing costs for rock restoration

Not included in the cost estimates are the following:

- Utility costs other than irrigation
- Rock restoration costs (to be determined after testing has been performed)
- Future acquisition costs
- Ongoing costs of maintaining park facilities, carrying out resource management policies, site patrols, and other services

Educational Proposals by the Amah–Mutsun Ohlone Tribe
Cost Estimate

Estimate given by Allan Leventhal, Tribal Ethno–historian/Archaeologist

Proposal 1: Interpretive Coordinator Status for a Tribal Member
$20/hour at 20 hours/week to $30/hour at 35 hours/week

(If this position is filled through Santa Clara County, then the salary range must be consistent with comparative classifications covered by the Santa Clara County Master Salary Ordinance.)

Proposal 2: Develop an Educational Curriculum
$15,000 to $25,000

Chitactac–Adams Heritage County Park
Construction Cost Estimate

Item	Quant.	Unit	Cost	Price	Total
Phase 1–A : Picnic Area and Planting					
Picnic Areas					
Crushed Rock Paving	3100	SF	$1.25	$3,875	
Relocate Picnic Tables, BBQ Grills & Trash Recept. (by Parks & Recreation Staff)				None	
New Trash Receptacles	3	EA	$800.00	$2,400	
					$6,275
Crushed Rock Trails (6'wide)	680	LF	$8.00	$5,440	
					$5,440
Planting					
Hydroseed	17000	SF	$0.10	$1,700	
Buffer & Shade Planting			Allow	$2,000	
Earth Work – Import Fill	1000	CY	$20.00	$20,000	
Irrigation			Allow	$7,000	
Well/Pump Development			Allow	$15,000	
					$45,700
Testing for Rock Restoration					
Materials			Allow	$195	
Labor			Allow	$500	
					$695
TOTAL					$58,110
Construction Contingency (10%)					$5,811
Scope Contingency (20%)					$11,622
Professional Fees (15%) (Landscape Architect, Subconsultants)					$8,717
Total Cost of Phase 1–A					**$84,260**

Construction Cost Estimate (Continued)

Item	Quant.	Unit	Cost	Price	Total
Phase 1–B : Signs and Barriers					
Signs/Panels					
Park/Welcome Sign	2	EA	$5,000.00	$10,000	
Information Sign	4	EA	$500.00	$2,000	
Interpretive Sign	2	EA	$7,000.00	$14,000	
					$26,000
Fencing/Railing					
New Fencing/Railing	2200	LF	$10.00	$22,000	
					$22,000
TOTAL					$48,000
Construction Contingency (10%)					$4,800
Scope Contingency (20%)					$9,600
Professional Fees (15%)					$7,200
(Landscape Architect, Subconsultants)					
Total Cost of Phase 1–B					**$69,600**
Phase 1–C : Parking Area					
Parking Area					
Grading	14500	SF	$0.25	$3,625	
Asphalt Concrete (2"/6")	14500	SF	$1.70	$24,650	
Concrete Curb & Gutter	590	LF	$15.00	$8,850	
Wheel Stop	30	EA	$30.00	$900	
Striping			Allow	$400	
Catch Basin	1	EA	$800.00	$800	
Grease/Sand Trap	1	EA	$5,000.00	$5,000	
Entry Gate	1	EA	$9,000.00	$9,000	
Overflow Parking Gate	1	EA	$4,000.00	$4,000	
Service Gate	1	EA	$4,000.00	$4,000	
					$61,225
Fencing/Railing					
New Fencing/Railing	1300	LF	$10.00	$13,000	
					$13,000
TOTAL					$74,225
Construction Contingency (10%)					$7,423
Professional Fees (15%)					$11,134
Total Cost of Phase 1–C					**$92,781**
Total Cost of Phase 1					**$246,641**

Construction Cost Estimate (Continued)

Item	Quant.	Unit	Cost	Price	Total
Phase 2					
Parking Area					
Grading	3100	SF	$0.25	$775	
Asphalt Concrete (2"/6")	3100	SF	$1.70	$5,270	
Remove Conc. Curb	60	LF	$2.00	$120	
Concrete Curb & Gutter	150	LF	$15.00	$2,250	
Wheel Stop	10	EA	$30.00	$300	
Striping			Allow	$130	
Entry Station	1		Allow	$15,000	
Relocate Service Gate			Allow	$2,000	
					$25,845
Picnic Areas					
Crushed Rock Paving	900	SF	$1.25	$1,125	
Relocate Picnic Tables & BBQ (by Parks & Recreation staff)	2	EA	$1,000.00	$2,000	
New Trash Receptacles	3	EA	$800.00	$2,400	
					$5,525
Interpretive Shelter				Allow	$70,000
Trails					
Crushed Rock Trails (6'wide)	700	LF	$8.00	$5,600	
Boardwalks (6'wide w/rail)	70	LF	$135.00	$9,450	
Steps (6'wide w/rail)	70	LF	$195.00	$13,650	
Benches	2	EA	$1,000.00	$2,000	
					$30,700
Gathering Area					
Crushed Rock Paving	3000	SF	$1.00	$3,000	
					$3,000
Signs/Panels					
Information Sign	3	EA	$500.00	$1,500	
Interpretive Sign	5	EA	$7,000.00	$35,000	
					$36,500
Fencing/Railing					
Remove Fencing/Railing	20	LF	Allow	$200	
Additional Fencing/Railing	350	LF	$10.00	$3,500	
					$3,710
TOTAL					$175,280
Construction Contingency (10%)					$17,528
Scope Contingency (20%)					$35,056
Professional Fees (15%) (Landscape Architect, Subconsultants)					$26,292
Total Cost of Phase 2					**$254,156**

Construction Cost Estimate (Continued)

Item	Quant.	Unit	Cost	Price	Total
Phase 3					
Trails					
Boardwalks (6'wide w/rail)	280	LF	$135.00	$37,800	
Overlooks (deck w/rail)	3	EA	$3,000.00	$9,000	
Benches	2	EA	$1,000.00	$2,000	
					$48,800
Village Reconstruction (with volunteers)				Allow	$20,000
Miscellaneous Displays				Allow	$60,000
Amphitheater				Allow	$5,000
Round House (with volunteers)				Allow	$50,000
Temporary Dance Arbor (with volunteers)					None
Signs/Panels					
Information Sign	1	EA	$500.00	$500	
Interpretive Sign	5	EA	$7,000.00	$35,000	
					$35,500
Fencing/Railing					
Remove Fencing/Railing	50	LF	3	$150	
Additional Fencing/Railing	50	LF	10	$500	
					$650
TOTAL					$219,950
Construction Contingency (10%)					$21,995
Scope Contingency (20%)					$43,990
Professional Fees (15%) (Landscape Architect, Subconsultants)					$32,993
Total Cost of Phase 3					**$318,928**

SUMMARY OF COSTS:

Phase 1	**$246,641**
Phase 2	**$254,156**
Phase 3	**$318,928**
TOTAL PROJECT COST	**$819,724**

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Appendix A

Initial Study

INITIAL STUDY

Environmental Evaluation Checklist for Santa Clara County

Project Title: Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Date: October 23, 1992

File Number: _____ APN(s): 756-029-006

500' Map #: _____ Zoning: A-20, Excl. Ag. Gen.Plan Designation: AM - Agricultural, Medium Scale

USA (if any): _____ Project Type: Park Master Plan

Applicant's Name & Address: Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department; 298 Garden Hill Dr

Los Gatos, CA 95030; Attn.: Lauren Harvey Telephone: (408) 358-3741

Project Location (address or description):

See Attached

Project Description:

See Attached

Environmental Setting:

See Attached

The environmental factors checked below may be potentially affected by this project. See sheets attached to the Initial Study for a discussion of these environmental factors and any possible mitigation which may be proposed.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

- [x] LAND USE / GENERAL PLAN
- [x] GEOLOGIC
- [x] RESOURCES / PARKS
- [x] SEWAGE / WATER QUALITY
- [x] DRAINAGE / FLOODING
- [x] FLORA AND FAUNA
- [x] TRANSPORTATION
- [ ] HOUSING
- [ ] SAFETY / HEALTH
- [ ] AIR QUALITY
- [x] NOISE
- [x] AESTHETIC
- [ ] ENERGY
- [x] HISTORICAL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL
- [ ] PUBLIC SERVICES & UTILITIES
- [ ] MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CHITACTAC-ADAMS HERITAGE COUNTY PARK MASTER PLAN

LOCATION

The Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park is located on Watsonville Road (County Road G8) in southern Santa Clara County opposite the intersection with Burchell Road. It is located 1.2 miles north of Route 152 (the Hecker Pass Highway) and about 5.85 miles northwest of downtown Gilroy and about 7.5 miles southwest of Morgan Hill. Figure 1 identifies the location of the site on a USGS Topographic Map base.

The site contains 4 acres. It lies along the eastern bank of Uvas Creek beginning 400 - 500 feet north of the confluence with Little Arthur Creek and extends along the creek for about 557 feet. The centerline of the Creek defines the site's western boundary, while the eastern portion of the site includes the right-of-way for Watsonville Road.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION[1]

The existing Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park has been developed since 1963 when the Gilroy School District deeded the site of the former Adams School to the County for the widening of Watsonville Road and the construction of a roadside rest area. Although the site has both historic and prehistoric significance, it is presently developed as a popular roadside rest and picnic area, and was known as the Adams School Site County Park until the summer of 1992. The Site's boundaries and existing conditions are depicted on Figure 2.

The County Parks and Recreation Department has initiated the development of a Master Plan to provide for improvements to the Park's facilities and to better capture some of the site's potential for the interpretation of Santa Clara County's prehistoric and historic past. Funding for the Master Plan was provided by the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission.

The Parks and Recreation Department is conducting a four phase collaborative planning process involving a Project Planning Team consisting of Department staff and environmental and planning consultants, an advisory Task Force, the Historical Heritage and Parks and Recreation Commissions, and the general public. The planning process has included the development of a statement of planning goals, an inventory of existing conditions, an evaluation of site opportunities

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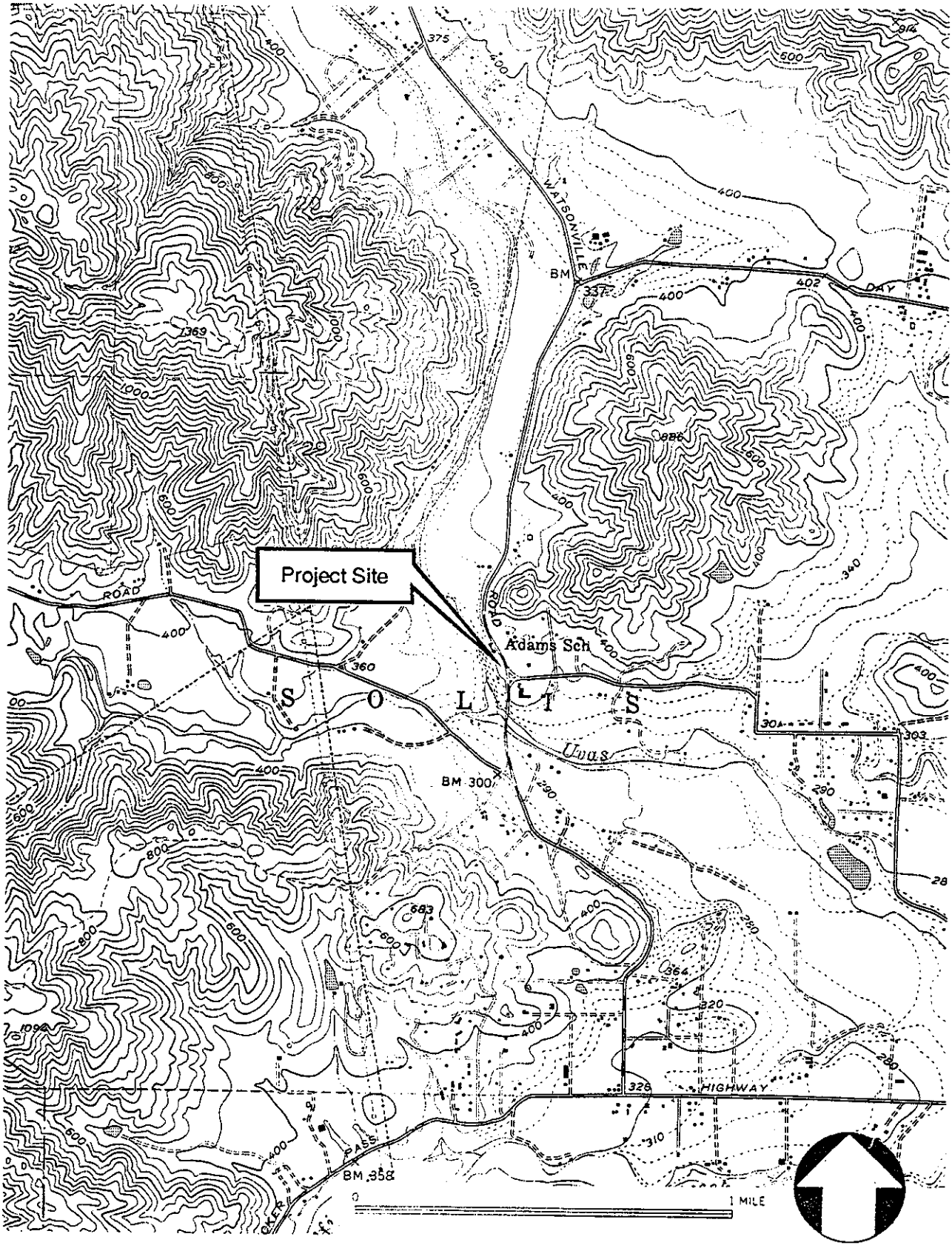
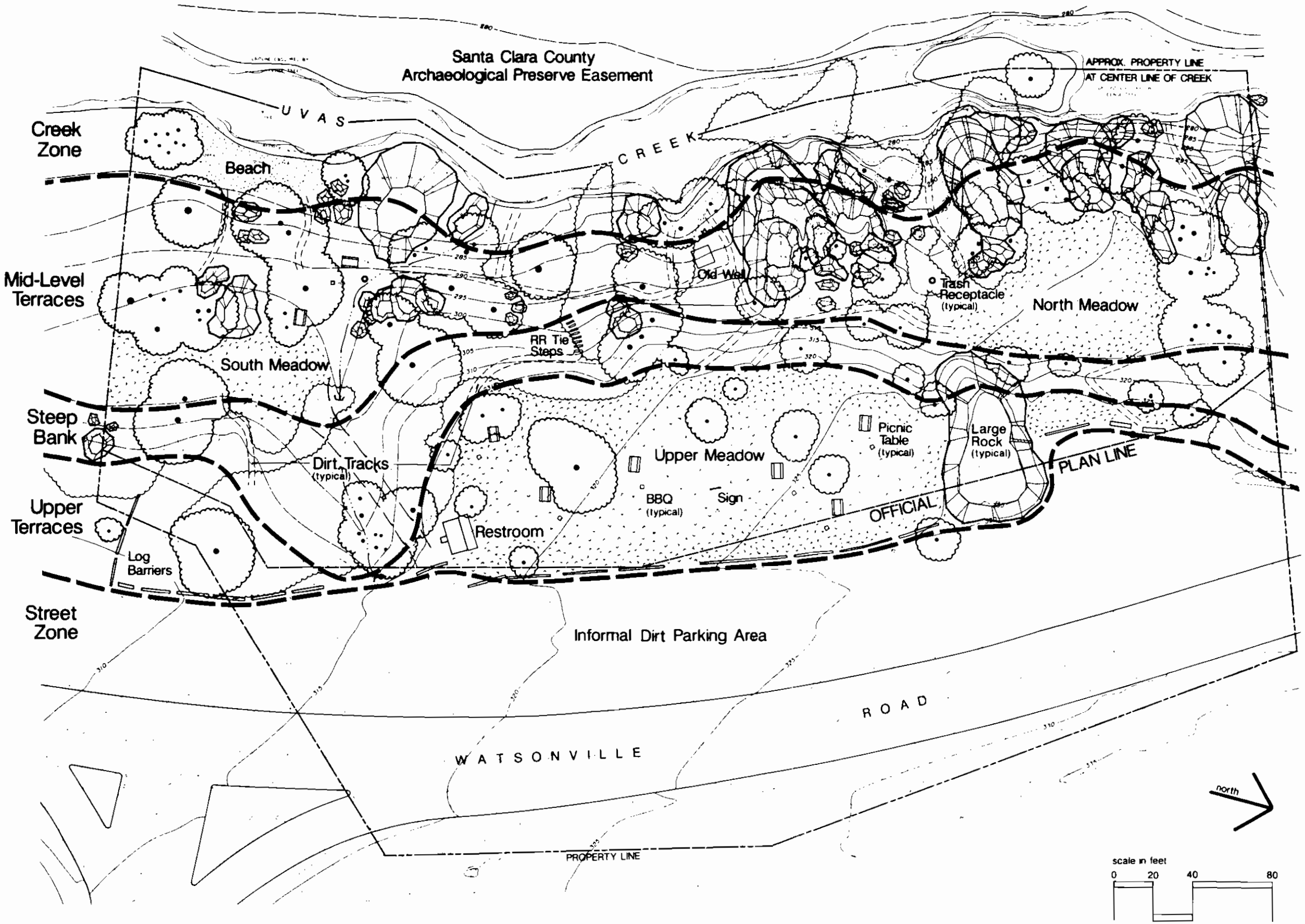
[1]Material in this section is summarized from the *Adams School Site Master Plan Program Document* and the *Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Draft Master Plan*, Dillingham Associates, March, 1992 and October 1992.

SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 1



Source: USGS Topographic Map, Mt. Madonna Quadrangle



Legend

- Meadow Area
- Beach Area
- Dirt Tracks
- Major Tree
- Vegetation Cover

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park

Master Plan

County of Santa Clara
Department of Parks and Recreation

Dillingham Associates, Landscape Architects

and constraints, program recommendations, and the preparation and review of alternative Master Plans leading to a Preferred Plan and a Phasing Plan.

The Preferred Plan was refined to become the Master Plan, which represents the Proposed Project. It reflects a strong emphasis on interpretation. The interpretive facilities would include panels describing the existing cultural, archeological, historical and natural resources, an interpretative trail and various exhibits. These exhibits could incorporate displays of Native American artifacts or reproductions and photographic displays of the petroglyphs, artifacts and the Adams School. Natural resources of the site would also be interpreted in the exhibits.

The exhibits would be located in the northern terraces, while a small and informal gathering area would be located in the lower southern terrace which offers shade and some protection from vehicular noise.

In sensitive areas such as slopes and rock outcroppings, the interpretive trail would be built as a boardwalk with railings to control and direct movement. Above the northern portion of the creek, an overlook would allow viewing of the petroglyphs and prevent direct physical contact and access to the water's edge.

Picnic facilities would be concentrated in the large upper terrace. These would include three areas, each with two tables and a grill, and a larger area with four tables and a grill. The small picnic area would be located near the edge of the terrace and under the existing shade trees to take advantage of both views and shade. Additional planting would enhance the picnic areas and provide more shade. The larger picnic area would occupy the approximate location of the former Adams School, and it would be shaded by a shelter recalling the historical school structure. The clustering of picnic tables at the edges of the upper terrace would maintain an open grass area for informal play. The restroom building would remain in its present location but would be screened from the picnic areas with additional planting. Swimming, wading and fishing would not be permitted at the Park. However, access to the creek's edge would continue to be permitted in the southern portion of the site. If the creek restrictions cannot be enforced, access would be eliminated and replaced by an overlook for viewing only.

The parking would accommodate a maximum of 40 cars. School buses could also use the parking lot during week days. The entrance to the parking area, at the Burchell Road intersection, would be controlled by a ate and entry station. The entry station would be seasonally staffed. A separate service and emergency access and gate would be provided at the northern end of the parking area. An overflow parking area to the south of the entry could be unlocked during special events to accommodate additional cars and buses. Both parking areas would be screened by planting. To the north of the parking area, a large planting buffer would separate the park from Watsonville Road.

Barriers would be placed along Watsonville Road and adjacent properties. In addition, "No Parking" signs would be located along both Watsonville Road and Burchell Road near the site. Barriers such as low railings and planting would restrict access within certain areas of the park, including steep slopes and portions of the riparian corridor. Restricting access in these areas would not only protect them but would allow revegetation.

It is proposed that the Plan be developed in three phases. Phase 1 involves developing the parking area (30 spaces), two 3-table and one 4-table picnic areas, developing some of the paths, planting the buffer zone along Watsonville Road, revegetating the riparian zone, restoring the archeological resources, and cleaning the rocks.

Phase 2 involves additions to the parking (10 more cars) and picnic areas (2 tables and a shelter in the 4-table area) and additional interpretative trails. Phase 3 involves developing additional interpretive facilities, creating an informal presentation area and developing an additional interpretative trail.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING[1]

Land Use. The Chitactac-Adams Heritage Park (formerly Adams School Site Park) was developed as a roadside rest, in accordance with the provisions of the deed granting the site to the County. Existing facilities include 8 picnic tables -- 6 located on the upper terrace near the road and 2 on a lower terrace overlooking the Creek. Barbecue grills are found near most of the tables. A 2-stall chemical toilet facility is located in a pre-fabricated building on the upper terrace.

There are no formal vehicular entrance points to the park, nor is there a paved parking lot. Rather parking is provided in a wide graveled area within the Watsonville Road right-of-way. It ranges from 50 to 85 feet deep and averages 60 - 70 feet in depth along the site's frontage. Log barriers have been installed to define the picnic area and to keep vehicles off the grass. Other man-made features of the Park include a drainage culvert beneath Watsonville Road, which empties into a drainage swale near the two lower picnic tables, power poles along the eastern side of Watsonville Road (opposite the parking area) and a fence marking the northern boundary of the site. The pavement of Watsonville Road is 38 feet wide in front of the site, although it widens for the right-turn acceleration lane from Burchell Road, which intersects Watsonville Road adjacent to the site's southern boundary.

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[1]Material in this section is summarized from 1) Donaldson Associates, *Environmental Baseline Report, Adams School Site County Park*, January 1992 and 2) Archeological Resource Management, *Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Adams School Site Project in the County of Santa Clara*, March 6, 1992.

The most distinguishing natural features include significant sandstone outcroppings, the Uvas Creek channel and important areas of vegetation, including oak trees and streamside riparian growth that is very thick in places. In several locations large, broken tree limbs have fallen to the ground. The sandstone outcroppings bear evidence of years of human activity. Many of the markings are of recent orgin and include defacing graffiti and carved initials. There are three major areas of large sandstone outcrops. One is located at the top of the site near the road and is marked with a USGS benchmark on the top. The second is an area of jumbled rockfaces that form the base of a middle-level terrace. Prehistoric bedrock mortar holes have been ground in many of these exposed rocks. The third major rock outcrop is a massive free-standing rock located alongside the active stream channel. It rises almost 34 vertical feet above the level of the creek.

"No-Swimming" signs have been posted along the Creek, although at one location the creek is deep enough (in most years) to form a pool, which frequently draws swimmers in spite of the prohibition. A well, identified by a flat concrete platform on the surface, has been drilled adjacent to the creek. There are no interpretative exhibits and few signs at the Park, although a mural depicting an Ohlone village scene has been painted on the restroom building. Land uses surrounding the site are best characterized as small to medium scale agricultural and rural residential. In addition, the sites visual context is strongly defined by roads and road structures and by the natural riparian corridors of Uvas Creek and Little Arthur Creek.

Watsonville Road (County Road G8) is the dominant land use adjacent to the site. Although it appears to define the eastern boundary of the Park site, the road actually passes through the site, with pavement occupying about 19,000 square feet, or more than 10 percent, of the site's total area. Nevertheless, it appears as a separate land use, carrying approximately 3,000 vehicles past the site each day and providing an important transportation corridor serving a large area of rural south Santa Clara County. Today, Watsonville Road is generally 38 - 40 feet wide providing 2 - 12 foot wide travel lanes and 6 foot to 8 foot wide shoulders on each side. It lies within a much wider official plan line that occupies most of the informal parking area now serving the Park. The plan line more than doubles the amount of the Chitactac-Adams Heritage area that has been officially dedicated to future highway uses.

Burchell Road intersects Watsonville Road opposite the site. It is a small rural road, 20 feet in width and without shoulders for most of it's length. Traffic volumes are less than 400 vehicles per day. The Burchell Road intersection with Watsonville Road has been constructed with two islands, providing free right-turn lanes and space for merging onto Watsonville Road. The construction of this intersection and Watsonville Road have left a steep cut-slope on the eastern side of Watsonville Road south of Burchell Road. In addition, it appeared that the construction of Watsonville Road required filling and grading along the full length of the site and extending

south to the bridge over Uvas Creek. Construction of the bridge, and presumably these approaches, destroyed significant cultural resources.

Lands north of the site are used for grazing or are generally maintained as private open space. The only man made structures on the parcel immediately adjacent to the site's northern boundary is a private well and pumphouse. The riparian corridor along Uvas Creek remains generally undistrubed and the terrace adjacent to the creek is quite low and flat and may be subject to occasional flooding. Small herds of cattle were observed grazing on the hilly slopes east of Watsonville Road and north of the site.

Lands east of the site are generally developed as rural residential homesites, as some of the land has been previously subdivided into parcels that are smaller than the 20 acre minimum currently allowed under the A-20 zoning. One private home, with several associated outbuildings is located immediately opposite the site and has access from Watsonville Road. Most residents to the east, however use Burchell Road to access their properties. There are driveways or access roads to eleven rural residents from Burchell Road within 1,000 feet of the intersection with Watsonville Road.

Land immediately south of the site is vacant, open space defined by the riparian corridor of Uvas Creek and Watsonville Road. The County Parks and Recreation Department has an easement on a portion of this area and has placed some log barriers there to define additional parking for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage Park. Watsonville Road crosses Uvas Creek on a bridge located about 425 feet south of the site. In addition, Little Arthur Creek empties into Uvas Creek from the west within a short distance south of the bridge.

The land west of the site, across Uvas Creek is planted in grapes. A single landowner owns seven parcels aggregating about 53 acres. The County has an Archeological Preserve Easement on a portion of this area. The Easement permits County authorized access to the site for archeological studies and relinquishes all rights to erect improvements within the boundaries of the Easement. General public access to the Easement area is not to be permitted by the County, and the Archeological Easement is not included in the planning area for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park.

Geology and Soils. The project site is located within the valley of Uvas Creek near the confluence of Uvas and Little Arthur Creeks. In general, the Uvas Creek valley is underlain by Quaternary alluvial sediments of variable thickness. At the project site, the valley is constricted as the creek flows through a narrow canyon cut into the Tertiary sandstone.[1,2] The sandstone

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[1]Dibblee, T.W., Jr., 1973, *Preliminary Geologic Map of the Mt. Madonna Quadrangle, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, CA*: U.S. Geological Survey open file map.

is exposed throughout the park site, forming large rock outcrops. The surface of the outcrops are moderately to heavily weathered. In heavily weathered areas, the surface of the outcrop is friable. Some areas of the outcrops are worn by water or pedestrian traffic, exposing slightly weathered to unweathered bedrock. The outcrops are typically rounded but channels and scoured depressions are common features. Numerous mortars and cupules, carved into the rock faces by native Ohlone Americans, are easily identified.

Shallow soils are developed directly on the Tertiary sandstone bedrock. The sandy loam soils form along the base of the rock outcrops and on the outcrops as patches supporting vegetation. The majority of the soils at the site are mapped by the USDA as Los Osos clay loam.[1] These soils are typically developed on sandstone bedrock. The Los Osos soils generally have low permeabilities. On moderately steep slopes, the rate of runoff is medium and the erosion hazard is moderate. The erosion hazard is high on steep slopes where runoff rates are rapid. The Los Osos soils are characterized as having high shrink-swell potential and severe limitations for on-site septic systems. The shrink-swell potential and septic system limitations are related to the relatively high clay content of these soils.

Low areas surrounding the sandstone outcrops are covered by alluvial sediments. Relatively flat areas within the park appear be remnants of stream terraces formed along Uvas Creek. Two terraces were recognized within the park boundaries. The parking area, large picnic area, and the restroom facility are located on the upper terrace surface. The remnants of the lower terrace surface are separated from the upper surface by a steep slope, or terrace riser, which is approximately 10 feet high. The soil mantling in the terrace deposits is a sandy, gravelly loam. These soils are similar to the Pleasanton series soils, mapped in areas north and south of the site which are underlain by alluvial sediments. The Pleasanton soils have rapid runoff rates and high erosion hazard on moderately steep slopes. The limitations for on-site septic system operation are considered severe. The shrink-swell potential for these soils is characterized as moderate.[2]

The surface soils have been stripped from the parking area and portions of the picnic area by grading or vehicular traffic and heavy use. The slope of the western edge of the main picnic area is partially composed of earthern fill material and minor amounts of debris. The fill materials may have been generated during grading of the parking and picnic area or may have been imported from off-site sources. The thickness and structural stability of the fill have not been determined.

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[2]Rodgers, T.H., and Williams, J.W., 1974, *Potential Seismic Hazards in Santa Clara County, California*, California Division of Mines and Geology Special Report 107, 39 p. + plates.

[1]United States Department of Agriculture, 1968, *Soils of Santa Clara County*, prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, p. 227 and photomosaic maps (1:6000 scale).

[2]Ibid.

Several well developed erosion channels were observed within the unpaved parking area. These channels concentrate and direct runoff flow southward.

The relatively flat areas along the Uvas Creek channel are formed by gravel bars and the distal ends of small alluvial fans emerging from narrow drainages in the sandstone outcrops. These areas are probably within the active floodplain of the creek. Minimal soil development characterizes these deposits, identified as Riverwash.[1]

Hydrology. The most obvious and dominant hydrologic feature at the park site is Uvas Creek. The creek is the major drainage within the area. The dam at the Uvas Reservoir, located approximately 3.5 miles upstream controls flow in the creek. The lower elevation areas of the park are within the 100-year floodplain of Uvas Creek as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.[2] Within the park boundaries, the floodplain is approximately 150 feet wide as the creek flows through the small canyon formed in the Tertiary bedrock. Although the 100-year floodplain has been designated, the elevation of the 100-year flood flow has not been determined.

Groundwater occurs at relatively shallow depths (generally less than 50 feet) within the alluvium of the Uvas Creek valley.[3] An active well located along the creek, north of the project site, was observed during the site reconnaissance.

Vegetation and Wildlife. Vegetation on the project site is a mosaic of Ruderal, Open Woodland, Mixed-oak Woodland, and Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland. The Ruderal areas of the project site were situated on both sides of Watsonville Road and include the gravel parking lot on the western side of the road and the disturbed roadway edge along the eastern side. These areas were typically barren and devoid of vegetation. However, several non-native annual, weedy grass and forb species were present including: wild oats (Avena fatua), yellow star thistle (Centaurea solstitialis), plantago (Plantago sp.), and ripgut grass (Bromus diandrus).

Animal use of the Ruderal zone is minimal, albeit a few species of passerine birds such as the Golden-crowned Sparrow (Zonotrichia atricapilla), White-crowned Sparrow (Zonotrichia leucophrys), and Dark-eyed Junco (Junco hyemalis) will occasionally forage in these areas.

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[1]Ibid.

[2]Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1982, *Flood Insurance Rate Map*, community panel number 060337-0620D.

[3]Rodgers and Williams, 1974, op. cit.

The Open Woodland covers an area adjacent to the parking lot and contains several native oaks including Valley oak (Quercus lobata) and coast live oak (Q. agrifolia). This area has been planted with a horticultural cultivar of oak not native to this part of California (Quercus sp.) and a single redwood tree (Sequoia sempervirens). Ground cover is sparse and includes several annual grass species. This area also contained picnic sites consisting of heavy wood tables and barbecue pits.

The Open Woodland is used by a number of small birds and mammals, but has marginal forage value due to the sparseness of vegetation and heavy human use. Nonetheless, wintering songbirds such as the Golden-crowned and White-crowned Sparrows as well as year round residents such as the Northern Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottus), California Towhee (Pipilo crissalis), Horned Lark (Eremophila alpestris), Western Meadowlark (Sturnella neglecta), Brewer's Blackbird (Euphagus cyanocephalus), and California ground squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi) will forage in this habitat.

Mixed-oak Woodland occupies a majority of the property. This community tends to parallel Uvas Creek west of Watsonville Road. Additionally, there is a small strip of the plant community east of and parallel with the road adjacent to the ruderal area described above. This community has a relatively open canopy with coast live oak and valley oak as the dominant trees. Other species include poison oak (Rhus diversiloba), laurel (Umbellularia californica), coyote bush (Baccharis pilularis), brome grasses (Bromus spp.), and oatgrass (Avena sp.).
The Mixed-oak Woodland community is one of the most diverse and productive habitats for wildlife in central California. Common inhabitants of this habitat include the Northern Mockingbird, Acorn Woodpecker (Melanerpes formiciyorms), Rufous-sided Towhee (Pipilo erythropthalmus), Purple Finch (Carpodacus purpureus), California ground squirrel, black-tailed hare (Lepus californicus), and Botta's pocket gopher (Thomomys bottae).

Populations of small to medium sized birds and mammals also attract predators such as the American Kestrel (Falco sparverius), Red-tailed Hawk (Buteo jamaicensis), Golden Eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), coyote (Canis latrans), and gray fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus).

The Sycamore-Alder Riparian community exists along the edges of Uvas Creek and is characterized by sycamore (Platanus racemosa) and white alder (Alnus rhombifolia). Other species present include willow (Salix sp.), smartweed (Polygonum sp.), California blackberry (Rubus ursinus), bulrush (Scirpus sp), and rush (Juncus sp.).

The Sycamore-Alder Riparian zone within the Chitactac-Adams site is a reasonably productive habitat as it functions as escape cover, thermal cover, migration corridors, and nesting and foraging habitat for a diverse wildlife community in California. These important habitats have been eliminated from many areas of the Santa Clara Valley.

Insectivorous birds that feed and nest in this habitat include the Pacific Slope Flycatcher (Empidonax difficilis), Western Wood Peewee (Cantopus sordidulus), Warbling Vireo (Vireo giluus), Wilson's Warbler (Wilsonia pusilla), and Orange-crowned Warbler (Vermivora celata). The Solitary Vireo (Vireo solitarius), Yellow Warbler (Dendroica petechia), Black-throated Gray Warbler (Dendroica nigrescens), and MacGillivray's Warbler (Oporonis tolmiei) would occur on the site during migration periods. The Yellow-rumped Warbler (Dendroica coronata) and Townsend's Warbler (Dendroica townsendi) would forage on the site during the winter.

Gray squirrels (Sciurus griseus) feed and nest in the limbs and branches of the riparian woodlands while the taller trees in this habitat provides daytime refuge for nocturnal mammals such as the raccoon (Procyan lotor), ringtail (Bassariscus astutus), and Virginia opossum (Didelphis virginiana). The lower canopy and creek bed are used by granivores and a variety of amphibians, reptiles, and mammals for forging and nesting. Riparian areas are also recognized as important corridors for dispersal and migratory movements for many wildlife species.

Traffic and Parking. Watsonville Road, which provides access to the site, a wide two-lane county road, with a nominal 38-foot paved width, providing 2 - 12 foot wide travel lanes and 6 to 8 foot wide sholders on each side. It approaches the park site from the south with a series of gentle curves but north of the site it has fairly sharp vertical and horizontal curves.

The park is located at the T-intersection of Watsonville Road and Burchell Road, a narrow, 20-foot wide two-lane road without shoulders in most locations. Burchell Road is controlled by stop signs at the intersection with right turns protected by channelizing islands.

Watsonville Road carried 2,570 vehicles daily past the site in 1985. Although the lack of adjacent development and visual observations suggest there has been relatively little change, an cautious estimate of 3,000 vehicles per day is assumed in this report.

The theoretical capacity of a two-lane rural road is about 28,000 vehicles daily. This is reduced by factors for terrain, length of no passing areas, lane width, directional split and the proportion of oversized vehicles.[1] The realistic capacity of Watsonville Road is estimated at about 12,000 vehicles daily, or slightly over 1,200 vehicles per hour in peak periods. In the project area, Watsonville Road currently operates far below capacity at Level of Service A.

Burchell Road carries about 370 vehicles daily, also far below its capacity. Burchell Road's capacity is relatively low due to the narrow curving roadway and terrain, and is estimated at about 11,000 vehicles daily. It is therefore operating at LOS A.

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[1]Transportation Research Board, *Highway Capacity Manual* (Special Report 209, Washington DC TRB 1985), Chapter 8.

The Hecker Pass Highway (SR152), which provides the main intercity access to the area, carries 4,000 to 5,000 vehicles daily, about 700 in the peak hour.[1] It is two lanes wide and has wide shoulders, fairly good sight distances, and level terrain in the vicinity of it intersection with Watsonville Road. It's capacity is fairly close to the ideal and is estimated at about 23,000 vehicles daily. Therefore, it currently operates at Level of Service A. It should be noted that the mountainous section of Route 152 has considerably lower capacity.

In 1964, Santa Clara County adopted an Official Plan Line for Watsonville Road. The Plan Line splits the Adam School Site and essentially incorporates the entire dirt parking lot within the future roadway right-of-way. See Figure 2.

The Plan Line shows a future right-of-way (ROW) width that is much wider than the current 40-feet paved width. While the right-of-way width varies near the site, it is shown as 170-175 feet. The Santa Clara County Future Right-of-Way Width map shows the future ROW as 215 feet south of Burchell Road and 170 feet north of Burchell.

The significance of the Official Plan Line was interpreted by Robert Van Etten, Associate Civil Engineer, Land Development, Santa Clara County Transportation Agency: No permanent improvements should be approved within the Plan Line, except that a specific agreement could be negotiated to permit developers of adjacent property to construct improvements that would be removed at their expense if the right-of-way were ever needed. Since the park site is, of course, County property, development within the Official Property Line could be permitted under the terms of an encroachment permit that would be requested by the Parks and Recreation Department from the County Transporation Agency.

The typical cross section for Watsonville Road that accompanies the Official Plan Line shows a 100 to 110 foot right-of-way. This is consistent with County standards for a four-lane divided road. It provides for 2 - 12 foot wide travel lanes in each direction plus a 10 foot wide shoulder and a 10 - foot wide setback on each side of the road. Bike trails could be accommodated on the shoulder or in the setback area, and pedestrian paths could be constructed within the setback area.

It is not likely that Watsonville Road will be widened to a four-lane divided road until most properties in the area are developed to urban or suburban land use densities. However, General Plan land use constraints, including hillside planning limitations, low density zoning, and environmental constraints, including sewage disposal problems, and limited water supply make it unlikely that this will happen within the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, it is expected that there

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[1]Caltrans, *1990 State Highway Traffic Volumes.*

may be significant increases in population and traffic in the South County area during the next two decades.

Watsonville Road is a County Scenic Rural Route. This likely would not impose any development restrictions on park development in general, although the implementing policies discourage the construction of any structures within 100 feet of a Scenic Route.

The dirt parking lot is approximately 39,000 square feet. Assuming one vehicle per 300 square feet, this can accommodate about 130 vehicles. Based on a County Parks Department attendance estimates there would have been an average of 90 daily vehicles on Sundays (the heaviest day of the week) in summer 1991 and 50 in 1990. Assuming a maximum of 50 percent of the daily vehicles parked at one time, this would suggest an average maximum accumulation of 45 vehicles. This would require an area of about 13,500 to 15,000 square feet to meet the existing parking demand.

Noise. The County General Plan presents "Noise Compatibility Standards for Land Use in Santa Clara County" which are to be used in the review of new development permits including use permits, zone changes, site approval permits, etc. The Noise Compatibility Standards for Exterior Noise indicate three levels of concern for different land uses: Satisfactory, Cautionary and Critical. Parks, Open Space Reserves, and Wildlife Refuges are classified as Satisfactory below 55 L_{dn} and Cautionary above 55 L_{dn}. Satisfactory noise levels are those which pose no serious threat to the given land use, while cautionary levels are described as those in which normal building and design are not adequate to protect the land use but which can be easily mitigated by simple methods of noise attenuation.

The Federal Highway Administration has also developed noise impact and abatement criteria that are very useful for determining potential traffic noise impacts on adjacent land uses. These criteria are followed in determining the need for noise barriers along the Santa Clara County owned expressways as well as along highways passing through the County that are a part of the Federal system. The FHWA criteria for initiating noise abatement measures for residences, motels, schools, and for "picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports areas, and parks" is 67 dBA L_{eq}.[1]

Noise in the project area is dominated by traffic on Watsonville Road. Based on the existing traffic volumes, the 55 dBA L_{eq} noise contour for peak hour traffic,[2] is estimated to extend

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[1]Code of Federal Regulations, Title 23, §772, *Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise.*

[2]Assuming 300 vehicles pass the site in the peak hour.

approximately 200 feet beyond the paved roadway, while the 60 dBA L_{eq} contour parallels the highway at a distance of about 70 feet from the edge of the roadway. Although much of the site is within 200 feet of the highway, as a practical matter only the upper terrace area experiences noise levels at or above 55 dBA L_{eq} or L_{dn}, the latter being defined as a Cautionary zone by the General Plan. This is because the contours of the terrain provide significant noise buffering on the lower terraces of the site. Noise levels on the middle terrace are estimated to be 5 to 10 decibels lower than on the upper terrace. Traffic noise is barely audible at creek level, even where the water is flat and there is no white water sound.

Currently visitors to the existing Park frequently bring portable stereo radios or cassette players. Occasionally complaints have been lodged and rangers have intervened, requesting that the machines be turned down or off. No noise measurements have been made to support complaints lodged against Park visitors, although it is likely that the noise volumes from these machines may regularly exceed the County Noise Ordinance's standard.

Historic/Archeological. The Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park is within the remains of a large village of Native Americans that occupied as much as 90 acres of land at the confluence of Uvas Creek and Little Arthur Creek. The village site may have been active as long a 3,500 years ago. The site was at a location with connections to active trade routes and was described in the diaries of early European explorers. The California Cultural Resources Inventory includes seven recorded archeological/historical sites in or adjacent to the Park. Together with a number of bedrock mortars, the project site contains cup-and-ring petroglyphs and is believed to be the southernmost concentration of this design in California's coastal range. The Santa Clara County Historic Resource Inventory recommends that the village site be designated as a National Historic Register Landmark.

The site also housed the Adams School from 1859 to 1956. As such, it is an important place in the South County's recent history.

WILL THE PROJECT: *Questions relating to the California Department of Fish & Game "de minimus impact finding" for the Certificate of Fee Exemption are listed in *italics.*	IMPACT					SOURCES
	NO	YES				
		Not Significant	Significant Unless Mitigated	Significant. No apparent Mitigation	Cumulative	
A. LAND USE / GENERAL PLAN						
1. Require a change from the land use designated in the General Plan?	■	□	□	□	□	6a,10a
2. Involve a change of zoning?	■	□	□	□	□	7,9a
3. Require a change from adopted specific plans or community goals?	■	□	□	□	□	6a,7,10a
4. Be in an area with special policies or of critical concern?						
a. San Martin &/or South County	■	□	□	□	□	6a,b,10a
b. Los Gatos/Lexington or Guadalupe Watershed	■	□	□	□	□	6a,10a,13,14
c. East Foothills	■	□	□	□	□	6a,10a
d. New Almaden Historical Area	■	□	□	□	□	6a,7,10a
e. Stanford	■	□	□	□	□	6a,15,16
f. San Jose	■	□	□	□	□	8,10a
5. Result in any substantial changes in the present land use, either on or off the project site?	■	□	□	□	□	1,2,3,12b
6. Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community?	■	□	□	□	□	2,4
7. Conflict with established recreational, educational, religious or scientific uses in the area?	■	□	□	□	□	2,4
B. GEOLOGIC						
1. Be located in an area designated as having a potential for major geological hazard?	■	□	□	□	□	9b,10c,11a, 12a,17,18
2. Be located on, or adjacent to a known earthquake fault?	■	□	□	□	□	9c,10c,11a
3. Be located in a Geologic Study Zone?	■	□	□	□	□	9c,11a
4. Be located in an area of soil instability (subsidence, landslide, shrink/swell potential, soil creep or severe erosion)?	□	□	■	□	□	9c,12a,12d,20, 21
5. Cause substantial erosion or siltation?	□	□	■	□	□	1,2,3
6. Cause substantial disruption, displacement, compaction or over-covering of soil either on-site or off-site?	□	■	□	□	□	1,2,3
7. Cause substantial change in topography or in a ground surface relief feature?	■	□	□	□	□	1,2,3,11c
8. Involve construction of a building, road or septic system on a slope of:						
a. 30% or greater?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,10j,11c
b. 20% to 30%?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,10j,11c
c. 10% to 20%?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,10j,11c
C. RESOURCES / PARKS						
1. Increase the removal rate or result in the removal of a natural resource for <u>commercial</u> purposes (including rock, sand, gravel, oil, trees, minerals or top soil)?	■	□	□	□	□	1,2,3,19

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	NO	YES				
		Not Significant	Significant Unless Mitigated	Significant. No apparent Mitigation	Cumulative	
2. Result in substantial depletion of any non-renewable natural resource?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	2,3
3. Convert 10 or more acres of prime agricultural land (Class I to II) to non-agricultural use or impair the agricultural productivity of nearby prime land?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	2,20,21
4. Involve lands protected by the Williamson Act (agricultural preserve) or an Open Space Easement?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	1,9a
5. Substantially affect any existing agricultural uses?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	2
6. Be on, within, or near a public or private park, wildlife reserve, or trail (includes those proposed for future)?	☐	■	☐	☐	☐	2,9d,10h
7. Result in loss of open space rated as high priority for acquisition.	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	38
D. SEWAGE / WATER QUALITY						
1. Result in a septic field being constructed on soil with severe septic drainfield limitations?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	12d,20,21,22
2. Result in a septic field being located within 50 feet of a drainage swale; 100 feet of any well, water course or water body or 200 feet of the high water mark of a reservoir?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	1,2,3,4
3. Result in a septic field being located in an area where a high water table extends close to the natural land surface?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	10e,11b,20,21,24
4. Result in extensions of a sewer trunk line with capacity to serve new development?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	3
5. *Degrade surface or ground water quality or public water supply?*	☐	☐	■	☐	☐	1,3,11b,21
6. Be located in an area of special water quality concern (e.g., Los Gatos or Guadalupe Watershed)?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	4,10a,13,23
7. Result in use of well water previously contaminated by nitrates, mercury, asbestos, etc. existing in the groundwater supply?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	10e,23
E. DRAINAGE / FLOODING						
1. Interfere substantially with ground water recharge?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	3,10e,11b
2. Substantially change the direction, rate of flow or quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	1,3
3. Change absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff?	☐	■	☐	☐	☐	3,28
4. Involve a natural drainage channel or streambed or water course such as to alter the location, course, or flow of its waters?	■	☐	☐	☐	☐	1,3,11c,28
5. Be located within a floodway or floodplain area?	☐	■	☐	☐	☐	9c,12c

WILL THE PROJECT:	IMPACT					SOURCES
	NO	YES				
*Questions relating to the California Department of Fish & Game "de minimus impact finding" for the Certificate of Fee Exemption are listed in *italics.*		Not Significant	Significant Unless Mitigated	Significant. No apparent Mitigation	Cumulative	
F. FLORA AND FAUNA						
1. *Affect fish, wildlife, reptiles, or plant life, by [a] change in diversity or numbers or [b] introduction of new species or [c] restrictions to migration or movement or [d] reducing habitat?*	■	□	□	□	□	1,2,3,4,10b, 11d,e
2. *Affect or cause changes to existing habitat, food source, nesting place, breeding place for a rare or endangered plant or animal species?*	■	□	□	□	□	10b,11d,e
3. *Involve a unique biological area, such as a fresh water marsh or salt water tide land?*	■	□	□	□	□	1,2,3,10b,11d,e
4. *Involve construction within 150 feet of a watercourse or riparian area?*	□	■	□	□	□	2,3,12b,39
5. Involve cutting of unique or heritage trees or a large number of trees over 12" in diameter?	■	□	□	□	□	1,2,3,25
G. TRANSPORTATION						
1. Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system? (Exceed LOS level 'D' in vicinity-GP policy G8.3.)	■	□	□	□	□	4,6a,26,27,28, 29,44
2. Increase traffic hazards to pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles?	■	□	□	□	□	3,4
3. Obstruct access to nearby uses or fail to provide for future street right of way?	□	■	□	□	□	3,12e
4. Cause increases in demand for existing on or off-street parking because of inadequate project parking?	□	■	□	□	□	1,3,30
H. HOUSING						
1. Reduce the supply of low-income housing or displace people or businesses?	■	□	□	□	□	3,4
2. Affect the type or cost of housing in the area?	■	□	□	□	□	2,3,4
3. Create a demand for additional housing?	■	□	□	□	□	3
I. SAFETY / HEALTH						
1. Involve the application, use or disposal of potentially hazardous materials, including pesticides, herbicides, toxic substances, or radioactive materials?	□	■	□	□	□	1,3,4,5
2. Involve risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,4,5
3. If yes to #2, be within 1/4 mile of a school [public notice]	■	□	□	□	□	40
4. Be located within 200' of a 230KV or above electrical transmission line	■	□	□	□	□	2,4
5. Create any health hazard?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,4,5
6. Be located in an ALUC Safety Zone?	■	□	□	□	□	31

WILL THE PROJECT: *Questions relating to the California Department of Fish & Game "de minimus impact finding" for the Certificate of Fee Exemption are listed in *italics*.	IMPACT					SOURCES
	NO	YES				
		Not Significant	Significant Unless Mitigated	Significant. No apparent Mitigation	Cumulative	
7. Be located in an area of extreme fire hazard?	■	□	□	□	□	10g
8. In the case of cul-de-sacs over 800 ft. in length, require secondary access which will be difficult to obtain?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,4,32,33
9. Employ technology which could adversely affect safety in case of a breakdown?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
10. Proposed site plan result in a safety hazard (i.e., parking layout, access, closed community, etc.)?	■	□	□	□	□	3
11. Provide breeding grounds for vectors?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
J. AIR QUALITY						
1. *Violate any ambient air quality standard, contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*	■	□	□	□	□	5,34
2. Create objectionable odors?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
K. NOISE						
1. Increase substantially the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas during and/or after construction?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5,6a
2. Generate unusually high noise or vibration levels at certain times?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
3. Be subject to an unusually high noise level?	■	□	□	□	□	2,4
4. Be located in an ALUC noise zone?	■	□	□	□	□	31
L. AESTHETIC						
1. If subject to ASA, be generally in non-compliance with Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval?	■	□	□	□	□	35,36
2. Create an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	■	□	□	□	□	2,3,37
3. Visually intrude into an area having natural scenic qualities?	■	□	□	□	□	2,3,4,37
4. Be adjacent to a designated Scenic Highway or within a Scenic Corridor?	□	□	■	□	□	7,10f,37
5. Obstruct scenic views from existing residential areas, public lands, public water body or roads?	■	□	□	□	□	2,3
6. Be located on or near a ridgeline visible from the valley floor?	■	□	□	□	□	2,10f,11c,37
7. Adversely affect the architectural appearance of an established neighborhood?	■	□	□	□	□	2,3
8. Generate new light or glare?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3
M. ENERGY						
1. Use fuel, water or energy in large quantities or in a wasteful manner?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5

WILL THE PROJECT:	IMPACT					SOURCES
	NO	YES				
*Questions relating to the California Department of Fish & Game "de minimus impact finding" for the Certificate of Fee Exemption are listed in *italics*.		Not Significant	Significant Unless Mitigated	Significant. No apparent Mitigation	Cumulative	
2. Involve the removal of vegetation capable of providing summer shade to a building?	■	□	□	□	□	2,3
3. Significantly affect solar access to adjacent property?	■	□	□	□	□	2,3
N. HISTORICAL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL						
1. Be located in an area of potential archaeological or paleontological resources?	□	□	■	□	□	10d,42
2. Disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group; or a paleontological site except as a part of a scientific study?	□	□	■	□	□	3,10d,10i,41, 42,43
3. Be located in a Historic District (e.g., New Almaden Historic Area)?	■	□	□	□	□	7,10a
4. Be within 500' of a historic landmark?	■	□	□	□	□	10i,43
O. PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES						
1. Produce significant amounts of solid waste or litter?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
2. Induce substantial growth or concentration of population? (Growth inducing?)	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
3. Employ equipment which could interfere with existing communications or broadcast systems?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
4. Cause substantial impact or increase in the need for:						
a. Fire Protection	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
b. Police Protection	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
5. Cause substantial impact or increase in the need for:						
a. School facilities	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
b. Parks or recreation facilities	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
c. Maintenance of public facilities	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
d. Other government services	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
6. Cause substantial impact or increase in the need for:						
a. Electricity	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
b. Natural gas	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
c. Water	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
d. Sewage disposal	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
e. Storm water runoff	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,5
7. Generate any demands that create the need for or cause a public facility or utility to approach, reach or exceed its capacity (i.e., sewer line, sewage plant, street, etc.)?	■	□	□	□	□	1,3,4,5

WILL THE PROJECT:	NO	YES
P. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE		
a. Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	■	☐
b. Have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals, to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals? (A short-term impact on the environment is one which occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time, while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.)	■	☐
c. Have environmental impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.	■	☐
d. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	■	☐

DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Discuss on attached sheet(s) all "yes" answers and any "no" answers that are potentially controversial or require clarification. (Must be TYPED). Describe any potential impacts and discuss possible mitigations. For source, refer to attached "Initial Study Source List". When a source is used that is not listed on the form or an individual is contacted, that source and/or individual should be cited in the discussion.

DETERMINATION	SELECT ONE
On the basis of this initial evaluation:	
I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be recommended.	■
I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures are included as part of the proposed project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION WILL BE RECOMMENDED.	☐
I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is recommended.	☐

Lauren Harvey
signature

October 26, 1992
date

PRINT NAME AND TITLE: Lauren Harvey, Park Planner

INITIAL STUDY SOURCE LIST*

1. **Environmental Information Form**
2. **Field Inspection**
3. **Project Plans**
4. **Planner's Knowledge of Area**
5. **Experience With Other Project of This Size and Nature**

6a. **County General Plan**
6b. **The South County Joint Area Plan**

7. **County Zoning Regulations** (Ordinance)
8. Second Amendment to Agreement [with San Jose] for Allocation of Tax Increment Funds
9. MAPS (various scales)
   - **a. County Zoning** (500' or 1,000')
   - b. ABAG "On Shaky Ground" - Santa Clara County Map Set (2 miles)
   - **c. Barclay's Santa Clara County Localde Street Atlas** (2631')
   - **d. County Regional Parks, Trails and Scenic High ways Map** (10,000')
10. 5000' or one mile Scale MAPS
    - **a. County General Plan Land Use**
    - **b. Natural Habitat Areas**
    - **c. Relative Seismic Stability**
    - **d. Archaeological Resources**
    - e. Water Resources & Water Problems
    - f. Viewshed and Scenic Roads
    - **g. Fire Hazard**
    - h. Parks and Public Open Space
    - i. **Heritage Resources** [Key found in: Historic Re sources Map Key--computerized list accompany ing map]
    - j. Slope Constraint
11. 2000' Scale MAPS
    - a. State of California, Special Studies Zones [Revised Official Map]
    - b. Water Problem/Resource
    - c. USGS Topo Quad (7 1/2 minutes)
    - **d. Dept. of Fish & Game, Natural Diversity Data Base Map Overlays & Textual Reports**
    - e. Natural Resources [Key to map found in: Natural Resource Sensitivity Areas - Locality Data, Har- , vey & Stanley Associates--- Contact County staff]
12. 1000' Scale MAPS / Air Photos
    - **a. Geologic Hazards**
    - b. Color Air Photos (MPSI)
    - c. Santa Clara Valley Water District - Maps of Flood Control Facilities & Limits of 1% Flooding
    - **d. Soils Overlay Air Photos**
    - e. "Future Width Line" map set
13. County Lexington Basin Ordinance Relating to Sewage Disposal
14. Los Gatos Hillsides Specific Area Plan
15. Stanford University Master Use Permit and Environmental Impact Report [EIR]
16. Stanford Protocol and Land Use Policy Agreement
17. **County Geologist**
18. **Site Specific Geologic Report**
19. State Department of Mines and Geology, Special Report #146
20. **USDA, SCS, "Soils of Santa Clara County"**
21. USDA, SCS, "Soil Survey of Eastern Santa Clara County"
22. County Environmental Health / Septic Tank Sewage Disposal System - Bulletin "A"
23. San Martin Water Quality Study
24. **County Environmental Health Department Tests and Reports**
25. County Heritage Trees Inventory
26. Official County Road Book
27. **County Transportation Agency**
28. County Standards and Policies Manual (Vol. I - Land Development)
29. Public Works Departments of Individual Cities
30. **County Off-street Parking Standards**
31. **ALUC Land Use Plan for Areas Surrounding Airports**
32. **County Fire Marshal**
33. California Department of Forestry
34. BAAQMD Annual Summary of Contaminant Excesses **& BAAQMD, "Air Quality & Urban Development - Guidelines for Assessing Impacts of Projects & Plans"**
35. **Architectural and Site Approval Committee Secretary**
36. **County Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval**
37. County Development Guidelines for Design Review
38. Open Space Preservation, Report of the Preservation 2020 Task Force, April 1987 [Chapter IV]
39. Riparian Inventory of Santa Clara County, Greenbelt Coalition, November 1988.
40. Section 21151.4 of California Public Resources Code.
41. **Site Specific Archaeological Reconnaissance Report**
42. State Archaeological Clearinghouse, Sonoma State University
43. Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory
44. **Transportation Research Board, "Highway Capacity Manual", Special Report 209, 1985.**

*Items listed in **bold** are the most important sources and should be referred to during the first review of the project, when they are available. The planner should refer to the other sources for a particular environmental factor if the former indicate a potential environmental impact.

DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION[1]

Land Use/General Plan (A-1 thru 7)

The project would not involve a change in General Plan Designations or Zoning. The project would promote the protection of Uvas Creek as a park chain, as called for in the *Regional Parks, Trails and Scenic Highways Element* of the General Plan. It would also preserve and commemorate heritage resources (Policy RC-10, RC-14); improve facilities for users of a designated Scenic Route — Watsonville Road (Policy RC-32), protect (and enhance) the natural scenery along a County Highway (Policy RC-28), and preserve healthy specimen trees (Policy CE-52). The project would also minimize the degradation of the natural environment and diminishment of heritage resources (Policy CE-6) by improving the Park's facilities, restoring damaged areas, and improving the level of visitor control at the Park.

The project is not a change in the existing land uses of the site. The increased level of control and the redefinition of uses at the Park could have a beneficial effect on surrounding land uses by reducing the amount of loud and agressive behavior experienced at the Park.

Geologic (B-4, B-5)

Under heavy foot traffic and climbing, the weathered bedrock surfaces at the site have demonstrated their vulnerable to accelerated erosion. Some areas of thin soils formed on the outcrops have been disturbed and lost to erosion under intense park use.

The relationship of slope steepness and erodibility of the soil is evident at the Chitactac-Adams Heritage Park site. The eroded channels have formed on the steep slope west of the large picnic area. The channels are typically coincident with steep trails on the slope. Once established, the channels will continue to concentrate runoff and promote erosion. Erosion problems have also been identified in the unpaved parking area.

Implementation of the Master Plan would entail the development of interpretive trails. Boardwalks with railings would be installed along steep slopes and over sensitive rock outcroppings to control and direct movement. Areas of past erosion would be repaired and accessibility would be limited to prevent future damage.

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[1]As required, this section discusses all "yes" responses to the questions on the Initial Study Checklist as well as those "no" responses that are judged to be potentially controversial or which require clarification.

The parking area would be formalized through grading, installation of drainage controls and pavement to reduce erosion and the sediment load in runoff from the parking area. Much of the area that is now used for informal parking would be incorporated into the vegetation buffer, which would also reduce erosion. These features of the Master Plan would correct existing problems and reduce potential continuing problems from soil instability, erosion and siltation.

Resources/Parks (C-6)

The site is now a County Park, and will continue to be a County Park, whether or not the Master Plan is adopted.

Sewage/Water Quality (D-1, D-5)

Because of the septic system limitations of the soils on the site, the existing toilet facility is a sealed vault with chemical treatment. It will continue in service. The Master Plan does not anticipate any new sewage treatment systems.

The erodible soils, steep slopes and proximity of the site to Uvas Creek result in a high potential for erosion and sedimentation, leading to the potential degradation the quality of the surface runoff and the quality of Uvas Creek waters following rainstorms. Development of the Master Plan would involve repair and revegetation of areas with past erosion and increased pedestrian controls designed to prevent future damage.

The Plan would also create formal parking areas with about 17,600 square feet of paved area where there is now about 39,000 square feet of compacted dirt and gravel. The remaining area now available for parking would be landscaped. The hard surfaced parking areas would increase the rate and amount of runoff, and could result in the transport of automobile related pollutants (oil, grease, coolants, brake lining dust, tire wear dust, litter, etc.) to Uvas Creek. The increased landscaping would retard the rate and amount of runoff from about 21,400 square feet of the present parking area and substantially reduce the level of surface erosion and amount of silt in the water that now drains from the parking area to the Creek. The net water quality effect may be beneficial; the control of pollutants from the paved parking areas through the use of detention structures and hydrocarbon traps in the drainage channels would reduce the potential impacts from the addition of a paved parking lot. With these features, the water quality impacts would be less than significant.

Drainage/Flooding (E-3, E-5)

The project would increase the rate and amount of runoff from about 17,600 square feet of parking area, and about 1,600 square feet of boardwalk and other miscellaneous additions. The

increase in hard surfaced areas would be offset with the installation of a landscaped buffer area covering about 21,400 square feet in what is now the remainder of the compacted informal parking area. In addition, several existing and eroded drainage gullies would be repaired to reduce the rate and amount of erosion. In conclusion, there would be little, if any, net change in the absorbation rates, or rate and amount of runoff and a beneficial effect on drainage from the repair of several existing eroded drainage channels.

A portion of the site is within the floodway and floodplain of Uvas Creek. Although the base flood elevation has not been determined, it is not expected that any of the improvements, except a short portion of the creek access trail, would be located within the floodplain. This is not considered a significant effect.

Flora and Fauna (F-2, F-4)

a. Threatened, Endangered, and Other Special Status Species

Information about possible threatened, endangered or other special status species of the area was collected from several sources. These sources included the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base, the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships species notes, the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, Santa Clara County Sensitive Natural Resource Maps, and miscellaneous information available through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and technical publications. A reconnaissance survey was conducted to determine the appropriateness of the habitat for species which could have potentially occurred on the site.

Plant and animal species are listed below which have been given special status under state and/or federal endangered species legislation and are known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Species known to occur near the Chitactac-Adams site, but in habitats which do not occur there, have been omitted from the list below. Additionally, these species descriptions include, when warranted, recommendations for further surveys.

Serpentine endemics which occur nearby and are not expected to occur on site due to the lack of serpentine soils include the Silver-leaved manzanita (Arctostaphylos silvicola), Coyote Valley California lilac (Ceanothus ferrisae), Mt. Hamilton thistle (Cirsium camplyon), Fountain thistle (Cirsium fontinale var. fontinale), Santa Clara Valley dudleya (Dudleya setchellii), Metcalf Canyon jewelflower (Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus), and Mt. Hamilton Jewelflower (Streptanthus callistus). Due to the low potential for occurrence of these species no further surveys are recommended. The showy Indian clover (Trifolium amoenum) has not been found since 1938

and has not been reported in the Gilroy area since 1903. Hence, it is highly unlikely to occur on site and no additional surveys are recommended.

Animal species which occur within the vicinity of the project site but for which appropriate habitat is lacking include the western spadefoot (Scaphiopus hammondi), Black-shouldered Kite (Elanus caeruleus), Northern Harrier (Circus cyaneus), Merlin (Falco columbarius), Prairie Falcon (Falco mexicanus), Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia), Short-eared Owl (Asio flammeus), and Willow Flycatcher (Empidonax flaviventris). These species would only occasionally or rarely forage on site. Therefore no surveys are recommended for these species.

The following sections describe those species which could potentially occur on the site, even if the likelihood of occurrence is low.

I. Plant Species

FRAGRANT FRITILLARY (FRITILLARIA LILIACEA) Fragrant fritillary is a federal candidate species, category 2 and CNPS list 1B. This species occurs on open grass slopes, usually on outcrops of basalt soils. It also is known to occur on serpentine soils and is found in widely scattered locations in central California. The normal blossoming season for fragrant fritillary is from February to April. Several small populations of plants have been reported in the vicinity of Metcalf Canyon, east of Highway 101. Fragrant fritillary is an unlikely but possible inhabitant of the site and no additional surveys are recommended.

II. Terrestrial Vertebrate Species

CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER (AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM CALIFORNIENSE) Adult California tiger salamanders are found in riparian and wet meadow habitats during breeding season and the adults estivate in the burrows of gophers or ground squirrels in grasslands. Breeding and juvenile habitats require a temporary or permanent fresh water source. The California tiger salamander is a federal candidate 2 species and a California species of special concern.

December reconnaissance surveys were not conducted during the rainy or breeding season, but at best, only marginal breeding habitat was found on site. Therefore, no additional surveys are recommended.

CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG (RANA AURORA DRYTONI) The red-legged frog is a species of special concern. This species occurs in quiet pools of streams, in marshes, and occasionally ponds, below 1000 meters elevation. Habitat requirements include dense, fresh emergent vegetation adjoining shorelines for both protective cover and egg attachment.

Portions of Uvas Creek may be suitable breeding habitat for this uncommon frog. However, since no construction work is expected along the creek, specific surveys for the red-legged frog would not be necessary.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK (ACCIPITER STRIATUS) This accipiter is commonly found in dense woodland or riparian habitats bordering open areas. Sharp-shinned Hawks typically pursue small birds in semi-open country, at the edges of open woodlands, in clearings, along hedgerows, shorelines, or along passerine migration corridors. Nest sites are usually within 90 meters of a water source and located in dense stands of even-aged trees on north facing slopes. Fledging of young hawks coincides with that of the songbirds in the area allowing the young of the year to practice foraging on inexperienced prey. Sharp-shinned Hawks are a species of special concern, priority 3 by the state of California. Raptor nests are protected during the breeding season by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (U.S.C. 703-711).

Potential nesting habitat exists on site, but no Sharp-shinned Hawk nests were located during the December reconnaissance surveys. Nest site surveys would be conducted during the breeding season (March-May), if construction activity is scheduled at the site during this time.

COOPER'S HAWK (ACCIPITER COOPERII) A larger accipiter than the Sharp-shinned Hawk, this species can prey upon medium-sized birds (jays, doves, quail) and occasionally will take small mammals and reptiles. The Cooper's Hawk prefers landscapes where wooded areas occur in patches and groves which facilitates the ambush hunting tactics employed by the Cooper's. Breeding pairs in California prefer nest sites within dense stands of live oak woodland or riparian areas and prey heavily on young birds during the nesting season. Cooper's Hawks are considered a species of special concern, priority 3 by the state of California. Raptor nests are protected during the breeding season by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (U.S.C. 703-711).

Potential nesting habitat exist on site, but no Cooper's Hawk nests were located during the December reconnaissance surveys. Nest site surveys would be conducted during the breeding season (March-May), if construction activity is scheduled at the site during this time.

GOLDEN EAGLE (AQUILA CHRYSAETOS) The Golden Eagle is an uncommon permanent resident and migrant in California. Golden eagles forage upon a variety of prey but show a preference for rabbits and rodents. A number of alternate nests, which are usually located on cliffs, in large trees, or even high tension towers, may exist within the home range of a breeding pair, but only one of these sites are used during a breeding effort. Golden Eagles are considered a species of special concern, priority 3, and are fully protected in the state of California. Also, Golden Eagles, their nests, and eggs are federally protected under the Bald Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-6686), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-711), and by the CDFG (CDFG Code 355, 3503.4, and 3511).

Potential nesting habitat exists on site, but no Golden Eagles or nests were observed during the December reconnaissance surveys. The closest active Golden Eagle nest (spring 1991) was 18 km from the project site on a high tension tower just north of Calero reservoir. To establish the presence or absence of an active Golden Eagle nest it would be necessary to conduct nests surveys during the breeding season (March to May). This would be done if construction work is scheduled on the site during the nesting season.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (ICTERIA VIRENS) The Yellow-breasted Chat is a large warbler which forages on insects and berries. They may be found breeding in riparian thickets, dense brush, or scrub habitats, especially along streams. Yellow-breasted Chats, species of special concern, second priority by the state of California, have been reported breeding on the eastern slope of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The riparian area along Uvas Creek is potential breeding habitat for the Yellow-breasted Chat. Species of special concern are not afforded specific legal protection and action on impacts to these species is ultimately decided upon by the lead agency for CEQA environmental review. Additional surveys, however, are not recommended. Since the project would enhance the Sycamore-Alder Riparian/Woodland with additional plantings there would be no potential adverse impacts to this species.

YELLOW WARBLER (DENDROICA PETECHIA) The dramatic decline of breeding pairs of Yellow Warblers in many lowland areas of California has resulted in its designation as a species of special concern, second priority by the state of California. The male Yellow Warbler is brilliant yellow with reddish-brown vertical streaking on the breast. This insect-eater is primarily found in deciduous riparian habitats comprised of alders, cottonwoods, willows, and other small trees and shrubs. The Yellow Warbler feeds on spiders and insects, as well as a few berries and builds compact nests of weed stalks, shredded bark, and grass high up in a deciduous sapling or shrub. Yellow Warblers migrate mostly to Mexico and South America in the fall and return to California to breed in April.

The riparian area along Uvas Creek is potential breeding habitat for Yellow Warblers. Additionally, Yellow Warblers should be considered likely foraging transients in the plan area. Species of special concern are not afforded specific legal protection and action on impacts to these species is ultimately decided upon by the lead agency for the EIR. Additional surveys, however, are not recommended. Again, since the project would enhance the Sycamore-Alder Riparian/Woodland with additional plantings there would be no potential adverse impacts to this species.

RINGTAIL (BASSARISCUS ASTUTUS) Ringtails, a close relative of the raccoon, are a fully protected species in the state of California (CDFG code 4700). They inhabit cavities in rock outcrops, talus

slopes, and hollows in trees, logs and snags. Ringtails are usually not found more than 0.8 km from permanent water. This secretive carnivore is nocturnal and feeds mainly on rodents and rabbits and less frequently on birds, reptiles, invertebrates, fruit, nuts, and some carrion.

No ringtails were observed during field surveys, but they might be found in the Mixed-oak Woodland and Sycamore-Alder Riparian Woodland habitats of the project site. No additional surveys are recommended for this species, and no adverse impacts are projected.

BADGER (TAXIDEA TAXUS) The badger, a California species of special concern, third priority, weighs 7 to 11 kg and has relatively short legs compared to its body size. This nocturnal carnivore is active year-round and occurs within most of California in the drier open regions of grasslands, shrubby, and wooded areas. Habitat requirements include dry soils (which aid in digging) and an abundance of small prey. Badgers occur in the eastern foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, but none were observed during the reconnaissance surveys. Marginal habitat exist on site for the badger and no additional surveys are recommended.

b. Native Fish

However, steelhead trout, which have almost been extirpated in Santa Clara County, are known to occur in Uvas Creek and may either spawn in the area or move through the site in search of appropriate spawning habitat. Since the project would work to decrease existing levels of on-site erosion and sedimentation, and would not disturb or reduce the aquatic habitat no adverse impacts on native fish are projected.

c. Construction within 150 feet of a Watercourse or Riparian Area

Interpretive trails and picnic tables would be constructed within 150 feet of Uvas Creek and the adjoining riparian area. These installations would replace existing tables and informal trails. Existing areas of erosion would be repaired, while crushed rock trails and boardwalks with railings would channel visitors along planned paths, reducing the risk of damage to riparian vegetation and better controlling visitor contact with the Creek. In addition, portions of the riparian area would be revegetated. In general, the project would have a beneficial effect on the riparian corridor. Furthermore, some of the interpretative facilities to be developed at the Park would focus on it's natural features and natural history, to take advantage of the environmental education opportunites provided at this location.

G. Transportation (G-3, G-4)

As noted in the Environmental Setting discussion, much of the site, including the existing informal parking area is within the Plan Line for the future Watsonville Road. Since the Parks and

Recreation Department is a County Agency, none of the land within the Plan Line would leave the County's jurisdiction, although the parking area and landscaped buffer area would occupy much of the Plan Line area on the site. The Transportation Agency staff has indicated that the permissible development within the Official Plan Line could be permitted under the terms of an encroachment permit that would be requested by the Parks and Recreation Department from the County Transporation Agency.

It is not likely that Watsonville Road will be widened to a four-lane divided road for many years, if ever. Although the development of Park facilities within the Plan Line area would make it more difficult to widen Watsonville Road, the environment impacts would probably be beneficial because of the improved erosion control and improved access to the Park that would occur with implementation of the Master Plan.

The informal parking area in front of the site today has a greater capacity than would the proposed parking lot (Phase 1, 30 vehicles; Phase 2, 40 vehicles). It is estimated that on peak weekend days in 1991 there may have been as many a 45 vehicles parked at the site at one time.

The installation of an entry station at the parking lot and the creation of an overflow parking lot (also for buses) would ensure that parking can be controlled and that occasional overflows can be managed. In addition, the Parks Department will work with the Transportation Agency to post "No Parking" signs along Watsonville Road and Burchell Road near the site to ensure that all visitor vehicles use the parking areas provided. Based on this no adverse parking impacts are expected.

I. Safety/Health (I-1)

The removal of graffiti from rock surfaces within the Park may involve the application and use of small quantities of chemical solvents, including acetone, ethanol, toluene and paint stripper containing methylene chloride. If the use of these or similar solvents is necessary, they would be applied under the direct supervision of a professional rock art conservator trained in their use and proper disposal. The graffiti removal program will not be undertaken until it has been approved by the County Department of Environmental Health, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office and appropriate Native American representatives. No significant public safety or health risks are expected as a consequence of the graffiti removal work.

K. Noise (K-3)

The upper terrace of the site is within the Cautionary zone for noise effects on new construction. The final design process will consider design details that would shelter some of the more noise

sensitive areas from direct exposure to road noise. Examples of uses that could benefit from noise protection include, picnic tables, public telephones, interpretative exhibits, etc. It is also recognized that safety and security is optimized with open designs and good visibility across the site, and that these concerns may outweigh the need for walls or barriers to reduce noise. It is important to note that traffic noise levels on the site do not exceed the 67 dBA level that defines an impact under the widely accepted FHWA Criteria. Based on this criteria all recreational activities would be acceptable at the site, and mitigation is not required.

There is evidence that visitor activities at the site have, in the past, resulted in noise emissions that may have exceeded the County's applicable Noise Ordinance standard. The more formal development of the site with a shift in emphasis from a roadside park to an interpretive park, as well as more active management and control is expected to reduce the potential for violations of the Noise Ordinance and the likelihood of complaints.

L. Aesthetic (L-4)

Watsonville Road is a County Scenic Rural Route. The implementing policies generally discourage the construction of new structures within 100 feet of a Scenic Route. The only structures identified in the Master Plan that would be this close to the road would be the entry structure and a portion of the proposed picnic shelter. The entry station would be very small and is not likely to compromise the scenic qualities of Watsonville Road adjacent to the Park. The picnic shelter would provide cover for four tables and would be sited to mark the location of the former Adams School. It could be developed with an historic school theme, although it would not be an enclosed structure. The proposed landscaping buffer would screen views of the picnic shelter from the road and at the same time would substantially improve the visual quality of the northern portion of the existing informal, dirt parking area. In general, the project would enhance the scenic qualities of Watsonville Road. No significant adverse impacts are expected.

N. Historical/Archeological (N-1, N-2)

Although located in an area of great archeological and historical importance, the project would not disrupt or adversely affect the historic or cultural significance of these resources. Rather, it would provide for continued long-term protection of the resources with interpretive facilities and exhibits designed to communicate the unique cultural values of the site to all visitors.

Appendix B

Interpretive Program Framework

Interpretive Periods

1. Pre-contact Native American settlement
2. 18th century European explorations
3. Post-contact Native American settlement
4. European/American settlement
5. Adams School history
6. Park history to present

Potential Resources to Interpret

1. Artifacts: shell samples, tools, cooking stones, pestles, beads, ornaments, and other. (Source: easement site, Cabrillo College collection, collections from local residents)
2. Petroglyphs: cup and ring petroglyphs, cupules.
   Bedrock mortars
3. Site natural resources: native vegetation, creek, riparian corridor, rock outcroppings, wildlife, resources of adjacent areas especially as supporting Native American village.
4. Written history: Anza Diaries, California Native American History documents, Adams School documents.
5. Photographs of the petroglyphs and artifacts.
6. Photographs of the Adams School.
7. Re-created history: Native American culture
8. Oral history regarding the California Native Americans as well as the Historic Adams School.

Potential Treatments, Facilities and Media

Goal: Create "interpretive bridges" that can connect many kinds of visitors with diverse resources and contribute to a memorable "take home" message.

Artifacts

- Presented with explanation of collection background (how, when, by whom)
- May be held in storage for future/changing exhibits.
- Displayed in cases within a structure, once park is fully controlled.
- Displayed in local museums.

- Shown in panels with photographs/graphics and text.
- Shown in pamphlets with photographs/graphics and text.
- Presented in docent-guided tours.
- Controlled hands-on experience under guidance of docent volunteers.
- Interpreted by self-guided audio presentation.

Criteria for selection

Displaying the artifacts at the site has great interpretive value. It provides the visitor with an inspirational experience. The drawbacks of displays are the dangers of theft and vandalism, the requirements for space and additional protection and maintenance, and cost implications.

Petroglyphs and Bedrock Mortars

- Located and described in pamphlets or panel.
- Explained in panels with photographs/graphics and text.
- Controlled hands-on experience of less sensitive rocks, with docent volunteers.
- Viewed from self-guided trail, boardwalk and/or overlook deck.
- Presented in docent-guided tours.
- Interpreted by self-guided audio presentation.
- Protected by planting, railings, wire mesh, and/or plexiglass cover.

Criteria for selection

Viewing of the petroglyphs and mortars has significant interpretive value. It allows the visitor to enjoy the resources at his/her own pace. A controlled hands-on interpretation of the bedrock mortars can actively involve the visitor and create a dramatic and inspirational experience. The use of illustrations as a means of interpretation provides added benefit and may discourage inappropriate physical contact. Boardwalks and overlooks have preservation advantages but are more costly than trails and require additional maintenance. As protection measure, railings may be more effective than planting. Planting is less subject to vandalism and requires periodical maintenance.

Natural Site Resources

- Existing natural resources explained in panels with photographs/graphics and text.
- Natural resources as used historically by Native Americans explained in panels with photographs/graphics and text.
- Viewed from self-guided trail, boardwalk and/or overlook deck.
- Controlled hands-on experience under guidance of docent volunteers.
- Interpreted by self-guided audio presentation.

- Protected by planting and/or railings.
- Participatory interpretation through volunteer-led revegetation/cleaning days.

Criteria for selection

Descriptive panels add to the interpretive value and may discourage physical contact. Boardwalks and overlooks have preservation advantages but are more costly than trails and require additional maintenance. Protection measures such as railings can be effective, however if excessively used, they may distract from the natural qualities of the site. Barrier planting is also effective and more natural looking, and it requires periodical maintenance.

Written History

- Historical documents or reproduced duplicates displayed in cases within a structure, once park is fully controlled.
- Historical documents or reproduced duplicates displayed in local museum.
- Quotes/stories presented in panels.
- Quotes/stories presented in pamphlets.
- Interpreted by self-guided audio presentation.
- Relevant documents referenced in supporting information material.
- May be held in storage for future/changing exhibits.

Criteria for selection

Displaying historical documents or duplicates relevant to the site has some interpretive value but not necessarily much more than illustrating, quoting or referencing them in panels and pamphlets. The same drawbacks as for the artifact display apply here.

Photographs of Adams School

- Original photographs, reprints, or old newspaper articles displayed in cases within a structure, once park is fully controlled.
- Presented with explanation of collection background (when, by whom)
- Reproduced in panels.
- Reproduced in pamphlets.
- Interpreted by self-guided audio presentation.
- May be held in storage for future/changing exhibits.

Criteria for selection

Same as above

Re-created History

- Participatory interpretation through volunteer-led demonstrations of acorn grinding, basket weaving, bead setting, and other Ohlone traditions.
- Re-creation of plant food source area.
- Re-creation of Ohlone dwelling.
- Re-creation of Adams school house frame.
- Supporting interpretive panels with photographs/graphics and text.
- Interpreted by self-guided audio presentation.

Criteria for selection

Re-creation of Ohlone cultural elements has significant interpretive value, especially if it involves Native Americans and encourages public interaction. It allows participatory interpretation which actively involves the visitor and responds directly to his/her questions. It also provides a dramatic and inspirational experience. Re-creation of the school house frame has some value and allows flexible use as a shelter. Excessive reconstruction, however, can disrupt the natural character of the site. The drawbacks of such exhibits are the dangers of theft and vandalism, the requirements for additional protection and maintenance, and cost implications. In addition, participatory interpretation requires a continuing volunteer/docent program.

Oral History

- Family histories by Native Americans and volunteers.
- History of the Adams School by local residents and volunteers.

Criteria for selection

Oral history has tremendous interpretive value, especially for children. It involves not only Native Americans and local residents, but also the general public. It actively involves the visitor, responds directly to his/her questions, and creates dramatic and inspirational experience. Oral history does not require significant improvements to the park, but it can be enhanced by creating a shaded and pleasant gathering area. Oral history relies primarily on volunteer time.

Potential Themes

1. Focus on history of Native American village:
   - Emphasis on the interpretation of the early Ohlone heritage and traditions.
   - Displays illustrating as accurately as possible early Ohlone village life, including dwellings, food gathering and production, arts and crafts, trading, ceremonies, games, and other.

- Interpretation of flora and fauna as it relates to the Ohlone heritage.
- Interpretation of Adams School history.
- Design and materials of built elements throughout the park based on Native American theme.

2. Participatory interpretation of Native American culture:
   - Representation of Ohlone traditions and activities through demonstrations and recreations in which public is encouraged to participate.
   - Interpretation relates to past and present Native American culture.
   - Significant involvement of local Native American groups in development and implementation of interpretive program.
   - Interpretation of Adams School history.
   - Design and materials of built elements throughout the park based on Native American theme.

3. Focus on time line history of park site:
   - Illustration of the various phases of occupation and activity at the site, from the early Native American village, to the travels of the 18th century European explorers, to the Adams School, and finally to the establishment of the park.
   - Interpretation of the natural resources according to time line and significance within each historical phase.

Appendix C

Educational Proposal for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Interpretive Program

An Educational Proposal for the Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park (Formerly the Adams School Site) Interpretive Program

Prepared for:

Lauren Harvey, Park Planner
County of Santa Clara Department of Parks & Recreation

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park Task Force

Prepared by:

Alan Laventhal, Amah Tribal Ethnohistorian
Irene Zwierlein, Amah Tribal Chairwoman
Joe Mondragon, Amah Tribal Administrator

July 7, 1992

This proposal was generated in order to effectively address several interrelated issues concerning the transformation of the Adams School Site by the Department of Parks and Recreation, Santa Clara County, into a publicly accessed environment that meets several concurrent objectives. These objectives are addressed in the development of a master plan, with additional input from concerned Task Force members, and other interested persons and entities. Some of these objective include and are not limited to: the physical landscaping of the park parcel, the establishment of walking trails, parking areas, placement of picnicking facilities, the protection of key prehistoric cultural resource areas and features, and the development of an interpretive educational program that focuses on the natural environment and the aboriginal cultures who left aspects of a several thousand year occupation within and upon the physical landscape of this county park. It is this latter aspect that this proposal seeks to address which is divided into two components: 1. on-site interpretive programs focusing on the natural and cultural world of the aboriginal (ancestral Ohlone) people who inhabited this region from 13,000 years ago to present, and 2. the development of an educational curriculum that presents information about the evolution of pre-contact complex Native American (Ohlonean) societies, aspects of their world view, ceremonial life, subsistence and settlement patterns, the establishment of the village at this locality (which may indeed be the ethnohistoric village of Chitactac), the advent of the Hispano-European empire and its impact on the contact period Ohlonean tribes, and then culminating with the surviving populations and historic families comprising the present-day Amah-Mutsun Tribe.

Back From Extinction: A Brief Historic Background of the Contemporary Ohlone Indian Tribes and a Continued Process of Cultural Disenfranchisement

In 1925 Alfred Kroeber, the "father" of California anthropology published his monumental volume entitled The Handbook of the Indians of California and wrote:

> The Costanoan group is extinct so far as all practical purposes are concerned. A few scattered individuals survive, whose parents were attached to the missions San Jose, San Juan Bautista, and San Carlos; but they are of mixed tribal ancestry and live almost lost among other Indians or obscure Mexicans (1925:464).

Although Kroeber, offered a reversed opinion of this extinction perspective during the 1955 California Claims hearings held in Berkeley and San Francisco, his little known position paper published in 1970, has done very little to turn the negative tide of academic opinion that the Ohlone people are extinct (Kroeber and Heizer 1970). Kroeber clarified:

> As a result of this misunderstanding, there is a widespread belief that many Indian groups, especially the smaller ones, have now become extinct. ... Anthropologists sometimes have gone a step farther and when they can no longer learn from living informants the speech and modes of life of the ancestors of these informants, they talk of that tribe or group as being extinct -- when they mean merely that knowledge of the aboriginal language and culture has become extinct among the survivors. The survivors are there; they may even be full-bloods; racially or biologically the stock is not extinct; but they can no longer help the anthropologist acquire the knowledge about the group which he would like to preserve (1970:2-3).

Even though Kroeber elucidated upon this "misunderstanding", it has had very little effect on the ensuing generation of professional anthropologists. For example, recently in an interview with Express News, Dr. Frank Norick, anthropology curator of the Lowie Museum at U.C. Berkeley, responded to questions posed to him about the Ohlone Indians by journalist Steve Heimoff:

> "Did you once say there was no such group as the Ohlones?" Norick responded "I didn't say that. What I said was there are few Indians left in the Bay Area who have some vague Native American heritage, but until [a recent book on the subject] came out, they didn't know who the East Bay Indians were. We don't know who the East Bay Indians were, and the few Indians that happened to survive were swallowed up and exterminated by civilization by the latter part of the last century. That's not to say there aren't people around here who are of Indian heritage, but I'd be willing to bet they couldn't give you even the semblance of a [lineage] account that was aboriginal" (Express 1989; pages 15-16).

This is a case in point, when an anthropologist representing one of the most prestigious academic institutions in the country, publicly pontificating upon the well-being of a tribal community, by using such complex academic perspectives such as "I'd bet". What ever happened to research and data generated from the anthropological and historical record?

Even more recently Dr. Alice Kehoe published the second edition of her important American Indian textbook. In her chapter on California she writes:

> The central coast south of San Francisco and the adjacent Santa Clara Valley across the Coast Range were occupied by the Costanoans, once speaking a language closely related to Miwok, now effectively extinct as a nation (1992:402).

The results of these negative perspectives constitute for the Ohlone tribes a continued process of disenfranchisement and cultural genocide by highly paid agents of the dominant society: the so-called authorities on Indian people.

Before Kroeber published his volume, another professional, a quasi-anthropologist, C. Hart Merriam, was interviewing various Costanoan elders who were knowledgeable about their traditional, albeit transformed, culture and language. Merriam interviewed and photographed Mrs. Barbara Serra in 1902 and obtained a collection of various baskets from her. Mrs. Serra spoke the Hoo-mon-twash Mutsun language and passed her knowledge along to her daughter, Mrs. Ascencion Solorsano de Cervantes. Mrs. de Cervantes was Joe Mondragon's grandmother. She processed plants and harvested the fish from Uvas Creek at the Adams School Site, thus demonstrating a continuation of aboriginal life ways by Amah-Ohlone Tribal people well into the twentieth century.

Merriam interviewed other Costanoan elders from the East Bay and the Monterey region as well. It was through Merriam's efforts, that J. P. Harrington was introduced to these knowledgeable elders and their respective families and worked with them from 1921-1939. Although, Kroeber's 1925 chapter on the Costanoan (and his unintentional pronouncement of extinction) became the standard for which ensuing scholars would blindly embrace, Harrington,

nonetheless, continued the process of recording and refining the last three surviving languages: Hoo-mon-twash (Mutsun from the San Juan Bautista-Hollister-Gilroy area), Rumsen (from the Carmel-Monterey area) and Chochenyo (Lisyan from the Mission San Jose-Pleasanton-Niles area).

Certainly the surviving Ohlone families of the 20th century had a different and separate reality from the world of academia. Obviously, these knowledgeable elders, along with their respective families, did not cooperate and become extinct. Rather, they felt indeed, that they were very Indian. Many of the families appear on the various late 19th century census and also participated in the 1928 California Jurisdiction Act enrollment between the years 1928 and 1933. Not only were they recognized by the Federal Government as Indians, the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, recognized them as Costanoan Indians and issued them enrollment numbers. Furthermore, many of these family members also participated in the Claims Settlement and received the sum of (with interest) $651.68 for the 8.5 million acres of land that was to be set aside as reservations. These reservation lands were negotiated in 1851 and 1852, when Congress authorized three commissioners to "Treat" with the tribes of California. The California Congressional delegation objected to any land acquisition for the California tribes, and the treaties were rejected and held in secret until their rediscovery in 1905. As a result, the California Indian tribes were further disenfranchised, and placed at the mercy of the dominant society. For many of these surviving populations, though they remained landless, they still maintained and retained their Native American identity. Such is the case for three present-day Ohlone tribes and these families have never left their ancestral homelands.

The purpose of this historical narrative is to educate and inform the reader about that, even in today's "well intentioned and multicultural sensitive world", the Ohlone Indians (as well as many of the other California Indian tribes), still find ourselves constantly being undermined and pontificated upon by those people who are the salaried "authorities" on our heritage, history and people. We desire to present a different perspective, that rejects many of the misconceptions and mythologies cast by these so-called experts, and demonstrate that our people (Amah-Mutsun Tribe) are perfectly capable of developing and producing our own tribal history. The development of this tribal history can then also serve as a useful body of information and an interpretive database for public

education at the Adams School Site. Furthermore, much of this cultural and historical information about our tribe could be developed into a formal educational curriculum, that can then be integrated into south Santa Clara County's school districts programs.

The Proposals:

1. The Amah-Mutsun Tribe would like to request that the County of Santa Clara hire an Amah tribal member to help develop an on-site interpretative program in consultation with interested County Park Staff and other professionals. This person would be responsible to interface with school groups and the general public, make on-site school presentations in order to prepare these groups for field trips to the Adams School Site. This person may, in consultation with the Amah-Tribal Council, help develop other cultural and educational programs that centers around our long and rich Native American heritage. These programs may be in the form of, but not limited to, California Indian big times, fiestas, gatherings and other such outdoor events.

2. The Amah-Mutsun Tribe would like to request that the County of Santa Clara contract the Amah-Mutsun tribe to develop a comprehensive curriculum that reflects our rich ancestral heritage, our pre-contact/aboriginal life ways, our post-contact historical period (time of cultural transformation and adaptive strategies for survival, and our contemporary tribal revitalization. This research effort would be accomplished in concert with a consortium of tribal and non-tribal professional people, especially those who have worked closely with the tribe, over these past years.

Thank you for your time for considering these words and proposals.

Appendix D

Proposal for Graffiti Removal/Reintegration

Proposal for Graffiti Removal/Reintegration

by Antoinette Padgett, Rock Art Conservator

PHASE ONE

Discussion

The proposed graffiti removal and reintegration work must be discussed with the landowner, Santa Clara County, as well as all persons involved in use and protection of the site. It is especially important to obtain permission from the Native American people associated with the site as intervention will involve working on rock outcrops which may be considered sacred. No work can proceed unless permission is obtained from all relevant parties.

Assessment

Preliminary assessment of graffiti must be undertaken to:

a) determine its historical significance. Graffiti over 50 years old is considered historic in the State of California and permission must be gained from the State Historic Preservation Officer for its removal.

b) determine the various types of graffiti (i.e. applied [chalk, paint, pencil, charcoal, etc.] or incised) and the methods necessary for its removal or reintegration.

Testing

Applied Graffiti:

Testing to determine methods of removal for applied graffiti will be conducted on graffiti which is not in close proximity to rock art. Since there are many graffiti at the Chitactac-Adams site, each type must be tested as it may respond in a different manner to treatment. Graffiti of more than one type which overlie each other may require special treatment.

Testing will begin with the safest and simplest removal methods, progressing towards more involved methods which may utilize chemicals.

All applied graffiti will be tested for removal with:

dry brushes
surgical instruments
tacky materials such as Groomstick

Results will be recorded regarding the success of these tests; graffiti which is not responsive will be subjected to:

Solubility tests utilizing the following solvents with cotton swab:
water
acetone
ethanol
toluene
methylene chloride-based paint stripper

Results will be recorded. In addition, these solvents may have an affect on the surrounding lichen or microflora, therefore this must also be taken into consideration while testing.

If graffiti is unresponsive to these solvents, other options may be considered, for example, stronger chemicals or an air abrasive unit which utilizes a variety of air pressures and abrasive materials.

Incised Graffiti:

The visual impact of incised graffiti can be lessened by integrating the scratches to blend them into the rock surface using techniques developed by mural paintings conservators. Manufactured pigments are mixed with an acrylic emulsion which is used as a binding medium. This helps prevent the pigment from penetrating too deeply into the rock substrate. These pigments can be distinguished from the rock surface microscopically and therefore will not confuse researchers who may study the site in the future. The treatment is reversible. Additional substances, for example glass microspheres, can be added to the mixture. They are quite distinct microscopically and have only been manufactured since the 1970's, so they can act as chronological markers to show where intervention has taken place.

Review of Testing

Once testing is completed, methods and materials proposed for use must be discussed with all relevant parties. At this point, an estimate can be made for the cost of further graffiti removal. When all parties are confident that the testing phase for graffiti removal is successful and permission is granted, intervention can proceed.

PHASE TWO

Documentation and Graffiti Removal/Reintegration

Previous site records and documentation must be examined to determine if they are adequate to use for documentation of the graffiti removal. Since graffiti covers many parts of the site where no rock art exists, these areas must be photographically documented. The level of documentation will be dependant on funding available, but basic documentation should consist of black and white and/or color photographs of all graffiti. These photographs can be enlarged and overlays made to show location of rock art, graffiti and intervention/treatment on the rock surface.

Once documentation is complete, graffiti removal will commence in areas not in close proximity to rock art. Each graffiti removal/reintegration technique and material utilized should be assessed throughout the project. When these areas have been treated and work had been determined by all parties involved to be successful, if permission is granted, graffiti removal can proceed on/near areas containing rock art.

If chemicals are utilized for graffiti removal, provisions must be made for disposal of any hazardous waste created.

PHASE THREE

Final Documentation

This should include annotated photographs of all areas where graffiti removal/reintegration took place in addition to a report which describes techniques and materials utilized to be submitted to all relevant parties.

Cost of supplies for reintegration of incised graffiti:

Item	Amount	Cost
Pigment, Mars black	4 oz jar	10.93
Pigment, Mars brown	4 oz jar	10.93
Pigment, Mars yellow	4 oz jar	10.93
Pigment, Mars red	4 oz jar	10.93
Pigment, manganese blue	1 oz jar	12.86
Pigment, titanium oxide white	4 oz jar	10.93
Acrylic emulsion	quart	17.68

Cost of supplies for testing for graffiti removal:

Item	Amount	Cost
Cotton wool	1 roll	15.00
Wooden sticks	1 package	2.00
Solvent resistant gloves	1 pair	10.00
Acetone	1 gallon	20.00
Ethanol	1 gallon	20.00
Toluene	1 gallon	20.00
Methylene chloride paint stripper	1 gallon	10.00
Groomstick	1 package	12.00

Costs are approximate and based on catalogs from conservation suppliers; quantities of solvents needed for the testing phase may be less than those listed above. Testing should be completed within one day. When appropriate solvents have been determined for use in the graffiti removal, an estimate can be given for their costs, quantities needed and additional supplies needed such as brushes, sponges, containers, etc. At this time it will also be possible to estimate the length of time necessary to undertake the graffiti removal/reintegration project.

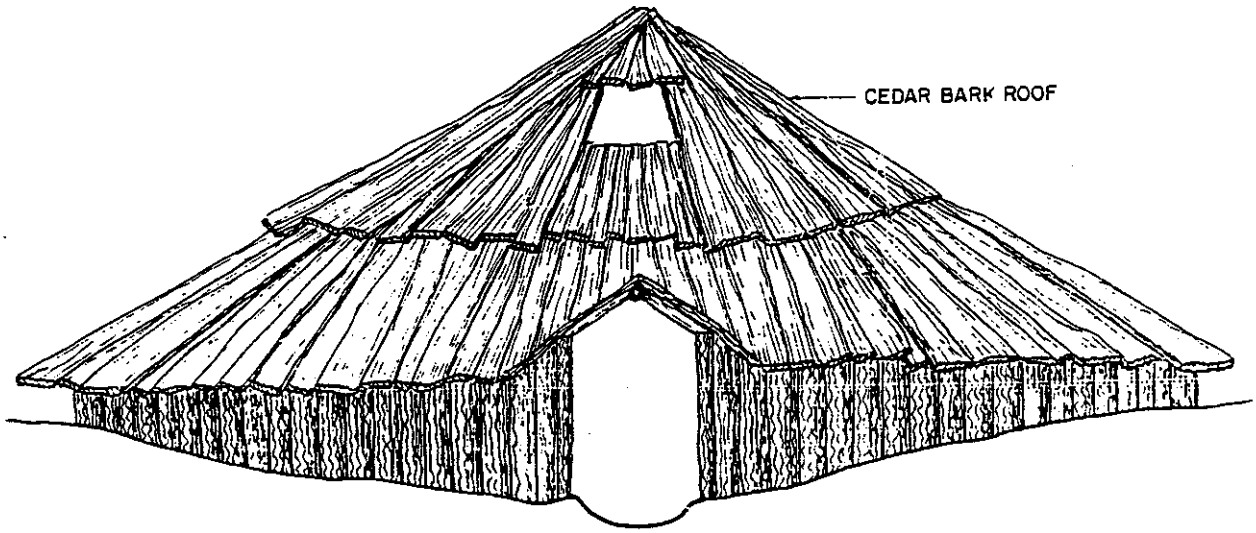
Appendix E

Maidu and Miwok Round Houses

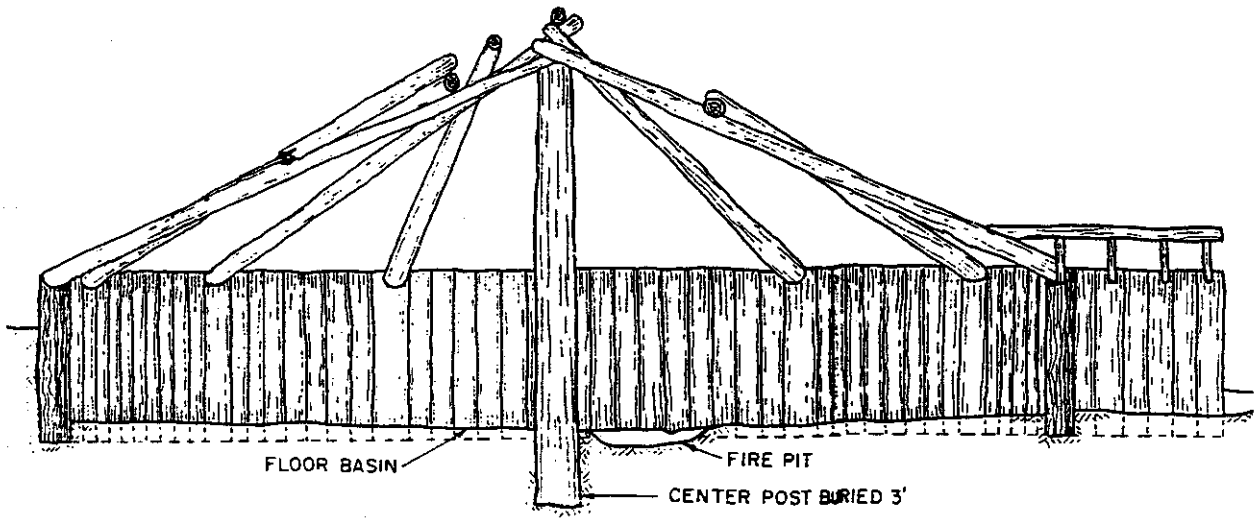
Maidu Round House

A Round House discovered at Satkini Watam Kumhu, Quincy, California, drawings based on work by state archaeologist Fritz Riddell.

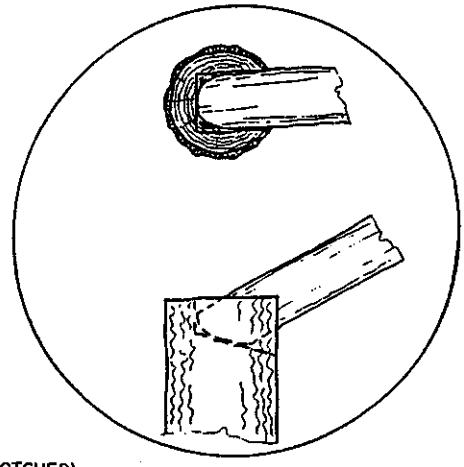
Drawings courtesy of Alan Leventhal, Tribal Ethno-historian of the Amah-Mutsun Tribe.



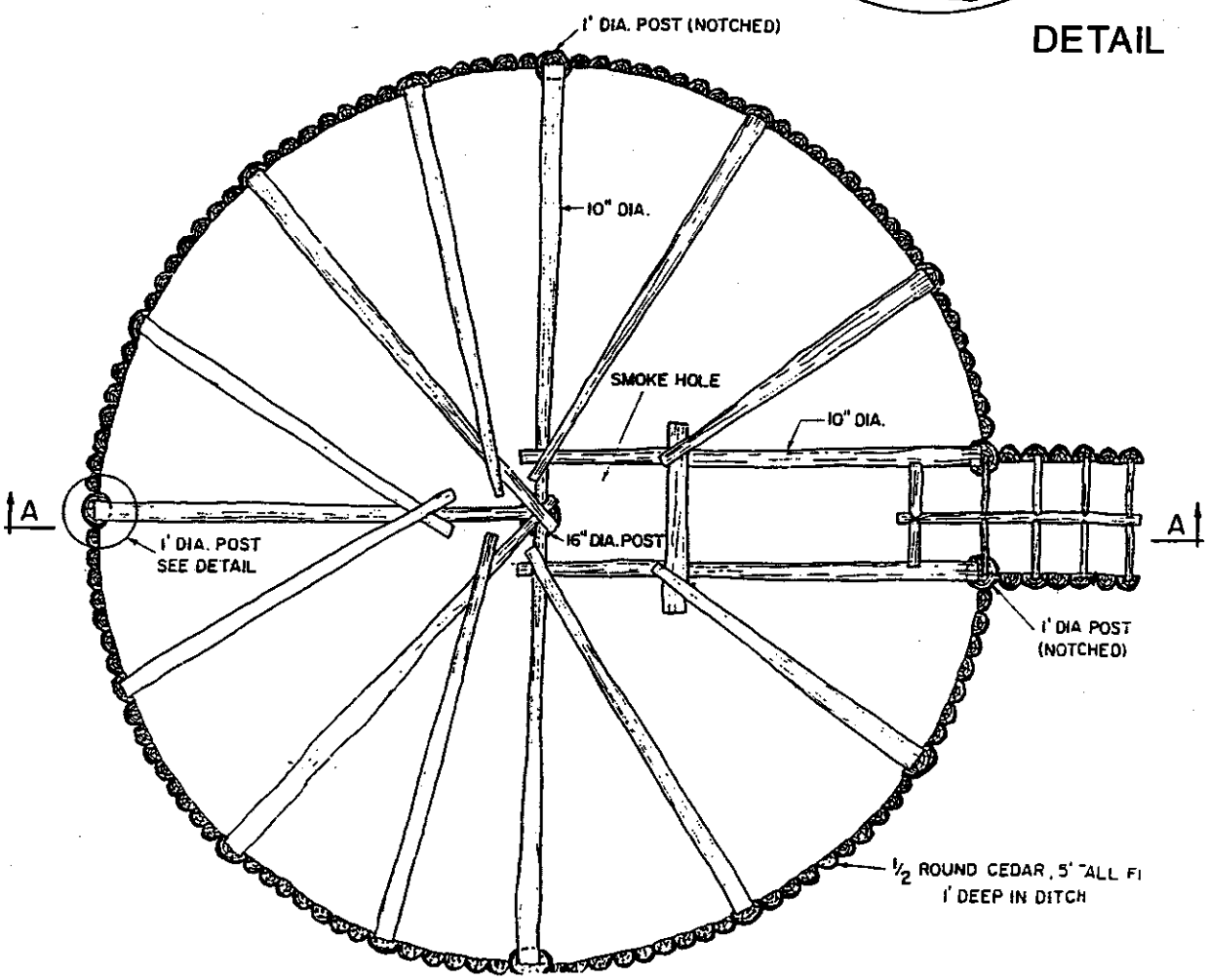
ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



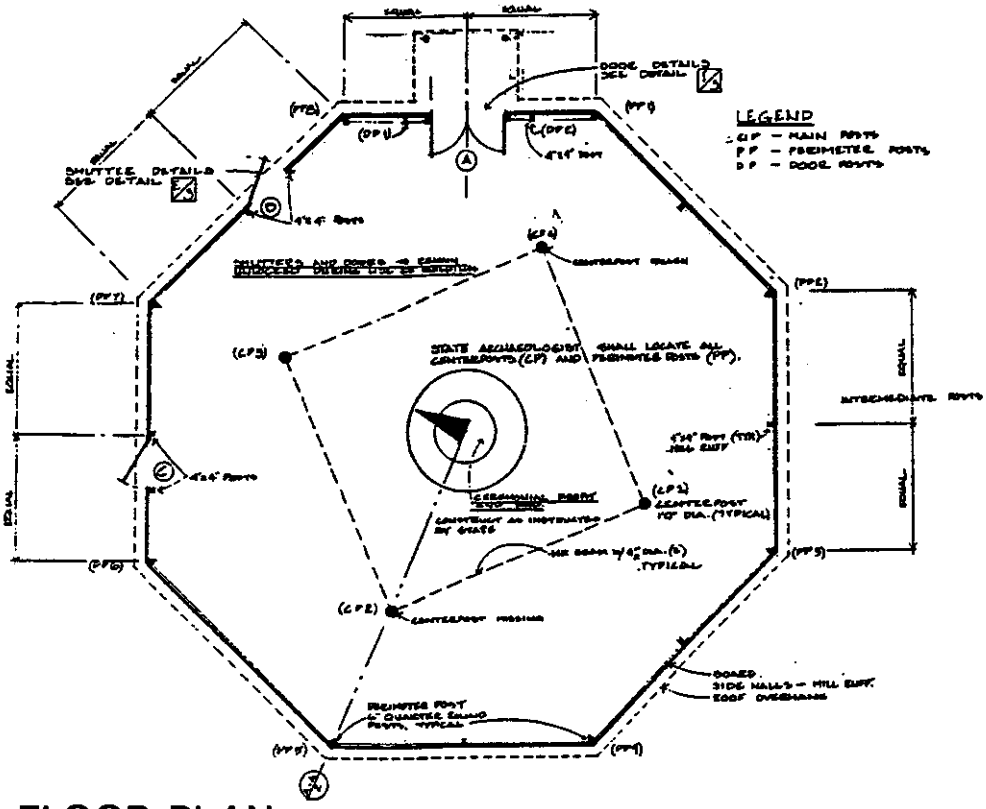
DETAIL


1' DIA. POST (NOTCHED)
10" DIA.
SMOKE HOLE
10" DIA.
A
A
1' DIA. POST
SEE DETAIL
16" DIA. POST
1' DIA POST
(NOTCHED)
½ ROUND CEDAR, 5' TALL FI
1' DEEP IN DITCH

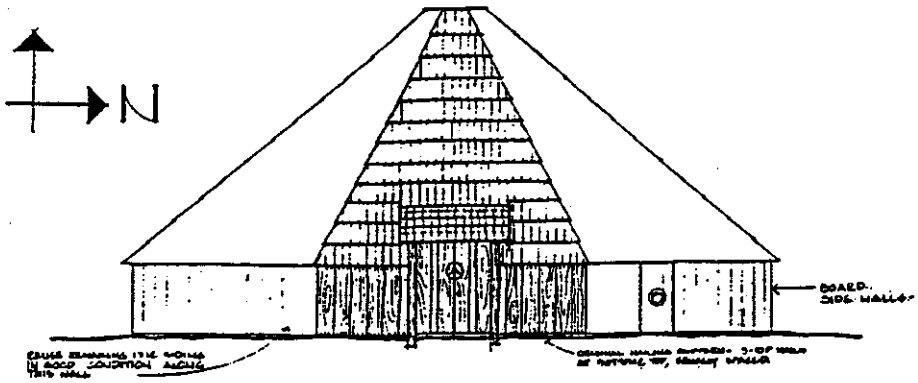
PLAN

Technical plans for the reconstruction of a Miwok Ahwanee Round House by the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Resources Agency; plans based in part on 1905 photographs by C.H. Merriam.

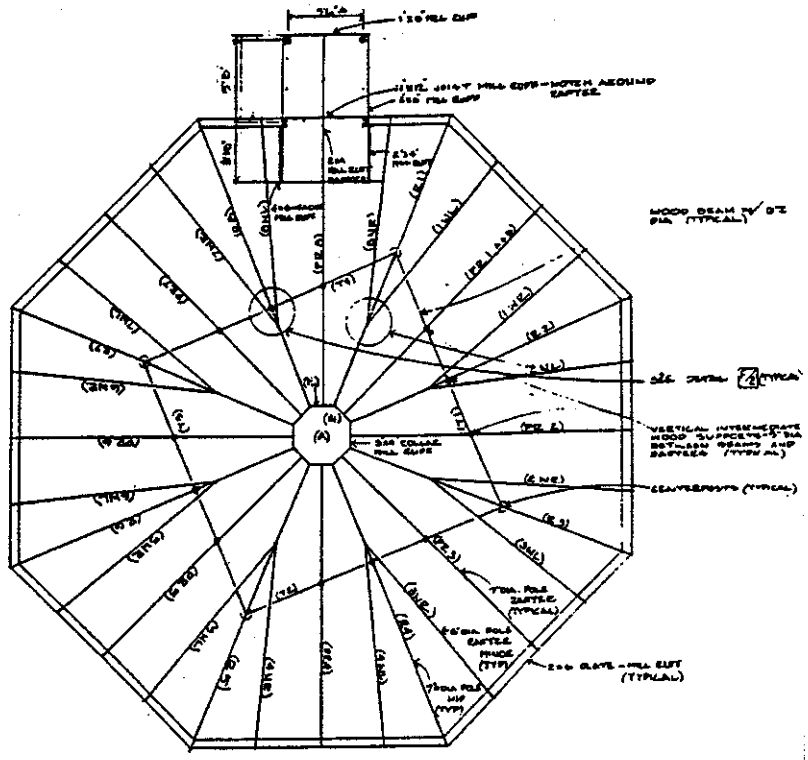
Drawings courtesy of Alan Leventhal, Tribal Ethno-historian of the Amah-Mutsun Tribe.



FLOOR PLAN



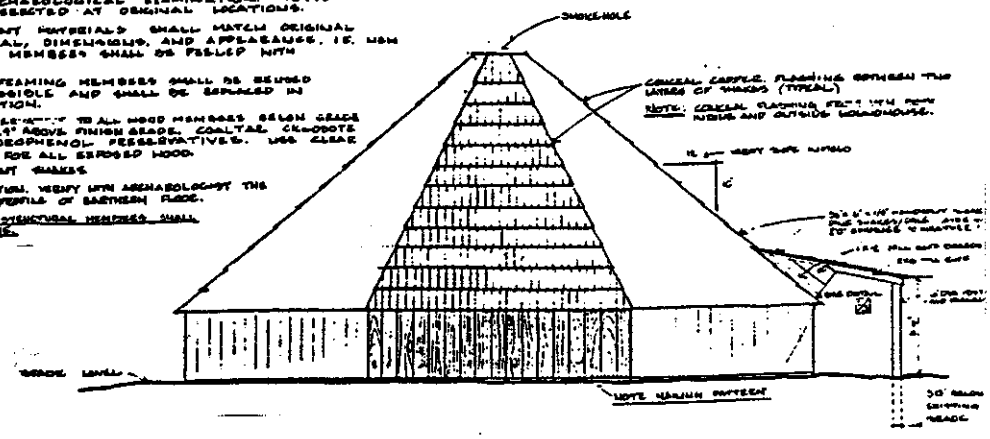
WEST ELEVATION



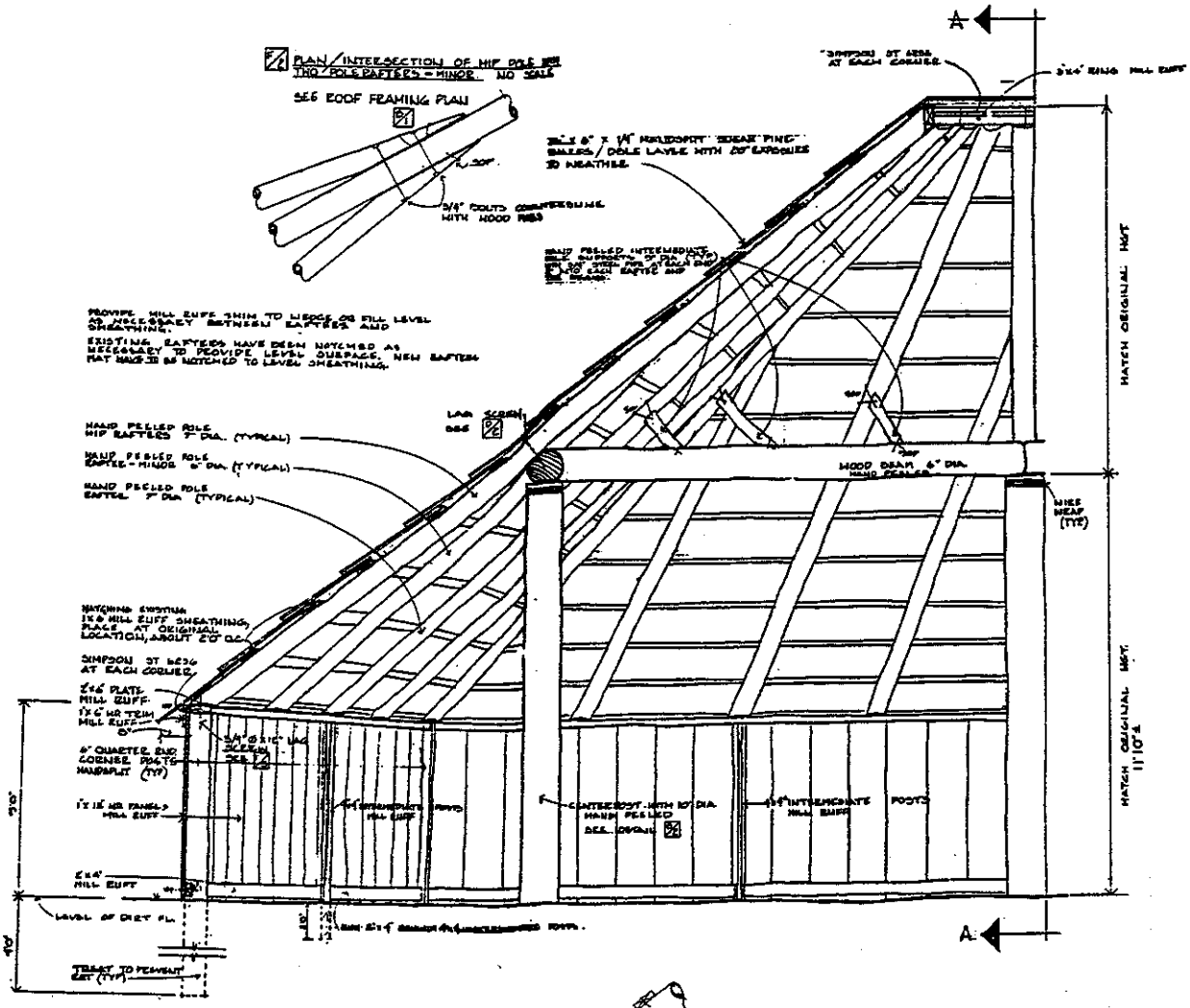
ROOF PLAN

NOTES:

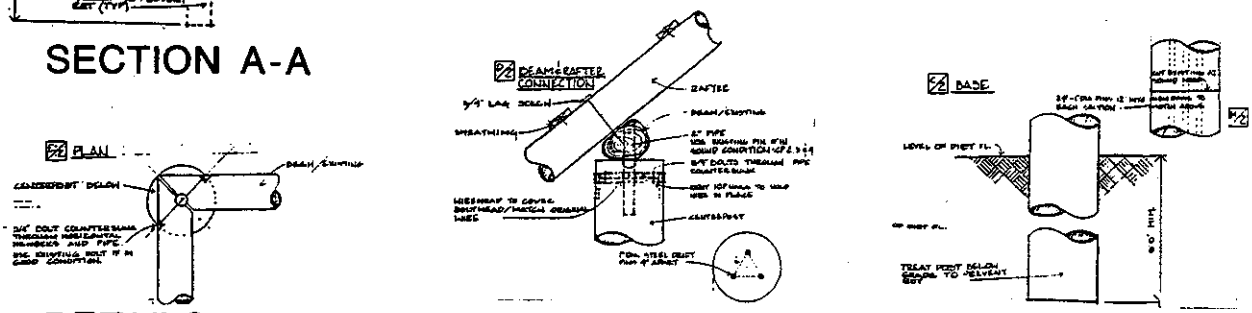
- LOCATION OF ALL POST HOLES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. POSTS SHALL BE RE-ERECTED AT ORIGINAL LOCATIONS.
- ALL REPLACEMENT MATERIALS SHALL MATCH ORIGINAL AS TO MATERIAL, DIMENSIONS, AND APPEARANCE, I.E. NEW ROOF FRAMING MEMBERS SHALL BE PEELED WITH DRAWN KNIFE.
- ALL ORIGINAL FRAMING MEMBERS SHALL BE REUSED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE AND SHALL BE REPLACED IN ORIGINAL LOCATION.
- APPLY WOOD PRESERVATIVE TO ALL WOOD MEMBERS BELOW GRADE OR LESS THAN 24" ABOVE FINISH GRADE. COALTAR, CREOSOTE AND PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESERVATIVES. USE CLEAR PRESERVATIVE FOR ALL EXPOSED WOOD.
- USE FIRE RETARDANT SHAKES.
- BEFORE CONSTRUCTION, VERIFY WITH ARCHAEOLOGIST THE GRADE LEVEL AND PROFILE OF EARTHEN FLOOR.
- ALL LUMBER AND STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE PONDEROSA PINE.



NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



DETAILS

Appendix F

Santa Clara County Ordinance Relating to Indian Burial Grounds

Ordinance Relating to Indian Burial Grounds

REPRINT OF PUBLIC NOTICE ORDINANCE NO. NS-508.3

ORDINANCE NO. NS-508.3
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND DIVISION b6, CHAPTER II, OF THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY ORDINANCE CODE, RELATING TO INDIAN BURIAL GROUNDS
SUMMARY

This amendment specifies that Native American Indians appointed to the Costanoan Native American Burial Grounds Advisory Committee shall be of Costanoan descent; deletes the requirement of appointment to the Committee of a member of the Historical Heritage Commission; deletes the requirement of appointment to the Committee of a lay person with demonstrated interest in Native American Indian culture; and specifies appointment to the Committee of one person with a background in engineering.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. Division B6, Chapter II, of the Santa Clara Ordinance Code is amended to read:

CHAPTER II
INDIAN BURIAL GROUNDS

Sec. B6-16. **Findings.** For countless years prior to arrival of the first European settlers, the Santa Clara Valley had a rich history of Native American Indian life. Our Valley floor and surrounding hillsides contain the burial sites for many generations of these early residents. It was of the greatest spiritual significance to them that one's remains be returned to and remain in the earth. A central theme of the Indian religious and cultural history, it is of no less concern to the many citizens of Indian descent who reside today in Santa Clara County.

Sec. B6-17. **Intent.** It is the intent of this ordinance to protect the integrity of Indian burial sites, or when removal is necessary, to provide for reburial of the remains in accordance with State law.

Sec. B6-18. **Discovery of Burial Site.** Upon discovering or unearthing any burial site as evidenced by human skeletal remains the person making such discovery shall immediately notify the County Coroner.

Upon a determination by the County Coroner that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health & Safety Code and the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs. No further disturbance of the site may be made except as authorized by the County Coordinator or Indian Affairs in accordance with the provisions of State law and this ordinance.

Sec. B6-19 **Inspection of Site.** The County Coordinator of Indian Affairs shall contact the State of California, Native American Heritage Commission, and assist in contacting persons believed to be most likely descendants. Within twenty-four (24) hours following receipt of information that a Native American burial site has been discovered or unearthed, the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs shall conduct inspection of the site in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. Any agreement reached in accordance with Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources shall be presented to the County Engineer. The County Engineer shall issue a permit setting forth the conditions of the agreement to be met by the owner of the property.

Such conditions of the permit shall be in furtherance of the intent of this ordinance and shall be formulated by a Costanoan Advisory Committee appointed by the County Board of Supervisors and consisting of three persons of Costanoan descent, two professional archaeologists with field work experience and with a degree in archaeology or anthropology from an accredited college or university and one person with a background in civil engineering. In appointing the Costanoan Advisory Committee, the Board shall select the Costanoan descendant representatives from among individuals nominated by organizations comprised of persons descended from Costanoan Native Americans. The policies formulated by the Costanoan Advisory Committee must be based upon a consensus of opinion of the "most likely descendants" in accordance with 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, and may include but are not limited to methods to be used for reburial or removal of the remains, approval of construction over the site and authorization for archeological examination of the site including the recording of data in the field in the event of removal, the types of laboratory analysis which may be performed. Unless expressly authorized by the Board of Supervisors, no project my be delayed longer than ten calendar days following the date of initial inspection by the County Coordinator of Indian Affiars. No fee may be charged for issuance of a permit under this section.

The County Coordinator of Indian Affairs shall maintain a record of the location of burial sites for which a permit has been issued, and a copy of the record shall be furnished to the State of California, Native American Heritage Commission. Such sites may not be reopened or otherwise disturbed except as expressly provided for under State law or as authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. B6-20. **Removal and Reburial of Remains.** If the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs and the Costanoan Advisory Committee determines that leaving the remains in place is not feasible in light of existing and planned uses of the property or if the owner of the site desires that the remains be removed, excavation of remains from the site, together with the associated grave goods or artifacts shall be made by or under the supervision of the archaeologist who is a member of the Advisory Committee.

The County Engineer shall cause such remains and artifacts to be removed from the property and within ten calendar days from the date of removal and, unless an agreement has been reached between archaeologists and the "most likely descendants" for study of the remains, to be reburied on the property in a different location not subject to further disturbance or on County Park lands or such County lands as are designated by the Board of Supervisors. Reburial shall be in a manner approved by the Advisory Committee. Records showing the location on County lands of such reburials shall be maintained by the Coordinator of Indian Affairs. No further disturbance of reburial sites may be made except as expressly provided for under State law or as authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. B6-21. **Reporting Requirements Specified on other County Permits.** Shall appear on all public project plans and on all building, grading, encroachment and access permits issued by the County of Santa Clara.

Sec. B6-22. **Appeal.** Any decision of the County Engineer relative to issuance, denial or conditioning of a permit hereunder may be appealed in writing to the Board of Supervisors by any person at any time prior to reburial of the remains. As soon as possible following receipt of such an appeal, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors shall notify the County Engineer who shall cause reburial to be delayed pending a decision by the Board of the appeal. The appeal shall be heard by the Board of Supervisors at the first regularly scheduled meeting following the date of filing, which is deemed to be the date on which a written appeal is received in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. No person may disturb the burial site until a decision on the appeal has been made by the Board of Supervisors.

Sec. B6-23. **Violation of a Misdemeanor.** Any person, firm or corporation, whether as principal, agent, employee or otherwise, violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not exceeding six(6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, State of California on August 11, 1987, by the following vote:
AYES: Supervisors, Diridon, Legan, Lofgren, McKenna, Wilson
NOES: Supervisors, None
ABSENT: Supervisors, None.
SIGNED: Dianne McKenna, Chairperson, Board of Supervisors
ATTEST: Donald M. Rains, Clerk Board of Supervisors
APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:
Herbert L. Keaton, Deputy County Counsel
PUBLISH: August 26, 1987

Appendix G

Quotes from the Anza Diaries

Quotes from the Anza Diaries

Bolton, Herbert E., Anza's California Expeditions, Vol 1 - 4, University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1930

Diary of Fr. Francisco Palou of the Expedition of 1774 commanded by Rivera.

General Description of Expedition

From Monterey, leaving November 23, 1774, reaching the golden gate at San Francisco on December 4, 1774 and returning to Monterey on December 14, 1774. The expedition was sponsored by the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio Maria Bucarelli for the purpose of scouting and finding sites for two missions near S. F. Bay. The expedition was under the command of Don Fernando de Rivera y Moncada (Rivera). This diary was found in the General Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain.

Expedition Beginnings and Quotations

November 23, 1774: Left Monte Rey [Monterey] . Camped on the Salinas River.

November 24: crossed the Gabilan range. Mention of bare grassy slopes. Camped near the future site of Mission San Juan Bautista.

November 25: Entered the Hollister valley, noting good pasturage and good for raising crops; stream ends in marsh; good mission site because plentiful firewood, "many live oaks which it has on the entrance, in which we saw at a distance many smokes, which are a sign of villages" also timber, plentiful stone and good pasturage. Crossed the Pajaro [bird] River.

Crossed "some hills of land very thickly grown with grass, although with no other trees than now and then a live oak which grows in the canyons of the hills". Crossed into the lower Santa Clara Valley near Gilroy.

"After having traveled two hours through this valley we came to a large grove, heavily grown with cottonwoods, sycamores, willows and briars, and within it there was a large village of more than thirty houses made of grass. As soon as they saw us many Indians came out from them armed with bows and arrows. Since the trail led us to the village we passed in front of it, distant about a musket shot. Calling to the Indians, they came at once and presented me with many arrows, this among them being the surest pledge of peace, and I responded with some strings of glass beads. They did the same with the Commander and with some of the soldiers, and all reciprocated with strings of glass beads, which they greatly esteem. We stopped a little while with them, the Indians manifesting great affability. On all who approached me I made the sign of the cross, and no one resisted, being very quiet and attentive to the ceremony which I

performed on them, as if they were instructed in it. They presented us with some baskets of atole, pinole, and seeds, and a bag made of wildcat skin. The women and children being more timid, did not come near.

The men go entirely naked, like all the rest of the heathen, and now and then one of them carried his little cape made of skin or of grass, which protects then shoulders from the cold as far as the waist, leaving uncovered the rest of the body, including especially what they ought to cover. Some of them whom I saw were very much bearded, and most of them had good features and fat bodies. The women go covered with skins of animals and with grass in place of skirts, and ont heir shoulders they wear their skin capes. Judging from the people who permitted themselves to be seen, they must not have been less then three hundred souls of both sexes, counting big and little. Near the village we saw a large pool of water, and judging from the course of the growth of trees there might be a running arroyo [stream] there.

Having said goodbye to this village, we continued our journey in the same direction and in the same valley, and at twelve o'clock we came to some hills, not very high, with which the valley seemed to end, although this was not the case, because from the top of them we saw that it continued toward the north between the sierra and the point of the hills, and in it was saw a large grove which ran through the valley. We descended from the hills and approached the grove, which was in the bed of a river which has water only in pools, but it is seen that in the rainy season it has a large flow and that the rainfall of the valley must collect in this river. At half past twelve we halted near the water, a site which was called Las Llagas de Nuestro Padre San Francisco, (The wounds of our Father Saint Francis) the journey having been five and half hours, at a good pace, including the short stop at the village."

Bolton adds: "The arroyo where they camped still bears the name of Las Llagas" [Llagas Creek west of the town of Morgan Hill].

Diary of Juan Bautista Anza of His Expedition of 1776 to San Francisco Bay from Monterey

General Description of Expedition

Left from Monterey On March 23, 1776 to San Francisco Bay and returning to Monterey on April 8. This expedition is part of a larger journey leaving from Tubac (50 miles south of Tucson, Arizona) on October 23, 1775 and returning to the Presidio of Horcasitas, near Hermosillo in western Mexico, on June 1, 1776. Sponsored by the viceroy of New Spain, Bucarelli for the purpose of colonizing the area around San Francisco Bay. The expedition setting out from Tubac included about 240 people of who about 136 were to be colonists. The Chaplain of the expedition was Father Pedro Font (another diarist) and the Lieutenant was Don Joseph Joachin Moraga. However, the expedition from Monterey was much smaller, being Anza, Moraga, Font, and eleven soldiers.

Expedition Beginnings and Quotations

March 23: Left Monterey.

March 24: crossed the Gabilan range, descended to the site of Mission San Juan Bautista, skirted the west side of the San Benito Valley, crossed the Pajaro River and skirted the west side of thee Gilroy Valley. They camped at the site of Las Llagas.

"About two leagues (eight miles) before reaching this place [Llagas Creek], near a water course which we passed, we saw a village of seventeen huts, three of whose heathen inhabitants came to make us a present of an equal number of fish, for which we gave them compensation. A league and half (six miles) farther on there came to us twenty two natives, of more than seventy persons of both sexes who were out hunting. These unfortunates had nothing more to offer us than the few arrows of the kind which they use, and though we did not accept them we gave them our usual presents. We have noted here that in the place where the last Mass was said [by Palou in 1774] when our people traveled through here, the trees where they nailed and set up the altar are now full of arrows, decorated with colored feathers and hung with some little bags of food, now decayed, which indicates the acknowledgement which these heathen render. We do not know to who it is offered, but with others of whom I have some knowledge it is usually to the immortality of their own people, although confused and very different from real immortality. This site might serve in the future as a place for a settlement, for it does not lack a fair amount of land and water for crops, and timber and firewood are to be had in abundance close by."

The expedition reached as far as the Carquinez straits and Antioch. They returned via the Livermore Valley and passed south of Mt. Hamilton, re-entering the Santa Clara Valley south of Gilroy and returning to Monterey.

Diary of Fr. Pedro Font of The Anza Expedition of 1776 to San Francisco Bay from Monterey

Quotations and Description of Expedition

See Anza Diary summary above.

March 24, 1776:

"On the other side of the valley of San Bernardino [?] runs the long sierra of which I spoke on the 8th. ..During the whole distance there are few trees, but in the sierra many spruce [redwoods?] and other trees are seen, and likewise in the Valley of San Bernardino a few are seen in the distance, which must be on the banks of the arroyos and lagoons. In the same valley we saw many antelopes [deer?] and white and grey geese. In the same valley we forded an arroyo with little water but very miry [Bolton footnote: "Carnadero Creek, perhaps".], and then came to a village in which I counted about twenty tule huts, but the only people we saw were two indians who came out to the road and presented us with three fish more than a foot long. They were of the same species as those very spiny ones which at the Colorado River we called matalotes, and which grow in those lagoons. We passed a grove of sycamores and small cottonwoods, and then continued through the valley over better country than at first.

"At the foot of a range of hills on the left we saw many Indians who appeared to be fleeing. One of them came near the road to see us and then, following his example, as many as eighteen came, but the rest stopped far away, so that we were not able to distinguish whither or not there were women among them. It was seen that they were hunting. They offered us some of their game, and the commander accepted a rabbit and an arrow which they offered him as a sign of peace. They offered us their arrows, and quivers made of skins of wildcats, in exchange for glass beads, as if trading. They were very talkative, but we understood nothing that they said. We judged them to be very poor, for those who we saw were very lean, and besides being very black their faces were very dirty. One of them that I saw had his body painted with white streaks. They wear their hair cut short.

"We followed this valley until we came to some low hills where it appears to end, and near which there is a growth of small oaks in the same plain. We climbed the hills and on descending form them we crossed the Arroyo (stream) de las Llagas, where we halted. [Bolton footnote: Just northwest of San Martin on Llagas Creek.] At this place we found still standing the poles of the little bower erected in the journey which in September of last year was made by ship Captain Don Bruno de Hezeta and Father Palou, and in which Father Palou said mass, when they went to explore for a second time the port of San Francisco. We found that the Indians had made a fence of little poles around them, and int he middle had set up a thick post about three spans long, decorated with many feathers tied in something like a net, as if dressed, and with an arrow stuck through them. On one pole many arrows were tied and from another were hung three or four balls of grass like tamales, filled with pinole made of their seeds and of acorns or of others of their foods which we did not recognize. In the middle of a long stake there was hung a tuft

of several goose feathers, but we were not able to understand what mystery this decoration concealed.

"On passing near the village which I mentioned on the road we saw on the edge of it something like a cemetery. It was made of several small poles, although it was not like the cemeteries which we saw on the [Santa Barbara] Channel. On the poles were hung some things like snails and some tule skirts which the women wear. Some arrows were stuck in the ground, and there were some feathers which perhaps were treasures of the persons buried there. This place appeared to me very good for settlement, especially if one followed the course of the river upstream a little; for it has extensive level and good lands and sufficient timber of sycamores, oaks, and other trees. Moreover it has very closer at hand the sierra containing cedars [redwoods?], which is very thickly forested. This range is one which, beginning here, runs forward and forms the valley of San Andres [the San Andeas Valley where Crystal Springs Reservoirs are currently located], and afterward ends at the Punta de Almejas [San Pedro Point at the south coastal edge of Pacifica]. From here we kept this range on our left, having on the right at some distance the one which I mentioned on the 8th."