

Appendix C

DPR Form and Site Evaluation Summary Memo

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Cultural Resources Review - 1150 Walsh Avenue, City of Santa Clara

TO:	Andrew Metzger Associate Planner Circlepoint
RE:	Cultural Resources Review 1150 Walsh Avenue, City of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County
FROM:	Colin I. Busby, Project Principal (510 430-8441 ext 202)
DATE:	14 August, 2018

INTRODUCTION

Development is proposed for a project site located at 1150 Walsh Avenue, City of Santa Clara. The parcel is 2.71 acres and includes three buildings constructed in 1951 [Figs. 1-3]. The potential project plans to demolish the buildings and construct a data center.

This memo presents a cultural resources review of the potential project site with an emphasis on the identification and evaluation of the built environment.

RESEARCH PROTOCOLS

A site record and literature search of the project site was completed by the California Historic Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (CHRIS/NWIC File No. 17-2443 dated 4/30/2018 by Guldenbrein). The search included consulting the *Historic Properties Directory for Santa Clara County* [HPD] and the *Archeological Determinations of Eligibility for Santa Clara County* [ADOE] (see references cited in File 17-2443).

In addition, reference material from Basin Research Associates was also consulted as well as *National Historic Landmarks* (NHL) and *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) listings in Santa Clara, Santa Clara County (USNPS 2015/2017) and list of *California Historical Resources* (CAL/OHP 2018). Other sources consulted included: *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973); *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976); *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988) and, other lists and maps (see References Cited and Consulted).

REGULATORY

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts, and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional and/or cultural importance to various groups. The analysis of cultural resources can provide valuable information on the cultural heritage of both local and regional populations.

Cultural resources may be determined significant or potentially significant in terms of national, state, or local criteria either individually or in combination. Resource evaluation criteria are determined by the compliance requirements of a specific project.

State of California

This report has been prepared to meet applicable California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) which requires the identification and evaluation of cultural resources that could be affected by the project.

Public agencies under CEQA must consider the effects of their actions on both “historical resources” and “unique archaeological resources.” Pursuant to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” PRC 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether a proposed project would have an effect on “unique” archaeological resources.

Historical resource (see PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(a) and 15064.5(b)) applies to any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be “historical resources” for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC 5024.1 and 14 CCR 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished or has lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)). In general, a historical resource, under this approach, is defined as any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that:

- a. Is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, or cultural annals of California; and,
- b. Meets any of the following criteria:
 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- 3 Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(3)).

The fact that a resource is not listed or determined to be eligible for listing does not preclude a lead agency from determining that it may be a historical resource (PRC 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

CEQA also distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource, as described above, and “unique archaeological resources.” Under CEQA, an archaeological resource is considered “unique” if it:

Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or

Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC 21083.2(g)).

CEQA states that if a proposed project would result in an impact that might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, then an EIR must be prepared and mitigation measures considered. A “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5(c)) also provide specific guidance on the treatment of archaeological resources, depending on whether they meet the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource. If the site meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2 requires the lead agency to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, PRC Section 21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect. PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

FINDINGS

The CHRIS/NWIC review determined that two previous cultural resource studies included approximately 10% of the project site (Nelson et al 2000: S-22819 and SWCA Environmental Consultants 2006: S-33061). No recorded archaeological resources are present and no other resources eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) are present (e.g., buildings, historic districts, points of interest. etc.).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

There appears to be a low potential for the unexpected discovery of subsurface archaeological materials within the project based on the available archaeological data. No resources have been recorded within the project site and BASIN's records for the area indicate one archaeological property 2,500 feet to the southwest. The nearest flowing water sources are the Guadalupe River 6,600 feet to east and San Tomas Aquino Creek 4,000 feet to the west.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Ward Hill (M.A.), a consulting architectural historian who meets the Standards of the Secretary of the Interior for architectural history, completed archival research and a field review to identify and evaluate the three buildings within the project site.

Context

The three buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue, Santa Clara, were built for the Currie Machinery Company. The company designed and manufactured palletizing systems and material handling equipment. A palletizer is a machine that provides an automatic means for stacking cases of good or products on a pallet. The company's product line included in-feed palletizers, case elevators, and pallet dispensers.

The office/manufacturing building (Building A) was constructed first in 1952. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the original office wing was the eastern half of the offices extant today. The company added the western half of the office wing in 1964 (Permit 1964-28680). The office space appears to have been remodeled again since the 1980s. The two metal storage warehouses south of the main building date from the 1960s: Building B (constructed 1962; Permit 1962-25199) and Building C (constructed 1968; Permit 1968-33301).

Currie Machinery Company was founded by Hugh A. Currie who had moved to the Santa Clara area from Chicago where he had a hardware manufacturing business. In 2006, Currie Machinery Company became a subsidiary of Brenton Engineering Company based in Alexandria, Minnesota. Since 2006 a number of different businesses have occupied the buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue including B.T. West Incorporated, Future Packaging and Urenus Pallets.

Evaluation

The Currie Machinery Company buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue, Santa Clara, retain a good level of historic integrity. The main alteration to Building A – the expansion of the office area - dates from the 1960s (over 50 years old) thus it does not significantly compromise the building's historic integrity. The two warehouses (Buildings B and C) have not been altered since the 1960s.

The archival research indicates that the Currie Machinery Company is not a significant business (i.e., palletizing systems) in the post-World War II period in Santa Clara, thus the buildings are not eligible for the CRHP under Criterion 1. The members of the Currie family do not appear to

be significant persons in local history thus the buildings also do not appear to be significant under CRHP Criterion 2. The buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue are typical industrial buildings constructed in Santa Clara County during the 1950s to 1960s, a period of significant industrial construction throughout the area. The buildings are unexceptional examples of mid-century industrial buildings in both the city and county and they do not appear to be eligible under CRHR Criterion 3. The buildings are not associated with any significant Santa Clara County or Bay Area architects.

Built Environment Summary

The Currie Machinery Company buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue are not eligible for the CRHR because they are not significant under Criteria 1, 2 or 3. The buildings are not contributing resource to a CRHR eligible historic district. The buildings also do not appear to be eligible under the City of Santa Clara “Criteria for Local Significance” because they are not culturally, historically or architecturally significant.

In summary, the available archaeological data suggest a moderate potential for exposing cultural materials along eastern boundary of the proposed project.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The project can proceed as planned in regard to both archaeological and built environment resources.

- None of the three buildings appear eligible for inclusion on the CRHR or the City's local register of historic resources.
- No subsurface testing for buried archaeological resources appears necessary at this time as development over the past 50-80 years has significantly reduced the potential for subsurface cultural resources.¹

1. Significant prehistoric cultural resources may include:

- a. Human bone - either isolated or intact burials.
- b. Habitation (occupation or ceremonial structures as interpreted from rock rings/features, distinct ground depressions, differences in compaction (e.g., house floors).
- c. Artifacts including chipped stone objects such as projectile points and bifaces; groundstone artifacts such as manos, metates, mortars, pestles, grinding stones, pitted hammerstones; and, shell and bone artifacts including ornaments and beads.
- d. Various features and samples including hearths (fire-cracked rock; baked and vitrified clay), artifact caches, faunal and shellfish remains (which permit dietary reconstruction), distinctive changes in soil stratigraphy indicative of prehistoric activities.
- e. Isolated prehistoric artifacts.

Significant historic cultural materials may include finds from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. Objects and features associated with the Historic Period can include:

- a. Structural remains or portions of foundations (bricks, cobbles/boulders, stacked field stone, postholes, etc.).
- b. Trash pits, privies, wells and associated artifacts.
- c. Isolated artifacts or isolated clusters of manufactured artifacts (e.g., glass bottles, metal cans, manufactured wood items, etc.).
- d. Human remains.

- Archaeological monitoring of subsurface construction is not recommended due to the low potential for exposing significant prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources.
- In the event of a potentially significant archaeological discovery, work should stop within a minimum of 25 feet of the discovery and a professional archaeologist contacted for review and identification with future actions dependent on the evaluation of the resource.
- The exposure of any Native American burials shall be handled in accordance with state law.

REFERENCES

California (State of), Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation
(CAL/OHP)

- 1973 The California History Plan. Volume One - Comprehensive Preservation Program. Volume Two - Inventory of Historic Features.
- 1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources.
- 1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.
- 1990 California Historical Landmarks.
- 1992 California Points of Historical Interest.
- 2003 California Historical Resource Status Codes.
- 2012a *[Historic Properties Directory]* [HPD] Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data file for Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County (includes *National Register of Historic Places* status codes, *California Historical Landmarks* and *California Points of Historical Interest* listings, etc.). Reviewed by the CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Dated 4/05/2012 [most recent as of 4/30/18].
- 2012b *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility* [ADOE] for Santa Clara County. Reviewed by the CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park [most recent available as of 4/30/18].
- 2018 California Historical Resources – Santa Clara County [including National Register, State Landmark, California Register, and Point of Interest].
<<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=41>>
accessed 7/15/18.

In addition, cultural materials including both artifacts and structures that can be attributed to Hispanic, Asian and other ethnic or racial groups are potentially significant. Such features or clusters of artifacts and samples include remains of structures, trash pits, and privies.

Guldenbrein, Jillian (CHRIS/NWIC Researcher)

2018 CHRIS/NWIC Records Search Results - 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center Project in Santa Clara. NWIC File No. 17-2443. On file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.

Nelson, Wendy J., Maureen Carpenter, and Julia G. Costello

2000 Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS05: San Jose to San Luis Obispo. MS on file, S-22819, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University.

SWCA Environmental Consultants

2006 Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California. MS on file, S-33061a, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University.

Abbreviations

n.d. no date v.d. various dates N.P.no publisher noted
n.p. no place of publisher noted

CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park is used for material on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

- FIGURE 1 General Project Location
- FIGURE 2 Project Location (USGS Milpitas, Calif. 1980 and San Jose West, Calif. 1980)
- FIGURE 3 Aerial View of Project (Google Earth)

DPR 523 Form

- FORM 1 1150 Walsh Avenue, Santa Clara. Form by Ward Hill, consulting architectural historian. August 2018.

CHRIS/NWIC

- SEARCH CHRIS/NWIC Records Search Results - 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center Project in Santa Clara. NWIC File No. 17-2443. Dated April 30, 2018. [NO CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION INCLUDED]



Figure 1: General Project Location

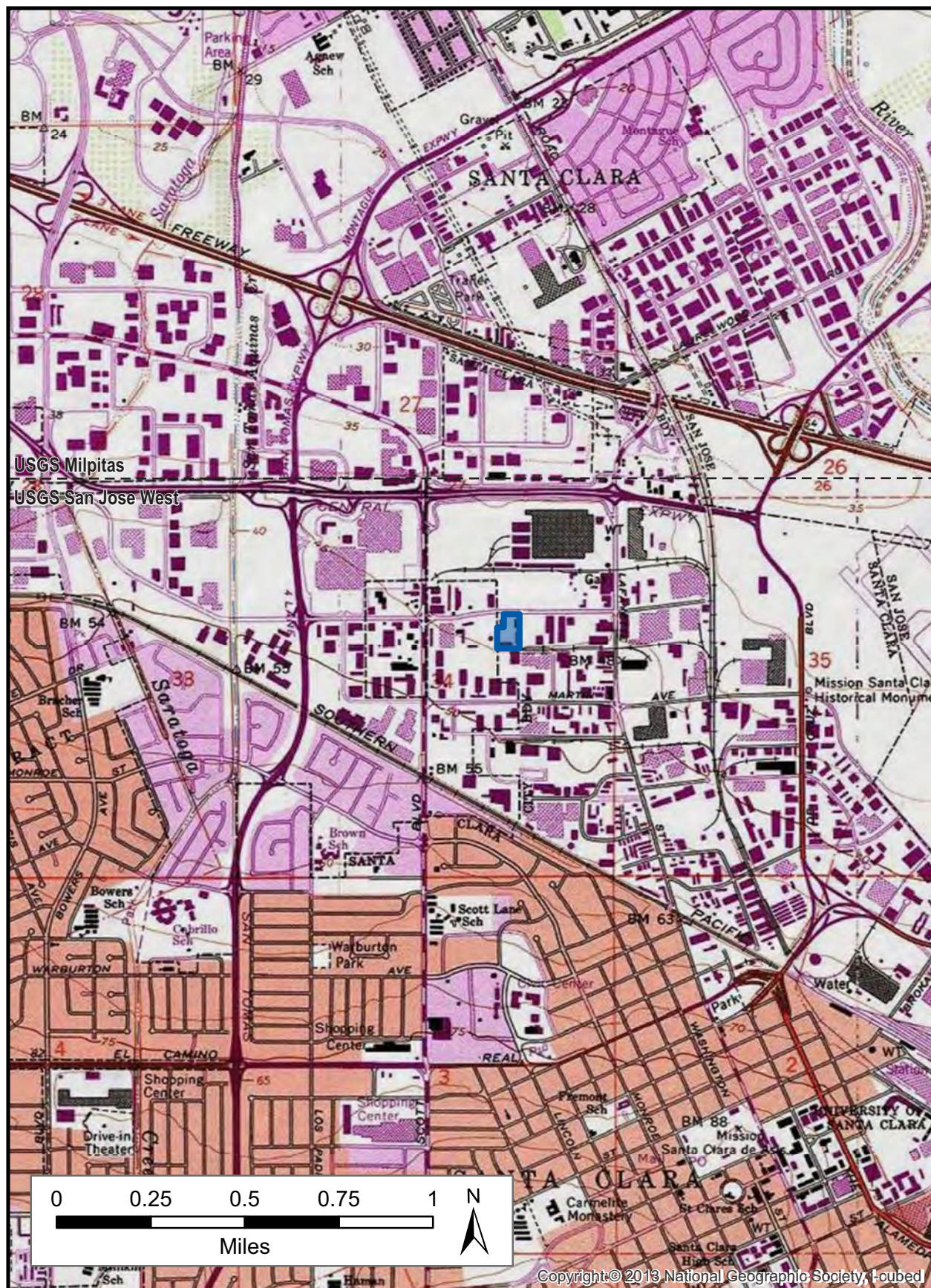


Figure 2: Project Location (USGS Milpitas, Calif. 1980 and San Jose West, Calif. 1980)



Figure 3: Aerial View of Project (Google Earth)

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 8

Resource Name or #: 1150 Walsh Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Currie Machinery Company

P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

a. County Santa Clara

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Jose West, Calif. Date 1980 T6S R1W; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 34; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 1150 Walsh Avenue City Santa Clara Zip 95050

d. UTM: Zone 10; ___ mE / ___ mN

e. Other Locational Data:

APN 224-58-003

P3a. Description

The complex of three buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue (identified as buildings A, B and C) includes a main office/manufacturing building (Building A) adjacent to Walsh Avenue and two warehouse buildings (Buildings B and C) south of Building A. The L-shaped parcel (APN 224-58-003) has 200 feet of frontage on Walsh Avenue on the north. The parcel is 488 feet deep with the southern boundary extending west to 329 feet from the southeast corner. This flat parcel is primarily covered with asphalt paving in the vicinity of the buildings (loading areas and parking). Landscaping is limited to a row of shrubs and a lawn (now overgrown with weeds) adjacent to the Walsh Avenue (north) façade.

The long, rectangular plan (about 80 x 150 feet) office/manufacturing building (Building A) is sited perpendicular to Walsh Avenue. The building is divided into two functional sections: a wood-frame office section on the north contiguous with but lower than the manufacturing area on the south. The office area has exterior walls covered with smooth stucco. The flat roof of the office wing has wide eaves with exposed rafters. The center of the front façade on Walsh Avenue has a concrete walkway leading to double aluminum frame doors. Inside the office wing has a small reception area next to the entrance doors. About a dozen offices are arranged on the east and west sides of the reception area.

(see continuation sheet)

P3b. Resource Attributes: HP — Industrial building

P4. Resources present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other



P5b. Description of Photo: _____
Building A, office section façade along
Walsh Avenue – view to southwest

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

P7. Owner and Address

NTT
1741 Technology Drive, Suite 310
San Jose, CA 95110

P8. Recorded by:

Ward Hill, M.A.
Basin Research Associates
1933 Davis St. STE 215
San Leandro, CA 94577

P9. Date Recorded August 2018

P10. Survey Type: Intensive

P11. Report Citation: N/A

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

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

NRHP Status Code _____

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Resource Name or #: 1150 Walsh Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Currie Machinery Company

B2. Common Name: Currie Machinery Company

B3. Original Use: Manufacturing

B4. Present Use: Vacant

B5. Architectural Style: Industrial

B6. Construction History:

Building A was built in 1952. The western half of the office wing was added in 1964, and the office was remodeled since the 1980s. Building B was built in 1962, and Building C was built in 1968. Neither building has been altered since construction.

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

B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

B9b. Builder: Unknown

B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

Historical Background

The three buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue, Santa Clara, were built for the Currie Machinery Company. Currie Machinery Company designed and manufactured palletizing systems and material handling equipment. A palletizer is a machine that provides an automatic means for stacking cases of good or products on a pallet. Its product line has included in-feed palletizers, case elevators, and pallet dispensers. The office/manufacturing building (Building A) was constructed first in 1952. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the original office wing was the eastern half of the offices extant today. The company added the western half of the office wing in 1964 (permit number 1964-28680). The office space appears to have been remodeled again since the 1980s. The two metal storage warehouses south of the main building date from the 1960s: Building B (constructed 1962; permit 1962-25199) and Building C (constructed 1968; permit 1968-33301).

(see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

B12. References:

(see continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator Ward Hill, Architectural Historian

Date of Evaluation: August 2018

(This space reserved for official comments)



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Resource Name or #: 1150 Walsh Avenue

Recorded by Ward Hill

Date: April 2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3a. Description, con't

The manufacturing area has a concrete slab foundation and flat roof supported by wood rafters. The walls on the east and the west have three parts: the base is a four foot tall concrete wall. Above the concrete wall are large industrial sash windows and corrugated metal (over wood frame). Steel columns set into the concrete walls support the walls and roof. The east façade has a single sliding wooden door near the office wing. The south façade has corrugated metal walls (over wood frame) and two sliding corrugated metal doors. Inside a series of north/south steel pipes support the roof beams. The interior of the manufacturing area is otherwise an open free span space. One area for additional offices on the northwest is enclosed with plywood.

Two warehouses are located south of Building A. Parallel to Building A, Building B is a long rectangular plan (about 75 by 200 feet) warehouse with an exterior of bolted vertical metal panels. The warehouse has a gently pitched gable roof and double sliding metal doors on the north and south. Inside the warehouse has open free-span space, a concrete slab floor, and a series of roof skylights in the metal roof. Structurally, a series of tapered steel columns and connected steel beams support the walls and the roof.

Perpendicular to Building B, Building C is a similar rectangular plan warehouse (about 75 by 175 feet) with an exterior covered with bolted vertical metal panels. Building C is located near the southern boundary of the parcel. The warehouse also has a gently pitched gable roof but it has metal roll-up doors on the east and west facades. Inside Building C has a higher open free-span space than Building B, a concrete slab floor, and a series of roof skylights on each side of the roof ridge. Structurally, a series of tapered steel columns and connected steel beams support the walls and the roof.

B10. Significance, con't

Currie Machinery Company was founded by Hugh A. Currie who had moved to the Santa Clara area from Chicago where he had a hardware manufacturing business. Hugh A. Currie was the first company President and his son Hugh W. Currie was the first Vice-President. Hugh A. Currie was born in Canada in 1885. After Hugh A. Currie died in 1966, his son Hugh W. Currie (born 1916) became the company's President. Hugh W. Currie's younger brother, Donald W. Currie (born 1918) became Vice-President. Donald W. Currie became the company President after his brother Hugh A. Currie died in 1994. Donald W. Currie's son Donald B. Currie took over the Currie Manufacturing Company in 1979. Donald W. Currie died in 2002. In 2006, Currie Machinery Company became a subsidiary of Brenton Engineering Company based in Alexandria, Minnesota. Since 2006 a number of different businesses have occupied the buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue including B.T. West Incorporated, Future Packaging and Urenus Pallets.

Evaluation

The Currie Machinery Company buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue, Santa Clara, retain a good level of historic integrity. The main alteration to Building A – the expansion of the office area – dates from the 1960s (over fifty years old) thus it does not significantly compromise the building's historic integrity. The two warehouses (Buildings B and C) have not been altered since the 1960s.

Based on archival research conducted for this historic evaluation, Currie Machinery Company is not a significant business (i.e. palletizing systems) in the post-World War II period in Santa Clara, thus the buildings are not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. The members of the Currie family do not appear to be significant persons in local history thus the buildings also do not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2. The buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue are typical industrial buildings constructed in Santa Clara County during the 1950s to 1960s, a period of significant industrial construction throughout the area. The buildings are unexceptional examples of mid-century industrial buildings in Santa Clara, thus they do not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 3. The buildings are not associated with any significant Santa Clara County or Bay Area architects.

In conclusion, the Currie Machinery Company buildings at 1150 Walsh Avenue are not eligible for the California Register because they are not significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3. The buildings are not contributing resources to a California Register eligible historic district. The buildings also do not appear to be eligible under the City of Santa Clara "Criteria for Local Significance" because they are not culturally, historically or architecturally significant.

B12. References, continued

City of San Jose and Santa Clara County City Directories 1950-1980

City of Santa Clara building permits for 1150 Walsh Avenue

Santa Clara Criss-Cross Directories: 1997-2014

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Santa Clara, on file at the California Room, San Jose Main Library

United States Census data, 1920-1940

"Benton Engineering" September, 2009, article included in the Benton Engineering website, www.bentonengineering.com

Obituary for Donald W. Currie, *San Jose Mercury News*, May 21, 2002

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Resource Name or #: 1150 Walsh Avenue

Recorded by Ward Hill

Date: August 2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photo



1150 Walsh Avenue – aerial view showing building locations



1150 Walsh Avenue Building A – rear façade, view to northwest

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Resource Name or #: 1150 Walsh Avenue

Recorded by Ward Hill

Date: August 2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photo



1150 Walsh Avenue Building A – office interior



1150 Walsh Avenue Building A – manufacturing area interior

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Resource Name or #: 1150 Walsh Avenue

Recorded by Ward Hill

Date: August 2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P5a. Photo



1150 Walsh Avenue Building B – south and east façades, view to northwest



1150 Walsh Avenue Building B – warehouse interior

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Resource Name or #: 1150 Walsh Avenue

Recorded by Ward Hill

Date: August 2018

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

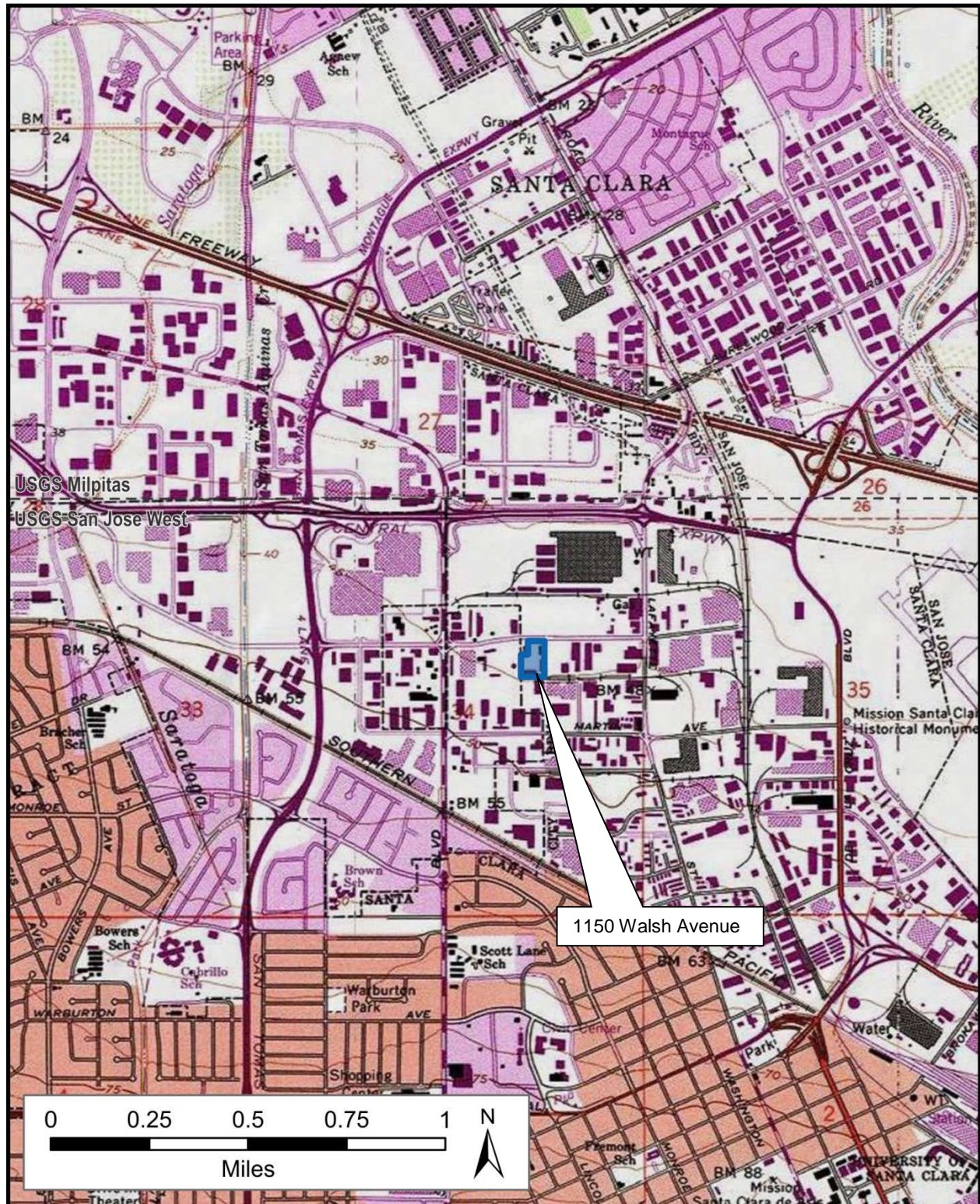
P5a. Photo



1150 Walsh Avenue Building C – south and east façades, view to west



1150 Walsh Avenue Building C – warehouse interior



CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

April 30, 2018

NWIC File No.: 17-2443

Andrew Metzger
Circlepoint
200 Webster Street, Suite 200
Oakland, CA 94607

Re: Record search results for the proposed project for the 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center Project in Santa Clara.

Dear Mr. Andrew Metzger:

Per your request received by our office on April 11, 2018, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project by reviewing pertinent Northwest Information Center (NWIC) base maps that reference cultural resources records and reports, historic-period maps, and literature for Santa Clara County. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological resources and historical buildings and/or structures.

Review of this information indicates that there have been two cultural resource studies that cover approximately 10% of the 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center project area (Nelson et al 2000: S-22819 and SWCA Environmental Consultants 2006: S-33061). This project area contains no recorded archaeological resources. The State Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory (OHP HPD) (which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places) lists no recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed project area. In addition to these inventories, the NWIC base maps show no recorded buildings or structures within the proposed project area.

At the time of Euroamerican contact the Native Americans that lived in the area were speakers of the Tamyen language, part of the Costanoan language family (Levy 1978:485). Milliken's study of various mission records also indicated that the proposed

project area was held by the Tamien, located in the central Santa Clara Valley along the Guadalupe River (1995: 256).

Based on an evaluation of the environmental setting and features associated with known sites, Native American resources in this part of Santa Clara County have been found in areas marginal to San Francisco Bay and its associated wetlands, as well as inland near intermittent and perennial watercourses. The 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center project area is located between Saratoga Creek and Guadalupe River and contains Holocene alluvial fan deposits. Given the similarity of one or more of these environmental factors, there is a moderate potential for unrecorded Native American resources in the proposed 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center project area.

Review of historical literature and maps indicated historic-period activity within the general area of 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center project area. The 1876 Thompson and West Santa Clara County Atlas indicated the project area was located within the lands of Omar Oaks, along a tree lined road. With this in mind, there is a moderate potential for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources in the proposed 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center

The 1961 (photorevised 1980) San Jose USGS 15-minute topographic quadrangle depicts three buildings or structures within the 1150 Walsh Avenue Data Center project area. At least one of these unrecorded buildings or structures meets the Office of Historic Preservation's minimum age standard that buildings, structures, and objects 45 years or older may be of historical value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) There is a moderate potential of identifying Native American archaeological resources and a moderate potential of identifying historic-period archaeological resources in the project area. Our usual recommendation would include archival research and a field examination. The proposed project area, however, has been highly developed and is presently covered with asphalt, buildings, or fill that obscures the visibility of original surface soils, which negates the feasibility of an adequate surface inspection. Therefore, prior to demolition or other ground disturbance, we recommend a qualified archaeologist conduct further archival and field study to identify archaeological resources, including a good faith effort to identify archaeological deposits that may show no indications on the surface.

Field study may include, but is not limited to, hand auger sampling, shovel test units, or geoarchaeological analyses as well as other common methods used to identify the presence of buried archaeological resources. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

2) We recommend the lead agency contact the local Native American tribe(s) regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at 916/373-3710.

3) The proposed project area contains unrecorded buildings or structures; therefore, that may meet the minimum age requirement. Prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that these resources be assessed by a professional familiar with the architecture and history of Santa Clara County. Please refer to the list of consultants who meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards at <http://www.chrisinfo.org>.

4) Review for possible historic-period buildings or structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive.

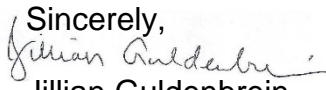
5) If archaeological resources are encountered **during construction**, work should be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the discovered materials and workers should avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. **Project personnel should not collect cultural resources.** Native American resources include chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, and pestles; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic-period resources include stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

6) It is recommended that any identified cultural resources be recorded on DPR 523 historic resource recordation forms, available online from the Office of Historic Preservation's website: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=1069

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Thank you for using our services. Please contact this office if you have any questions, (707) 588-8455.

Sincerely,

Jillian Guldenbrein
Researcher

LITERATURE REVIEWED

In addition to archaeological maps and site records on file at the Northwest Information Center of the Historical Resources Information System, the following literature was reviewed:

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**Note that the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Properties Directory* includes National Register, State Registered Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as Certified Local Government surveys that have undergone Section 106 review.