



Watsonville City Plaza

Cultural Resources Technical Report

prepared for

City of Watsonville

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Watsonville to prepare a cultural resources technical study in support of the Watsonville City Plaza Expansion and Revitalization Project (project). The project consists of various improvements to the 1.4-acre Watsonville City Plaza in downtown Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California. This property was initially established in 1860 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study presents the results of a cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, archival research, and cultural resources field survey and impacts analysis. All activities were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable local regulations.

Dates of Investigation

Rincon conducted a California Historical Resources Information System (Cn September 2019). Associate Environmental Project Manager Karli Grigsby conducted a site visit at the subject property on September 10, 2019. Ms. Madsen and Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers authored the report in September 2019. Rincon Principal Shannon Carmack and provided QA/QC and review.

Summary of Findings

As a result of the background research and field survey, one CEQA historical resource, the NRHP-listed Watsonville City Plaza, was identified and assessed for project-related impacts. The Plaza was initially established in 1860 and is significant in the areas of community planning and landscape architecture. The NRHP nomination states the “plaza has been the physical and social center of the local community throughout its history. It is, and has been for many years, the beauty spot of Watsonville as well as a local landmark.” Additionally, the plaza is noteworthy for its bandstand designed by noted architect William Weeks. The 1.4-acre plaza’s period of significance is listed as 1906, the year that the bandstand on the property was constructed by Weeks. The plaza Bandstand was also found to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation.

The California Historical Resources Information System records search also identified 33 previously-conducted cultural resources studies and 84 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. Two of the previously-recorded cultural resources are located within, or encompass the project site. Downtown Watsonville, while not formally evaluated, was recommended for further study in 1999 as a historic district due to the number of historic buildings located in the downtown area (P-044-000395). The Plaza Park Bandstand (P-44-000948) is located within and is a contributing element of the Watsonville City Plaza.

One archaeological resource (P-44-000396), a multi-component site consisting of a possible prehistoric pestle and shell and historic period refuse, has been documented within the record search area. The City of Watsonville also contacted the Native American Heritage Commission

(NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search of the project site and vicinity. The NAHC responded on June 25, 2019, stating negative results.

Recommendations

Archaeological Resources

Based on the absence of any previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity and the known history of the project vicinity, the project site is considered to have low sensitivity for archaeological resources. However, ground disturbance is proposed under the current project description. As construction activities have the potential to result in impacts to previously undocumented cultural resources, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation*** under CEQA. Rincon presents the following mitigation in case of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Monterey County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access.

Historical Resources

As discussed above, it is anticipated that the project will meet all 10 of the Standards for Rehabilitation. However, project-related impacts could still occur to the bandstand and large fountain through their rehabilitation and also noise and vibration concerns resulting from adjacent construction activities. Rincon therefore recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to historical resources with mitigation*** under CEQA. The following mitigation measures are presented to ensure the project remains consistent with the Standards, and that no features are negatively affected by noise or vibration. Lastly, to document the conditions of the Watsonville City Plaza prior to project implementation and ensure the plaza is appropriately documented and that its rich history is preserved for future generations, Rincon is recommending building recordation as detailed below.

Standards Review

A historic architect or architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards should be retained to provide input and guidance throughout the design and construction process relating to the rehabilitation of the large fountain and bandstand, design of the bathroom building, and materials and design of new tables and/or benches. This will ensure that the project remains consistent with the Standards as plans evolve and that the project avoids significant adverse impacts to historical resources. This individual will provide ongoing to consultation as needed and summarize the results in a memorandum to be submitted to the City as the lead agency for the inclusion in the administrative record.

Vibration Impact Plan

Construction-related vibration generated by construction equipment can result in varying degrees of ground vibration depending on the types of equipment used. Operation of construction equipment causes vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength with distance. Old and fragile structures situated near the active construction area would be susceptible to vibrations, and may incur damage when vibration reaches peak levels. The historic plaza contains several masonry features that could be susceptible to ground borne vibration impacts, particularly the old fountain and the bandstand.

Construction methods have not been fully developed for the project. To reduce potential impacts to fragile structures within the historic plaza, a Vibration Impact Plan will be developed to identify appropriate construction methods within the vicinity of fragile structures and include a strategy to monitor activity within the areas of concern. The Plan will include measures to ensure construction vibration does not exceed established vibration levels for fragile buildings and if necessary, include measures to repair any minor cosmetic damage in-kind. The Vibration Impact Plan should be developed by the City in coordination with a qualified architectural historian or historic architect who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (NPS 1983).

Plaza Recordation

Impacts resulting from the alteration of the Watsonville City Plaza can be minimized through archival documentation of as-built and as-found condition. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the City of Watsonville should ensure that documentation of the property proposed for is completed in the form of a Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-Like documentation that shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation (NPS 1990). The documentation should generally follow the HABS Level III requirements and include digital photographic recordation of the plaza, detailed historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation should be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History (NPS 1983). The original archival-quality documentation shall be offered as donated material to the City of Watsonville Library and Pajaro Valley Historical Society, where it would be available to local researchers. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the lead agency.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Watsonville to complete a cultural resources technical report for the Watsonville City Plaza (project) in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California. This study presents the results of a cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, archival research, and cultural resources field survey and impacts analysis. All activities were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and all applicable local regulations.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project encompasses 1.4 acres located at 358 Main Street in Watsonville, California (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The project site is bounded by Union Street to the northeast, Peck Street to the southeast, Main Street to the southwest, and East Beach Street to the northwest. The Plaza is locally considered the “heart of the city” and has been a locale for community gatherings and celebrations for well over a century. It was initially established in 1860 and is listed in the NRHP. The purpose of the Watsonville City Plaza Expansion and Revitalization Project (project) is to revitalize and improve the Plaza’s function. The project would provide facilities improvements to the Plaza’s elements and renovate and preserve the site’s historic features. The project would also involve the expansion of the footprint of the Plaza to incorporate portions of the right-of-way of adjacent streets. This expanded footprint is intended to facilitate better accommodation of the weekly farmers market and other special events.

The proposed project is an enhancement of the Plaza, including the addition of a permanent restroom, additional seating areas, landscaping, lighting and signage improvements, and a permanent stage for performances. The project would also provide pedestrian and roadway improvements, including intersection improvements and decorative permeable pavers within Peck Street. A conceptual project design is provided below as Figure 3.

The proposed project includes restoration and preservation of the site’s historic features, which include a gazebo, bandstand, cannons, and water fountain. The project would maintain the site’s defining features, including the gazebo and the existing configuration of six pathways leading from the street to the gazebo. Several benches, a flag pole, drinking fountain, water fountain, perimeter landscaping, and trees would remain in place.

Project improvements are listed below and shown in Figure 3.

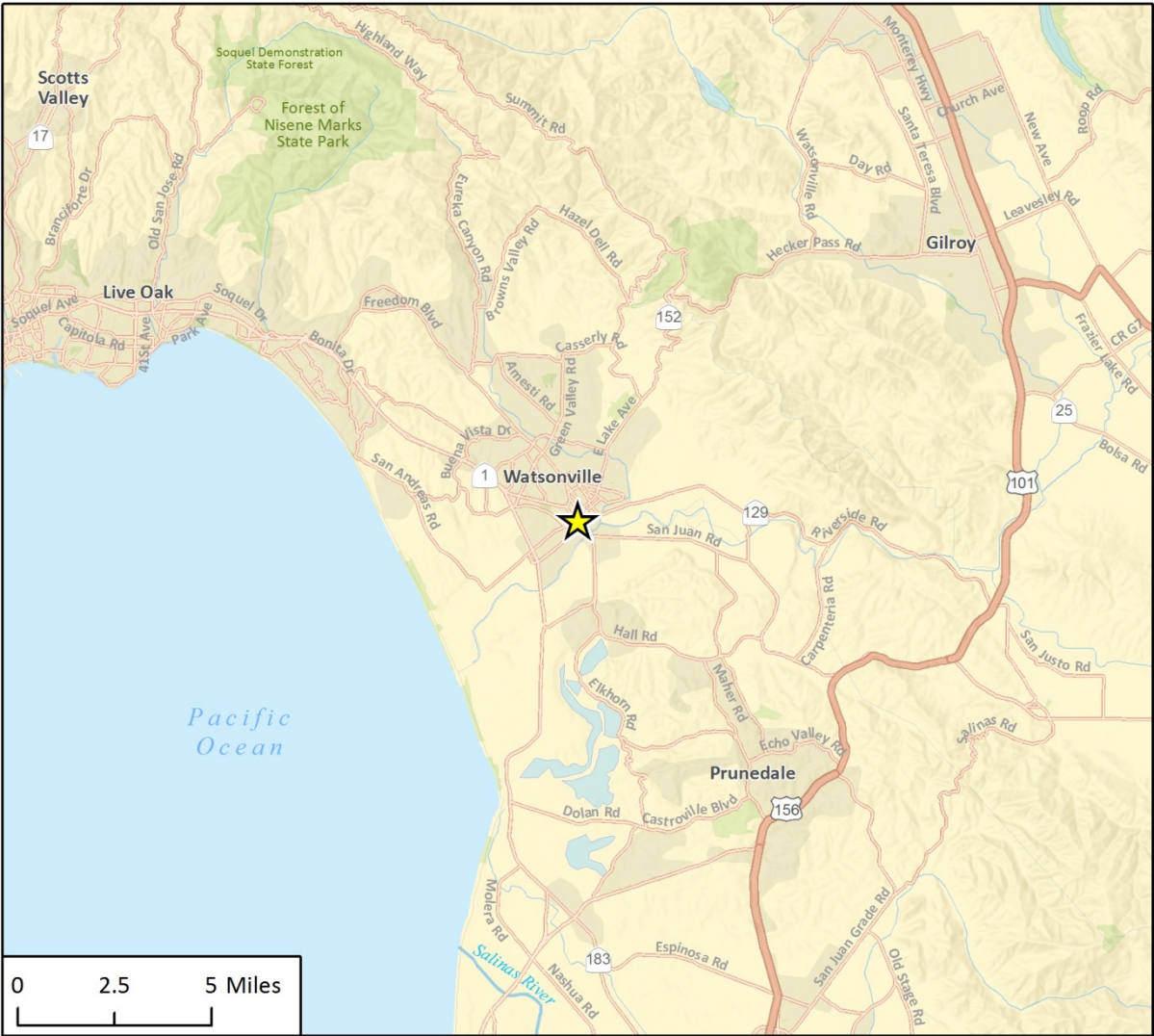
- Restoration of the gazebo
- Repaving of gazebo surroundings with permeable pavers and landscaping
- Refurbishment of the fountain area with a brick plaza, park benches, and interpretative signage
- Installation of a stage facing out from the gazebo toward Main Street, with an ADA-accessible spectator area, permeable pavers, and a sloped path of travel to the stage
- Installation of a game table area south of the gazebo
- Installation of a group picnic area east of the gazebo
- Installation of a historic/art element pedestal at the corner of Main Street and East Beach Street

- Repaving of existing pathways with brick accent
- Installation of a restroom near the corner of Union Street and Peck Street
- Resurfacing of Peck Street with permeable pavers
- Resurfacing of Union Street parking area with permeable pavers
- Installation of a raised crosswalk with removable bollards at the corner of Main Street and Peck Street
- Planting of six 15-gallon sized trees, 14 smaller ornamental trees, and four large statured shade landscaping
- Installation of curb bulb-outs at the corners of East Beach and Union Streets, Union and Peck Streets, and Peck and Main Streets

1.2 Personnel

Rincon Senior Architectural Historian and Project Manager Steven Treffers managed this cultural resource study. Mr. Treffers meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history (NPS 1983). Architectural Historian Alexandra Madsen, MA is the primary author of this report. Associate Environmental Project Manager Karli Grigsby conducted the field survey. Associate Archaeologist, Tiffany Clark, PhD, RPA, was a contributing author to this report. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Erik Holtz prepared the figures in this report. Principal Shannon Carmack reviewed this report for quality control.

Figure 1 Regional and Vicinity Maps



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★ Project Location

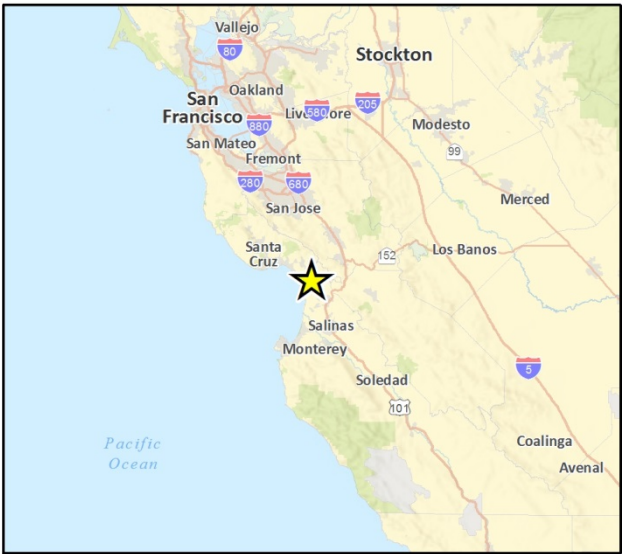


Fig 1 Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Site, Boundary and Site Components

Figure 3 Project Concept Plan



2 Regulatory Setting

This section discusses applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, to which the proposed project must adhere to before and during project implementation.

2.1 CEQA

PRC §5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC §§21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. CEQA (§21084.1) requires that a lead agency determine if a project could have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (§21084.1), included in a local register of historical resources (§15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (§15064.5[a][3]). Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from 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 §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

2.2 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was established by the NHPA of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (CFR 36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, which is defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the “ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service 1990). In order to assess integrity, the National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, which are defined in the following manner in National Register Bulletin 15:

1. **Location.** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design.** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting.** The physical environment of a historic property.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship.** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. **Feeling.** A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. **Association.** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

2.3 California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) was created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was established in 1992. The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the National Register criteria, but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by operation of law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

The CRHR consists of properties that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward;
- Those Points of Historical Interest (PHI) that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the CRHR. To be eligible for

the CRHR, a property generally must be at least fifty years of age and must possess significance at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- It 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.
- It has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.
- Historical properties eligible for listing in the CRHR may include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and historic districts. A property eligible for the CRHR must also retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historic property and to convey the reasons for its significance.

2.3.1 Compliance with the Standards

For the purposes of CEQA, impacts to a historical resource are considered mitigated below a level of significance when the project conforms to the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (the Standards) (CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 [b][1]). The goal of the Standards is to preserve the historic materials and distinctive character of a historical resource. Character-defining features are the tangible, visual elements of a building—including its setting, shape, materials, construction, interior spaces, and details—that collectively creates its historic identity and conveys its historic significance.

The Standards establish professional standards and provide advice on the preservation and protection of historic properties, and make broad-brush recommendations for maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, and designing new additions or making alterations. They cannot be used, in and of themselves, to make essential decisions about which features of a historic property should be saved and which might be changed. Rather, once an appropriate treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work. There are Standards for four distinct but interrelated approaches to the treatment of historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

According to the Standards, rehabilitation is deemed appropriate “when repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment.” The following lists the Standards for Rehabilitation:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

2.3.2 Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category called tribal cultural resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and requires that they meet either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.4 Local

Chapter 8-13 of the City of Watsonville’s municipal code authorizes the City Council, by ordinance, to designate structures, features, or integrated groups of structures and features on a single lot or site as “historic structures” if they have special character, or historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest (Municipal Code Chapter 8-13, Section 8-13.02[a]). “Historic structures” are further defined in Chapter 2, Section 9-2.200 as:

1. Listed individually in the NRHP (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the NRHP;
2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary of Interior to qualify as a registered historic district;
3. Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or
4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places.

Alterations to historic structures as defined above is subject to review by the Planning Commission and Section 8-13.12 of Chapter 8-13 of the municipal code, which states:

The Planning Commission shall be guided by the standards set forth in this section in its review of permit applications for work or change of conditions on a historical structure. In appraising the effects and relationships established herein, the Planning Commission in all cases shall consider the factors of architectural style, design, arrangement, texture, materials and color, and any other pertinent factors.

- a) The proposed work shall be appropriate for and consistent with the effectuation of the purposes of this chapter and shall preserve or enhance the characteristics and particular features specified in the designating ordinance.
- b) The proposed work shall not adversely affect the exterior architectural features of the structure and, where specified in the designating ordinance for a publicly-owned structure, its major interior architectural features; nor shall the proposed work adversely affect the special character or special historical, architectural, or aesthetic interest or value of the structure and its site, as viewed both in themselves and in their setting.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Natural Setting

The project site lies within the Central Coast, which has inland areas marked by a series of low northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges. The area is characterized by a Mediterranean climate with most rainfall occurring between late fall and spring. The largest river in the area is the Pajaro, which flows westward from the Gabilan Range to empty into Monterey Bay.

The project site is within the city of Watsonville. Land use in the vicinity of the project site is primarily business and government buildings. The majority of the ground cover within the project site consists of turf, pavement, and landscaped area. The elevation for the project site is approximately 10 meters (32 feet) above mean sea level.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project vicinity is presented broadly in what follows under three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The Prehistoric and Historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact; the Ethnographic Overview provides a synchronic “snapshot” of traditional Native American lifeways as described by European observers prior to assimilative actions.

3.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The project sites lie in what is generally described as the Central Coast Archaeological Region, one of eight organizational divisions of the state (Moratto 1984: Fig. 1). This region extends from the Monterey Bay area to Morro Bay, and includes all of Santa Cruz County.

Several chronological sequences have been devised to understand cultural changes in the Central Coast Region from the Milling Stone period to contact. Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) present the following sequence: Milling Stone, Early, Early-Middle Transition, Middle, Middle-Late Transition, and Late periods. The archaeology of the Central Coast Region subsequent to the Milling Stone period is distinct from that of the Bay Area and Central Valley, although the region has more in common with the Santa Barbara Channel area during the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, but few similarities during the Late period (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213).

Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000 to 6000 B.C.E.)

When Wallace developed the Early Man horizon in the 1950s, little evidence of human presence was known for the southern California coast prior to 6000 BCE. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous sites older than this date, including coastal and Channel Islands sites (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984). The earliest accepted dates for occupation are from two of the Northern Channel Islands, located off the coast from Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area

approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002).

Only a few archaeological sites in the Central Coast Region are documented prior to 6,000 years ago. It is likely that most earlier coastal sites are presently under water because it is estimated that 10,000 years ago sea levels were 15 - 20 meters lower than today (Bickel 1978:7). Estimates place the early Holocene shore in central and southern California at approximately 10 kilometers farther west than today's coastline (Breschini and Haversat 1991:126)

Recent data from Paleo-Indian sites in southern California indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lake shores in eastern California (Moratto 1984:90–92).

Milling Stone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.E.)

The Milling Stone horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, and by the dominance of the principal ground stone implements generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds; namely, milling stones (metates, slabs) and hand stones (manos, mullers), typically shaped (Wallace 1955, 1978). Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time in the region's archaeological record and are even more numerous near the end of this period. As testified by their toolkits and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Early Period and Early-Middle Transition Period (3500 to 600 B.C.E.)

Although Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) have distinguished an Early-Middle Transition period, it is not well defined and is difficult to observe. Thus, the transition phase is included in the following discussion of the sites and characteristics recognized for the Early Period in the Central Coast Region.

An extensive series of shoreline midden deposits are in the Central Coast Region during the Early period, signifying an increase in occupation of the open coast (Jones and Waugh 1995, 1997). These include estuarine sites such as CA-SLO-165 in Estero Bay and open-coast sites in Monterey Bay area, including CA-MNT-73, CA-MNT-108, and CA-MNT-1228. Lithic artifact assemblages from these sites include Central Coast Stemmed Series and side-notched projectile points. Square-stemmed and side-notched points have also been found in deposits at Willow Creek in Big Sur (CA-MNT-282), and Little Pico II on the San Luis Obispo coast (CA-SLO-175; Jones and Ferneau 2002).

The material culture recovered from Early period sites in the Central Coast Region provides evidence for continued exploitation of inland plant and coastal marine resources. Artifacts include milling slabs and handstones, as well as mortars and pestles, which were used for processing a variety of plant resources. Bipointed bone gorges were used for fishing. Assemblages also include a suite of *Olivella* beads, bone tools, and pendants made from talc schist. Square abalone shell (*Haliotis* spp.) beads have been found in Monterey Bay, but not yet in the Big Sur or San Luis Obispo areas (Jones and Waugh 1997:122).

Shell beads and obsidian are hallmarks of the trade and exchange networks of the central and southern California coasts. The archaeological record indicates that there was a substantial increase in the abundance of obsidian at Early period sites in the Monterey Bay and San Luis Obispo areas

(Jones and Waugh 1997:124–126). Obsidian trade continued to increase during the following Middle period.

Middle Period (600 B.C.E. to 1000 C.E.)

A pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources occurred during the Middle period. For example, the remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in archaeological deposits along the coast. Chipped stone tools used for hunting were more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Large knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive became common.

Complex maritime technology also proliferated during this period. Notable introductions included circular shell fishhooks between 1000 and 500 BCE (Jones and Klar 2005:466), and the appearance of compound bone fishhooks between AD 300 and 900 (Arnold 1995; Jones and Klar 2005:466; King 1990:87–88). The introduction of shell fishhooks and plank canoes in the southern portion of the region and tule reed or balsa rafts in the north, their subsequent modifications, and the increased use of other capture devices such as nets appear to have led to a substantial focus on fishing in most coastal areas. A seasonal round settlement pattern was still followed; however, large, permanently occupied settlements, particularly in coastal areas, appear to have been the norm by the end of the period (Jones et al. 2007).

Middle-Late Transition Period (1000-1250 C.E.)

The Middle-Late Transition period is marked by relative instability and change, with major changes in diet, settlement patterns, and interregional exchange. The Middle period shell midden sites found along the Central Coast were abandoned by the end of the Middle-Late Transition period, so most Transition period and Late period sites were first occupied during those periods (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213, 219).

During the Middle to Late Transition period, projectile points diagnostic of both the Middle and Late periods are found in the Central Coast Region (Jones and Ferneau 2002:217). These points include large, contracting-stemmed types typical of the Middle period, as well as Late period small, leaf-shaped points, which likely reflect the introduction of the bow and arrow.

Late Period (1250 C.E. to Historic Contact)

As noted above, Late period sites are marked by small, finely worked projectile points, as well as temporally diagnostic shell beads. The small projectile points are associated with bow and arrow technology. Although shell beads were typical of coastal sites, trade brought many of these maritime artifacts to inland locations, especially during the latter part of the Late period.

Unlike the large Middle period shell middens, Late period sites are more frequently single-component deposits. There are also more inland sites, with fewer and less visible sites along the Pacific shore during the Late period. The settlement pattern and dietary reconstructions indicate a lesser reliance on marine resources than observed for the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, as well as an increased preference for deer and rabbit (Jones et al. 2007). An increase in sites with bedrock mortars during the Late period further suggests that nuts and seeds began to take on a more significant dietary role.

3.2.2 Ethnographic Context

The project site lies within an area traditionally occupied by the Ohlone (or Costanoan) people. Ohlone territory extends from the point where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers issue into the San Francisco Bay to Point Sur, with the inland boundary most likely constituted by the interior Coast Ranges (Kroeber 1925:462). The Ohlone language belongs to the Penutian family, with several distinct dialects throughout the region (Kroeber 1925: 462).

The pre-contact Ohlone were semi-sedentary, with a settlement system characterized by base camps of tule reed houses and seasonal specialized camps (Skowronek 1998). Villages were divided into small polities, each of which was governed by a chief responsible for settling disputes, acting as a war leader (general) during times of war, and supervising economic and ceremonial activities (Skowronek 1998; Kroeber 1925:468). Social organization appeared flexible to ethnographers and any sort of social hierarchy was not apparent to mission priests (Skowronek 1998).

Ohlone subsistence was based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Kroeber 1925: 467; Skowronek 1998). Mussels were a particularly important food resource (Kroeber 1925: 467). Sea mammals were also important; sea lions and seals were hunted and beached whales were exploited (Kroeber 1925: 467). Like the rest of California, the acorn was an important staple and was prepared by leaching acorn meal both in openwork baskets and in holes dug into the sand (Kroeber 1925: 467). The Ohlone also practiced controlled burning to facilitate plant growth (Kroeber 1925: 467; Skowronek 1998).

Seven Franciscan missions were built within Ohlone territory in the late 1700s, and all members of the Ohlone group were eventually brought in to the mission system (Kroeber 1925: 462; Skowronek 1998). After the establishment of the missions, Ohlone population dwindled from roughly 10,000 people in 1770 to 1,300 in 1814 (Skowronek 1998). In 1973, the population of people with Ohlone descent was estimated at fewer than 300 (Levy 1978:487). The descendants of the Ohlone united in 1971 and have since arranged political and cultural organizations to revitalize aspects of their culture (Skowronek 1998).

3.2.3 Historic Context

Watsonville

The following historic context is excerpted from the *Historic Context Statement for the City of Watsonville* (Circa 2007):

Watsonville Before Incorporation

Watsonville was officially incorporated in 1868, however that is not the beginning of settlement in the area. The local Native Americans, or, as we call them today, the Ohlone Indians, lived in the coastal Monterey Bay area for approximately 4,500-5,000 years before the discovery and settlement by the Spanish Missionaries. Possibly the densest population of Indians north of Mexico, approximately 10,000 people lived between Point Sur and the San Francisco Bay, comprising 40 different groups, each with their own territory.

It is not known whether there were ever any Ohlone villages within the City of Watsonville, however, the Ohlone surely made trails through the area in their travels between the coast and the inland hills. The Ohlone did not make permanent villages, rather they followed a year-round harvest, traveling approximately 100 square miles between the ocean, the rivers, and the hills

and meadows. The structures they built were generally made out of tule reeds, easily constructed and abandoned with little loss. Most archaeological evidence of the Native Americans comes from their ocean-side shell mounds and burial sites.

There have been several burial sites found in the Pajaro Valley, near the City, in the last 30 years. These include a burial ground on Lee Road in 1975, 28 remains found during the construction of Pajaro Valley Middle School on Salinas Road in 1994, remains excavated at the Lakeview Elementary School site in Santa Cruz County on East Lake Avenue in 1996, and a major site discovered near the Pajaro River on a bluff adjacent to San Andreas Road in 2002. Information regarding excavations in the area are kept on file at the Northwest Information Center in Sonoma, California.

In the fall of 1769, Spanish military explorer Gaspar de Portola and his overland crew turned away from the coast near present-day Monterey where they encountered a burned Native American village on the edge of a river. The story says that the natives left a large bird, stuffed with straw, on the riverbank. While the Franciscan Father Crespi named the river the Santa Ana, the soldiers called it the Pajaro, or “bird,” River. Not long after, the exploration party discovered San Francisco Bay and claimed it for Spain.

Thus began the Mission Period in California’s history, which spanned the years 1770- 1834. The Franciscans set up 6 missions in Ohlone territory, the closest to Watsonville being Missions San Juan Bautista (1797) and Santa Cruz (1791).

During the 60-year period of Mission rule, the Ohlone were lured into the Missions, and urged to be baptized. Once baptized, the fathers took responsibility for their souls and kept them at the missions against their will. After years of living under the rule of the Missionaries, the Ohlone lost their traditional way, including crafts, language, and social skills. In addition, thousands of Ohlone died of disease brought by the Spanish. After Mexican independence in 1821, the Mexican governors had carved up the Pajaro Valley into land grants and distributed the ranchos among friends and prominent citizens. The site of present-day Watsonville sits on what was known as Bolsa del Pajaro, part of the larger Rancho del Pajaro grant. This particular property was claimed and contested by dozens of individuals, including the Rodriguez brothers, Sebastian and Alexander. Final claims were not settled until 1860, when Sebastian Rodriguez became the recognized legal owner of the Rancho del Pajaro. By this time, he had passed away and his two oldest sons, Jose and Pedro, tended the land. In 1860, they granted a small parcel of land to the growing settlement on their now legally confirmed land holdings. This parcel remains today as Watsonville’s Plaza.¹

1868-1888: Settlement of the City and Coming of the Railroad

Judge John Watson and D.S. Gregory first laid out the town of Watsonville in 1852 on a portion of Bolsa del Pajaro that Watson “obtained” from Sebastian Rodriguez. There are many accounts of the initial founding of Watsonville but they all agree that the legality of Watson’s possession of this piece of land was questionable. Regardless, he and Gregory planned out a town, one mile square, near the banks of the Pajaro River. Even though Watson left the area soon after, never to return, the town became his namesake. By 1868, Watsonville’s population had expanded to

¹ The conveyance of the title of original Plaza to the City of Watsonville is not clearly documented and remains unclear following extensive research on the subject. See Jim Weller, Memorandum to the City of Watsonville c/o Alan J. Smith, City Attorney, Regarding the Watsonville Town Plaza. September 20, 2010.

almost 2000 people. The first city government was organized, elections were held, and Watsonville became an incorporated municipality.

Early Watsonville was a rough western ranching town, comprised of a few modest houses, a sprinkling of churches and a small but growing commercial district along Main Street. All this was surrounded by farms and fields. By 1870, most of the cattle ranching on the large land grants had been replaced by grains and potatoes, followed by fruit trees and produce cultivation. Production ranged from small family plots to large commercial operations with most being farmed by recent immigrants on plots subdivided from the ranchos.

Growth in Watsonville was further spurred with the coming of the railroad in 1871. This connection with the outside world transformed the city from a rural outpost to the second largest city in Santa Cruz County. The Main Street commercial districts continued to expand with the growing population and the city's increased importance as the center of agricultural trade and business for all the surrounding, smaller communities. The increase in regional importance also brought a level of civility to the town.

Newspapers were established, civil institutions grew and became formalized and the number of social clubs flourished. Theaters, an opera house and department stores were built to serve a community hungry for entertainment. At the same time, large numbers of immigrants from all over the world found their way to the banks of the Pajaro River and settled on the rich farmland of the Pajaro Valley.

1888-1898: Sugar Beets

The last decade of the 19th century could be called the Sugar Beet years for Watsonville. For this brief period, the sugar beet reigned king in the Pajaro Valley, mainly thanks to the influence of the California Sugar Beet Company, which was already based in both San Francisco and Aptos. Realizing that the river bottom land of the Pajaro Valley was much better suited to sugar beet production than Aptos, Claus Spreckels started to move operations southward.

In the 1870s, Claus Spreckels began experimenting with growing and processing sugar beets on the banks of Soquel Creek near Aptos. Finding this successful, in 1888 he built what was then one of the largest sugar beet factories in the world near the railroad tracks in Watsonville. Hundreds of acres of the surrounding farmland were planted with sugar beets to utilize the enormous processing capacity of the new plant. While the Industrial Revolution was changing manufacturing around the world, Spreckels' sugar beet plant was transforming agribusiness in the Pajaro Valley. The days of the small time processing plant were numbered. Individual operators began to give way to the corporate machine. Food processing was becoming big business and Watsonville was to become a leader in agribusiness innovations.

1898-1911: Apples, Floods and Building Booms

Changes in technology and agriculture shaped the first years of the 20th Century. Fruit trees had largely replaced the earlier grain crops. Various new mechanized means for preparing food for shipments to the East Coast and Europe made California, and Watsonville in particular, a hotbed of product-related activity and experimentation. The automobile made its local debut as the city itself continued to grow and prosper.

Part of this new prosperity became evident in the scores of new commercial and residential buildings commissioned during this time. The well-known architect, William H. Weeks, made his

home in Watsonville and was primarily responsible for creating most of the grand and civic architectural designs that helped to define the early century boom years.

Two natural disasters affected Watsonville, and the whole Pajaro Valley during this time. The first was the famous 1906 earthquake that shook and burned much of San Francisco to the ground. Watsonville sustained damage but had recovered by the time of the extensive flood of 1911. However, the city continued to thrive and even these two setbacks couldn't stop the ever-quickenning pace of development and growth.

1910-1920: Lettuce, Apples, Celebrations

To show off their wonderful town and all that it had to offer, enterprising Watsonville citizens devised the first Apple Annual celebration in 1910. This popular event, showcasing the humble apple in all its forms, codified Watsonville's place as The Apple City. Complete with parades, shows, and exhibits, the Apple Annual became a major civic event.

As the Apple Annual was becoming more and more well known, the Pan Pacific International Exposition was taking shape in San Francisco, 90 miles to the north. During the years of the exposition, the Apple Annual was moved north, further publicizing Watsonville to the rest of Northern California and the world. At the same time, experimentation with a new crop was about to put Watsonville on the map for something besides apples. Lettuce, a notoriously difficult crop to ship long distances, was benefiting from other advances in refrigerated transport. Trials with refrigeration, combined with expanded lettuce cultivation, opened up vast new markets to Watsonville farmers.

All the jubilation and prosperity of these years met with sobriety in 1917 when the United States entered into World War I. Many second generation Americans joined the armed forces and were sent to fight in and around, and sometimes against, their native countries. Back home, the economy braced for rationing and the carefree years of festivals and celebrations faded into the past.

1921-1930: Boom Years

In-between World War I and Great Depression, many in Watsonville tried to recapture the glory years of the first decade of the century. However, modernization was coming to town and with it, a change in population and shifts in social awareness. Prohibition polarized the town as saloon owners clashed with the pious citizenry. A somewhat seedy feeling settled on lower Main Street where many of the less reputable bars and brothels were located. Tensions were further heightened by a growing resentment toward foreigners, particularly against Japanese and Filipino immigrants.

Yet throughout this, the population continued to steadily increase. Regular passenger train service connected the town to Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Monterey and beyond. More schools were built, the established businesses continued to expand, and an air of prosperity, somewhat subdued by the recent war, returned to the area.

1931-1944: The Great Depression, WWII, Japanese Internment, Dust Bowl

The 1929 Stock Market crash didn't affect the Pajaro Valley right away. It wasn't until the early 1930s that the Depression the rest of the country had been deep into began to creep into Watsonville and the surrounding communities. Most notable during this period were the large numbers of Americans heading west to the rich soils of the central and coastal valleys of

California, trying to escape the poverty brought on by the Depression and the Dust Bowl in the lower Plains States. The plight of these refugees was best chronicled in work of local writer, John Steinbeck.

While Americans from the midwest were coming further west, those foreign immigrants already in the Pajaro Valley were experiencing increased resentment from local whites. Hostilities because of union formation and increased demands by workers for better working conditions, combined with a general anti-immigrant (especially anti-Asian) sentiment were further strained by the plunge in economic vitality. By the time the United States entered into World War II, overt racism and discrimination were the norm in a location that had always been extremely ethnically mixed and relatively tolerant compared to the rest of the country. The culmination of these hostilities was the signing of Executive Order 9066 by President Roosevelt, which called for the systematic removal the Japanese population from all coastal areas.

1945-1952: Population Boom, School Expansion, Flooding

The years immediately following World War II were full of upheaval and activity. Modernization was taking place all over the City. Subdivisions were being planned out. The local school systems underwent their first round of consolidation. Parking meters were installed on Main Street. And what was primarily a barn-storming airport before the war became an active municipal airport serving passengers and freight shipments alike.

Public works projects such as finally installing a proper levee system were undertaken to protect all of the investment going on downtown. In the midst of this, a shift in population was happening. Many Japanese who were interned during World War II returned to the area and faced new competition from the large numbers of Mexican workers brought in through the Bracero Program. Some Japanese families stayed and rebuilt their lives, others left. As a whole, they did not ever return to agriculture in the same numbers as before the war. Their places, at least in the fields, were now filled by Mexicans, starting the trend that continues today.

1953-1960: Post War Growth

Thousands of soldiers and military personnel were stationed in the area during World War II and many decided to remain after they finished their service period. The initial post-WWII housing boom continued to accommodate these men and their ever-increasing families. Further reorganization of the school districts became necessary and over half a dozen new schools were constructed. The City continued to annex land as quickly as they could but it was soon filled with new subdivisions and tract housing. All this growth necessitated new municipal facilities, including a new city hall and a new hospital.

Commercially, passenger rail service ended as automobile travel became more popular. Road construction replaced rail construction and the era of highways that began to reshape California in the 1920s came to dominate the everyday life of all citizens, rich or poor. Shopping centers were built outside of the downtown on thoroughfares leading out of town to house new retail shops and services. While downtown remained the commercial center of town, events in the following thirty years would significantly alter this situation.

Watsonville City Plaza

Located in the center of downtown, Watsonville City Plaza has a history as old as the city. A portion of this plaza was bequeathed to the city by Sebastian Rodriguez by way of his heirs in 1860. This strip of land was originally part of the Bolsa del Pajaro land grant and was occupied by grasses and used as grazing land. In 1868, the City purchased an additional strip of land next to the gifted area to complete the city square plaza (Circa, 2007). At the time of its founding, the plaza was bounded by Union Street to the northeast, Plaza Avenue to the southeast, Main Street to the southwest, and Third Street to the northwest. Third Street and Plaza Avenue were later renamed East Beach Street and Peck Street, respectively. The plaza was the first civic property in Watsonville.

The first conscious design of the land appears to have been completed in the 1870s, when the plaza was plowed, and diagonal paths were laid across the square (*Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel*, 1871). The diagonal, bisecting paths are extant in the plaza and designate the circulation patterns of pedestrians. An early photograph from 1876 illustrates the diagonal paths and large trees (Figure 4).

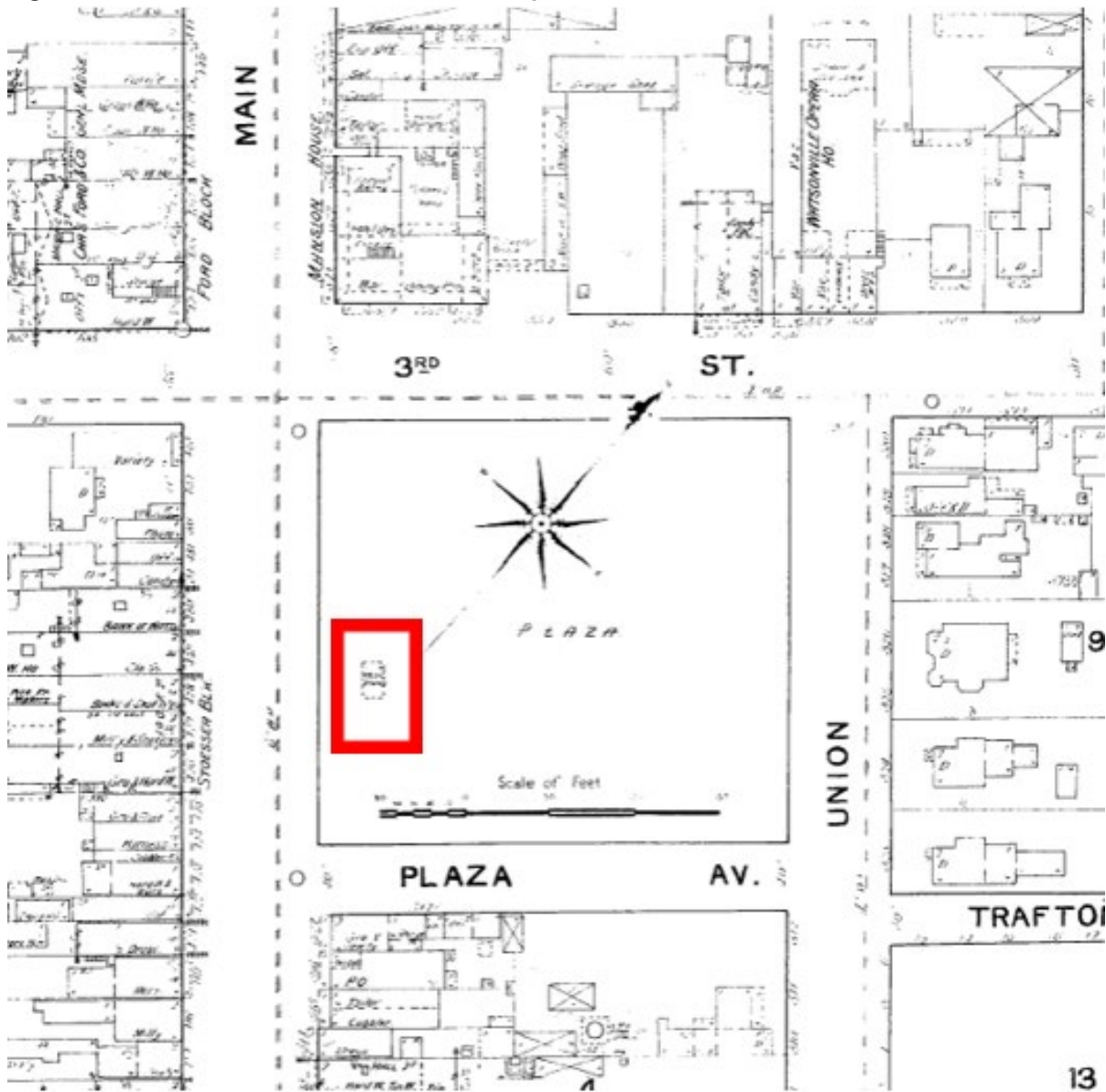
In 1880, a wood bandstand was completed in the western region of the plaza and the Butterfly Social Club donated a fountain (*Record-Union*, 1880). An 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map identifies the original band stand as located in the western region of the plaza (Figure 5).

Figure 4 1876 Photograph of Town and Plaza



Source: Pajaro Valley Historical Association in Historic Context Statement of the City of Watsonville

Figure 5 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Watsonville, Sheet 10



Source: Los Angeles Public Library

Vegetation is one aspect of the plaza which has changed over the course of its history. In 1883, the City removed the plaza's original gum trees after residents complained about their large size and heavy, falling leaves (*Santa Cruz Weekly Special*, 1883). In 1899, the Native Daughters of Watsonville removed even more of the original trees and planted semi-tropical palms, graveled the walks, installed new curbing, and planted blue grass and shrubbery (*Santa Cruz Sentinel*, 1899).

Photographs from circa the turn of the century shows this bandstand as well as the diagonal paths, low-lying shrubs that lined the walkway, and various trees (including Eucalyptus and Palms) evenly placed along swaths of grass (Figure 6). A drinking fountain was installed in 1893 (*The Californian*, 1892).

Figure 6 c. 1900 and c. 1910 Photographs of Watsonville Plaza



Source: Pajaro Valley Historical Association

In 1903, a proposition to erect a Carnegie library in the plaza was rejected as there was an “emphatic protest against the plaza being used for any other purpose than its present use” (*Evening Sentinel* 1903). The early ambulatory nature of the plaza is immediately visible in a circa 1905 photograph, which depicts groups of people strolling through the plaza (Figure 7). The community desire to keep the plaza intact did not ultimately affect their receipt of a Carnegie library, which was ultimately constructed at the intersection of 2nd and Main streets in 1906 by William H. Weeks where it remained until it was demolished in 1975.

Figure 7 c. 1905 Photograph of Watsonville Plaza



Source: Pajaro Valley Historical Association

The nature of the plaza was lauded in 1906, when a reporter wrote that the plaza “furnishes a convincing object lesson of the benefit and blessing such a public garden is to a community” (*The Californian*, 1906).

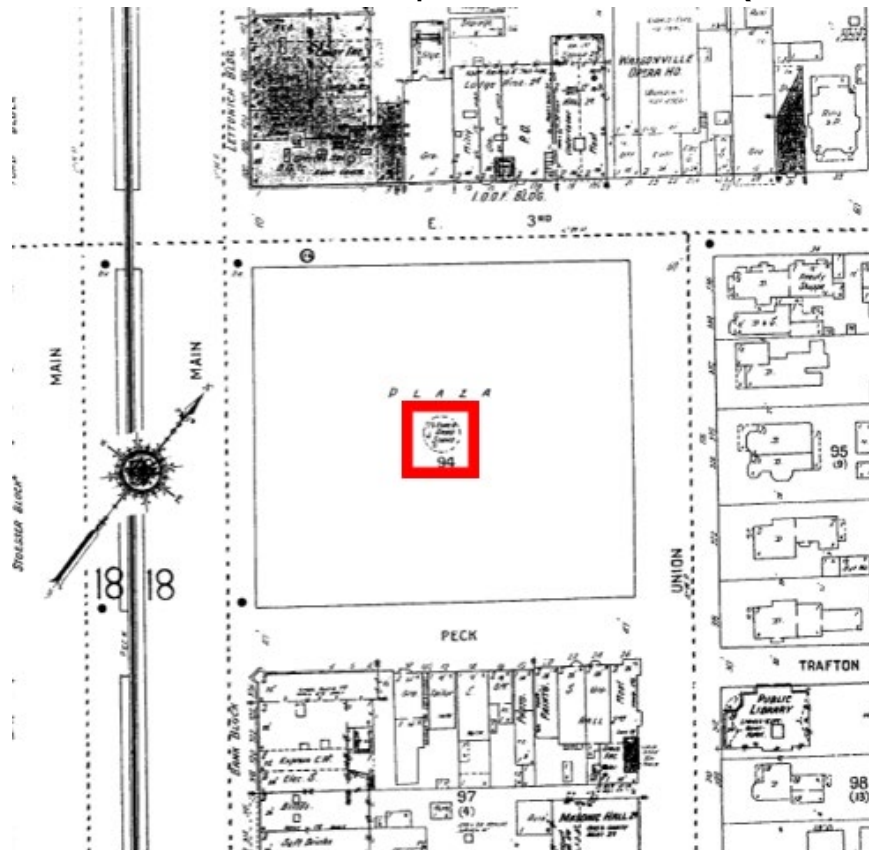
The original wood bandstand was demolished, and new stone bandstand built by Granite Rock Company and master architect William Weeks in 1906 (*Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* 1906; Figure 8). A 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the centrally located bandstand (Figure 8 and Figure 9).

Figure 8 1927 Photograph of Watsonville Plaza, Bandstand



Source: Santa Cruz Public Library

Figure 9 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Watsonville, Sheet 18 (Bandstand Outlined)



Source: Los Angeles Public Library

Other early features of the plaza include two cannons. One of these cannons was used to fire shots alerting San Francisco of the admittance of California to the Union in 1849. Lauded as “old Betsy” the cannon was installed in the western extent of the plaza in 1910 (*Santa Ana register* 1910). It was secured on a concrete base and received a bronze plaque in 1922 (*Santa Cruz Evening News* 1922). The cannon is visible in the left corner of a 1927 photograph (Figure 10).

Figure 10 1927 Photograph of Watsonville Plaza, Cannon and Water Fountain



Source: Santa Cruz Public Library

The other cannon was an artillery cannon cast in 1899 immediately following the Spanish American War. This cannon is situated in the southern region of the plaza. It appears to have been installed sometime between 1955 and 1975.

Changes to the plaza’s vegetation continued into the 21st century; a plethora of mature trees are evident in aerials from 1934 and 1948 (Figure 11). Between 1955 and 1956, a number of these trees were removed (Figure 12). Even more of these trees were cleared from the plaza by 1975. However, it appears that some of the original trees from this date remain in the plaza, as visible in an aerial from 2000 (this aerial was compared with google earth imagery from 2019 and vegetation remains the same; Figure 13). A map with these extant historic trees that date from at least 1934 is included below (Figure 14).

In 2001, a bust of George Washington was erected in the plaza at the corner of Main and Peck Streets. Modern streetlights, trash and recycling bins, and electrical boxes have been installed in the plaza in the last few decades and do not date to the historic period.

Figure 11 1934; 1948 Historic Aerials



Source: UCSB Frame Finder

Figure 12 1955; 1957 Historic Aerials



Source: UCSB Frame Finder

Figure 13 1975; 2000 Aerials



Source: UCSB Frame Finder

Figure 14 Historic Trees in Watsonville City Plaza



William H. Weeks

William H. Weeks was responsible for the design of the bandstand in 1906. Weeks was born in 1864 on Prince Edward Island before moving to Denver, Colorado where he studied architecture at the Berger Institute (NoeHill, N.d.). In the early 1890s, Weeks moved to Oakland, California before relocating to Watsonville in 1894 where he stayed until 1916. During this period, Weeks worked out of the Pajaro Valley Bank Building. He constructed at least two churches, two hotels, a theater, and two schools in Watsonville alone. Approximately half of these resources have since been demolished (PCAD, N.d.). Weeks was also active in the surrounding area during this time, building in Paso Robles, Piedmont, and Santa Cruz. In 1916, Weeks moved to San Francisco.

Weeks was a significant architect in California and was lauded in 1908 as designing more libraries and banks in the state than any other architect (NoeHill, N.d.). He was particularly talented at and known for designing buildings in the Spanish Eclectic, Classical Revival, and Art Deco styles of architecture. Weeks designed dozens of buildings in the bay area, including many schools and civic buildings. He was oftentimes contracted to building Carnegie Libraries, of which he completed over twenty-two between 1902 and 1921.

4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On September 9, 2019, a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) was completed (Appendix A). This record search included a review of base maps, historic-period maps, and literature for Santa Cruz County. The search was conducted to identify all previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within a one-block radius of the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list.

The NWIC records search identified 33 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area. Table 1 provides a summary of the previously recorded resources located within the record search area.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Area
S-003375	Charles R. Smith and Robert Edwards	1977	Archeological and Historical Resources and Impact of the Proposed Las Lomas Waste Disposal Project	Outside
S-003378	David Chavez	1977	Archaeological Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Facilities Development, Pajaro Sanitation District, Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties, California	Outside
S-004016	Rob Edwards, Mary Ellen Farley, and Chester King	1974	An Assessment of the Cultural Resources of the Lower Pajaro River Basin, California, with Selected Preliminary Field Study	Outside
S-006949	Robert Cartier	1984	Archival Study of the Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Gilroy/Morgan Hill Wastewater Plant and Outfall in the Counties of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz	Outside
S-006949a	Robert Cartier	1985	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Gilroy/Morgan Hill Long Term Wastewater Management Plan in the Counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Benito	Outside
S-006949b	Robert Cartier	1985	Addendum to the Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Gilroy/Morgan Hill Long Term Wastewater Management Plan in the Counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Benito	Outside
S-006949c	Robert Cartier	1985	Addendum 2, Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Gilroy/Morgan Hill Long Term Wastewater Management Plan in the Counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Benito	Outside
S-012313	Anna Runnings and Gary S. Breschini	1990	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Porter Drive Bridge, Pajaro, Monterey County, California	Outside
S-015049	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	1993	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 17-011-51, -52, and -54, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Area
S-020606	Barry A. Price	1998	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility SF-882-07, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	Outside
S-022093	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	1996	Cultural Resource Assessment, Pajaro River Reconnaissance Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers San Francisco District, Pajaro River Flood Control Project, 1996	Outside
S-022657	Izaak Sawyer, Laurie Pfeiffer, Karen Rasmussen, and Judy Berryman	2000	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	Outside
S-023827	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2001	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 017-181-43, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California	Outside
S-025169	Roderick Chisholm	1998	Cultural Resource Assessment, Pajaro River and Salsipuedes Creek, Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties, California	Outside
S-025469	Mary Doane and Trudy Haversat	2002	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Portion of Assessor's Parcel 017-172-34, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California	Outside
S-028925	Denise DeJoseph	2004	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Activities for the Via Del Mar Housing Project at 124 W. Beach St. and 415 Rodriguez St., Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	Outside
S-032526	Dana E. Supernowicz	2006	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Watsonville SBC, SF-18120B	Outside
S-032526a	Dana E. Supernowicz	2006	Cultural Resources Study of the Watsonville SBC Project, Metro PCS Site No.SF-18120B, 340 Rodriguez Street, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California	Outside
S-033266	Richard J. Huyck	1990	Structural Study, Ford's Service Center Building	Outside
S-035097	Carolyn Losee	2008	Finding of Effect for AT&T Mobility Project Number 1415 "Watsonville Resetar" 15 West Lake Avenue, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California 95076 (letter report)	Outside
S-035097a	Carolyn Losee	2015	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CNU3479/CCL03479 "Watsonville Resetar" 15 West Lake Avenue, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	Outside
S-035768	Susan Morley	2009	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 017 122 13, 017 122 20, and 017 122 21, City of Watsonville, County of Santa Cruz, California	Outside
S-037620	Alex DeGeorgey	2010	Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Watsonville #2 Former Manufactured Gas Plant Remediation Project, Santa Cruz County, California (letter report)	Outside
S-038430	Patricia Mikkelsen, Laura Leach-Palm, Jennifer Hatch, Elizabeth Kellenbach, and Jerome King	2001	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 5 Rural Highways, Santa Cruz County, California, Highways 1, 9, 17, 35, 129, 152, and 236. Volume I – Report	Inside
S-038788	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2011	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for the Pajaro River Sediment Excavation Project, in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Area
S-039562	Lorna Billat	2012	Collocation Submission Packet, Watsonville Resetar, CNU3479, 15 West Lake Avenue, Watsonville	Outside
S-039562a	Historic Resource Associates	2012	Cultural Resources Study of the Watsonville Resetar Project, AT&T Site # CNU3479, 15 West Lake Avenue, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, CA 95076	Outside
S-046419	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	2015	Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel 117-361-027, In Northern Monterey County, California	Outside
S-047930	Carolyn Losee and Holly D. Moore	2015	FCC Form 621, Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet, CNU3479 "Watsonville Resetar", 15 W. Lake Avenue, Watsonville, CA 95076	Outside
S-047930a	Carolyn Losee	2015	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CNU3479/CCL03479 "Watsonville Resetar", 15 West Lake Avenue, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California 95076 (letter report)	Outside
S-047930b	Julianne Polanco	2015	FCC_2015_1002_003: CNU3479 "Watsonville Resetar" 15 W Lake Avenue, Watsonville, Collocation	Outside
S-048361	Stella D'Oro	2016	Archaeological Monitoring letter report for the Salud Para La Gente trash enclosure, Watsonville, California (letter report)	Outside
S-051000	John Schlagheck	2016	Cultural Resources Report, City of Watsonville Hexavalent Chromium Well Treatment Project, City of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California	Outside

Source: Northwest Information Center 2019

The NWIC records search identified 84 cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the subject project area. Two of the previously-recorded cultural resources are located within, or encompass the project site. The Watsonville Historic District (P-044-000395) was recorded in 1999 and while not formally evaluated, was recommended for further study as a historic district due to the number of historic buildings located in the downtown area of Watsonville. The Plaza Park Bandstand (P-44-000948) is located within and is a contributing element of the NRHP-listed Watsonville City Plaza; it is discussed further in the sections below. One archaeological resource (P-44-000396), a multi-component site consisting of a possible prehistoric pestle and shell and historic period refuse, has been documented within the record search area. The remaining 83 cultural resources consist of historic period built-environment resources.

Table 2 Previously Logged Cultural Resources within 0.5-Miles of the Project Area

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status Code	Relationship to Project
P-44-000236	Building	"Judge" Julius Lee Home	1976 (V. Thompson & E. Rosewall, S-004110 Watsonville Planning Department); 1979 (Betty Lewis, Pajaro Valley Historical Association); 1980 (K. Loeffler, Cabrillo College); 1984 ([none], Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	1S	Outside
P-44-000395	District	Watsonville Historic District	1999 (L. Leach-Palm, S. Mikesell, FWARG, JRP); 2005 (Sarah E. Johnson, Caltrans)	N/A	Encompasses
P-44-000396	Site	Historic period refuse scatter with possible prehistoric pestle and shell fragments	1999 (L. Leach-Palm, FWARG); 2003 (Sarah Johnston, Caltrans)	N/A	Outside
P-44-000404	Structure	Highway 129	1999 (L. Leach-Palm, S. Mikesell, FWARG; JRP Historical Consulting Services)	N/A	Outside
P-44-000408	Structure	Highway 152	1999 (L. Leach-Palm, S. Mikesell, FWARG, JRP)	N/A	Outside
P-44-000598	Building	Watsonville SBC Building	2006 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	6Y	Outside
P-44-000645	Building	Hotel Resetar	1976 (V. Thompson & E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2002 (Dana E. Supernowicz, [none]); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	2S2	Outside
P-44-000872	Building	S. C. Rodgers Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000873	Building	Josephine Brumson Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000874	Building	Service Printers; Vicky's Produce	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000875	Building	Daley House	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000876	Building	Richard Pearson Home	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000877	Building	261A East Beach Street	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside

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Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status Code	Relationship to Project
P-44-000878	Building	George Sietz House	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000879	Building	Charles Palmtag House	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000880	Building	Godfrey Bockius House	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	1D	Outside
P-44-000881	Building	William & Hazel Rupert House	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000882	Building	Saxton Pope House	1976 (V Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000883	District	Godfrey M. Bockius House District	2016 (Don Lauritsen, [none])	1D; 3D	Outside
P-44-000884	Building	Wall Street Inn	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7J	Outside
P-44-000885	Building	Watsonville Printers	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000886	Building	Henry Wiley Home	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000888	Building	Watsonville Women's Club	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000889	Building	Edgar Clark Home	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000889	Building	Judge Lucius Holbrook Home	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000895	Building	141 & 143 Elm Street	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	6Y; 7N	Outside
P-44-000896	Building	163 Elm Street	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status Code	Relationship to Project
P-44-000897	Building	209 East 5 th Street	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000898	Building	J. S. Menasco Home	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000899	Building	F. Cornell Home	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000900	Building	108 Ford Street	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000901	Building	204 Ford Street	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000905	Building	William Weeks Home	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000906	Building	Peter Jensen Home	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000907	Building	103 Jefferson Street	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000908	Building	138 Jefferson Street	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000909	Building	Resetar House	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000910	Building	225 East Lake Avenue	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	N/A	Outside
P-44-000911	Building	262 East Lake Avenue	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000912	Building	Mitchell Resetar House	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	1S	Outside
P-44-000913	Building	James Waters House	1976 (E. Rosewall, V. Thompson, Watsonville Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside

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Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status Code	Relationship to Project
P-44-000916	Building	29 Lincoln Street	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000917	Building	J. M. Grimmer Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000918	Building	Blackburn Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000919	Building	Porter Building	2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	5S1	Outside
P-44-000920	Building	Lettunich Building	1992 (Kent Seavey, Preservation Consultant); 1992; 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	1S	Outside
P-44-000921	Building	Mansion House Hotel	1978 (Kenneth Cardwell, State Office of Historic Preservation); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	1S	Outside
P-44-000922	Building	Kalich Building	2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	N/A	Outside
P-44-000923	Building	Resetar Block	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	2S2	Outside
P-44-000924	Building	Mundheuk Building	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000926	Building	Holgerson & Schmidt Building	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000927	Building	Phillips Petroleum Gas Station	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000928	Building	Jalisco Mexican Cuisine	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000929	Building	St Patrick's Church	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000930	Building	St Patrick's Church Rectory	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000931	Building	Fox Theater	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status Code	Relationship to Project
P-44-000932	Building	Mateo Lettunich Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	1S; 3S	Outside
P-44-000933	Building	M. Astin Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000934	Building	T. J. Horjan Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000935	Building	William Trafton Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000936	Building	William Pulioovich Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000937	Building	B. Binsacca Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000938	Building	P. H. Sheeny Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000940	Building	114 and 114 ½ Second Street	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000942	Building	52 Marchant	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000943	Building	571 and 571B Rodriguez Street	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000944	Building	66 Marchant	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000945	Building	Benjamin Burlend Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000946	Building	Brassel Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000947	Building	Ford Cottage	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside

City of Watsonville
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Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status Code	Relationship to Project
P-44-000948	Building	Park Plaza Bandstand	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Within
P-44-000949	Building	Radcliff Bilingual School	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000951	Building	Suey Hing Benevolent Society	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7R	Outside
P-44-000952	Building	Theo Barnhouse Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000959	Building	143 Second Street	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000960	Building	150 Second Street	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000961	Building	308-314 Second Street	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000962	Building	33 Walker Street	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000963	Building	Josiah Washington Lamborn House	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	N/A	Outside
P-44-000965	Building	54 White Street-Ford Cottage	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000967	Building	Edward Kelly Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside
P-44-000968	Building	45 White Street-Ford Cottage	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	7N	Outside
P-44-000969	Building	John Buckhart Home	1976 (V. Thompson, E. Rosewall, Watsonville City Planning Department); 2003 (Andrea Koch, City of Watsonville)	3S	Outside

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status Code	Relationship to Project
P-44-001051	Building	Jefsen Block	1993 (Bonnie Bamburg, National Park Service)	7J	Outside

Status Code Key

1D = Contributor to a district or multiple resource property listed in the NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR

1S = Individual property listed in the NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR

2S2 = Individual property determined eligible for the NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR

3D = Appears eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation

3S = Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation

5S1 = Individual property that is listed or designated locally

6Y = Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing

7J = Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated

7N = Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)

7R = Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated

Source: Northwest Information Center 2019

4.2 Native American Scoping

As part of the background research process of identifying cultural resources for this project, the City of Watsonville contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search of the project site and vicinity (Appendix B). As part of this request, the City asked the NAHC to provide a list of Native American groups and/or individuals, culturally affiliated with the area, who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. The NAHC responded on June 25, 2019, stating positive results and included a list of five Native American contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project vicinity. On September 23, 2019, the City mailed notification letters in accordance with the requirements of California AB 52 of 2014 to groups who had contacted the City as interested parties. As of the date of this report, no Native American groups have responded requesting AB 52 consultation for the project.

5 Study Methods

5.1 Field Survey

Rincon conducted an intensive historic resource field survey of the project site on September 10, 2019. The field survey consisted of a visual inspection of all built environment features on the property to assess its overall condition and integrity, and to identify and document any potential character-defining features or alterations. The field survey confirmed that the entire project site is developed and no exposed native ground surface was present that would warrant an archaeological survey. Observations were documented through field notes and digital photographs. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs from the survey are on file with Rincon's Oakland office.

5.2 Background Research

Background research for the proposed project in September and October 2019. Historic aerial photographs and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were obtained from the Los Angeles Public Library and the University of California, Santa Barbara View Finder, in order to understand and characterize the construction chronology of the site and surrounding vicinity. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were also consulted. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following repositories, publications, and individuals were contacted to identify known historical land uses and the locations of research materials pertinent to the project site.

- Online archives of the Pajaro Valley Historical Association
- University of California, Santa Cruz Digital Collections
- Online archives of the Santa Cruz Public Library
- Online Archive of California
- Calisphere

5.3 Guidance on Historic Landscapes

Several federal and state historic preservation guidance documents were also reviewed to provide direction on the identification and treatment of historic landscapes such as the Watsonville City Plaza. Historic designed landscapes are unique resource types with distinctive considerations and these resources provided valuable insight into identifying character-defining features and assessing project-related impacts. Specifically, these documents included:

- *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment, and Management of Historic Landscapes*. Preservation Brief No. 36 (Birnbaum 1994)
- *How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*. National Register Bulletin No. 18 (Keller and Keller n.d.)
- *General Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Landscapes* (Caltrans 1999)

6 Findings

As a result of the field survey, one historical resource, the NRHP-listed Watsonville City Plaza, was identified and examined in further detail.² Watsonville City Plaza is a designed landscape located in downtown Watsonville at 358 Main Street. The plaza has a generally square shape with diagonally crossing paved paths. These paths are typically lined with streetlamps and street furniture such as benches and trash/recycling cans.

Large, mature trees are interspersed organically among the four triangular-shaped swaths of grass, whereas low-lying shrubs and flowers are typically planted along, and used to denote walking spaces. The center of the plaza is domineered by the 1906 bandstand, which features an awning that was added in the 1960s. Other features peppered throughout the plaza include two cannons, a water fountain, a fountain, and bust of George Washington. The photographs below show various features of the plaza.

² Although the Plaza Bandstand was previously recorded independently as P-44-000948, it is herein discussed as a contributing element of the Watsonville City Plaza given its historical placement and association with the larger plaza. Additionally, the Plaza contains three trees which are designated as “Historic Trees” under Chapter 7-13 of the Watsonville Municipal Code. This designation is distinct from the designation of historic structures established under Chapter 8-13 of the Watsonville Municipal Code. In consideration of this and the trees planting dates (all of which occurred within the last 25 years), these trees are not considered individual historical resources under CEQA. These trees are however being retained as part of the current project and will be protected in compliance with Chapters 7-11 and 7-13 of the Watsonville Municipal Code.

Various Views of the Bandstand, Watsonville City Plaza



Cannon and Artillery Cannon, Watsonville City Plaza



Fountain and Water Fountain, Watsonville City Plaza



Streetlamp and Benches, Watsonville City Plaza



Bust of George Washington and Mature Tree, Watsonville City Plaza



Landscaping and Bandstand, Watsonville City Plaza



6.1 Historical Resources Eligibility

The Watsonville City Plaza was listed in the NRHP by the Keeper in 1983, as such the Watsonville City Plaza is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. The plaza was determined eligible in the areas of community planning and landscape architecture as the “plaza has been the physical and social center of the local community throughout its history. It is, and has been for many years, the beauty spot of Watsonville as well as a local landmark.” Additionally, the plaza is noteworthy for its bandstand, which was designed by noted architect William Weeks. The 1.4-acre plaza’s period of significance is listed as 1906, the year that the bandstand on the property was constructed by Weeks. The plaza Bandstand was also found to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP as an individual property through survey evaluation.

The NRHP nomination gives a concise yet overarching description of the plaza:

Watsonville’s town plaza is located in the heart of the town and is bounded by Main Street, Peck Street, Union Street and East Beach Street. There are four cement walkways leading from each outside corner of the plaza to the bandstand in the center. There are many benches available for people to sit on and rest. The landscaping is most attractive with grass, flowers, trees, and shrubs that are always kept in beautiful condition. The plaza dominates and enhances the core area of the downtown/Main Street district... The appearance of the plaza dates primarily from the turn of the century after the addition of the present bandstand in 1906.

An article in the local newspaper, The Pajaronian, described the Plaza in 1905:

“The Plaza, which forms the central point in Watsonville, is generally considered the prettiest miniature park in California. It is planted with palms and ornamental trees, and its ever-verdant lawns of velvet green sward are bordered with a thick growth of scarlet geraniums which are in full bloom all the year. Saturday evenings, when the electric lights are lit and the excellent city band is discoursing melodious music, it presents the appearance of a scene in fairyland.”

The nomination mentioned a number of additions/alterations to the plaza since its period of significance in 1906. The two major alterations include the addition of an awning on the bandstand in 1965 by Robert Wong and the installation of a 19th century artillery cannon in the plaza sometime in the 1960s or 1970s.

Since the time of the 1982 nomination, a number of features in the plaza have been altered or otherwise changed. These features include:

- Addition of street furniture (trash/recycling bins)
- Electrical boxes
- Modern benches and picnic tables
- New streetlamps
- Bust of George Washington

6.2 Character-Defining Features

As discussed in the Methods section above, a number of resources were consulted to best inform identification of character-defining features for historic designed landscapes such as the Watsonville City Plaza. These included guidelines established for the evaluation of cultural landscapes by NPS and Caltrans. According to the NPS, “landscape characteristics include tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape from the historic period; these aspects individually and collectively give a landscape its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance.”

According to federal and state guidance documents, some of the methods for identifying and categorizing the character-defining elements of a historic landscape are unique to the resource type. These methods typically include the identification of specific natural and designed features that define the character of the historic landscape, such as topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, buildings and structures, and site furnishings and objects (Caltrans 1999; Birnbaum 1994). Contributing landscape features need to be associated with the period of significance, while non-contributing elements were not present during the historic period, not part of the documented significance of the resource, or no longer retain integrity (Caltrans 1999).

Using this methodology, the current survey update identifies specific contributing and non-contributing elements of each of the character-defining features of a historic designed landscape. Non-contributing features are mostly common, utilitarian, or non-historic features that do not adequately reflect the appearance of the property during its period of significance in 1906 (Table 3).

Table 3 Character-Defining Features of Watsonville Plaza

CDF Category	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Spatial Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radial arrangement of plaza features with central bandstand and projecting paths Lack of directionality in plaza; focus on center Seating in circle surrounding bandstand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal fences along paths creating barriers
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively flat land Flat alignment with surrounding streets (Main Street; East Beach Street; Union Street; and Peck Street) 	
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of multi-tiered plants, i.e., flowers, shrubs, medium-sized trees, and large trees Historic mature trees (see map) Low-lying shrubs surrounding bandstand Inclusion of Palms Semi-unbroken swaths of grass 	
Circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of movement focused on diagonal paths and interspersed seating areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asphalt and brickwork
Constructed Water-Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fountain Drinking Fountain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sprinkler system for irrigation
Buildings and Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandstand 	
Small-Scale Features/ Site Furnishings and Objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern security streetlights Metal benches Electrical boxes Picnic tables Trash/Recycling cans George Washington Bust Concrete planters and foundations for cannons Metal orb-sconce streetlights

7 Project Impacts Assessment

7.1 Archaeological Resources

An assessment of archaeological sensitivity of the project site suggests that the area exhibits a relatively low potential for containing intact subsurface archaeological deposits. The general lack of reported prehistoric archaeological remains within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site indicates that the property is not highly sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources. Prior to its development as a plaza, the area was primarily used for agricultural purposes. As such, it is unlikely that any substantial subsurface archaeological deposits dating to the historic period would be present on the project site.

7.2 Historical Resources

As a property which is listed in the NRHP, the Watsonville City Plaza is considered a historical resource in accordance with CEQA. According to CEQA (§21084.1) a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such as the plaza is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR (CEQA Guidelines, §15064.5[b][2][A]).

The CEQA Guidelines further state that impacts to a historical resource are generally considered mitigated below a level of significance when the project conforms to the Standards. The Standards and associated Guidelines make broad-brush recommendations for maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. The Standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but are intended to promote sensible preservation practices. They cannot be used, in and of themselves, to make essential decisions about which features of a historic property should be saved and which might be changed. But once an appropriate treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work. There are Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The Rehabilitation Standards were determined to be the most appropriate treatment for the project as they would provide the needed flexibility to meet the project's objectives while still retaining the historic character of the Watsonville Plaza.

7.3 Secretary of the Interior's Standards Review

The analysis presented in this section was based on the narrative project description and conceptual renderings for the project. The following presents a standard-by-standard analysis of the proposed rehabilitation of the Watsonville City Plaza.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 1: A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

The proposed project would continue the historic use of the Watsonville City Plaza as a community gathering space and public square. The addition of new features and elements such as the stage, group picnic areas, game tables, historic/art element pedestal, and restroom building would expand its function, but would not alter its overall historic use as a public town plaza and gathering locale. Therefore, the proposed project will be used for its historic purpose and complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 1.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 2: The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

The proposed project will retain and preserve the historic character of the Watsonville City Plaza. The historic character of the plaza is defined through its character-defining features, which as a historic designed landscape tie to its spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, water features, buildings and structures, and site furnishings and objects. The project would not directly alter the significant spatial organization and topography, which will continue to exhibit its radial pattern with diagonal walkways and flat topography. Although the project will introduce new materials and features within portions of the defined quadrants, the spatial configuration and circulation of the plaza will remain intact and new materials will be compatible with the historic character. Further while, asphalt will be removed, this material is non-original and is not considered character defining.

The circulation pattern will be slightly modified through the reconfiguration of the entry point at the intersection of Peck and Union streets; however, this is being proposed to avoid damage to the root system of the historic tree at this location. Some vegetation is also proposed to be removed; however, with the exception of some trees, which date to the plaza's period of significance (1906), the specific plantings have been continually replaced and modified and do not date to the historic period. While conceptual at this time, it is anticipated the proposed plantings will be consistent in height, scale, and typology, and will continue to define the historic organization of the plaza. With respect to water features and buildings and structures, the proposed project would rehabilitate the fountain and historic bandstand. Through mitigation adopted as part of the project these activities will be carried out by qualified individuals in a manner consistent with the Standards.

The cannons are proposed to be relocated within the plaza near the existing water fountain along Main Street. However, historic aerial photographs indicate the cannons have been previously relocated within the plaza and their significance is not tied to their current location. Therefore the project complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 2.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 3: Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

The proposed project will introduce new features within the quadrants of the plaza. These are not anticipated to result in a false sense of historical development. Through mitigation adopted as part of the project, the landscaping, features, and materials will be differentiated yet compatible with the historic materials, size, and scale of the property and its setting. As a result, the project complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 3.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 4: Changes to the property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

The period of significance is defined in the NRHP nomination for the Watsonville City Plaza as 1906. The cannon was added to the plaza in 1924 and specifically identified in the NRHP nomination, suggesting it is a feature which is contributing and has gained significance in its own right. This feature is proposed to be retained as part of the proposed project. The project therefore complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 4.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 5: Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

The proposed project will retain the distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques and examples of craftsmanship that characterize the Watsonville City Plaza. Character-defining features such as the spatial arrangement, topography, and circulation will be preserved in place, and vegetation will be consistent with historic landscaping and strategically located to define the plaza's spatial arrangement. Construction techniques and craftsmanship are primarily limited to the bandstand and the fountains, which will be kept in place and rehabilitated as needed in a manner consistent with the Standards due to project-specific mitigation measures. As a result the project complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 5.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 6: Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

None of the historic features of the Watsonville City Plaza are proposed to be replaced. The asphalt which is proposed to be repaved or replaced with pavers is not original or considered historic, nor are the specific plantings which are proposed to be removed and replaced with new vegetation. The historic fountain and bandstand will be rehabilitated in accordance with the Standards per project-specific mitigation measures. The project therefore complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 6.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 7: Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

Any rehabilitation work to the historic fountain and bandstand will be completed by qualified individuals in accordance with the Standards per project-specific mitigation measures. The project complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 7.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 8: Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

Background research completed in support of this project determined that it is unlikely that intact subsurface archaeological deposits exist within the project site at any depth. No significant impacts to archaeological resources are expected to result from the proposed project and Rehabilitation Standard No. 8 does not apply.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 9: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

Although the project will introduce new features to the Watsonville City Plaza, they will not destroy historic materials that characterize the project and will be compatible with the historic character of the plaza. Many of the physical materials in the plaza, such as the asphalt, vegetation, and landscaping, do not date from the period of significance. Rather, it is the spatial arrangement, circulation patterns, and location of plantings and vegetation, which work to define the overall character of the plaza. These critical elements will be retained as part of the proposed project, with the plaza's radial pattern, diagonal walkways, and use of vegetation and landscaping to define these spaces kept in place as part of the project. Although the pathway at the intersection of Union and Peck streets will be reconfigured slightly, this will permit the historic-era tree in this location to remain in place. Additionally, the specific historic materials of the bandstand and fountains will be kept in place and rehabilitated in a manner consistent with the Standards.

New additions to the plaza, including the partial infill of the quadrants and circular pathway enclosing them will be completed in a manner that is differentiated but compatible with the plaza's character-defining features. These new areas will be constructed completely within the existing quadrants and will not affect the historic site design of the plaza. The western-most quadrant will be designed to include a stage; however, a portion of this stage will be removable and utilized only during specific events at the plaza. This will enable the inner circular plaza to remain clearly defined and distinct from the outer quadrant. The game table and picnic areas will feature decomposed granite and concrete pavers which will be compatible with the natural vegetation and paved walkways, yet unique as to not recreate or falsely replicate original elements. While conceptual at this time, it is anticipated that the gaming and picnic tables, as well as the new restroom building will be of compatible materials and design as to be consistent with the historic character of the Plaza. Similarly, the new circular pathway will be constructed using unique materials as to not be confused with the historic pathways and circulation pattern. Similarly, the plaza is proposed to be expanded through the resurfacing of Peck and Union street through permeable pavers; however, this work will be completed within the right-of-way with compatible-but-differentiate materials and will be clearly divided from the historic boundaries of the plaza.

New vegetation and landscaping is also proposed as part of the project. This landscaping will be utilized in manner that is consistent with the historic character of the Watsonville City Plaza. It will be placed in specific locations to help define spaces and create curated viewsheds within the plaza. It will feature similar plantings as to those have historically characterized the plaza. The project therefore complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 9.

Rehabilitation Standard No. 10: New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

The new features that are proposed by the project will be completed in such a manner that, if removed, would not impair the essential form and integrity of the historic property or its environment. The stage, game tables, picnic areas, and other project elements could be removed at a future date with no permanent effect on the resource. Therefore, the project complies with Rehabilitation Standard No. 10.

7.4 Historical Resources Impacts Summary

As discussed above, the project is anticipated to meet all 10 of the Standards for Rehabilitation and therefore can be considered to comply with the Standards for Rehabilitation. Per the CEQA Guidelines, projects that meet the Standards are generally considered mitigated below a level of significance. However, the rehabilitation plans for the bandstand and large fountain have yet to be fully developed and these project elements could have the potential to negatively impact these two features and the larger plaza if completed in a manner that is inconsistent with the Standards. As plans for the Plaza evolve, it is recommended that a qualified historic architect or architectural historian be brought on to provide input to the design team on the items described in this analysis and provide ongoing Standards compliance review. These steps will facilitate and enhance project compliance with the Standards as the plans evolve.

Additionally, while specific construction methods have not been fully developed for the current project, ground borne vibration (GBV) generated by construction equipment or operations can also cause significant impacts to historical resources that are in close proximity to project activities. Construction-related vibration can cause damage ranging from minor cosmetic damage to major structural damage. Thus, GBV can harm the characteristics that make historical resources eligible for the CRHR. GBV resulting from compacting or other similar activities in close proximity to the bandstand and large fountain should be monitored to ensure vibration levels do not exceed established vibration levels for fragile buildings.

Background research completed as part of this study identified existing and potential historical resources located along the street fronting the Watsonville City Plaza. These include the Luttunich Building at 406 Main Street and the Wells Fargo Bank (former Pajaro Valley National Bank) building at 326 Main Street. There are no direct project activities proposed for these or any other buildings located outside of the Plaza. Changes within the Plaza are anticipated to be consistent with the Standards and therefore will not result to a change of setting that could negatively affect the setting of any existing or potential historical resources. Although the installation of permeable pavers along Peck and Union streets will result in GBV, it is not anticipated that any of these construction activities will have the potential to cause significant impacts due to a lack of proximity and the existing conditions/construction methods of the fronting adjacent properties. Recommendations

7.5 Archaeological Resources

Based on the absence of any previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity and the known history of the project vicinity, the project site is considered to have low sensitivity for archaeological resources. However, ground disturbance is proposed under the current project description. As construction activities have the potential to result in impacts to previously undocumented cultural resources, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation*** under CEQA. Rincon presents the following mitigation in case of unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below

7.5.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the

find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

7.5.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Monterey County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access.

7.6 Historical Resources

As discussed above, it is anticipated that the project will meet all 10 of the Standards for Rehabilitation. However, project-related impacts could still occur to the bandstand and large fountain through their rehabilitation and also noise and vibration concerns resulting from adjacent construction activities. Rincon therefore recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to historical resources with mitigation*** under CEQA. The following mitigation measures are presented to ensure the project remains consistent with the Standards, and that no features are negatively affected by noise or vibration. Lastly, to document the conditions of the Watsonville City Plaza prior to project implementation and ensure the plaza is appropriately documented and that its rich history is preserved for future generations, Rincon is recommending building recordation as detailed below.

7.6.1 Standards Review

A historic architect or architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards should be retained to provide input and guidance throughout the design and construction process relating to the rehabilitation of the large fountain and bandstand, design of the bathroom building, and materials and design of new tables and/or benches. This will ensure that the project remains consistent with the Standards as plans evolve and that the project avoids significant adverse impacts to historical resources. This individual will provide ongoing to consultation as needed and summarize the results in a memorandum to be submitted to the City as the lead agency for the inclusion in the administrative record.

7.6.2 Vibration Impact Plan

Construction-related vibration generated by construction equipment can result in varying degrees of ground vibration depending on the types of equipment used. Operation of construction equipment causes vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in strength with distance. Old and fragile structures situated near the active construction area would be susceptible to vibrations, and may incur damage when vibration reaches peak levels. The historic plaza contains several masonry features that could be susceptible to ground borne vibration impacts, particularly the old fountain and the bandstand.

Construction methods have not been fully developed for the project. To reduce potential impacts to fragile structures within the historic plaza, a Vibration Impact Plan will be developed to identify appropriate construction methods within the vicinity of fragile structures and include a strategy to monitor activity within the areas of concern. The Plan will include measures to ensure construction vibration does not exceed established vibration levels for fragile buildings and if necessary, include measures to repair any minor cosmetic damage in-kind. The Vibration Impact Plan should be developed by the City in coordination with a qualified architectural historian or historic architect who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (NPS 1983).

7.6.3 Plaza Recordation

Impacts resulting from the alteration of the Watsonville City Plaza can be minimized through archival documentation of as-built and as-found condition. Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the City of Watsonville should ensure that documentation of the property proposed for is completed in the form of a Historic American Building Survey (HABS)-Like documentation that shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation (NPS 1990). The documentation should generally follow the HABS Level III requirements and include digital photographic recordation of the plaza, detailed historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation should be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History (NPS 1983). The original archival-quality documentation shall be offered as donated material to the City of Watsonville Library and Pajaro Valley Historical Society, where it would be available to local researchers. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the lead agency.

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