APPENDIX D
Cultural Resources Supplemental Information
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BROADWAY PLAZA LONG RANGE MASTER PLAN PROJECT
Cultural Resources Survey Report

Prepared for
City of Walnut Creek
Community Development Department
1666 North Main Street
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Prepared by
Jennifer Bowden, B.A.
Heidi Koenig, M.A., RPA
W. Brad Brewster, M.A.
Environmental Science Associates

November 2011

225 Bush Street
Suite 1700
San Francisco, CA 94104
415.986.5900
www.esassoc.com

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Project No: 211723
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This Cultural Resources Survey Report was prepared for the City of Walnut Creek on behalf of Macerich Northwestern Associates for the proposed Broadway Plaza Long Range Master Plan Project. This report documents the methods and findings of the cultural resources background research and survey conducted for the Proposed Project. This report has been completed in accordance with professional research and reporting standards established in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The Proposed Project proposes redevelopment of the Broadway Plaza shopping center in downtown Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California. Broadway Plaza is a regional shopping center that contains approximately 80 national retailers, specialty shops, services, restaurants, and cafes. The Proposed Project includes a General Plan Amendment, a new land use designation, and rezoning of the Project Site to facilitate an expansion of retail space and the possible addition of other commercial and/or residential uses. The approximately 24-acre Project Site is bounded by Main Street on the west, Mount Diablo Boulevard on the north, South Broadway on the east, and Newell Avenue on the south. Some existing buildings on the Project Site would be demolished to make room for the proposed expansion.

A records search for the Proposed Project was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The records search indicated that 19 cultural resources have been recorded within the 0.5-mile records search radius, including 17 historic-period resources and two prehistoric archaeological sites. None of the recorded resources are within the Project Site, although Broadway Plaza is located within an area that has been identified in the City’s General Plan as having a high potential for cultural resources.

A reconnaissance-level architectural survey was completed by ESA architectural historian Brad Brewster on October 13, 2011. While many of the Broadway Plaza buildings constructed prior to 1966 would be demolished to accommodate the Proposed Project, none of these buildings are considered historical resources for CEQA purposes primarily due to a loss of integrity. The Proposed Project would have no impact to the setting of nearby historic resources, due to their distance from the Project Site and the many intervening modern buildings and roads. No direct or indirect impacts would occur to architectural resources as a result of the Proposed Project, therefore no mitigation measures would be required.

No archaeological field survey was conducted at the Project Site due to the limited visibility of the ground surface as a result of urban development. The developed nature of the Project Site, including previous construction of a basement level at the existing stores, reduces the likelihood of encountering unknown archaeological resources. However, project construction could potentially expose and damage or destroy unknown prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources, including Native American remains. Mitigation measures are provided in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities.
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Introduction

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) has prepared this Cultural Resources Survey Report (CRSR) for the City of Walnut Creek (City) on behalf of Macerich Northwestern Associates for the proposed Broadway Plaza Long Range Master Plan Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project proposes redevelopment of the Broadway Plaza shopping center in downtown Walnut Creek. The CRSR documents the methods and findings of the cultural resources background research and survey conducted for the Proposed Project.

This study has been conducted in accordance with professional research and reporting standards established in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study was to:

- identify cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources, buildings, structures, and places of importance to Native Americans located within the Project Area;
- preliminarily evaluate cultural resources according to the criteria set forth by the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR);
- determine whether the Proposed Project would have an impact on potentially-significant cultural resources; and
- recommend procedures for avoidance or mitigation of impacts to potentially-significant cultural resources.

This report was completed by Jennifer Bowden, B.A., and Heidi Koenig, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist at ESA with an M.A. in Cultural Resources Management). Ms. Koenig has conducted professional archaeological research in California for more than ten years and meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for an archaeologist. ESA Architectural Historian W. Brad Brewster, M.A. completed a reconnaissance-level survey and prepared the sections of this report regarding potentially historic buildings within and adjacent to the Project Site. Mr. Brewster meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history.

Project Location and Setting

The Proposed Project is located in the City of Walnut Creek in central Contra Costa County, California, as shown on the Walnut Creek 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, in an unsectioned portion of Township 1 North, Range 2 West (Figure 1). The approximately 24-acre Project Site is completely developed, and is bounded by Main Street on the west, Mount Diablo Boulevard on the north, South Broadway on the east, and Newell Avenue on the south.

Broadway Plaza is a regional shopping center which contains Nordstrom, Macy’s, Macy’s Men’s/Juniors’, Neiman Marcus (under construction and projected to open in March 2012), Crate & Barrel, David M. Brian, and 75 to 80 other national retailers, specialty shops, services, restaurants, and cafes. The Project Site has an open-air format with more than two dozen in-line
and free-standing buildings of various sizes, with associated parking structures, walkways, and landscaping (Figure 2). All the current facilities are at or above the ground surface, with the exception of a 40,000-square-foot basement area in the approximate center of the Project Site. This space is currently unused because it is inaccessible and prone to flooding.

The City of Walnut Creek is located within a narrow valley between the Berkeley Hills and the Diablo Range, both elements of the California Coast Ranges. The elevation within the Project Site on the floor of this valley is approximately 150 feet above mean sea level (amsl), with the peak of landmark Mount Diablo rising to a height of 3,864 feet amsl less than two miles to the east.

Two creeks extend through the Project Site, although both are contained within closed concrete channels for nearly their entire length through the Broadway Plaza shopping center. Las Trampas Creek flows in a northeast direction from west of Main Street underneath the Project Site to north of Mount Diablo Boulevard, where it joins with San Ramon Creek to form the City’s eponymous Walnut Creek. San Ramon Creek enters the Project Site in an open channel, which converts to an enclosed concrete box culvert as the creek flows northward under the shopping center before crossing Mount Diablo Boulevard and converging with Las Trampas Creek. Until the urbanization of Walnut Creek, these streams were important water sources for Native Americans and early Euroamerican settlers and ranchers.

**Project Purpose and Description**

The Broadway Plaza Long Range Master Plan Project includes a proposed General Plan Amendment, a new land use designation, and rezoning of the Project Site, to facilitate an expansion of retail space and the possible addition of other commercial and/or residential uses. Some existing buildings on the Project Site would be demolished to make room for the proposed expansion.

The proposed expansion of the Broadway Plaza facilities would consist of a net increase of up to 300,000 gross square feet of retail space, or a net increase of up to 400,000 gross square feet of mixed retail and residential uses. Under this proposal, residential uses would be allowed at the rate of 2,000 gross square feet of residential uses in exchange for every 1,000 gross square feet of allowable retail space. Residential uses would be capped at 200 units which is equivalent to about 200,000 gross square feet. The Project would result in up to 1,100,000 total gross square feet of retail uses in Broadway Plaza, or 1,200,000 total gross square feet in a combination of retail and residential uses.

This development would be configured in buildings a maximum of four stories above grade, all within the current height limitations of the General Plan. The retail development would generally be configured in buildings of one to two stories above grade, and may include a three-story store. The mixed-use development could consist of varying sizes of residential units on the second, third and fourth stories above first-level retail. Accessory uses may include leasing areas, health facilities, swimming amenities, interactive play space for children, and meeting/clubhouse rooms.
Several plazas and common open spaces are contemplated, including a primary gathering space large enough to accommodate summer concert events and winter events.

Additional parking would be developed by demolishing and enlarging two existing parking structures, including the addition of an underground level to the garage that extends south of Nordstrom along South Broadway. One Project Alternative would include the construction of a new underground parking structure in the middle of Broadway Plaza, underneath new proposed retail space and between the two culverted creeks that cross the Project Site.

The Proposed Project’s design would incorporate gathering places and a pedestrian-friendly orientation. Most of Broadway Plaza Street- a public street that currently runs through the shopping center- would be vacated, and a series of internal pedestrian walkways and bike paths would be developed to allow non-vehicular movement through the Project Site.

**Areas of Potential Effects**

The definition of the areas that could be affected by various project components is modeled after that of the federal Area of Potential Effects (APE) defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d):

> The APE is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historical properties [i.e., CRHR - eligible resources], if any such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

The area of potential direct impacts related to the Proposed Project would include all areas of proposed demolition and ground-disturbing activity. Construction equipment and materials staging areas would be accommodated mostly on the Project Site, and are included in the area of potential direct impacts. Excavation related to construction of new underground parking would remove an estimated 185,000 cubic yards of dirt from the Project Site, resulting in a maximum depth below grade of 15 feet for foundations and 23 feet for footing excavations. [Note to Reviewer: Please confirm.] This depth is included within a vertical APE component. Additional areas would be included for an area of potential indirect impacts; i.e., surrounding properties that are within the immediate viewshed of the proposed expansion. The areas of potential direct and indirect impacts are shown on Figure 3.

**Regulatory Context**

The State of California implements the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, through its statewide comprehensive cultural resource surveys and preservation programs. The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also maintains the California Historical Resources Inventory. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the state’s jurisdictions.
**California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA, as codified in Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 21000 et seq., is the principal statute governing the environmental review of projects in the state. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on historical resources, including archaeological resources. The CEQA Guidelines define a historical resource as: (1) a resource in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g); or (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 would apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the CEQA Guidelines criteria for a historical resource, then the site may meet the threshold of PRC Section 21083 regarding unique archaeological resources. A unique archaeological resource is “an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

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

3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person” (PRC Section 21083.2 [g]).

The CEQA Guidelines note that if a resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on that resource shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[c][4]).

**California Register of Historical Resources**

The CRHR 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” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility to the CRHR are based on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (PRC Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR, including California properties formally determined eligible for or listed in the NRHP.

To be eligible for the CRHR a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following criteria:
1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;

2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,

4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (PRC Section 5024.1[c]).

For a resource to be eligible for the CRHR, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey its significance. There are seven aspects or qualities of integrity, defined as location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Forty-five years is the standard age threshold used by OHP for determining potential historical significance. As such, any property located on the Project Site built prior to 1966 could be eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any one of the four criteria listed above and retains sufficient integrity.

**Study Methods**

**Records Search and Literature Review**

*Research Methods*

Heidi Koenig, ESA Archaeologist, conducted a records search for the Project Site at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on October 10, 2011 (File No. 11-0409). The purpose of the records search was to (1) determine whether known cultural resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the Project Site; (2) assess the likelihood for unrecorded cultural resources to be present based on historical references and the distribution of nearby sites; and (3) develop a context for the identification and preliminary evaluation of cultural resources. The records search consisted of an examination of the following documents:

- **NWIC base maps** (USGS Walnut Creek 7.5-minute topographic maps), to identify recorded archaeological sites and studies within a ½-mile radius of the Project Site.

- **NWIC base maps** (USGS Walnut Creek 7.5-minute topographic maps), to identify recorded historic-period resources of the built environment (building, structures, and objects) within a ½-mile radius of the Project Site.

- **Resource Inventories**: *California Inventory of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, Historic Properties Directory Listing by City* (through August 15, 2011).


• **Historic Maps:** An extensive on-line historic map collection with over 300 maps and views of California and Contra Costa County is available online at http://davidrumsey.com; Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for 1891, 1897, 1908, and 1915 were also consulted from the online source http://www.historicmapworks.com.

• **Aerial Photos:** Aerial photographs of the Project Site just prior to its development in 1949, as well as during its initial stages of construction in 1951, are available in *Walnut Creek: An Illustrated History* (Rovanpera, 2009).

• **Environment:** Walnut Creek General Plan 2025 Draft Environmental Impact Report (2005).

**Records Search Results**

The records search indicated that 15 cultural resources studies have been completed within the Project Site or a 0.5-mile surrounding radius (*Table 1*). Nineteen cultural resources have been recorded within the records search radius, including 17 historic-period resources and two prehistoric sites (*Table 2*).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>727</td>
<td>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two New Proposed Waste Water Pipeline Routes, Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency, Alameda County, California</td>
<td>Holman, Miley and David Chavez</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1452</td>
<td>Report of a Cultural Resource Investigation of the South Broadway Extension Study Area- City of Walnut Creek</td>
<td>Milliken, Randall</td>
<td>1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>2231</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Survey- Walnut Creek Project Area, Contra Costa County, California</td>
<td>Kandler, Edward R., Mark O. Rudo</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2969</td>
<td>Archaeological Overview and Research Design for the Walnut Creek Project, Contra Costa County, California</td>
<td>Fredrickson, David A.</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11234</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Commuter Bikepath from Rudgear Road in Walnut Creek to Monument Boulevard, Contra Costa County</td>
<td>Kelly, Marcia K.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16729</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Evaluation: Kaiser Walnut Creek Phase III</td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
<td>1994</td>
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Table 2
Cultural Resources within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

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<th>Study No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>19798</td>
<td>Expansion, County of Contra Costa</td>
<td>Resource Management</td>
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<td>Pointe Project, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California</td>
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<td>Pointe Project, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project, 1500 Botelho Drive (APN 184-440-019), City of Walnut Creek,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contra Costa County, California</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24951</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment- 1501 Mt. Diablo Boulevard (APN 184-060-018), City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County</td>
<td>Basin Research Associates, Inc.</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28024</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment- Talbot Site (APNs 184-44-16 and 184-44-06), 1201 S. Main Street, City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County</td>
<td>Basin Research Associates, Inc.</td>
<td>2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>35006</td>
<td>Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection of the Block C/1250 Locust Street Project, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California</td>
<td>Holman &amp; Associates</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Resource Evaluation for the Walnut Creek Plan</td>
<td>Page &amp; Turnbull</td>
<td>2004</td>
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Source: Northwest Information Center, 2011

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<tr>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>HPD Number</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>P-07-000120</td>
<td>CA-CCO-238</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Unknown Prehistoric Habitation and burial site</td>
<td>Less than ¼ mile north of Project Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-07-000124</td>
<td>CA-CCO-242</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Unknown Prehistoric Habitation and burial site</td>
<td>Less than ¼ mile north of Project Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-07-000196*</td>
<td>CA-CCO-388H</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1890 Southern Pacific Railroad Line; now Iron Horse Recreational Trail</td>
<td>Southeast of Project Site between Newell Avenue and Rudgear Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-07-001141</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>010681</td>
<td>Unknown Historic Heritage Tree, Brubaker residence</td>
<td>30 Brubaker Drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-07-001142</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>010682</td>
<td>Unknown Historic Walnut Creek Women’s Club</td>
<td>Carmel Drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-07-001143</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>010683</td>
<td>Unknown Historic Larrieu residence</td>
<td>196 El Camino Corto</td>
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<td>P-07-001144</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>010684</td>
<td>Unknown Historic Bronson residence**</td>
<td>210 El Camino Corto</td>
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<td>P-07-001145</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>010685</td>
<td>1907 San Ramon Bank**</td>
<td>1332 Main Street</td>
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<td>P-07-001146</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>010686</td>
<td>1883 Ye Old Yarn Shop/Dole House</td>
<td>1614 Mt. Diablo Boulevard</td>
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<td>P-07-001148</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>010688</td>
<td>1910 Lawrence Meat Company</td>
<td>1432 N. Main Street</td>
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The Project Site is located within an area that has been identified in the City’s General Plan as having a high potential for cultural resources. The two known prehistoric archaeological sites within the records search radius are both north of the Project Site, along the banks of Walnut Creek. These resources have been characterized as habitation mounds with burials, and contain midden soil with a variety of marine shell types (mussel, clam and oyster), faunal bone, flaked-stone and groundstone artifacts as well as human remains. The larger and more thoroughly documented of the two sites contained deposits at least as deep as 4.5 feet below the ground surface; at least 25 burials were removed in 1913 during construction of the First National Bank building. Both sites are presumed to have been destroyed by urban development and creek channelization (Fredrickson, 1980:30; Kandler and Rudo, 1980:7).

The historic-period resources include a segment of the former Southern Pacific Railroad grade (now the Iron Horse Recreational Trail), and various residential, commercial, and civic buildings and structures. Many of these are clustered in the historic downtown area of the City, north of Mt. Diablo Boulevard.

None of the recorded resources are located within the Project Site itself, although one of the historic buildings falls within the area of potential indirect (visual) impacts; specifically, the 1891 Southern Pacific Railroad Depot at 850 South Broadway. Originally built within the Project Site in approximately the location now occupied by the parking structure on the west side of South Broadway, the depot was moved to its current spot on the east side of South Broadway in 1973 (Vic Stewart’s, 2011). A note in the Historic Resources Inventory states that this building appears to be eligible for the NRHP as an individual property, although a formal determination has not been conducted. The depot currently houses Vic Stewart’s Famous for Steaks restaurant, and retains many of its historic features, including a Pullman rail car located behind the building. A segment of the Iron Horse Trail also passes through the area of potential indirect impacts, although this linear resource no longer conveys its historic appearance and use as a railroad because it has been converted to a bike and pedestrian path, and likely would not meet the criteria.
for inclusion on any federal, state, or local registers of historical resources. One other potentially historic building has been noted within the area of potential indirect effects: the First Commercial Building/Sherburne Brothers’ store (now La Fogata Restaurant) at 1315 North Main Street. An architectural assessment of this building in 2004 determined that it does not retain sufficient integrity for inclusion on the CRHR (Page & Turnbull, 2004). The three recorded resources within the area of potential indirect effects are shown on Figure 4.

Historic maps of the City of Walnut Creek show a blacksmith’s shop/wagon maker on the northwest corner of the Project Site, in the location of the Neiman Marcus store currently under construction (Sanborn Map 1891, 1897, 1908). Several additional buildings are shown within the Project Site on the 1915 Sanborn Map, including ones labeled “impl’t stge” and “auto,” and a 30-foot-high water tank.

Based on the results of the background research, although no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project Site, both prehistoric sites and historic-period resources could be present. Prehistoric sites would most likely be found along the natural channels of Las Trampas and San Ramon Creeks, although the intensive earthwork that was performed in the 1950s to channelize these creeks may have destroyed or obscured evidence of early occupations. Potential subsurface features or artifacts indicative of Native American occupation could include, but would not be limited to: hearths or scatters of fire-affected rock, midden soils with or without shell deposits, lithic reduction flakes and cores, projectile points or other flaked-stone tools, and grinding or milling tools, such as mortars, pestles, and handstones. Human remains could also be associated with Native American sites, as was found at the two nearby prehistoric resources. Unreported historic-period archaeological remains could also occur, especially buried features such as structural foundations or footings, privies, refuse from the blacksmith’s forges (i.e., coal slag), or trash dumps.

Organizational Contacts

A sacred lands search request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 12, 2011. A response was received on October 18, 2011. A records search of their sacred land file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project. A list of Native American individuals/organizations who might have additional information or concerns was provided. On behalf of the City, ESA has contacted the individuals on this list to initiate the consultation process outlined in California Senate Bill (SB) 18 (Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004), which requires such consultation for General Plan Amendments and other major actions by local governments. Consultation letters were sent on October 19, 2011 by ESA on behalf of the City. No response from the representatives on the NAHC’s list has been received as of publication of this report. Documentation of the SB18 consultation is provided following the text of this report.

Context

Natural Environment

The City of Walnut Creek occupies a valley nestled between the Berkeley and Diablo Foothill Ranges, at the foot of Mount Diablo. Upland areas surround the City on three
sides, including the Briones Hills and Lafayette Ridge to the northwest, Mount Diablo and the surrounding hills of Acalanes Ridge to the east, Shell Ridge to the southeast, and Las Trampas Ridge to the south.

The City and surrounding areas are underlain by Tertiary-age marine and non-marine sedimentary bedrock units that have been folded and faulted. Interlayered units range from erosion resistant, ridge-forming sandstones and conglomerates to relatively weak, soil-like, valley-forming siltstones and claystones. Erosion of the less-resistant units has produced a number of parallel valleys and linear ridges in which streams have deposited alluvium (gravel, sand, silt, and clay). The urban core, including the Project Site, is situated on the broad alluvial plain deposited by Walnut Creek and its tributary streams (City of Walnut Creek, 2005).

Vegetation in the Project vicinity is dominated by a cover of suburban landscaping, bordered by the remaining undeveloped grasslands and woodlands of the surrounding hillsides, and traversed by the bands of riparian forest and scrub along the numerous creeks and drainages. The valley floor containing the Project Site been developed with urban and suburban uses, supporting a cover of primarily ornamental landscaping. Remnant native valley oaks and coast live oaks occur in scattered locations throughout the developed valley floor. Prior to development, this region would have supported extensive oak woodlands and native grasslands, which would have provided habitat for a variety of birds, mammals, and reptiles. Salmon reportedly used tributaries of Walnut Creek for annual spawning, prior to modern creek modifications (City of Walnut Creek, 2005).

**Geoarchaeological Context**

In many places in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, the interfaces between older land surfaces and alluvial fans are marked by a well-developed buried soil profile, or paleosol. Paleosols preserve the composition and character of the earth’s surface prior to subsequent sediment deposition; thus, paleosols have the potential to preserve archaeological resources if the area was occupied or settled by humans prior to such deposition (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007). Because human populations have grown since the arrival of the area’s first inhabitants, more recent paleosols (late Holocene) are more likely to yield archaeological resources than older paleosols (early Holocene or Pleistocene).

The Project Area is mapped as marine and non-marine sedimentary bedrock overlain by Quaternary-age interbedded terrace deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay on the valley floor (Dibblee, 1980; Saul, 1973). Saul (1973) notes that Pleistocene-age fossils have been found in association with the terrace deposits from 0 to 100 feet below the surface. Pleistocene-age sediments have a lower potential for containing deeply-buried paleosols with associated archaeological deposits when compared to more recent sediments (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007).

**Prehistory**

Archaeologists have developed individual cultural chronological sequences tailored to the archaeology and material culture of each subregion of California. Each of these sequences is
based principally on the presence of distinctive cultural traits and stratigraphic separation of deposits. A framework for the interpretation of the San Francisco Bay Area is provided by Milliken et al. (2007), who have divided human history in California into three broad periods: the Early Period, the Middle Period, and the Late Period. Economic patterns, stylistic aspects, and regional phases further subdivide cultural patterns into shorter phases. This scheme uses economic and technological types, socio-politics, trade networks, population density, and variations of artifact types to differentiate between cultural periods.

The Paleoindian Period (13,500 to 10,000 before present [B.P.]) was characterized by big-game hunters occupying broad geographic areas. Evidence of human habitation during the Paleoindian Period has not yet been discovered in the San Francisco Bay Area. During the Lower Archaic of the Early Period (10,000 to 5500 B.P.), geographic mobility continued and is characterized by the millingslab and handstone as well as large wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points. The first cut shell beads and the mortar and pestle are documented in burials during the Middle Archaic of the Early Period (5500 to 2500 B.P.), indicating the beginning of a shift to sedentism.

During the Middle Period, which includes the Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic; 2500 to 1570 B.P.), and Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic; 1570 to 950 B.P.), geographic mobility may have continued, although groups began to establish longer-term base camps in localities from which a more diverse range of resources could be exploited. The first rich black middens are recorded from this period. The addition of milling tools, obsidian and chert concave-base projectile points, and the occurrence of sites in a wider range of environments suggest that the economic base was more diverse. By the Upper Middle Period, mobility was being replaced by the development of numerous small villages. Around 1570 B.P. a “dramatic cultural disruption” occurred evidenced by the sudden collapse of the Olivella saucer bead trade network. During the Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent; 950 to 450 B.P.), social complexity developed toward lifeways of large, central villages with resident political leaders and specialized activity sites. Artifacts associated with the period include the bow and arrow, small corner-notched projectile points, and a diversity of beads and ornaments.

Archaeological Research in the Vicinity

Archaeological sites that have been investigated in and around Walnut Creek represent an almost continuous period of nearly 4,000 years of habitation. Inadvertent discovery of sites during construction of buildings in downtown Walnut Creek in the early 1910s raised interest in the area’s past inhabitants, but no formal excavations were carried out until later in the 20th century. In the early 1960s, several archaeological sites in the Walnut Creek and Alamo areas of Contra Costa County were investigated. Excavations at four sites – La Serena (CA-CCO-30), Stone Valley (CA-CCO-308), Rossmoor (CA-CCO-309), and Alamo (CA-CCO-311) – identified seven different prehistoric components assignable to the Central California cultural sequence. Together, these sites represent an almost continuous chronological sequence extending from possibly 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1700 (Milliken et al., 2007).

Based on his assessment of the sites, Fredrickson (1965) suggests that cultural influences on Middle Horizon components in the Walnut Creek-Danville vicinity appear to have come from the lower Sacramento Valley, with some influence also from the Napa Valley. One of the striking characteristics of both Middle Horizon components at CA-CCO-308
was the vast area encompassed, estimated to cover approximately 200,000 square feet. During the Middle Horizon-Late Horizon Transition Phase, the cultural affiliation of the Walnut Creek-Danville vicinity appears to have been with the San Francisco Bay region rather than with the Sacramento Valley (Bennyhoff, 1968).

**Ethnography**

During the late prehistoric and early historic periods, the San Francisco Bay Area was occupied by scores of small independent tribal territories, dubbed ‘tribelets’ by famed U.C. Berkeley ethnologist and linguist Alfred Kroeber (1925). Each tribal territory, ranging from eight to 12 miles wide, supported a number of intermarried families that comprised a small, autonomous political organization of 200 to 400 people. Members of the local groups hosted dances and other ceremonies, pooled their labor during harvest periods, and defended their territory (Levy, 1978).

The tribes around San Francisco Bay spoke dialects of five languages: Bay Miwok, Costanoan, Plains Miwok, Patwin, and Wappo (Shipley, 1978). Speakers of each language could not necessarily understand neighbors who spoke a different language or even a different dialect of the same language. Of these language groups, the Bay Miwok speakers occupied the eastern portions of Contra Costa County from Walnut Creek east to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and including the northern slopes of Mount Diablo (Milliken, 1995). Their area of dominance was limited to the interior valleys of the East Bay, but may have included access to the bayshore in the present East Oakland area. The Bay Miwok believed that Mount Diablo was a sacred place, and the mountain featured prominently in their mythology (Bennyhoff, 1977).

The rich and diverse ecosystems of the San Francisco Bay and surrounding areas sustained a very small number of inhabitants by today’s standards, but the population was actually quite dense for a nonagricultural society. Direct estimates of Bay Miwok populations are limited to one account from April 3, 1776, in which members of the Anza expedition visited a village near Antioch and estimated the population to be 400 persons. Based on this figure and the known number of villages from which later mission neophytes hailed, the total Bay Miwok population circa 1776 has been roughly estimated at about 1,700 persons (Levy, 1978).

The Bay Miwok were the first of the Eastern Miwok to undergo missionization, with the first recorded Bay Miwok converts coming from the Saclan village in the Tice Valley to Mission San Francisco in 1794. The first baptisms of Bay Miwok occurred between 1805 and 1812. Many Bay Miwok tribelets disappeared completely due to the combined effects of missionization and epidemics of European diseases, which killed thousands in the first half of the nineteenth century (Milliken, 1995).

**History**

In 1772, the Spanish began exploring the inner coastal region of California. During these explorations, Captain Pedro Fages encountered the Bay Miwok-speaking Saclan people in the area that now encompasses Walnut Creek. Other expeditions followed, and soon the Spanish established a permanent presence in the Bay Area. The arrival of the Spanish was devastating for
the Bay Miwok and other indigenous groups, who were gathered together in missions and converted, by agreement or by force, to Christian agriculturalists and laborers (Milliken, 1995).

When Mexico became independent from Spain in 1822, it secularized the Spanish missions and sold off their lands. Large parcels were developed into cattle ranches maintained by Mexican grantees. Four land grants were awarded in the Walnut Creek area: Rancho San Ramon (1826), Rancho Arroyo de las Nueces y Bolbones (1834), Rancho Cañada del Hambre (1842) and Rancho Las Juntas (1844). These four grants converged at what later became downtown Walnut Creek. They were sparsely settled by a few families, who used the land primarily for cattle pasture (Emanuels, 1991).

During the Gold Rush and following California statehood in 1850, Contra Costa County was settled as an agricultural area. Wheat was initially the primary crop, but by the 1890s new irrigation technology was developed that replaced wheat with more lucrative fruit and nut orchards (Gudde, 1969). A commercial center began to develop at “The Corners,” where the two major crossroads leading to Oakland and Pacheco met. Today, “The Corners” is the intersection of Mt. Diablo Boulevard and Main Street, at the northwest corner of the Project Site (City of Walnut Creek, 2005).

In 1849, William Slusher became the first white settler to build a home along Nuts Creek, now known as Walnut Creek, in the area of Liberty Bell Plaza. The Walnut Creek House, the first hotel and store in Walnut Creek, opened in 1855 where the Broadway Plaza parking structure on South Main Street stands today. Between 1856 and 1860, Hiram Penniman subdivided the land at The Corners and realigned the road leading to Pacheco, which had previously followed Walnut Creek. The new Main Street became the town’s primary business thoroughfare. In 1858, Michael Kirsch arrived in Walnut Creek, and built a blacksmith shop and a home off Main Street, on the northwest corner of the Project Site. A U.S. Post Office was established in 1862 and The Corners was officially renamed Walnut Creek. The post office was housed in what is now the city’s oldest surviving commercial building, the Sherburne Brothers store at 1315 North Main Street near the corner of Mt. Diablo Boulevard, now La Fogata Mexican restaurant less than a block north from the Project Site. In 1917, Michael Kirsch’s blacksmith shop and home were purchased by James Symmons, who in 1932 rebuilt the blacksmith shop. The blacksmith operation continued until 1945 (Rovanpera, 1998).

Transportation during Walnut Creek’s early days was challenging. The Berkeley Hills created a natural barrier that blocked direct land routes to San Francisco, making stagecoach trips long and arduous. The first railroad arrived in Walnut Creek in 1891. A portion of this Southern Pacific grade, now abandoned, forms the Iron Horse Regional Trail, nearly adjacent to the southeast side of the Project Site. A desire to pave the downtown streets led to a movement to incorporate the former rural crossroads as a city in 1914. Main Street was paved in 1921, and became part of State Highway 21 during the 1920s. In 1937, after multiple delays, the new Caldecott Tunnel officially opened, allowing quicker and easier trips between Walnut Creek and Oakland. Walnut Creek’s population boomed after the Second World War, spurred by the same factors that propelled suburban growth nationally. Farmland surrounding the old village was developed as tract houses, shopping centers, and highways. Traffic signals appeared in 1948 at the Mt. Diablo
Boulevard/Main Street intersection. The City's location at the junction of two major highways, Highway 24 and Highway 21 (later Interstate 680), made it an ideal location for retail development (City of Walnut Creek, 2005).

In November 1949, an agent for MacDonald Products Company of San Francisco chose an undeveloped parcel of land on South Main Street for the site of a commercial venture that would eventually transform Walnut Creek into a regional shopping destination. Edith Apgar was a representative of Graeme MacDonald, a developer who owned MacDonald Products Company. The J.C. Penney retail chain asked the firm to find a suitable location for its newest store in Walnut Creek. Ms. Apgar secured an option on a 30-acre tract of land as the ideal spot for a new shopping development (Rovanpera, 2009). The property was centrally located just southeast of The Corners intersection of Main Street and Mt. Diablo Boulevard, and would have easy access to two proposed freeways (future Highway 24 and I-680). A large portion of the site, located between Las Trampas and San Ramon Creeks, was locally known as “Botelho’s Island” after the original property owner, the Botelho family (see Plate 1).

Construction of the new shopping center, known then as the “Broadway-Walnut Creek Shopping Center,” began in 1950 under the guidance of Ms. Apgar, who became one of the first female construction supervisors in the country. After MacDonald’s initial investment of $3.5 million, the center opened on October 11, 1951 with major stores including J.C. Penny, Sears, Joseph Magnin, Woolworth’s, and a Lucky supermarket (see Plate 2). A total of 38 stores were initially constructed, making the shopping center one of the largest retail destinations in the region. Opening-day celebrations featured comedian Harpo Marx and other entertainers, and attracted attention from all around the region (Oakland Tribune, 1951). The portions of both Las Trampas and San Ramon Creeks which ran through the Project Site were culverted and covered over during the initial construction of the shopping center, as well as during later expansions. The
center was expanded in 1954 to include a Capwell’s department store, which was eventually built and later converted into a Macy’s department store (Rovanpera, 2009).

The Modern style shopping center wasn’t the country’s first auto-oriented, open air shopping district. That distinction belongs to Country Club Plaza, which opened in 1924 in Kansas City, Missouri. However, with its 1,500 parking spaces, Broadway Shopping Center was recognized as one of the country’s earliest examples of a post-war, automobile-oriented retail mall (Rovanpera, 2009). Other early post-war, auto-oriented, open-air malls include the Northgate Shopping Center which opened in Seattle in 1950, and was designed by renowned architect John Graham Jr. Also opening in 1951 were Valley Plaza in North Hollywood, California, and Shoppers World in Framingham, Massachusetts (ECSU, 2011). Numerous similar shopping malls were constructed throughout the country in the 1950s and 1960s, beginning a trend that culminated in the country’s largest, the Mall of America, which opened in 1992 in Bloomington, Minnesota.

With its many free parking spaces, the shopping center embraced the post-war automobile culture in a way that foreshadowed the next few decades of suburban retail design, as well as urban planning in general (see Plates 3 through 6). According to Walnut Creek historian Brad Rovanpera, “The debut of Broadway Shopping Center was the seminal moment in the modern history of Walnut Creek. Its singular effect on virtually every aspect of life in the tiny community cannot be overstated. In one broad stroke, the opening of the center changed the financial fortunes of a sleepy downtown that would one day become a major regional retail destination” (Rovanpera, 2009). From a financial standpoint, the center was also a big success to the fortunes of Walnut Creek. Nearly all of the City’s estimated 1951–1952 sales-tax revenue ($202,186) was generated by the 38-store mall (Rovanpera, 2009). During the decades that followed, the
population of Walnut Creek skyrocketed from 1,587 in 1940 to 53,643 in 1980 (City of Walnut Creek, 2011).

Plate 3. Broadway-Walnut Creek Shopping Center, 1950s postcard.  
Source: City of Walnut Creek.

Plate 4. 1953 photograph of Broadway- Walnut Creek Shopping Center showing auto congestion along Broadway Plaza Street.  
Plate 5. Former Capwell’s department store at Broadway-Walnut Creek Shopping Center, early 1960s (currently Macy’s; the gas station in the foreground was replaced by a restaurant in the 1980s).
Source: City of Walnut Creek.

Plate 6. Early 1960s view of J.C. Penny at Broadway-Walnut Creek Shopping Center (currently the location of Neiman Marcus; Lucky supermarket in the background – now Nordstrom)
Source: City of Walnut Creek.

The original Lucky supermarket was demolished in the mid-1970s and replaced with Bullock’s Department Store, which was later remodeled and expanded to become Nordstrom in the mid-1980s.
In 1985, the Macerich Company purchased the Broadway-Walnut Creek Shopping Center from its original developer, Graeme MacDonald. The Macerich Company renamed the shopping center Broadway Plaza and undertook a 10-year renovation. In addition to façade updates, a former horseshoe-shaped parking area was replaced with pedestrian pathways, shops and a restaurant, and a fountain. A five-level parking structure was constructed on South Main Street, and two more restaurants were added. Finally, “The Lane” was created adding boutique shops between Macy’s and Nordstrom, and screening some of the parking garage from pedestrians. Nordstrom undertook a major renovation and façade update in late 2010, and construction of the new Neiman Marcus store, opening in March, 2012, will complete the latest renovations to Broadway Plaza (Macerich, 2011).

Plate 7. Broadway Plaza today: looking west into the former “horseshoe” area from Broadway Plaza Street
Source: ESA, 2011.

Plate 8. Broadway Plaza today: Broadway Plaza Street, view to north
Source: ESA, 2011.
Field Methods

ESA architectural historian Brad Brewster completed a reconnaissance-level architectural survey on October 13, 2011. The pedestrian survey included photography and field notes on the architectural quality and integrity of all buildings and structures at the Project Site that were 45 years old or older (constructed in 1966 or earlier).

No archaeological field survey was conducted at the Project Site due to the limited visibility of the ground surface as a result of urban development. Although a small uncovered portion of San Ramon Creek extends through the Project Site, it was culverted in the 1950s and would have no potential to contain intact archaeological resources. Other areas of visible ground surface within the Project Site have been engineered and landscaped so that no potential remains for intact archaeological deposits on or near the surface.

Study Findings

Field Survey Summary

The reconnaissance-level architectural field survey found that although numerous buildings constructed prior to 1966 still exist in the Project Site, including many that date to the first phase of construction in 1951, extensive façade remodels, demolitions, and new construction within the last 45 years, especially in the 1980s and 1990s, has resulted in a near-total loss of integrity of the
original Broadway-Walnut Creek Shopping Center. Street closures and newer in-fill construction, particularly around the former ‘horseshoe’ in the 1990s, have added to this loss of integrity (compare Plates 6 and 7). Exterior façade remodels and alterations include newer plaster parapet walls with ceramic tile details, steel and fabric awnings, replacement aluminum shop windows and pedestrian doors, and newer signage (compare Plates 3, 4, and 6 with Plates 7 and 8). In general, Broadway Plaza no longer retains the architectural appearance of post-war era outdoor shopping center. Any potential historical significance that Broadway Plaza might have had as one of the nation’s first post-war, auto-oriented, open-air shopping malls no longer exists due to this loss of integrity. In addition, any associations that the development once had with important local individuals, such as Edith Apgar or Graeme MacDonald, also no longer exist due to the loss of integrity. As such, none of the individual buildings within Broadway Plaza, nor the shopping center as a whole, would be eligible for listing in the CRHR. Broadway Plaza is not considered a historical resource according to CEQA Section 15064.5.

One possible exception to the overall loss of integrity at the Project Site is Macy’s (formerly Emporium-Capwell), which retains some of its original 1950s exterior appearance (compare Plates 5 and 9). Limited changes to this building’s exterior include ceramic tile cladding, single-story retail additions along “The Lane,” a concrete pedestrian bridge connecting the second floor to the adjacent parking structure’s second level, and replacement aluminum frame entrances and shop windows at the ground floor level. Due to more recent renovations, the interior retains almost none of its 1950s appearance, save for the narrow, aluminum-clad escalator in the center of the department store. While this building does exhibit some elements of the Modern architectural style, it would not be considered characteristic or a particularly noteworthy example of this style. As such, the Macy’s building does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR.

Figure 5, Original Construction and Major Remodeling Dates, provides a plan view of Broadway Plaza showing the original dates of construction along with the dates of any extensive remodeling or renovations efforts (Macerich, 2011). As shown in this figure, all buildings constructed prior to 1966 have been remodeled after 1966, particularly in the mid-1980s. The field survey observations support these statistics, which were provided by the shopping center management company.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeological Resources

The developed nature of the Project Site, including previous construction of a basement level at the existing stores, reduces the likelihood of encountering unknown archaeological resources. However, given the location of the Project Site in an area designated in the General Plan as high sensitivity for archaeological resources, the historic use of portions of the Project Site as a blacksmith shop and other civic/industrial uses, and the lack of any pre-development cultural resources survey, there is a potential for archaeological resources within the Project Site. Project construction could potentially expose and damage or destroy as-yet undiscovered prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources, including Native American remains. In the unlikely event that archaeological resources are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, the
following Mitigation Measures are recommended to ensure that impacts resulting from an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources would be less than significant:

**Mitigation Measure CULT-1:** If prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources are encountered during earth-moving activities, all construction activities within 50 feet must stop and the City shall be notified. A qualified archaeologist shall inspect the findings within 24 hours of discovery. Cultural resources shall be recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Form 523 (Historic Resource Recordation form). If it is determined that the proposed development could damage a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource (as defined pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines), mitigation shall be implemented in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines, with a preference for preservation in place. Additionally, in accordance with Public Resource Code Section 5097.993, the Project Applicant shall inform project personnel that the collection of any Native American artifact is prohibited by law.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-2:** If human remains are discovered during construction, the measures specified in Section 15064.5(e)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines shall be followed, which are as follows:

In the event of the accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:
   
   a. The Contra Costa County coroner is contacted to determine that no investigation of the death is required, and
   
   b. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American:
      
      i. The Coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours;
      
      ii. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American;
      
      iii. The most likely descendent (MLD) may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98; or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his authorized representative shall rebury the Native American remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:

   a. The NAHC is unable to identify an MLD or the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the Commission;

   b. The MLD identified fails to make a recommendation; or

   c. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

**Historic-period Architectural Resources**

While many of the buildings constructed prior to 1966 would be demolished to accommodate the Proposed Project, none of these buildings are considered historical resources for CEQA purposes primarily due to a loss of integrity. As such, their proposed demolition and replacement would have no impact on historical resources. No alterations are proposed for the Macy’s property. No direct impacts would occur as a result of the Proposed Project; therefore no mitigation measures would be required.

The Proposed Project would have no impact to the setting of nearby historical resources, including the former Southern Pacific Railroad Depot at 850 South Broadway (Vic Stewart’s Restaurant), due to the relatively large distance between the Project Site and this resource (about 100 feet) including the intervening, multi-lane arterial road of South Broadway. The setting of other historical resources within the historic downtown area would be similarly unaffected by the Proposed Project due to their distance from the Project Site and the many intervening modern buildings and roads such as Mt. Diablo Boulevard. No indirect impacts would occur as a result of the Proposed Project; therefore no mitigation measures would be required.
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SOURCE: Google Maps

Figure 2
Project Site
Figure 3
Areas of Potential Direct and Indirect Effects

SOURCE: Google Maps
Figure 4
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Area of Potential Indirect Impacts
### Broadway Plaza Original Construction and Major Remodeling Dates

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**Figure 5**

Broadway Plaza Original Construction and Major Remodeling Dates

**SOURCE:** Macerich
APPENDICES

A-1: CORRESPONDENCE
FAX TRANSMITTED FORM

To: Native American Heritage Commission
Fax No.: (916) 657-5390
Phone No.: (916) 653-4082

From: Heidi Koenig
Fax No.: (707) 795-0902
Phone No.: (707) 795-0920
E-mail: hkoenig@esassoc.com

Account-Job No.: D211723
Date: October 12, 2011
Total Number of Pages: 2
(including cover page)

Re: Broadway Plaza Master Plan Project

COMMENTS

Please review the sacred lands files for any Native American cultural resources that may be within or adjacent to the project area depicted on the accompanying Walnut Creek 7.5 topographic quadrangle. The proposed project is in the City of Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County at the junction of three historic landgrants (Arroyo de las Nueces y Bolbones, San Ramon, and Canada de Hambre y Las Balsas). The project is the redevelopment of the Broadway Plaza Shopping Center, including the demolition of buildings and construction of a mixed use residential/commercial development.

We also request a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. ESA intends to conduct a survey of the project area for cultural resources. Please call if you have any questions.

Thank you for your assistance.

Heidi Koenig
Cultural Resources Group
Figure 1
Project Location

SOURCE: USGS Walnut Creek, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle
October 18, 2010

Heidi Koenig
ESA
1425 N. McDowell Blvd.
Petaluma, CA 94954

Sent by Fax: 707-795-0902
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed Broadway Plaza Master Plan Project, Contra Costa County

Dear Ms. Koenig:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III
Native American Contacts
Contra Costa County
October 18, 2011

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
canutee@verizon.net
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
PO Box 3152
Fremont, CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 882-0527 - Cell
(510) 687-9393 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
30940 Watkins Street
Union City, CA 94587
soaprootmo@msn.com
510-972-0645-home
209-888-4753-cell

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Broadway Plaza Master Plan project, Contra Costa County
October 19, 2011

Katherine Erolinda Perez
P.O. Box 717
Linden, California 95236

Re: Broadway Plaza Master Plan Project, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County

Dear Mrs. Perez:

On behalf of the City of Walnut Creek, I am sending this letter in regards to the Broadway Plaza Master Plan Project. The project applications include a General Plan Amendment. In accordance with Senate Bill 18, the City of Walnut Creek would like to invite Native American tribes/individuals to participate in the local planning process.

The Project is located in the City of Walnut Creek, in central Contra Costa County. The Project is generally bounded by South Main Street to the west, Newell Avenue to the south, South Broadway to the East and Mt. Diablo Boulevard to the North (see attached figure). The Project Area is entirely paved and/or built upon. Existing buildings of the Broadway Plaza Shopping Center would be demolished and new buildings/parking structures would be constructed for a net increase of up to 300,000 gross square feet of retail space, or a net increase of up to 400,000 gross square feet of mixed retail/commercial and residential uses.

In an effort to address any potential impact to archaeological or ethnographic resources, we are seeking comments from Native American representatives; your name was supplied to us by the Native American Heritage Commission for this area. We would appreciate your comments identifying any concerns or issues pertinent to the Project.

Thank you for your cooperation on this matter. If you have any questions or comments, please contact

Kenneth Nodder, Senior Planner
City of Walnut Creek
Community Development Department
1666 N. Main Street
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Sincerely,

Heidi Koenig
Cultural Resources Group
October 19, 2011

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 3152
Mission San Jose, California 94539
Attn: Andrew Galvan

Re: Broadway Plaza Master Plan Project, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County

Dear Mr. Galvan:

On behalf of the City of Walnut Creek, I am sending this letter in regards to the Broadway Plaza Master Plan Project. The project applications include a General Plan Amendment. In accordance with Senate Bill 18, the City of Walnut Creek would like to invite Native American tribes/individuals to participate in the local planning process.

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City of Walnut Creek
Community Development Department
1666 N. Main Street
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Sincerely,

Heidi Koenig
Cultural Resources Group
October 19, 2011

Trina Marine Ruano Family
30940 Watkins Street
Union City, CA  94587
Attn: Ramona Garibay

Re: Broadway Plaza Master Plan Project, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County

Dear Mrs. Garibay:

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Sincerely,

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