

March 28, 2014

Mike Isom  
 City Manager’s Office  
 City of Roseville  
 311 Vernon Street  
 Roseville, California 95678

***Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Roseville Hotel and Conference Center Project, Roseville, California***

Dear Mike:

This letter summarizes a cultural resources inventory completed for the proposed Roseville Hotel Conference Center located in the City of Roseville, California. This study included a records search and pedestrian survey of the project area, along with review of geotechnical and geological information to gauge cultural sensitivity of sediments in the project area.

**North Central Information Center Records Search Results**

The following section summarizes the results of the records search conducted by the North Central Information Center (NCIC) for the proposed project parcel and a surrounding quarter-mile radius.

Two previous surveys covered parts of the project area (one completely); both of these were completed in 1982. No previously recorded cultural resources are located within the project parcel, and only three resources have been recorded outside the project area within the search radius (Table 1).

**Table 1. Resources Identified by NCIC Records Search**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Within Project Area	Description
P-31-000773	CA-PLA-647H	Historic	No	Historic rock walls, rock alignments, and fence lines
P-31-000082	N/A	Historic	No	Isolated historic rock feature
P-31-000083	N/A	Historic	No	Isolated historic rock

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Within Project Area	Description
				feature

## **Review of Geotechnical and Geologic Information**

A review was completed of the geotechnical report entitled, “General Geotechnical Study, Proposed Roseville Conference Center, State Highway 65, Roseville, California,” completed by Earthtec Ltd. in 2005. At the time of that study, the surveyors noted that the ground had recently been graded with all vegetation removed and sediments moved into 1-2 ft. high berms. They note a low keystone wall on the property—this was not relocated during the current survey. The sediments on and near the surface were characterized as derived from decomposed granite with underlying sediments being a less degraded form of the sandy upper deposits. In general, nothing was identified in this geotechnical study that would result in a characterization of project sediments as culturally or paleontologically sensitive. While it is possible that aboriginal or historical people occupied the general landscape, no aspects of the sediment profile are more or less associated with human occupation.

## **Pedestrian Survey**

A pedestrian survey was completed for the entire project parcel on February 1, 2014. Survey transects were spaced at no more than 10 meters apart covering the entire parcel. The ground surface was characterized as completely disturbed with large amounts of modern concrete and other construction debris. No cultural resources were found within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

## **Assessment of Cultural Resources Sensitivity and Recommendations**

Review of the project site resulted in the finding that no cultural resources are present. The entire project parcel has been extensively disturbed, likely from historic to modern times. With such extensive earth moving, any substantial subsurface cultural deposits that could have been present would have left indications in the sediments currently exposed on the surface.

We find that the project parcel has a very low cultural sensitivity due mostly to the current field conditions and lack of cultural materials. It is very unlikely that cultural materials will be encountered during earth moving associated with project construction and thus no monitoring by a qualified archaeologist is recommended.

*Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Roseville Hotel Conference Center, Roseville, California*

If you have any questions concerning this information, please contact myself or Micah Hale directly by email or phone.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Micah J. Hale". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'M' and 'H'.

Micah J. Hale, Ph.D., RPA  
Archaeologist  
Cultural Resources Practice Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

Eastern Information Center Records Search Results



December 11, 2013

NCIC File No.: PLA-13-130

Christine Kronenberg  
Dudek  
980 9<sup>th</sup> St., Ste. 1750  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Standard Records Search for  
**Roseville Hotel/Conference Center Project**  
T11N/R6E, Section 26  
USGS 7.5' Roseville Quad, Placer County

Christine,

Per your request received by our office on December 11, 2013, a complete records search for the above referenced project was conducted by reviewing the State of California Office of Historic Preservation records, base maps, historic maps, and literature for Placer County on file at this office. Review of this information indicates that the proposed project area contains **no** recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and **no** recorded historic resources on file with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). This office has **three** reports on archaeological studies conducted within or adjacent to the current project area, indicating that 100% of the project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. However, these surveys were completed in the early 1980s. State and Federal inventories list **no** historic properties (buildings, structures, or objects) within the proposed project area.

In this part of Placer County, prehistoric-period habitation sites are primarily found adjacent to streams or on ridges or knolls, especially those with a southern exposure (Moratto 1984:290). This region is known as the ethnographic-period territory of the Nisenan, also called the Southern Maidu. The Nisenan had permanent settlements along major rivers in the Sacramento Valley and foothills, and would travel yearly into higher elevations to hunt or gather seasonal plant resources (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-389). The proposed project area encompasses sloping terrain around 200 feet in elevation. The south branch of Pleasant Grove Creek runs to the south east of the project area. Based on the setting, the fact that there are **no** known recorded prehistoric resources associated with your property may be a direct reflection of the disturbance caused by the construction of State Highway 65. However, a small number of prehistoric resources have been recorded within ½ mile of the project area. Considering the environmental setting, the lack of *recent* survey coverage and the previous development in the

area, there is **low sensitivity** for prehistoric or ethnohistoric-period Native American sites in the project area.

The 1855 GLO Plat of T11N/R6E shows the south branch of Pleasant Grove Creek in the project vicinity. The USGS 1967 Roseville quadrangle shows the Diamond Oaks golf course southeast of the project area in the same USGS quadrangle section. While there are **no** recorded historic resources within the project area, there are a small number within ¼ of a. Considering the development that has occurred in the area, the lack of recent survey coverage, and known patterns of local historic land use, there is **low sensitivity** for identifying historic-period cultural resources in the project area.

**LITERATURE REFERENCED DURING SEARCH:** In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and studies in Placer County, the following inventories and references were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places - Listed Properties (2009) and Determinations of Eligibility (2009); the California Register of Historic Resources – Listed Properties (2009) and Determinations of Eligibility (2012); the California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976); California State Historical Landmarks (1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (1992 and updates); the Office of Historic Preservation’s Historic Property Directory (2012); Caltrans State and Local Bridge Surveys (2009); Gold Districts of California (Clark 1970); California Gold Camps (Gudde 1975); California Place Names (Gudde 1969); Historic Spots in California (Hoover et al. 1966 and 1990); Trail of the First Wagons Over the Sierra Nevada (Graydon 1986); the Smithsonian Institution’s Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California (Wilson and Towne 1978:387-389); and California Archaeology (Moratto 1984).

**NCIC LIBRARY REPORTS CONSULTED:** The following reports detail results of cultural resource investigations within or adjacent to the current project area: 367, 562 and 3833.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1) There is **low sensitivity** for identifying prehistoric archaeological sites, and **low sensitivity** for historic-period cultural resources in the project area. Further archival and/or field study by a cultural resource professional is not recommended prior to initiating any ground breaking construction related activity. However, if any previously unrecorded cultural resources are discovered during the project, a list of qualified local consultants can be reviewed at the following web address: <http://chrisinfo.org>
- 2) Review for possible historic structures has included only those sources listed in the attached bibliography and should not be considered comprehensive. The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that buildings, structures, and objects 50 years or older may be of historical value. If the area of potential effect contains such properties not noted in our research, they should be assessed by an architectural historian before commencement of project activities.
- 3) If cultural resources are encountered **during the project**, avoid altering the materials

and their context until a cultural resource consultant has evaluated the situation.

Project personnel should not collect cultural resources.

**Prehistoric resources include** chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, and other flaked-stone artifacts; mortars, grinding slicks, pestles, and other groundstone tools; and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials.

**Historic resources include** stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; mine shafts, tailings, or ditches; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

- 4) Identified cultural resources should be recorded on DPR 523 (A-J) historic resource recordation forms, available at [www.ohp.parks.ca.gov](http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov).

Thank you for using our services. Please contact our office at (916) 278-6217 if you have any questions about this record search. A billing statement is enclosed.

Search completed by:

Machiel Van Dordrecht  
Researcher