Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 11, 2017

Peter Van Alyea
Redwood Oil Company
50 Professional Drive
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

RE: An Historical Resources Survey of 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County

Dear Mr. Van Alyea:

I am writing to provide you with a proposal to complete an historical resources study of the 1.635-acre study area at 9120 and 9200 (APNs 161-070-034 and 161-070-035) Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County. We propose the following scope of work to meet requirements of the Town of Windsor, as well as the California Environmental Quality Act, and includes the following:

- Archival research at the Northwest Information Center, and at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates.

- Contact with the Native American Heritage Commission, as well as local Native American Tribes and individuals. This does not constitute consultation, but represents notification that Tom Origer & Associates is conducting the historical resources study for the project.

- Field study of 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway (APNs 161-070-034 and 161-070-035), comprising approximately 1.635-acre. Preliminary documentation on DPR 523 forms will be completed if historical resources are identified during field study.

- Preparation of a written report of findings that summarizes the preceding tasks and offers recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources, if any are found.

The cost for the above scope is $2,235.00, which allows for recording one cultural resource. If additional cultural resources are found, the cost to document them is approximately $375.00 per resource. However, if no cultural resources are found then the final cost of the invoice will be less.

The above cost assumes that our report will be submitted to the Town of Windsor for review. If any additional agencies review our report and require changes, additional costs may be incurred.

This proposal will remain in effect for 45 days.

No formal evaluation of resources is proposed under this scope of work. We anticipate that you will arrange access to the project area.

Please contact us if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow

Eileen Barrow
Senior Associate

Historical Resources Study for the Chevron Remodel Project and 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway Windsor, Sonoma County, California

Juliana Bartel, B.A.
and
Eileen Barrow, M.A./RPA

November 1, 2017

Historical Resources Study for the Chevron Remodel Project at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway Windsor, Sonoma County, California

Prepared by:

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and
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Prepared for:

Peter Van Alyea
Redwood Oil Company
50 Professional Center Drive
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

November 1, 2017

ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted an historical resources survey for the Chevron Remodel Project located at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Peter Van Alyea of Redwood Oil Company. This study was conducted to meet the requirements of the Town of Windsor and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of this report is to identify historical resources only (see definition of historical resources in the Regulatory Context section). This report will not address Tribal Cultural Resources as defined in Public Resources Code [PRC] 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

The proposed project includes a lot line adjustment and the demolition and construction of a new carwash and convenience store. Also, the project proponent may trade portions of 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway with adjacent land owned by the Town of Windsor.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 17-1184), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, Native American contact, and field inspection of the study area. No historical resources were found within the study area. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-117).

This report contains information about the locations of archaeological sites. For the protection of these resources, this report, and such location information, should not be publicly circulated.

Synopsis

Project:	Chevron Remodel
Location:	9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County
Quadrangles:	Healdsburg 7.5' series
APN:	APNs 161-070-034, and -035 plus additional Town of Windsor land (19,200 sq. ft.)
Study Type:	Intensive
Scope:	1.9 acres
Finds:	None

Key Project Personnel

Eileen Barrow served as project supervisor, conducted the fieldwork, and edited the report for this study. Mrs. Barrow has been with Tom Origer & Associates since 2005. She holds a Master of Arts in cultural resources management from Sonoma State University. Mrs. Barrow's experience includes work that has been completed in compliance with local ordinances, CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 (NHPA) requirements. Her professional affiliations include the Society for American Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology, the Cotati Historical Society, the Sonoma County Historical Society, and the Western Obsidian Focus Group.

Juliana Bartel prepared the report for this study. Ms. Bartel obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Davis in 2017. She is currently affiliated with the Society for California Archaeology and the Society for Hawaiian Archaeology. Ms. Bartel has been involved with northern California archaeology since 2015.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT I
Synopsis i
Project Personnel ii
INTRODUCTION 1
REGULATORY CONTEXT 1
Resource Definitions 2
Significance Criteria 2
PROJECT SETTING 3
Study Area Location and Description 3
Cultural Setting 3
STUDY PROCEDURES 5
Native American Contact 5
Archival Study Procedures 5
Field Survey Procedures 6
STUDY FINDINGS 6
Native American Contact Results 6
Archival Study Findings 6
Field Survey Findings 7
RECOMMENDATIONS 7
Known Resources 7
Accidental Discovery 7
SUMMARY 8
MATERIALS CONSULTED 9

APPENDIX A: Native American Contact

FIGURES

Figure 1.Project vicinity. 1
Figure 2.Study area location 4

INTRODUCTION

This report describes an historical resources survey for the Chevron Remodel Project located at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County, California (APNs 161-070-034, and -035, plus 19,200 sq. ft. of Town of Windsor land adjacent to the project APNs). The study was requested and authorized by Peter Van Alyea of Redwood Oil Company. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Town of Windsor and those of the California Environmental Quality Act. The proposed project includes a lot line adjustment and the demolition and construction of a carwash, convenience store, and gas station. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-117S).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that historical resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that historical resources could be affected by development. The term "Historical Resources' encompasses prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and built environment resources (e.g., buildings, bridges, canals). An additional category of resources is defined in CEQA under the term "Tribal Cultural Resources" (Public Resources Code Section 21074). They are not addressed in this report. Tribal cultural resources are resources that are of specific concern to California Native American tribes, and knowledge of such resources is limited to tribal people. Pursuant to revisions to CEQA enacted in July of 2015, such resources are to be identified by tribal people in direct, confidential consultation with the lead agency (PRC §21080.3.1).

This historical resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all historical resources within the

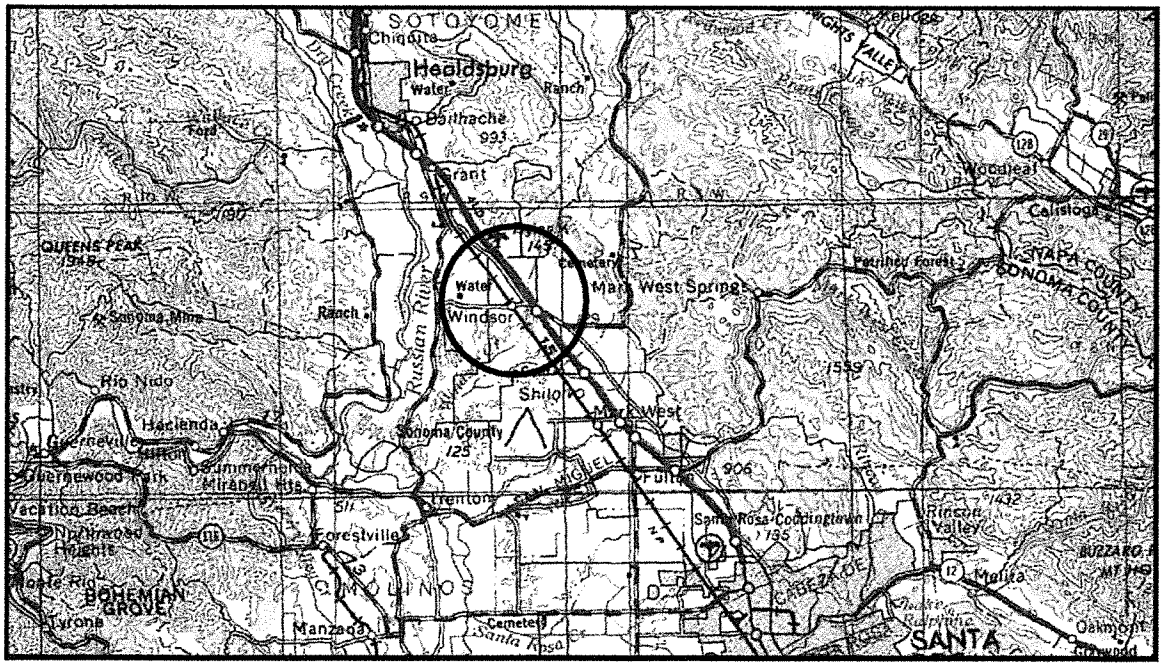


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1980 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).

project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

Resource Definitions

Historical resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

> **Site.** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.
>
> **Building.** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.
>
> **Structure.** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.
>
> **Object.** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.
>
> **District.** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect an historical resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852(a)) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The OHP advocates that all historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although the use of professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

PROJECT SETTING

Study Area Location and Description

The study area is located at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway as well as 19,200 sq. ft. of land owned by the Town of Windsor adjacent to these two parcels, Windsor, Sonoma County, as shown on the Healdsburg 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). It consists of approximately 1.9 acres situated on level land.

The geology of the study area consists of alluvial deposits that date to the Holocene epoch (11,700 years ago to present) (Delattre 2011).

Soils within the study area are Cole clay loam and Riverwash series soils (Miller: Sheets 57). Cole soils are somewhat poorly drained silt loams that are formed in alluvium from mixed sedimentary and basic rock. In a natural state these soils support grasses, scattered oaks, some wild berry vines, and low-growing shrubs. Historically, these soils were used for prune or pear orchards and vineyards (Miller 1972:26-27). Riverwash soils consist of very recent deposits containing gravel, sand, and silt. These areas are subject to flooding and repeated erosion and deposition of transported materials. These soils provide gravel for commercial production, construction, and road fill (Miller 1972:73).

The closest water source is Windsor Creek which lies 20 meters southeast of the study area; though examination of maps suggest that the creek has been moved slightly east from its original course which appears may have been through the eastern edge of the study area.

Cultural Setting

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 11,000 years ago (Erlandson *et al.* 2007). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion.

Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell

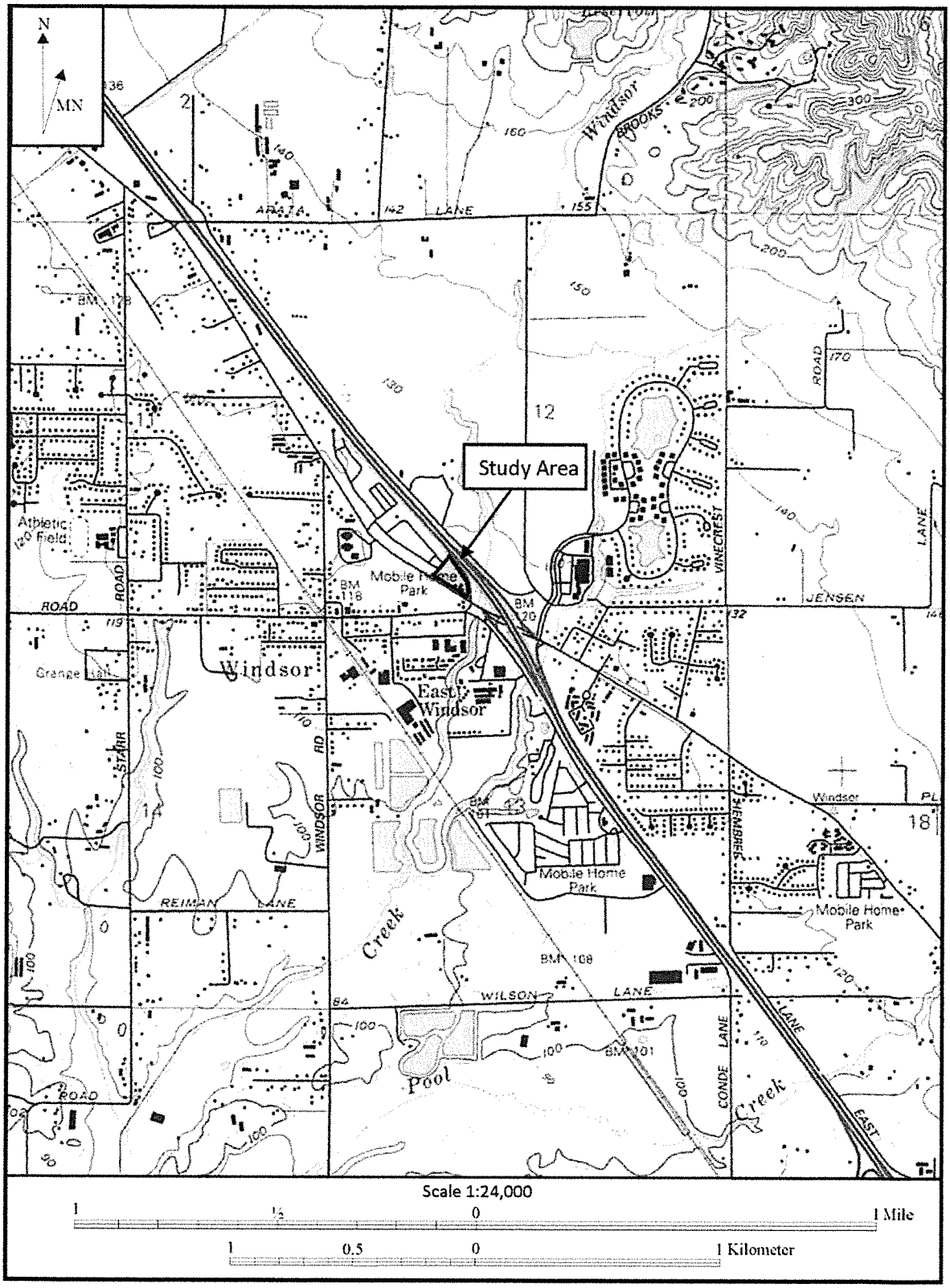


Figure 2. Study area location (adapted from the 1993 USGS Healdsburg 7.5' USGS topographic map).

beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was included in the territory controlled by the Southern Pomo (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The Pomo were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied continually throughout the year and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near sources of fresh water and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant. For more information about the Pomo, see Bean and Theodoratus (1978) and Kniffen (1939).

Historically, the study area was located in public lands that were a part of a 160-acre parcel purchased by Robert Cunningham in 1867 (BLM 2017). Robert Cunningham's house is a historical site located a quarter of a mile north of the study area. He donated land to various groups in order to aid the development of the area currently known as West Windsor (Windsor Historical Society 2017).

STUDY PROCEDURES

Native American Contact

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission seeking information from the sacred lands files and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Letters were also sent to the following groups:

Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Lytton Rancheria of California

This contact represents notification that Tom Origer & Associates is conducting the historical resources study for the project. It does not constitute consultation with tribes.

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 17-1184) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., GLO) to topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

In addition, ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed. Sources reviewed are listed in the "Materials Consulted" section of this report.

Based on the results of the prefield research, it was anticipated that prehistoric and historic-period resources could be found within the study area. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey was completed by Eileen Barrow on October 19, 2017. Ground visibility ranged from excellent to poor, with asphalt, vegetation, imported gravel, and a building being the primary hindrances. Areas were the ground surface was visible were surveyed in zig-zagging transects that measured approximately five meters apart. A drainage ditch, located along the east of APN 161- 070- 034, was examined for subsurface archaeological site indicators.

STUDY FINDINGS

Native American Contact Results

No comments have been received as of the date of this report. A log of contact efforts is appended to this report, along with copies of correspondence (see Appendix A).

Archival Study Findings

Archival research found that the entire study area had been previously subjected to cultural resources surveys (Origer 1989, 1993). No cultural resources were found during those studies. Three studies have been conducted adjacent to the study area (Jones & Stokes 2000; Ledebuhr and Origer 2006; Waechter 1989). No historical resources were identified during the course of these studies. The closest cultural resource to the study area is a building located 155 meters southwest (Erickson and Massey 2007).

The ethnographic village site of *tsōlīka'wī* is reported to be approximately a quarter of a mile east of the study area (Barrett 1908).

A review of 19th and 20th century maps shows no buildings within the study area until 1980; however, county records indicate that at least one building within the study area was constructed in 1968 (USGS 1933, 1940 1955a, 1955b, 1993; USACE 1920; Bowers 1863; Thompson 1877; Bell and Heymans 1888; Reynold and Proctor 1897; McIntire and Lewis 1908; Peugh 1934; GLO 1864, 1868; ParcelQuest.com 2017).

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology

Some fragments of obsidian pieces were found at the northern edge of the graveled area at the eastern-most edge of the study area. These specimens all appeared to be from the same flake (Franz Valley source) as they all had similar visual characteristics. No other obsidian specimens were observed throughout the remainder of the study area.

Built Environment

There is a Chevron gas station, convenience store, and carwash located within the study area. County records indicate that this building was constructed in 1968. The building is a simple gabled structure with an attached carwash

RECOMMENDATIONS

Known Resources

Archaeology

The obsidian specimens are potentially from a single broken cobble. Adjacent studies also saw naturally occurring obsidian within their study area (Ledebuhr and Origer 2006). These flakes do not consist of an archaeological site and no further recommendations are warranted.

Built Environment

The carwash/convenience store building is not architecturally distinct. The building would not meet criteria for inclusion on the CRHR.

No historical resources were observed; therefore no resource specific recommendations are required.

Accidental Discovery

Determining the potential for buried deposits factors includes landform age, distance to water, slope of the study area, and archaeological data (Meyer and Kaijankoski 2017). The study area was essentially level and is close to water. The geology of the study area is made up of Holocene alluvial deposits that date from 11,700 years ago to the present. Buried prehistoric archaeological sites are found in or beneath Holocene-age depositional landforms (Meyer and Kaijankoski 2017; Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). Based on the study area's geologic age, our analysis of the environmental setting, and incorporating Meyer and Kaijankoski's (2017) analysis of soil sensitivity for buried sites, the probability of encountering buried sites is high. However, examination of the drainage ditch in the eastern portion of the study area did not show evidence of buried archaeological site indicators.

In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include:

fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates completed an historical resources study of the property at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County, California (APNs 161-070-034, and -035, plus 19,200 sq. ft. of Town of Windsor land adjacent to the project APNs). The study was requested and authorized by Peter Van Alyea of Redwood Oil Company. This study was conducted in compliance with the requirements of both the Town of Windsor and CEQA. No historical resources were found within the study area and therefore no resource-specific recommendations are warranted. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 2017-117S).

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Appendix A

Native American Contact

Copies of Correspondence

Native American Contact Efforts
9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County

Organization	Contact	Action	Results
Native American Heritage Commission		Letter 10/16/17	No response received as of the date of this report.
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria	Gene Buvelot Buffy McQuillen Greg Sarris	Letter 10/16/17	No response received as of the date of this report.
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians	Marjorie Mejia	Letter 10/16/17	No response received as of the date of this report.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Chevron Remodel
County: Sonoma

USGS Quadrangles
Name: Healdsburg
Township 8N Range 9W Section(s) 12 MDBM

Date: October 16, 2017
Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates
Contact Person: Juliana Bartel

Address: PO Box 1531
City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927
Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300
Email: juliana@origer.com

Project Description:
The project area is approximately 1.9 acres. The proposed project includes the demolition and reconstruction of a carwash and convenience store as well as a lot-line adjustment at the property located at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County (APNs 161-070-034, -035).

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 16, 2017

Gene Buvelot
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: Chevron Remodel at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor (APN 161-070-034 and -035)

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The Chevron Remodel project consists of a lot line adjustment and the demolition and reconstruction of a new carwash and convenience store at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance. This notification does not constitute formal consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Healdsburg, California. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Juliana Bartel
Associate

P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, California 94927 ♦ www.origer.com Phone (707) 584-8200

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 16, 2017

Greg Sarris
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: Chevron Remodel at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor (APN 161-070-034 and -035)

Dear Mr. Sarris:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The Chevron Remodel project consists of a lot line adjustment and the demolition and reconstruction of a new carwash and convenience store at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance. This notification does not constitute formal consultation.

Enclosed is a portion of the Healdsburg, California. 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle showing the project location.

Sincerely,

Juliana Bartel
Associate

P.O. Box 1531, Rohnert Park, California 94927 ♦ www.origer.com Phone (707) 584-8200

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 16, 2017

Buffy McQuillen
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Re: Chevron Remodel at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor (APN 161-070-034 and -035)

Dear Ms. McQuillen:

I write to notify you of a proposed project within Sonoma County, for which our firm is conducting a cultural resources study. The Chevron Remodel project consists of a lot line adjustment and the demolition and reconstruction of a new carwash and convenience store at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor, Sonoma County. The Town of Windsor is reviewing the project for CEQA compliance. This notification does not constitute formal consultation.

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Sincerely,

Juliana Bartel
Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

October 16, 2017

Marjorie Mejia
Lytton Rancheria of California
437 Aviation Blvd
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Re: Chevron Remodel at 9120 and 9200 Old Redwood Highway, Windsor (APN 161-070-034 and -035)

Dear Ms. Mejia:

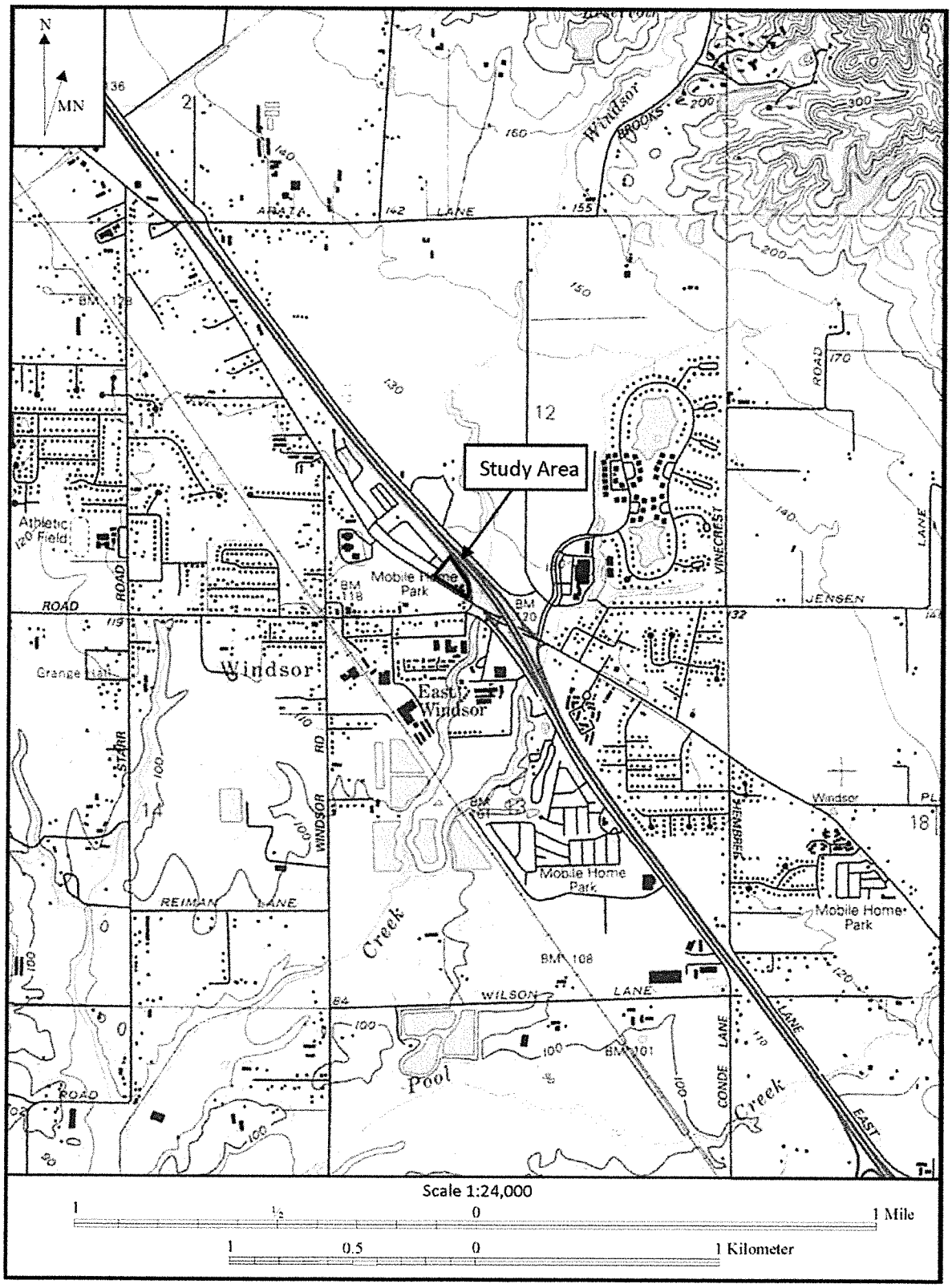
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Sincerely,

Juliana Bartel
Associate

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N
MN
Study Area
Windsor
East Windsor
Mobile Home Park
Mobile Home Park
Mobile Home Park
Athletic Field
Grange Hall
Windsor Creek
Pool Creek
ARATA LANE
WILSON LANE
REIMAN LANE
JENSEN
VINECREST
STARR ROAD
WINDSOR RD
CONDE LANE
EAST
Scale 1:24,000
1 0 1 Mile
1 0.5 0 1 Kilometer