HELIX Environmental Planning

Sycamore Canyon/ Goodan Ranch County Preserve Public Access Plan

Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment

July 2023 | 00187.00006.005
Contract No: 557665
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Prepared for:

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Consulting Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
Client:	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
Report Date:	July 2023
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment: Sycamore Canyon/ Goodan Ranch County Preserve Public Access Plan
Type of Study:	Archaeological Survey
New Sites:	P-37-038957, P-37-038958, P-37-038959, P-37-038960, P-37-038961, P-37-038946, P-37-038947, P-37-038948, P-37-038949, P-37-038950, P-37-038951, P-37-038952, P-37-038953, P-37-038954, P-37-038955, P-37-038956
Updated Sites:	P-37-000119 (CA-SDI-119), P-37-009704 (CA-SDI-9704), P-37-009706 (CA-SDI-9706), P-37-009707 (CA-SDI-9707), P-37-009712 (CA-SDI-9712), P-37-012821 (CA-SDI-12821), P-37-012852 (CA-SDI-12852), P-37-013221 (CA-SDI-13221), P-37-013223 (CA-SDI-13223), P-37-024271, P-37-024959 (CA-SDI-16515), P-37-024960 (CA-SDI-16516), P-37-024961 (CA-SDI-16517), P-37-024962 (CA-SDI-16518), P-37-024963, P-37-024964, P-37-024967, P-37-024969, P-37-025793 (CA-SDI-17151), P-37-025794 (CA-SDI-17152), P-37-025797 (CA-SDI-17153), P-37-025799 (CA-SDI-17155), P-37-025802 (CA-SDI-17158), P-37-028924, P-37-030078, P-37-030080 (CA-SDI-19170), P-37-030081 (CA-SDI-19171), P-37-030083, P-37-030084, P-37-030094, P-37-030095 (CA-SDI-19181), P-37-030104, P-37-030107, P-37-030197, P-37-035979, P-37-035980, P-37-035981, P-37-035983, P-37-035989 (CA-SDI-21921), P-37-035990 (CA-SDI-21922), P-37-035991 (CA-SDI-21923), P-37-035992, P-37-035993
USGS Quad:	San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 108 acres
Key Words:	San Diego County; Township 15 and 16 South, Range 1 West; Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch County Preserve; Slaughterhouse, Clark, Sycamore, and Beeler canyons; prehistoric bedrock milling features; Lusardi Formation Volcanic; Goodan Ranch; Stowe; Eckhardt; Reetzke; Kirkham; Clark; Foster Truck Trail; First San Diego Aqueduct.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
Barona	Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
County	County of San Diego
CTMP	Community Trails Master Plan
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
ESAs	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HRTP	Historical Resources Treatment Plan
KCRC	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
LFV	Lusardi Formation Volcanic
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Preserve	Sycamore Canyon/ Goodan Ranch County Preserve
PRC	Public Resources Code
SanGIS	San Diego Geographic Information Source
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SR	State Route
STP	shovel test pit
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TCT	Trans-County Trail
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the County of San Diego (County) Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) provided cultural resources services for the Sycamore Canyon/ Goodan Ranch County Preserve (Preserve) Public Access Plan (project). A cultural resources study, including a review of previous studies undertaken within the Preserve, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, Native American outreach, as well as a field survey were conducted for the project Survey Area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the San Diego County CEQA Guidelines.

Five Phase 1 baseline inventories have occurred since the creation of the Preserve: Jordan et al. (2008), Ní Ghabhláin et al. (2012), Cooley et al. (2016), McGinnis and Cox (2019), and Wilson (2019). In addition to the five Phase I surveys, 12 other cultural resource studies have been conducted within portions of the Preserve. The previous survey and inventory studies documented the presence of 100 cultural resources within the Preserve, consisting of 17 historic-period resources (buildings, structures, objects, or archaeological sites/isolates); four multicomponent archaeological sites; 56 prehistoric archaeological sites; and 23 prehistoric isolates.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian surveys of the 107.8-acre project Survey Area by HELIX and a Kumeyaay Native American monitor between March 25th and April 23rd, 2019. During the surveys, 43 previously recorded resources were determined to be located within the Survey Area, and 16 newly recorded resources were identified, resulting in a total of 59 cultural resources within the project Survey Area. The 59 cultural resources consist of 11 historic-period structures, objects, or archaeological sites; two multicomponent archaeological sites; 26 prehistoric archaeological sites; and 20 prehistoric isolates.

The SLF search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) returned positive results. However, no Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project Survey Area. Tribal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Sacred Lands consultation is being undertaken by County staff with all the tribes who have requested consultation.

Of the 59 cultural resources within the project Survey Area, only one has been previously evaluated for significance; P-37-030107, the First San Diego Aqueduct, has been recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; Cook et al. 2012). This resource, along with 13 prehistoric archaeological sites, four historic-period resources, and the two multicomponent archaeological sites would not be impacted by the implementation of the Public Access Plan, primarily due to their presence along existing formal trails or access roads where no improvements are proposed.

Of the remaining 39 cultural resources, 20 are prehistoric isolates, which are not considered significant resources under CEQA and are not considered to be important resources under County Guidelines. Two prehistoric archaeological sites, P-37-012852 (CA-SDI-12852) and P-37-035983, and two historic roads, P-37-012821 (CA-SDI-12821) and P-37-035993, were determined to be within areas of the Survey Area that may be subject to unavoidable impacts by the implementation of the Public Access Plan; these resources were evaluated and were determined to not be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or Local Register under CEQA and County guidelines. Although all archaeological sites are considered important under County guidelines, impacts to these resources have

been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation undertaken as part of this current study.

The remaining 15 cultural resources that may be subject to impacts from the implementation of the Public Access Plan are being treated as significant for the purposes of this project. Three of the historic-period resources, P-37-028924, -035992, and -038958, are located at the edge of the Survey Area along routes for either proposed trails or existing trails/disturbed areas with trails proposed; the fourth historic resource (CA-SDI-21923) is located within the Study Area of an existing trail proposed for closure. Of the prehistoric sites, seven (CA-SDI-9706, -19170, -19171, -19181, -21921, -21922, and P-37-035980) are located within the Study Area of either proposed trails or existing trails/disturbed areas with improvements proposed, and four (P-37-024271, -030084, -038959, and -038960) are located within the Study Area of trails proposed for closure. The resources will be identified as environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) in order to ensure no adverse impacts to the resources occur. The ESA locations will be avoided by all project design considerations for new trails and existing trails to be improved. No ground disturbance will occur within the boundary of the ESAs, and during revegetation efforts within trail routes to be closed, only passive revegetation shall occur within the ESAs.

As only preliminary design for the Public Access Plan has been undertaken, if, during trail engineering, it is determined that avoidance of an ESA proves infeasible, a Historical Resources Treatment Plan (HRTP) will be prepared. The HRTP will present the measures that will be implemented, and include appropriate methodologies, to address the preservation, minimization of impacts, or mitigation of potential impacts/adverse effects to significant cultural/historical resources. The County shall approve the HRTP prior to final engineering design, and all cultural resources investigations and reporting deliverables outlined in the HRTP shall be completed prior to trail construction.

No human remains were observed during the field investigations, and there is very minimal potential for the unanticipated discovery of human remains during the implementation of the Public Access Plan. Due to the general cultural sensitivity of the Preserve, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity related to the Public Access Plan be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of study, an archaeological pedestrian survey of these areas will be required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under contract to the County of San Diego (County) Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted a cultural resources inventory and assessment for the Public Access Plan (PAP) component of the update of the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch County Preserve (Preserve) 2013 Resource Management Plan (County 2013; RMP; proposed project). The PAP proposes the creation of a non-motorized multi-use trail system within the approximately 2,847-acre Preserve, located in unincorporated San Diego County. Upon completion, the PAP would include 35 trail segments totaling approximately 15 miles of trails dedicated to non-motorized multi-use routes for hikers, mountain bikers, e-bikes, and horseback riders. The PAP would also maintain 6.61 miles of existing access roads and 7.24 miles of potential closures of existing trails.

The cultural resources inventory and assessment included a review of previous studies undertaken for the creation of the Preserve, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a pedestrian field survey. Tribal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Sacred Lands consultation were undertaken by County staff with all the tribes who have requested consultation. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with County of San Diego guidelines and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Project Location

The Preserve is located approximately four miles southeast of the City of Poway in west-central San Diego County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). It is bounded by Scripps Poway Parkway to the north; State Route (SR) 67 to the east; the Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar to the west; and the City of Santee to the south. The Preserve is owned mostly by the County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) and is the result of a series of acquisitions. Several additions to the Preserve have been acquired by the County DPR over the last 20 years. These include the acquisition of the Sycamore South and Sycamore North (formerly known as Hagey) properties in 2010-2011; acquisition of the Southern Parcel in 2013; acquisition of the Wu and Cielo properties in 2015; acquisition of the San Vicente Connector Parcels, which are east of SR-67, between 2003 and 2018; and acquisition of the Southern Gap parcels in 2019 and 2020. Based on San Diego Geographic Information Source (SanGIS) parcel data, the total Preserve acreage is approximately 2,994 acres. However, the official Preserve acreage is 2,847, and the size discrepancy is due to the method in which the County reports acreages for conserved lands, using both Assessor and GIS acreages. Assessor's acreage is the formal unit of measurement the County utilizes internally for real estate acquisitions, accounting, and reporting. However, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) acreage is calculated using data provided by SanGIS. Assessor's and GIS acreage totals can differ as records of the legal acreage of parcels are plotted on paper and then converted into GIS. For consistency, SanGIS data is used in this document when calculating acreage for the Preserve, such as land use, habitat, or vegetation areas, within the Preserve.

The Preserve is located in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Vicente Reservoir Quadrangle and within Township 14 South, Range 1 West, Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35 and Township 15 South, Range 1 West, Sections 2, 3 and 4 (Figure 2, USGS Topography). The Preserve encompasses the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 323-111-04; 324-040-41; 324-040-42; 324-040-46; 324-040-50; 324-041-01; 324-041-02; 324-050-28; 325-020-01; 325-020-03; 325-060-01; 325-060-02; 325-060-03; 325-060-08; 325-060-09; 325-060-14; 325-060-15; 325-060-16; 325-060-

25; 326-021-02; 326-050-18; 326- 070-01; 325-060-04; 325-060-05; 325-060-06; 325-060-07; 325-060-10; 325-060-11; 325-060-12; 325-060-17; 325-060-18; 325-060-19; 325-060-20; 325-060-21; 325- 060-22, 325-060-23; 325-060-24; 324-040-25; 324-040-26; 32424-040-27; 324-040-28; 324-040-31; 324-040-32; 324-011-15; 324-070-29; 324-040-07; 324-040-08; 374-030-01; 324-050-05; 324-051-04; 324-051-05; 326-020-23; 326-030-06; and 326-020-07. The Preserve is located approximately 16 miles inland from the Pacific coast and is not located in the Coastal Zone. The Preserve is owned jointly by the County, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, City of Poway, and City of Santee. DPR is identified as responsible for management of the properties in coordination with all parties through a Joint Powers Agreement.

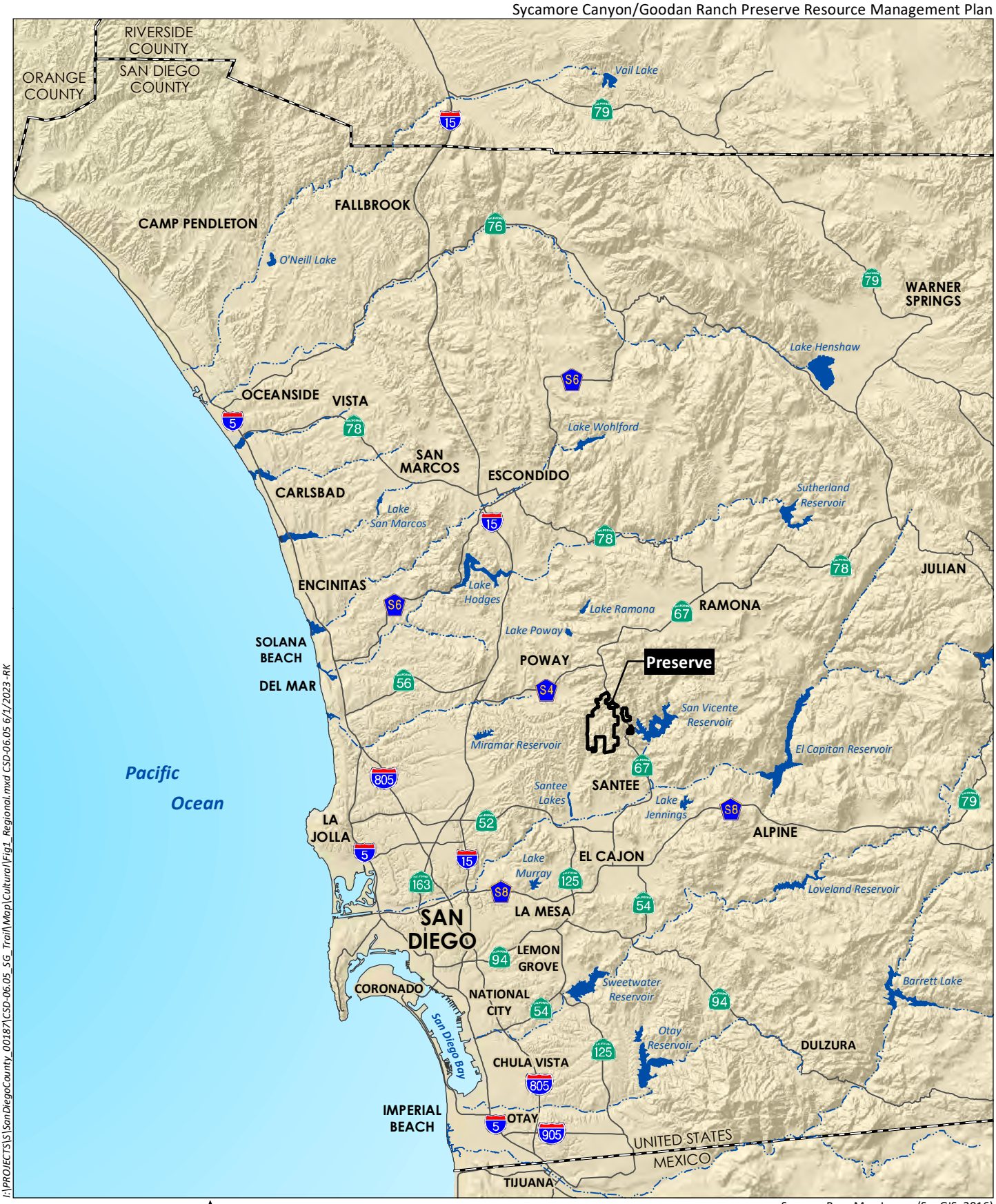
1.1.2 Project Description

This Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment is prepared to support the implementation of and analyze impacts associated with the PAP component of the proposed project.

The proposed project includes a PAP for a non-motorized multi-use trail system in the Preserve. Implementation of the Public Access Plan would include retention of existing trails, rerouting or modifications to existing trails, the formal addition of new trails, and restoration of some existing impacted areas that are not part of the formal trail system. The Public Access Plan would provide approximately 3.78 miles of new proposed trails, 0.99 mile of potential future trail connections, 4.76 miles of formalization of trails on existing disturbed areas, 5.56 miles of existing formal trails, 6.61 miles of existing access roads, and 7.24 miles of potential closures of existing trails. The number of proposed informal trail closures (7.24 miles of trails) would be greater than the number of proposed trails and potential future trail connections (4.77 miles).; however, the PAP would result in an increase of the formal trail network from 5.56 miles to 10.33 miles. The Preserve currently contains publicly accessible multi-use trails and access roads, a ranger station, two staging areas, restrooms, and the Goodan Ranch Center. The Goodan Ranch Center is home to demonstration and exhibit rooms. As discussed above, In 2015, the County acquired properties to add on to the existing Preserve, including the 100-acre Wu property and 39-acre Cielo property. As new additions to the Preserve, these properties are not currently open to the public, and do not include formalized trails. The Public Access Plan evaluates areas both open and not currently open for public access, including an evaluation of potential public access to the recently acquired Wu and Cielo properties.

The proposed project involves an update of the Resource Management Plan (RMP), Vegetation Management Plan (VMP), and Public Access Plan (PAP) for the Preserve. The RMP is a guidance document to manage and preserve the biological and cultural resources within the Preserve and is supported by the VMP and PAP. The VMP provides recommendations for invasive non-native plant species management, habitat restoration, and fire management.

The proposed trail segments have been designed to follow the County's Preserve Trail Guidelines (County 2018) and support the goals and policies outlined by the Community Trails Master Plan (CTMP; County 2005). The Public Access Plan supports the goals and policies outlined by the CTMP, which includes objectives, policies, goals, implementation strategies, and guidelines for the management and expansion of the recreational trail network throughout the County. The Public Access Plan proposes preferred trail routes within the Preserve based on constraints to trails and access points, opportunity destinations, and scenic experiences and routes. Portions of the Preserve are currently open to the public, and the Public Access Plan evaluates areas both open and not currently open for public access. In addition, the Public Access Plan encourages the public to utilize established trails, thus protecting the integrity of native habitats and known cultural resources.



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0 8 Miles

Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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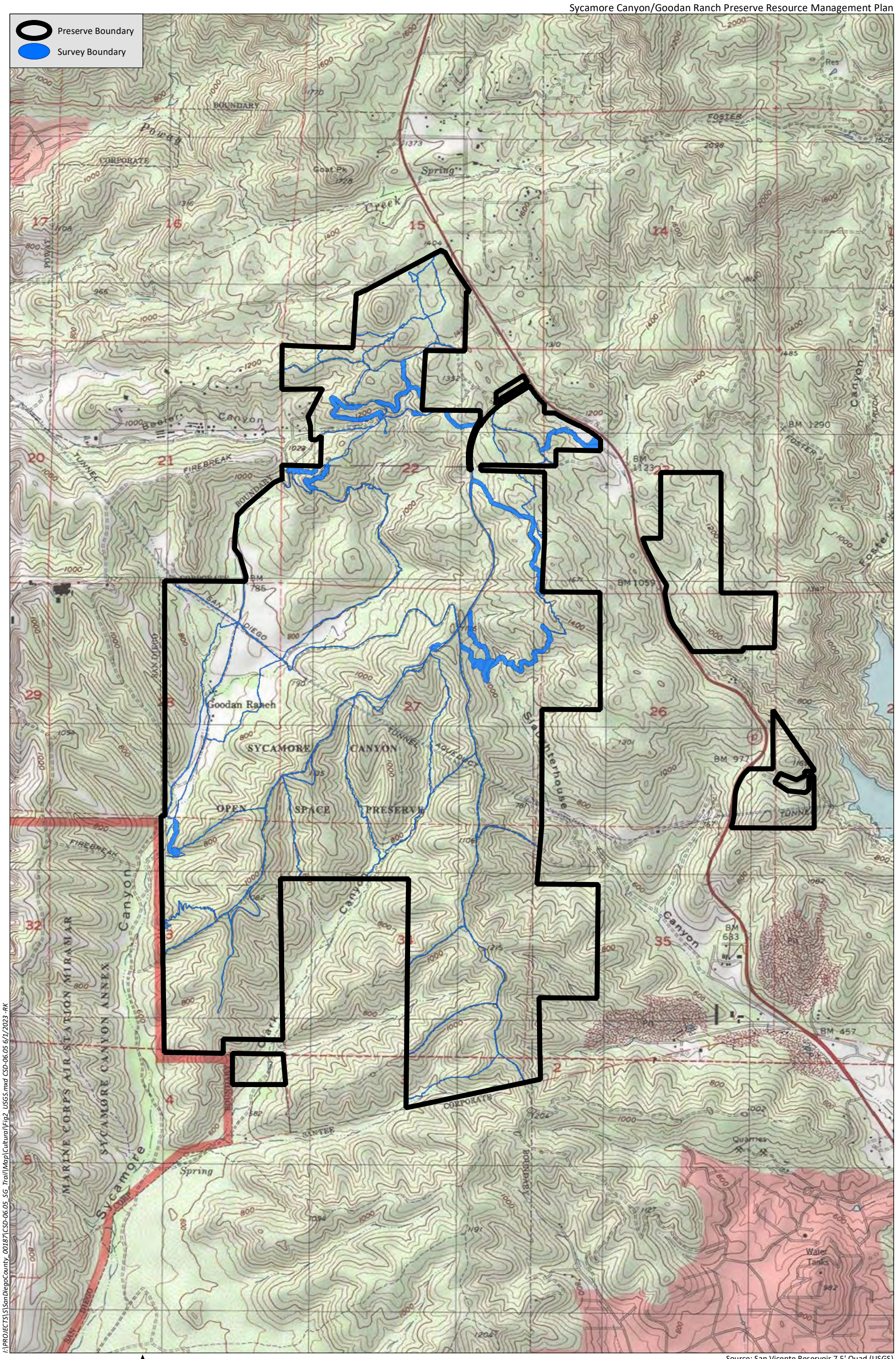
Regional Location

Figure 1



Source: San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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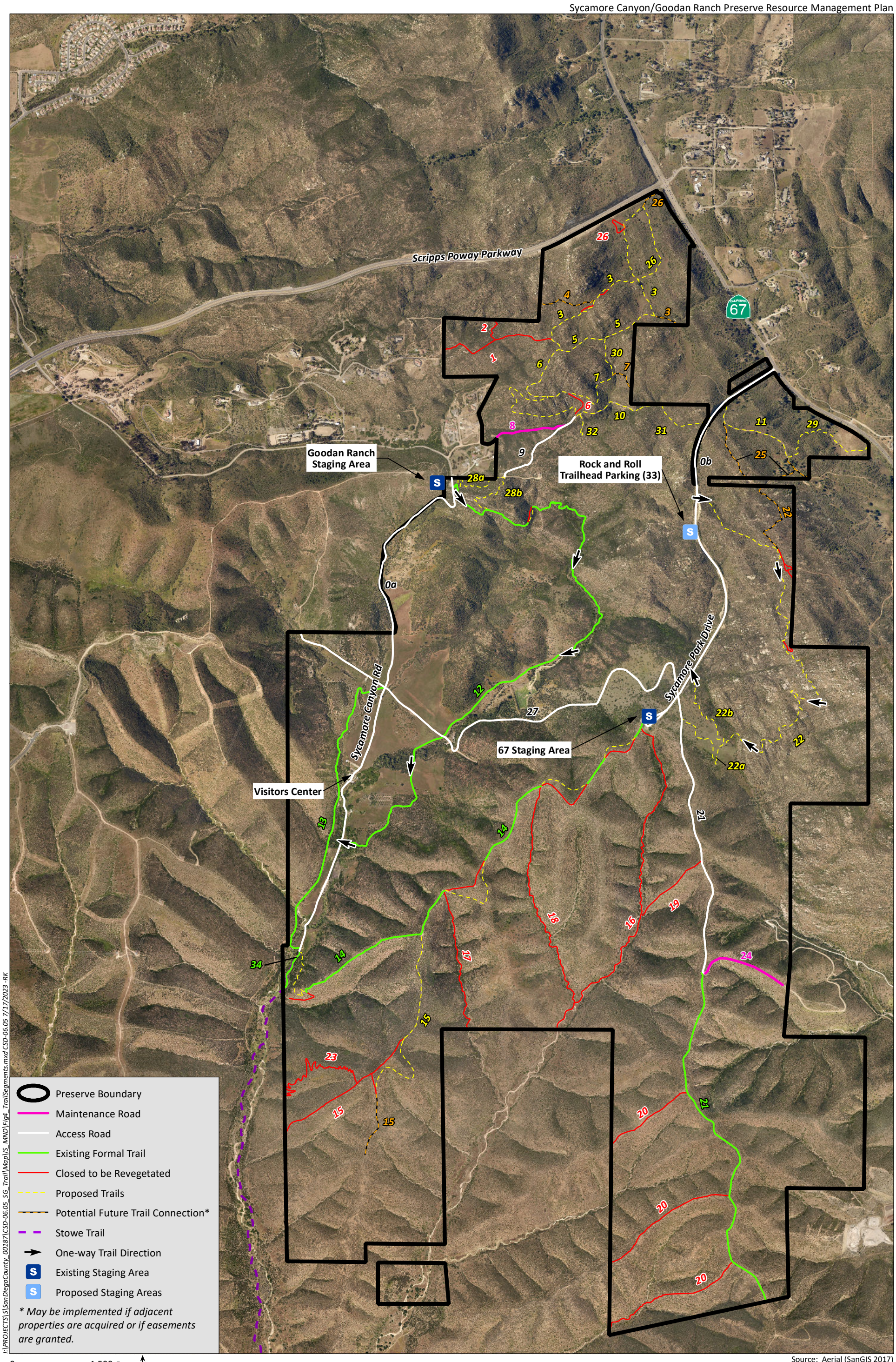
USGS Topography

Figure 2



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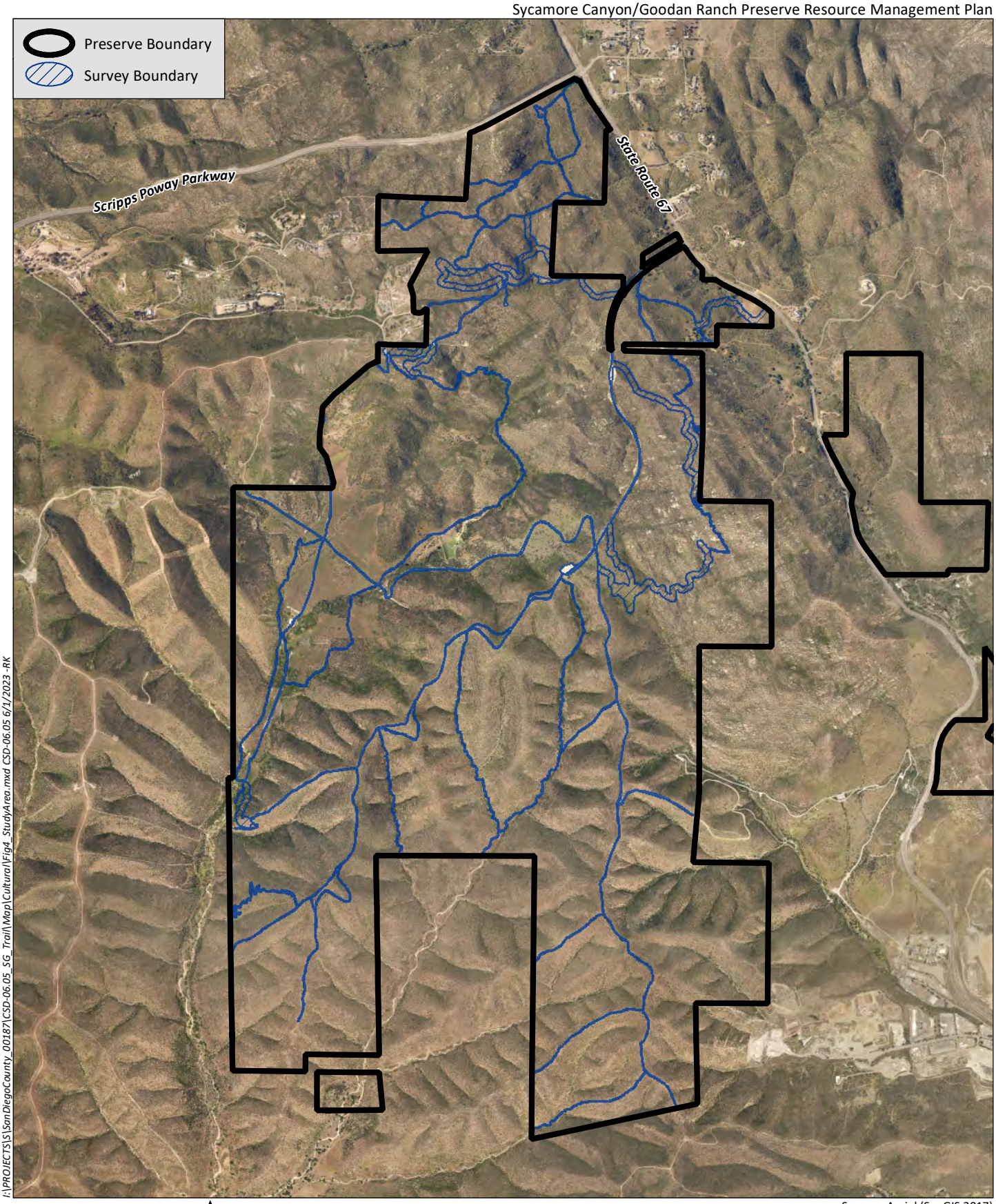
Public Access Plan Trail Segments

Figure 3



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0 2,400 Feet

Source: Aerial (SanGIS 2017)

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Survey Area

Figure 4

The Public Access Plan proposes preferred trail routes within the Preserve based on constraints to trails and access points, opportunity destinations, and scenic experiences and routes. Recommendations for trail closures or trail re-routes throughout the Preserve are also provided in the Public Access Plan. The Public Access Plan evaluated trails by segments, as shown in Figure 3, *Public Access Plan Trail Segments*. While the maximum width of existing trails is 12 feet, the maximum width of proposed trails is 8 feet, and surface material would consist of decomposed granite/binding agent or suitable native soil. This report proposes mitigation measures to reduce the impacts associated with the project to less than significant pursuant to CEQA.

The proposed trails are designed to address existing trail segments that have maintenance challenges due to erosion or other issues, as well as new trail alignments that would expand the existing trail network. The new trails would follow the standards described in the CTMP (County 2005) and have been designed to follow the County's Preserve Trail Guidelines (County 2018). In some cases, existing informal trails would be formalized, requiring realignment of segments to follow the standards for the wider rural trail type. The widened trails would facilitate continued vehicular maintenance and emergency response access, as well as consistency with the rest of the trail network. Existing trails recommended to be closed primarily consist of segments that are unsustainable or would not add significant value to the trail system. The Public Access Plan only includes recommendations for additions or modifications to trails within the Preserve. However, the Public Access Plan does include recommendations for potential future trail connections that could link trails within the Preserve to future connections outside the Preserve, should those outside connections become publicly accessible in the future.

Other improvements include the Rock and Roll staging area, a parking area for approximately 4 vehicles which would be located on an existing disturbed area near the center of the Preserve. The Public Access Plan would also maintain access and maintenance roads and add barriers, such as fencing within the Preserve to limit access to sensitive habitats, nesting locations, rare plants, and significant cultural resources. Additional barriers would be necessary for prevention of access to unauthorized trails, temporary closures due to unsafe conditions, and prevention of vehicular access. Signage would be installed to provide direction and orientation to visitors, display rules and regulations posted at staging areas and access points, provide educational information, and mark trails.

The project proposes the following access roads, maintenance roads, proposed trails (including within existing disturbed areas), potential future trail connections, and trails to be closed for revegetation, as illustrated on Figure 3:

0a - Sycamore Canyon - Access Road

The Sycamore Canyon Access Road is located in the western portion of the Preserve and connects to the Calle de Rob proposed trail segment (#10). The access road generally travels north to south paralleling the West Boundary Trail segment (#13) and the northwestern Preserve boundary. The majority of the access road is located within existing disturbed habitat.

0b – Sycamore Park Drive – Access Road

Sycamore Canyon Drive is located in the eastern portion of the Preserve, connecting the Preserve to SR-67. The access road generally travels north to south from SR-67 to the proposed Ridge Trail segment (#14). The majority of the access road is located within existing disturbed habitat.

1 – Paragon Mesa – West – Closed to Revegetate

The Paragon Mesa – West trail segment is located in the northwestern portion of the Preserve. The trail travels east to west and connects to the South Raptor Loop (#3) proposed trail segment. This trail segment is proposed to be closed for revegetation. The majority of the trail segment is composed of disturbed habitat.

2 – Paragon Mesa –– Informal – Closed to Revegetate

The Paragon Mesa informal trail segment is located in the northern portion of the Preserve. This trail segment is proposed to be closed for revegetation. The majority of the area to be revegetated is composed of chamise chaparral and southern mixed chaparral.

3 – South Raptor Loop - Proposed Trail, Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area, Closed to Revegetate, and Potential Future Trail Connection

The South Raptor Loop proposed trail segment is located in the northern portion of the Preserve and would travel southwest to northeast. The trail segment is primarily located in the 2015 Northern Addition. The trail segment connects to South Raptor Loop – South (#5) trail segment and Paragon Mesa – South (#6) trail segment on the southwest and the southern point of the North Interior Loop (#26) trail segment on the northeast. Portions of the trail segment are proposed to be closed for revegetation; however, the majority of the trail segment proposed to be formalized occurs on existing disturbed areas. There is a portion of the South Raptor Loop trail segment with a potential future trail connection, which would include improvements on an existing trail.

4 – South Raptor Loop Northwest – Potential Future Trail Connection

The South Raptor Loop Northwest potential future trail connection would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve and travel east and west. The trail segment would be entirely located within the 2015 Northern Addition and connect to the middle of the South Raptor Loop (#3) proposed trail segment. The proposed trail segment would be primarily located within an existing trail with improvements proposed, with the surrounding habitat consisting of Diegan coastal sage scrub and coastal sage scrub–chaparral transitional habitat.

5 – South Raptor Loop South – Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area

The South Raptor Loop South proposed trail segment would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve and enter the southern portion of the 2015 Northern Addition. The trail segment would generally travel east to west, starting at an intersection with the South Raptor Loop (#3) and Paragon Mesa – South (#6) trail segments. At its eastern end, the South Raptor Loop South trail segment would connect to the proposed South Raptor Loop (#3) trail segment and the South Raptor Loop trail segment's potential future connection. The South Raptor Loop South, South Raptor Trail Loop Northwest (#4), and South Raptor Loop (#3) trail segments would connect to form a loop. The majority of the trail segment is proposed on existing disturbed areas, as well as Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat, with improvements proposed.

6 – Paragon Mesa South – Proposed Trail, Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area, and Closed to Revegetate

The Paragon Mesa South proposed trail segment would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve. The trail segment would generally travel north and south, connecting the South Raptor Loop (#3) trail segment and South Raptor Loop South (#5) trail segment at the north to the Calle de Rob (#10) proposed trail segments and maintenance road to the south. A small section of the trail segment connecting to Calle de Rob (#10) trail segment would be closed for revegetation. A portion of the trail segment is proposed on existing disturbed areas, with additional portions proposed primarily in Diegan coastal sage scrub. This trail segment is a reroute and extension of the original Paragon Mesa South trail.

7 – Waterfall Trail – Proposed Trail and Potential Future Trail Connection

The Waterfall proposed trail segment and proposed future trail connection would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve, and travels east and west. The Waterfall trail segment would connect to the Paragon Mesa South (#6) trail segment at its eastern end and the Preserve boundary at its western end. The proposed trail segment and potential future trail connection is proposed primarily on existing disturbed habitat as well as Diegan coastal sage scrub.

8 – Calle de Rob – Maintenance Road

The Calle de Rob Maintenance Road is located in the northwestern portion of the Preserve. The maintenance road travels east and west connecting to the Calle de Rob (#9) access road to an existing road outside of the Preserve boundary. The majority of the road is composed of disturbed habitat.

9 – Calle de Rob – From Access Road to Paragon – Access Road

The Calle de Rob Access Road is located in the northwestern portion of the Preserve along the western Preserve boundary. The access road travels northeast and southwest connecting to the Calle de Rob (#10) proposed trail segment and proposed section of the County Trans County Trail (TCT; #28a,b). The majority of the trail segment is composed of disturbed habitat.

10 – Calle de Rob – Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area

The Calle de Rob proposed trail segment would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve and enter the northwest corner of the 2015 Southern Addition. The trail would travel east and west connecting to the Calle de Rob (#9) access road, County TCT (#31) proposed trail, and Paragon Mesa – South (#6) proposed trail segment. The majority of the proposed trail segment is composed of disturbed habitat, with improvements proposed.

11 – Calle de Rob – Eastern Segment; County TCT – Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area

The Calle de Rob – Eastern Segment; County TCT proposed trail segment would be located in the northeastern portion of the Preserve. The trail segment connects to the Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) access road and Connection to Calle de Rob Eastern; County TCT trail segment. The proposed trail segment would extend southeast to the Preserve boundary. The majority of the proposed trail segment is composed of disturbed habitat, with improvements proposed.

12 – Martha's Grove – Existing Formal Trail, Proposed Trail, and Closed to Revegetate

Martha's Grove is an existing trail that extends generally south from the northwest Preserve boundary to the Sycamore Canyon (#0a) access road. A small section at the north end of the trail is proposed to be closed and revegetated. The closed section would be replaced by a new proposed trail segment. The proposed trail segment is located entirely within southern mixed chaparral.

13 – West Boundary Trail – Connects to Stowe Trail Connector – Existing Formal Trail

The West Boundary Trail is an existing formal trail and is located in the western portion of the Preserve and connects to the Sycamore Canyon (#0a) and Cardiac Hill (#27) access roads. The existing trail generally travels north to south paralleling the Sycamore Canyon access road along the northwestern Preserve boundary. The majority of the trail segment is located within existing disturbed habitat.

14 – Ridge Trail – Existing Formal Trail, Proposed Trail, and Closed to Revegetate

The Ridge Trail is an existing trail located in the western portion of the Preserve. The trail extends northeast from the western Preserve boundary and eventually joins with the Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) access road. A portion of trail would be closed to be revegetated and would be replaced by a section of proposed trail. The proposed trail segment is primarily located within chamise chaparral and coastal sage – chaparral transitional habitat.

15 – South of Ridge Trail – Proposed Trail, Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area, Potential Future Trail Connection, and Closed to Revegetate

The South of Ridge Trail segment is a proposed trail segment located in the western portion of the Preserve. The trail segment would extend south from the existing Ridge Trail segment (#14), with improvements proposed. A portion of trail would be closed to be revegetated and would be replaced by a section of the proposed trail segment. The proposed trail segment is primarily located within existing chamise chaparral, Diegan coastal sage scrub, and disturbed habitats.

16 – Canyon Trail – Informal – Closed to Revegetate

The Canyon Trail informal trail segment, located in the center of the Preserve, is proposed to be closed for revegetation. The trail segment extends north to south from the Ridge Trail (#14) segment to the Preserve boundary. The closed to revegetate area is primarily located within Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat.

17 – Clark Canyon to Ridge West – Informal – Closed to Revegetate

The Clark Canyon to Ridge West informal trail segment, located in the center of the Preserve, is proposed to be closed for revegetation. The trail segment extends north to south from the Ridge Trail (#14) segment to the Preserve boundary. The closed to revegetate area is primarily located within chamise chaparral and non-native grassland habitat.

18 – Clark Canyon to Ridge East – Informal - Closed to Revegetate

The Clark Canyon Ridge East informal trail segment, located in the center of the Preserve, is proposed to be closed for revegetation. The trail segment extends north to south from the Ridge Trail (#14) segment

to the Preserve boundary. The closed to revegetate area is primarily located within southern mixed chaparral and coastal sage-chaparral transition habitat.

19 – North Slaughterhouse – Informal – Closed to Revegetate

The North Slaughterhouse informal trail segment, located in the center of the Preserve, is proposed to be closed for revegetation. The trail segment extends northeast to southwest from Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail (#21) access road to Canyon Trail (#16) segment. The closed to revegetate area is primarily located within southern mixed chaparral habitat.

20 – South Slaughterhouse – Closed to Revegetate

The South Slaughterhouse informal trail segment consists of three informal trails located in the southeastern portion of the Preserve that are proposed to be closed for revegetation. The three trail segments extend southwest from the Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail (#21) segment to the Preserve boundary. The closed to revegetate area is primarily located within southern mixed chaparral habitat and chamise chaparral habitat.

21 – Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail – Access Road and Existing Formal Trail

Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail segment is an existing access road and formal trail that extends generally south from Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) access road to the southern Preserve boundary. Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail segment is an access road north of Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail (#24) maintenance road and an existing formal trail segment south of the maintenance road. The existing access road and formal trail segment are primarily composed of disturbed habitat.

22 – Rock and Roll Trail –– Proposed Trail, Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area, Potential Future Trail Connection, and Closed to Revegetate

The proposed Rock and Roll Trail segment is located near the eastern Preserve boundary. The one-way trail segment would generally extend travel from north to south and connect to Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) and Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail (#21) access roads. Several sections of informal trails are proposed to be closed for revegetation. A Potential Future Trail Connection would travel north from the main trail to the edge of the Preserve. At the trail segment's southern end, one of two options, 22a and 22b, would be chosen. The proposed trail segment is composed primarily of disturbed habitat and Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat.

23 – Sidewinder Rogue Trail – Closed to Revegetate

The Sidewinder Rogue Trail informal trail segment, located in the southwestern portion of the Preserve, is proposed to be closed for revegetation. The trail segment extends east to west from the South of Ridge Trail (#15) segment that is also proposed to be closed for revegetation to the Preserve boundary. The closed to revegetate area is primarily located within chamise chaparral habitat.

24 – Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail – Maintenance Road

The Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail Maintenance Road is located along the eastern boundary of the Preserve near the southern end. The maintenance road extends east from the Slaughterhouse Canyon

Trail (#21) segment and connects to an existing dirt road outside of the Preserve at the Preserve boundary. The maintenance road is composed primarily of disturbed habitat.

25 – Connection to Calle de Rob and Rock and Roll Trail – Potential Future Trail

The Connection to Calle de Rob (#10) and Rock and Roll Trail (#22) potential future trail connection would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve. The potential future trail segment would travel north and south and is located immediately east of the 2015 Southern Addition and would connect to Calle de Rob – Eastern Segment; County TCT (#11) trail segment to the north. The potential future trail connection would be located primarily within southern mixed chaparral habitat.

26 – Northern Interior Loop – Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area, Potential Future Trail Connection, and Closed to Revegetate

The Northern Interior Loop proposed trail segment would be located in the northernmost portion of the Preserve and would be entirely located within the 2015 Northern Addition. The trail segment would generally travel north and south forming a loop and connecting to the South Raptor Loop (#3) and South Raptor Loop - South (#5) proposed trail segments. The majority of the trail segment is proposed on non-native grassland. There is also a potential future trail connection which would connect the Northern Interior Loop (#26) trail segment to Scripps Poway Parkway and SR-67 primarily within Diegan coastal sage scrub. The close to revegetate areas are primarily within non-native grassland habitat.

27 – Cardiac Hill – Access Road

The Cardiac Hill – Access Road is located in the center of the Preserve connecting Sycamore Canyon (#0a) and Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) access roads. The access road connects to an existing dirt road at the western Preserve boundary through the middle of the Preserve. The access road turns into Slaughterhouse Canyon Trail (#21) access road at Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) access road. The majority of the access road is composed of disturbed habitat.

28 – County TCT; Goodan Staging Area to Access Road and Martha's Grove to Access Road – Proposed Trails

The County TCT; Goodan Staging Area to Access Road and Martha's Grove to Access Road proposed trail segments would be located in the northwestern portion of the Preserve along the western boundary of the Preserve. There would be two trail segment options: 28a and 28b. The 28a option would connect from the Calle de Rob – From Access Road to Paragon (#9) access road to the Goodan Ranch Staging Area. The 28b option would connect Martha's Grove (#12) to the Calle de Rob – From Access Road to Paragon (#9) access road. Only one option would be selected for implementation. The majority of the trail segment alignment is composed of coastal sage–chaparral transitional habitat within Martha's Grove (#12) and the Goodan Ranch Staging Area.

29 – Connection to Calle de Rob Eastern; County TCT –- Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area

The Connection – Calle de Rob Eastern; County TCT proposed trail segment on existing disturbed area would be located in the northeastern portion of the Preserve. The proposed trail segment on existing disturbed area would generally travel east and west connecting SR-67 and Calle de Rob – Eastern Segment; County TCT (#11). The majority of the trail segment is composed of Diegan coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland, with improvements proposed.

30 – Connection to Calle de Rob and South Raptor Loop South - Proposed Trail

The Connection to Calle de Rob (#10) and South Raptor Loop South (#5) proposed trail segment would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve. The trail segment would generally travel north and south connecting to the Waterfall Trail (#7) to the south and South Raptor Loop South (#5) to the north. The majority of the trail segment is composed of Diegan coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral habitat.

31 – County TCT – Proposed Trail

The County TCT proposed trail segment would be located in the northwestern portion of the Preserve and entirely within the northeast corner of the 2015 Southern Addition. The trail segment would travel east and west connecting to the Calle de Rob (#10) trail segment and Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) access road. The majority of the trail segment alignment is composed of coastal sage – chaparral transitional habitat.

32 – Overlook - Proposed Trail

The Overlook proposed trail segment would be located in the northern portion of the Preserve. The trail segment would generally travel north and south, connecting to the Calle de Rob (#10) existing informal trail segment to the north. The majority of the proposed trail segment alignment is composed of southern mixed chaparral.

33 – Rock and Roll Trailhead Parking

The Rock and Roll Trailhead Parking is located in the center of the Preserve near the intersection of the Sycamore Park Drive (#0b) access road and the Rock and Roll Trail (#22) proposed trail segment. The Trailhead Parking is located entirely within existing disturbed habitat and Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat.

34 – Stowe Trail Connector – Existing Formal Trail

The Stowe Trail Connector is an existing formal trail segment located in the western portion of the Preserve. The trail segment generally travels north and south, connecting to the Sycamore Canyon (#0a) access road to the Preserve boundary. The existing formal trail segment is primarily composed of southern mixed chaparral habitat.

1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

1.2.1.1 Natural Environment

The Preserve is situated within the inland foothills of western San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The Preserve extends across the upper reaches of Slaughterhouse, Clark, Sycamore, and Beeler canyons and is characterized by foothill uplands with narrow ridgelines separated by numerous steep canyons, ravines, and drainages. The elevation within the Preserve ranges from approximately 600 to 1640 feet above mean sea level.

The Preserve encompasses portions of two coastal drainage watersheds. The southern crest of the Poway/Peñasquitos Creek watershed extends along the northern margin of the Preserve, with the Beeler Canyon drainage being a tributary in that watershed. Most of the Preserve, however, falls within the upper elevations of the San Diego River watershed, with the Slaughterhouse, Clark, and Sycamore Canyon drainages all being tributaries of the river in that watershed.

The Preserve is located within the western portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California (Hall 2007). It is situated atop three distinct geologic categories of bedrock: pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks, Cretaceous granitic rocks, and Eocene sedimentary rocks, while the Mesozoic-age metavolcanic Santiago Peak Volcanics Formation is also present along the eastern margin of the northern part of the Preserve. The pre-Cretaceous metamorphic and Cretaceous granitic bedrock is present mostly in the north and eastern areas of the Preserve, while the Eocene, sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation is present in the central and southwestern area of the Preserve. The pre-Cretaceous rocks consist of various metamorphic types. The granitic rocks, consisting of granite, granodiorite, and gabbro, are part of the southern California batholith in the area. The Poway Conglomerate Formation, which overlies these granitic and/or metamorphic rocks, is now recognized as consisting of several distinct formations, including the Stadium Conglomerate, the Mission Valley Formation, and the Pomerado Conglomerate (Kennedy and Peterson 1975). Now referred to as the Poway Group, these formations variously contain rounded-cobble conglomerate and sandstone, with lesser occurrences of siltstone and mudstone. Also present in the broad valley along upper Sycamore Canyon within the Preserve area are more recent sediments of Pleistocene and/or Holocene age (Strand 1962; Weber 1963).

Within the Preserve, two general soil associations are represented: the Redding-Olivenhain association and the Friant-Escondido association. The Redding-Olivenhain association is characterized as well-drained gravelly loams and stony loams that have a subsoil of gravely clay and very cobbly clay over a hard pan or cobbly alluvium with 9 to 50 percent slopes. The association is present, principally, in the areas underlain by the sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation. The Friant-Escondido association exists in eroded areas and consists of well drained, fine sandy loams and very fine sandy loams over metasedimentary rock, with 30 to 70 percent slopes (Bowman 1973). This association is present in most of the metamorphic and granitic bedrock areas.

Within these two associations, various specific soil types are present. The physical and chemical decomposition of the metamorphic and granitic rocks in the area has produced mainly two soil types, Friant and Escondido. These soils, along with areas categorized as “metamorphic rock land,” are situated in the areas containing pre-Cretaceous metamorphic and granitic bedrock. Friant soils, consisting of rocky fine sandy loams ranging from 9 to 70 percent slopes, and Escondido soils are present, principally, in the northern part of the Preserve, as well as occurrences of the metamorphic rock land. Most of the central and southern portions of the Preserve contain Redding cobbly loam soils, dissected, with 15 to 50 percent slopes. These soils are associated with the sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation. The area of recent sediments of Pleistocene and/or Holocene age, present in the broad valley along upper Sycamore Canyon drainage, has produced Huerhuero loam soils with either 2 to 9 percent slopes or 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded. These various soil types account for more than 95 percent of the soils present within the Preserve. The remainder consist of minimal occurrences of Visalia gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, and “stony land” along the bottoms of Sycamore Canyon and in uppermost Clark Canyon (Bowman 1973).

Biological surveys conducted for the Preserve have identified 14 vegetation communities/land use types within the Preserve (HELIX 2019). These communities consist of scrub oak chaparral, southern riparian

forest, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern riparian woodland, coast live oak woodland, open coast live oak woodland, Diegan coastal sage scrub, coastal sage-chaparral transition, southern mixed chaparral, chamise chaparral, disturbed habitat, non-native grassland, unvegetated channel, and developed land. Several of these represent communities of native vegetation that would have existed on the Preserve prehistorically prior to historic and modern disturbance. These plant communities, as well as the native plant resources supported by these habitats, would have been used by Native American populations for clothing, food, tools, decorative, and ceremonial purposes (Christenson 1990; Cuero 1970; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Many of the animal species living within these communities (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native inhabitants, as well. Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler.

1.2.1.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Period

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions in the vicinity of the Preserve. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex), Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time period of the first known inhabitants in California. In some areas of California, it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age, occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples, derives from finds of large fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the margins of the Great Basin and the Desert southwest, such as the Sierras, the southern Central Valley, and the deserts of southeastern California (Moratto 1984:79–88) with several, mostly isolated, occurrences of fluted spear points encountered on or near the coast of California (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007). A few of these isolated fluted points or point fragments have recently occurred in some proximity to the Preserve; one in the mountainous eastern area of San Diego County (Kline and Kline 2007), as well as another along the coast in adjacent Orange County to the north (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012), and two in Baja California to the south (Des Lauriers 2008; Hyland and Gutierrez 1995).

Despite these isolated occurrences, fluted points in the San Diego area are the earliest sites documented to be over 9,000 years old and belong to the San Dieguito Tradition (Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal and near coastal areas in San Diego County (Carrico et al. 1993; Rogers 1966; True and Bouey 1990; Warren 1966; Warren and True 1961), as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1967), but with some evidence for it recently proposed in the eastern Mountains of San Diego County (Pigniolo 2005) and in the coastal area north of San Diego County (Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River and approximately 13 miles to the northwest of the Preserve, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Rogers 1966; Vaughan 1982; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) identified the “San Dieguito complex,”

and which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967; Knell and Becker 2017).

The subsistence system or emphasis of the San Dieguito Tradition, while not yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren as having an orientation toward a hunting rather than a gathering economy. This characterization is based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting associated tools, in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the predominantly gathering-oriented "La Jolla/Pauma complex" of the subsequent Archaic Period (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated the San Dieguito Tradition to have begun sometime prior to 9000 years before present (BP) and to have ended sometime between 8500 and 7500 BP (1967; 1968:4). Recent calibrations of these dates, however, have indicated them to be significantly earlier (Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). Despite the relative proximity of the C.W. Harris Site to the Preserve, based on current information, no resources dating to, or associated with, the Early Prehistoric Period have been firmly documented within the Preserve.

In the southern coastal region, the subsequent Archaic Period dates from circa 8600 BP to circa 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7000 years. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; beads made of stone, bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites, as well as increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. As defined by True (1958), the "Pauma complex" aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains, but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). During the latter half of the Archaic Period, artifacts such as dart points and mortars and pestles, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period, begin to occur in site assemblages dating after circa 5500 BP. Also noted by Warren (2012) was an increase in the presence of larger mammal remains in La Jolla complex, faunal assemblages during the Late Archaic Period. This new, and subsequently increasing, use of these resources represents a significant shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region (Warren et al. 1998; Warren 2012).

Sites dating to the Archaic Period are more numerous along the coast, west of the Preserve. Inland archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Preserve, attributable to the Early Milling Stone Horizon and/or the La Jolla/Pauma complex are not unknown (e.g., Cooley and Barrie 2004; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1980; Warren et al. 1961:10). However, similar to the San Dieguito complex, most of the

substantiating archaeological evidence for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex (Milling Stone Horizon) in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites in near-coastal valleys, estuaries, and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast south of the San Luis Rey River (e.g., Cooley et al. 2000; Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Gallegos 1995:200; Pigniolo et al. 1991; Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). The location of the Preserve is approximately 27 kilometers (17 miles) from the coast, which places it within the rising elevation, inland foothill area where sites can be radiometrically dated to the Archaic Period, and where sites that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages are less common (Warren et al. 1998).

While not plentiful, however, some Archaic Period sites in foothill circumstances have been documented. In the Poway area, the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608), situated approximately 15.3 miles from the ocean, is close to the Preserve along the Beeler Canyon drainage, approximately 2 miles to the west of the Preserve. The site has been radiocarbon dated to as early as 5800 BP and is described as associated with the "transitional periods between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes and the later Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition" (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999:3.0-5). The radiocarbon results from a data recovery program conducted at the site appear to indicate that it was repeatedly occupied over a period of nearly 6,000 years, with the last occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period. La Jolla complex artifacts recovered from the site include doughnut stones; discoidals; as well as Pinto, Elko, and large side-notched points. Elsewhere, at sites along the Santa Maria Creek near Ramona, approximately 10.5 kilometers (6.5 miles) to the east of the Preserve, an Elko-eared style projectile point and a radiocarbon date of circa 2000 BP have also documented occupation during the Late Archaic Period (Cooley and Barrie 2004). Other inland foothill sites in the vicinity of the Preserve dated or attributed to the Archaic Period include CA-SDI-5545 (Chace and Sutton 1990) and site CA-SDI-9243 (Cooley 1995).

Despite the proximity of a documented Archaic Period site (CA-SDI-4608), and an observation made by Jordan et al. (2008:70) that some archaeological sites in the Preserve have artifact assemblages consisting only of manos, hammerstones, scrapers and scraper planes, and patinated volcanic debitage (which may indicate an Archaic Period occupation), no site within the Preserve can be definitively attributed to the Archaic period (Cooley and Foglia 2016; Jordan et al. 2008; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012; Wilson 2019). Future investigations at sites in the Preserve, however, could potentially reveal the presence of resources from this period.

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jolla patterns might represent the same people using different environments and subsistence techniques, or whether they are separate cultural patterns (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren et al. 1998), abrupt shifts in subsistence practices and the use of new tool technologies are documented in the archaeological record to have occurred at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1500 to 1300 BP). The Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1500 BP to AD 1769) is also characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The technological changes observed include a shift from the use of atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; subsistence shifts that include a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons); and the storage of crops, such as acorns. New traits, such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead, were also introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

Movements of people during the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona 2,000 years ago (Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla indicated a preceramic Yuman

phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that Yumans, lacking ceramic technology, penetrated into and occupied what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2000 BP. Subsequently, approximately 1,200 to 1300 BP, ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2000 BP, their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1300 BP, with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Based on early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970), two distinct archaeological complexes have been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. The Cuyamaca complex is based on analysis by True of archaeological excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and of San Diego Museum of Man collections. Based on the results of this analysis, True (1970) defined a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County that was distinct from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence, of certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2004). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics. While ceramics are present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, they are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of ceramic vessel types, along with straight and bow-shaped ceramic pipes and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Diegueño/Kumeyaay people and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño people (True 1970; True and Waugh 1982).

The Preserve lies within the area currently defined for the Cuyamaca complex (True 1970:58). A Cuyamaca complex artifact assemblage commonly contains Tizon Brown Ware pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow point assemblage often includes Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points with the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also sometimes occurring (McDonald and Eighmey 1998:III-21 - III-23).

Compared to Archaic Period sites, Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of the county. Gallegos (1995:200) states, "For San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings but are more common along river valleys and interior locations." In contrast, numerous Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating, including in the vicinity of the Preserve in the Poway/Ramona area (e.g., Carrico and Cooley 2005; Chace and Hightower 1979:48; Cooley and Barrie 2004; McCown 1945; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Willey and

Dolan 2004), and to the south along the San Diego River at multicomponent sites CA-SDI-9243 (Carrico et al. 1994; McDonald et al. 1994) and CA-SDI-5669 (Berryman 1981).

One of the best documented, and nearest of these sites to the Preserve, is the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608), already described above for its Archaic component. This site also contains evidence of a significant Late Prehistoric Period, Cuyamaca complex occupation, documented by both a temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage that includes Desert Side Notched points as well as Cottonwood Triangular points, and eight radiocarbon dates spanning the period from 1500 to 50 BP. The radiocarbon dating, as well as the variety and quantity of cultural materials at the site indicate a pattern of settlement connected with the repeated occupation of the site and the surrounding vicinity, extending from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period. In the Preserve, as well as in the archaeological record for the surrounding vicinity, most of the prehistoric sites that can be confidently associated with a particular time period represent Cuyamaca complex-related occupation of the area during the Late Prehistoric Period (Cooley and Foglia 2016; Jordan et al. 2008; Ní Ghabhláin et al. in 2012; Wilson 2019).

Ethnohistory

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño), the Preserve is located in the traditional territory of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay who inhabited the area at the time of European contact. The Kumeyaay were originally labeled Diegueño by the Spaniards, a term derived from their association with Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The term Diegueño was adopted by early anthropologists and further divided into the southern Diegueño and northern Diegueño (e.g., Kroeber 1925). Luomala (1978) later assigned the terms Ipai to the northern Diegueño and Tipai to the southern Diegueño. The Kumeyaay people, whose population in San Diego in the late 1700s was estimated to be 20,000, lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan, often depending on the season within the year (Luomala 1978). Each village was comprised of many households, and groups of villages were part of a larger social system, referred to as a consanguineal kin group (*cimuL*) (Carrico 1998). Campsites and villages were chosen based on proximity to water, boulder outcrops, environmental protection, and availability of plants and animals (Luomala 1978). Consequently, many of the Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Carrico 1998; Kroeber 1925).

The only ethnographically documented Indian village or *rancheria* thought to have been located in proximity to the Preserve is the village of *Pauwaii* (paaw wy) (Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). This village is identified by Kroeber as Diegueño and is indicated by Trafzer and Carrico (1992:53) to have been located along Poway Creek to the west of the Preserve in the vicinity of the present-day City of Poway. While little is known ethnographically about the village of *Pauwaii*, it is the source of the anglicized version "Poway", the name used today for the city and the creek. While several different locations in the Poway area have been speculated by various researchers to be the location of the village, no definite location has yet been agreed upon. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57), and Trafzer and Carrico (1992:53) also indicate that three other villages *Sinyau-Pichkara*, *Ahmukatlkatl*, and *Hapai*, were located farther away from the Preserve, approximately 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) to the north, along the San Dieguito River, and that these villages were also Diegueño (Kumeyaay [Ipai]) villages. Another Ipai village, the village of *Pámu* (paa moo), is postulated to have been located in the Santa Maria Valley, approximately 6 miles to the northeast of the Preserve (Carrico 2003; Carrico and Cooley 2005).

History

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-eighteenth century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions, in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

Initially, both a mission and a military presidio were located on Presidio Hill overlooking the San Diego River. A small pueblo, now known as Old Town San Diego, developed below the presidio. The Mission San Diego de Alcalá was constructed in its current location five years later. The missions and presidios stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to the area. Cattle ranching, animal husbandry, and agriculture were the main pursuits of the missions. The San Diego River valley, located to the south of the Preserve, was used by the mission to graze livestock.

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. Rancho El Cajon (also spelled Caxon) was granted to Doña Ana Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedrorena. Totaling 48,800 acres, the Rancho El Cajon land grant included the present-day cities of Santee and El Cajon, as well as the communities of Lakeside and Flinn Springs to the east.

The ranchos put new pressures on California's native populations along the coast, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Carrico 2008; Farris 1994).

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. A great influx of settlers to California and the San Diego region occurred during the American Period, resulting from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state in 1848, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The increase in American and European populations quickly overwhelmed many of the Spanish and Mexican cultural traditions, and greatly increased the rate of population decline among Native American communities.

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. Pedrorena submitted a petition to the Land Commission for Rancho El Cajon and, along with Thomas W. Sutherland and various family members, received a patent in 1876

(Bureau of Land Management General Land Office record PLC 534/CACAAA 080718). By that time, however, the land had already been sold to Mr. and Mrs. Van Ives, and Suzanna and J.A. Laukershire.

The inland area of San Diego County initially saw a population boom after the discovery of gold in 1869 near Julian, which brought settlers to San Diego's backcountry. In addition, the confirmation of ranchos' boundaries in the late 1860s and early 1870s drew additional settlers, as land became officially conveyable. Under the Homestead Act of 1862 settlers could claim up to 160 acres of public land for the cost of a filing fee of $10, with a condition that the land was occupied for at least five years and that certain improvements were made. The increase of land claims significantly reduced the remaining lands which sustained the Native American populations as settlers marked, surveyed, and fenced property, which in turn changed the landscape of what is now San Diego County. The increase of land claims pushed for Native American reservations to be established in what were often lands of poor subsistence (Carrico 2008). The Kumeyaay who had moved to Capitan Grande, east of the Preserve, in 1850 were formally given the El Capitan Indian Reservation by presidential order in 1875.

Following the completion of the California Southern Railroad in 1885 up through the Cajon Pass to Barstow to a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, San Diego County entered a period of marked growth, and San Diego County was characterized by "boom and bust" cycles that brought thousands more people to the area. By the end of the decade, many had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities, consisting of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church.

One such community was Stowe, located in the Preserve within Sycamore Canyon, which was established in the 1880s and grew with a population of mainly farmers and ranchers (Jacques and Quillen 1983). Stowe and the families that lived there, many from German immigrant families, prospered as a small farming and ranching community and housed many beekeepers, also known as Apiarists. The post office in Stowe was established in 1889, and a one-room schoolhouse was established at the junction of Beeler and Sycamore Canyons in 1890 (Jacques and Quillen 1983). The 1897 directory for San Diego lists 14 families as residents of Stowe (Cooley and Foglia 2016). Notable heads of households are Julius Buehler, the namesake of Beeler Canyon, James Kirkham, B.F. Kirkham, and Joseph Fisher. The residents included 11 farmers, two teachers, and one postmistress. In 1891, Harry Clark, the presumable namesake of Clark Canyon, purchased tracts within Clark Canyon at the south end of the Preserve (Wilson 2019). In the northern portion of the Preserve, several land patents were granted under the authority of the Homestead Act between 1889 and 1939 (Cooley and Foglia 2016). The patentees included George Eckhardt and his son Solomon, Charles Smith, William McKee, Fredaricka Kirkham, Frederick Reetzke, Joseph Fischer, and Denver Pardee. Cornelius Butler and Martin O'Neill also owned property in the 1890s within the Preserve (Crafts and Young 2002).

Transportation was essential in these relatively isolated areas, causing the need for effective transportation links for goods, mail, and people to and from San Diego County. Numerous important travel routes in the vicinity of the Preserve allowed homesteaders within Stowe a more accessible route to San Diego and other outlying towns, which in turn connected them to more supplies and trade routes. Stowe Road, located along the western boundary of the Preserve, originally operated as a wagon route and was in use as early as 1876 (Jordan et al. 2008). Stowe Road followed Sycamore Canyon from Santee at the San Diego River north through the community of Stowe and into Poway.

The first backcountry stagecoach traveling through the Poway vicinity had been established by William Tweed in 1871 and followed the St. Vincent's trail (a horse trail). The troublesome Poway route encouraged Lemuel and Henry Atkinson to create a more efficient route, the Atkinson Toll Road, which was then acquired by the County a year later. The steep nature of the route, however, proved difficult to maintain for Joseph Foster, who took charge of all the maintenance work for the Atkinson Toll Road. In 1888, Mussey Grade Road was completed and proved essential as a link between San Diego and Ramona. Foster, after having maintained Atkinson's Toll Road, provided a stagecoach service allowing backcountry settlers to travel to San Diego in one day by going from Ramona down Mussey Grade to the Foster Depot located within his ranch (LeMenager 1989).

In 1886, the San Diego Central Railroad was incorporated, and a railroad route was proposed and promoted by the developer, running from the San Diego Bay through El Cajon and north to Poway, up through Escondido, and then west to Oceanside (Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012; Sisson 2007). But the smaller inland towns could not fund the project, and only the Oceanside to Escondido portion was built (in 1887), as a branch of the California Central Railway (Sisson 2007; Vivian 1891).

Despite the efforts to establish reliable transportation routes within the inland area of the County and the Preserve vicinity, the town of Stowe was short-lived, with the post office being terminated in 1905, and the schoolhouse closing a year later, in 1906. The drought that occurred in the 1910s drove many of the remaining families away, with the Fischers being one of the last families to remain, as they had developed wells and had access to a water supply (Jordan et al. 2008).

The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, further moved much of the population away from rural life, and the need to fight a two-ocean war during World War II resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers. Although little urban development occurred north of the San Diego River until the 1940s, when military housing was developed in Linda Vista (City of San Diego 2001), military influence was still witnessed within the Preserve during this time. The military stored equipment within the Preserve lands, and Pipelines 1 and 2 of the First San Diego Aqueduct were constructed through the Preserve in 1947 and 1954, respectively. The aqueduct delivered water from the Colorado River to the San Vicente Reservoir, located to the east of the Preserve, and was constructed to alleviate the water needs of a growing wartime San Diego, and to prevent water shortages.

The Goodan Ranch came under its namesake's ownership in 1938, when the land was sold to Roger and Mary Chandler Goodan of Los Angeles. With this purchase, the Goodans became "sole owners of all property encompassing Sycamore Canyon in Section 28 and Fischer Canyon in Sections 27 and 22, totaling 640 acres, or 1 square mile of valley and canyon lands" (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-5). In 1943, additional property at the head of Sycamore Canyon was added to the Goodan landholdings. The Goodans constructed a one-story stone and wood ranch house and used the property and rural ranch for weekend visits. Since at least the 1950s, Sycamore Canyon Road has been a wider, graded road leading to Goodan Ranch.

During the 1960s, the region surrounding the Preserve to the south in the cities of Santee and San Diego, and to the north within the City of Poway, saw huge increases in residential, commercial, and infrastructure development, which has been reflected into the present time. In 1991, Goodan Ranch was sold to the Cities of Santee and Poway, the State Wildlife Conservation Board, and the County of San Diego (Jordan et al. 2008).

1.2.2 Record Search Results

The County has conducted four baseline studies to survey and inventory the cultural resources present within the Preserve, as well as to document the previous cultural resource studies that had been conducted prior to acquisition of property by the County. The initial study (Jordan et al. 2008) was augmented by four inventory and survey studies for parcels that, subsequent to 2008, were added to the Preserve (Cooley and Foglia 2016; McGinnis and Cox 2019; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012; Wilson 2019). The baseline studies conducted record searches that included a review of archaeological and historical resources, locations, and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation historic properties directory. Together, these five studies compiled an inventory of the cultural resources in the Preserve and of the previous studies that had been conducted within the Preserve boundary. The following sections provide a summary of the studies that have been previously conducted, and the cultural resources that have been recorded, within the Preserve.

1.2.2.1 Previous Studies

Seventeen cultural resource studies have been conducted that encompassed some portions of the Preserve (Table 1, *Cultural Resources Studies Previously Conducted within the Preserve*). All of these studies consisted of Phase I pedestrian surveys. No subsurface archaeological investigations have been conducted with the Preserve.

Table 1
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Author	Date	Report Title
Jacques, Terri E., and Dennis Quillen	1983	Archaeological and Historical Impact Report for Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area
WESTEC	1983	Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area Draft EIR Appendices
Pacific Southwest	1985	EIR Wyroc Project P85-049, Rp85-05, Log #85-14-51
TMI Environmental Services	1986	Environmental Impact Report on the Wyroc Project-Quarry Site Highway 67 P85-076, Log Number 85-2-68
Hector, Susan	1990	Update on Cultural Resources Located Within the Sycamore Valley Ranch Project Area County of San Diego, California
Pigniolo, Andrew	1992	Cultural Resource Survey of the South Poway Expressway Alternatives Poway, California
Pigniolo, Andrew, Kathleen Crawford, Marla Mealy, et al.	1994	Cultural Resources Survey of the Scripps Poway Parkway/County SA 780 Alternatives
Ogden	1995	Cultural Resources Technical Report for Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement; Emergency Water Storage Project
Schroth, Adella B., Dennis R. Gallegos, Petei McHenry, and Nina Harris	1996	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California
Cooley, Theodore G.	2001	Report of Cultural Resources Surveys for 17 Geotechnical Investigation Locations for the Proposed San Vicente Pipeline Tunnel Project (Route 16B) in Southwestern San Diego County, California
Noah, Anna C., and Dennis R. Gallegos	2008	Final Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California

Table 1 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Author	Date	Report Title
Jordan, Stacey C., Theodore G. Cooley, and Andrea M. Craft	2008	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California
Garcia-Herbst, Arleen, David Iversen, Don Laylander, and Brian Williams	2010	Final Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources Within the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California
Ní Ghabhláin, Sinéad, Shelby Gunderman, and Sarah Stringer-Bowsher	2012	Archaeological Survey Report for the Hagey and Sycamore South Properties, Additions to the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California
Cooley, Theodore G., and Shannon Foglia	2016	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Additions, San Diego County, California
McGinnis, Patrick, and Nara Cox	2019	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of Six Parcels for Addition to theSycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve, San Diego County, California
Wilson, Stacie	2019	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory: Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Southern Parcel

In addition to the five Phase I survey and inventory studies performed for the County for the creation of the Preserve (Cooley and Foglia 2016; Jordan et al. 2008; McGinnis and Cox 2019; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012; Wilson 2019), 12 other cultural resources studies have been conducted within some portion of the Preserve. Two of the earliest of these studies were surveys for the proposed creation of a vehicle recreation area (Jacques and Quillen 1983; WESTEC 1983). Two other studies were surveys performed for the then-proposed construction of Scripps Poway Parkway in the early 1990s (Pigniolo 1992; Pigniolo et al. 1994). Two studies were an EIR and a survey for water projects for the San Diego County Water Authority (Cooley 1996; Ogden 1995). One study was for the "Sycamore Valley Ranch Project" (Hector 1990). A 1996 study was a survey for a pipeline route for a water repurification and advanced treatment plant project for the City of San Diego (Schroth et al. 1996). Two other studies were surveys for the San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink route through the Preserve (Noah and Gallegos 2008; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2010). Lastly, two studies were surveys for a proposed quarry development in the northernmost part of the Preserve (Pacific Southwest 1985; TMI Environmental Services 1986).

1.2.2.2 Previously Recorded Sites Within Preserve

The previous survey and inventory studies have documented the presence of 100 cultural resources previously recorded within the Preserve, 43 of which are within the current Survey Area (Table 2, *Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within the Preserve*). The 100 resources in the Preserve consist of 16 historic-period buildings, structures, objects or archaeological sites; four multicomponent archaeological sites; 56 prehistoric archaeological sites; 23 prehistoric isolates; and one historic isolate. The previously recorded cultural resources documented within the Preserve are shown on Figure 5, *Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within the Preserve* (Confidential Appendices, bound separately). The 43 resources within the Survey Area are discussed in more detail in Section 3.3, *Results*, below.

Table 2
CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Preserve Report, Date	In Survey Area
P-37-000119	CA-SDI-119	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-006859	CA-SDI-6859	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features	Cirilo et al. 1979	
P-37-008340	CA-SDI-8340	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features	Wilson 2019	
P-37-009704	CA-SDI-9704	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter - 12 waste flakes	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-009705	CA-SDI-9705	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (9 or 10 features with at least 15 slicks and one mortar) and associated lithic scatter	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-009706	CA-SDI-9706	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features (with one slick each) and an associated lithic scatter	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-009707	CA-SDI-9707	Historic Site	The remains of the Joseph Fischer homestead and the Stowe Post Office dating to the early 1880s to 1900	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-009708	CA-SDI-9708	Multicomponent Site	Sixteen bedrock milling features with at least 30 slicks and six basins, and an associated lithic and ground stone scatter; also, a possible historic cobble-lined path and possible historic trash scatter	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-009712	CA-SDI-9712	Multicomponent Site	Goodan Ranch structural ruins and other historic features; prehistoric lithic artifacts	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-012821	CA-SDI-12821	Historic Site	Historic Road - Foster Truck Trail; western spur of the Foster Truck Trail	Jordan et al. 2008; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012; Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-012838	CA-SDI-12838	Prehistoric Site	Locus A consists of two bedrock milling features with one slick each and an artifact scatter consisting of a mano, five cores, ten quartz fragments, five metavolcanic flakes, and a quartzite flake tool; Locus B was recorded as a quartz quarry	Cooley and Foglia 2016	

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Preserve Report, Date	In Survey Area
P-37-012839	CA-SDI-12839	Prehistoric Site	Rock feature	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-012842	CA-SDI-12842	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with four slicks	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-012843	CA-SDI-12843	Prehistoric Site	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-012850	CA-SDI-12850	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-012852	CA-SDI-12852	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter and quartz quarry, with one volcanic core, one chopper, and 16 flakes, mostly of quartz material	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-012861	CA-SDI-12861	Historic Site	Trash scatter and stacked rock wall	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-013221	CA-SDI-13221	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-013223	CA-SDI-13223	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter consisting of one core/domed scraper, one unifacial quartzite core with adjacent angular waste, one quartzite chopper, and one hammerstone	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-013636	CA-SDI-13636	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick and thumb scraper	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-013850	CA-SDI-13850	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with two domed scrapers	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-015294	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One flake	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-024271	--	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter consisting of two volcanic flakes, a metavolcanic flake, and a metavolcanic core	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-024959	CA-SDI-16515	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter consisting of five cores, five fragments of ground stone, three manos, one flake-based chopper, and debitage	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-024960	CA-SDI-16516	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter consisting of one core tool, one core, and two metavolcanic flakes	Jordan et al. 2008	X

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Preserve Report, Date	In Survey Area
P-37-024961	CA-SDI-16517	Multicomponent Site	Lithic scatter consisting of three granitic hammerstones, two granitic mano fragments, one basalt "spokeshave", one domed scraper, two quartzite choppers (white and tan), and one flake; and a concrete dam	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-024962	CA-SDI-16518	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter consisting of two domed scrapers, two granitic mano/hammerstones, three quartzite choppers, one quartzite scraper, one granitic polishing stone, one quartzite spokeshave, and one core	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-024963	--	Prehistoric Isolate	A cobble smoothing/ burnishing tool	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-024964	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One quartzite flake	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-024965	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Two quartzite cores	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-024966	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One quartzite flake	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-024967	--	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter consisting of a green metavolcanic scraper, two green volcanic flakes, and a volcanic cobble hammerstone	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-024968	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One quartzite domed scraper	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-024969	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One mano fragment	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-025793	CA-SDI-17151	Prehistoric Site	Six bedrock milling features with at least 16 milling slicks and basins, three pottery sherds, two manos, one mano fragment, one core, and two metavolcanic flakes	Jordan et al. 2008	X

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Preserve Report, Date	In Survey Area
P-37-025794	CA-SDI-17152	Prehistoric Site	Eight bedrock milling features containing seven mortar/basins, 23 basins, and at least 50 milling slicks; 15 pottery sherds (including one rim sherd); at least 25 Santiago Peak volcanic, Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), jasper, metavolcanic, quartz, and quartzite flakes; a portable metate; and a white quartz projectile point base fragment	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-025797	CA-SDI-17153	Historic Site	Historic dam constructed of stacked rock	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-025798	CA-SDI-17154	Multicomponent Site	Stone foundation, one mano and one hammerstone	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-025799	CA-SDI-17155	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features containing a total of three milling slicks and one basin	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-025800	CA-SDI-17156	Historic Site	Farm site with three eucalyptus trees and a field	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-025801	CA-SDI-17157	Historic Site	Trash dump	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-025802	CA-SDI-17158	Historic Site	Target shooting range	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-028924	--	Historic Site	Four cement cistern/guzzlers (1950) located in various areas of the Preserve (note: site is mis-labelled as P-37-028294 in some maps and reports)	Jordan et al. 2008; Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-030078	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One pottery sherd	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030079	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Unifacial volcanic tool	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030080	CA-SDI-19170	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030081	CA-SDI-19171	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with two slicks	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030082	CA-SDI-19172	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with three slicks	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030083	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One quartz flake	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030084	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One green metavolcanic flake	Jordan et al. 2008	X

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Preserve Report, Date	In Survey Area
P-37-030085	CA-SDI-19173	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with four slicks and a possible mano	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030086	CA-SDI-19174	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with two slicks	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030087	CA-SDI-19175	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one mortar	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030088	CA-SDI-19176	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with two metavolcanic flakes and one jasper flake	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030089	CA-SDI-19177	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030090	CA-SDI-19178	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with three slicks	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030091	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Jasper flake	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030092	CA-SDI-19179	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030093	CA-SDI-19180	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with four slicks and one flake	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030094	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One chopper made of LFV and one metavolcanic flake	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030095	CA-SDI-19181	Prehistoric Site	Sparse lithic scatter consisting on a jasper flake with cortex, a chunk of jasper, and three pieces of quartz	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030096	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One green metavolcanic flake	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030097	CA-SDI-19182	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with five volcanic flakes and five quartzite flakes	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030098	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One quartz core	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030099	CA-SDI-19183	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter with 20 flakes	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030100	CA-SDI-19184	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one basin	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030101	CA-SDI-19185	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick and one mano	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030102	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One mano	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030103	CA-SDI-19186	Prehistoric Site	Artifact scatter with over 20 flakes and three mano fragments	Jordan et al. 2008	

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Preserve Report, Date	In Survey Area
P-37-030104	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One LFV flake	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030105	CA-SDI-19187	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030106	--	Historic Site	An earthen dam or levee (1950)	Jordan et al. 2008	
P-37-030107	--	Historic Site	San Diego Aqueduct	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030197	--	Historic Site	Stowe Road, a wagon trail of at least 110 years of age	Jordan et al. 2008	X
P-37-030226	--	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter	Cox et al. 2019	
P-37-032646	CA-SDI-20691	Historic Site	Historic trash scatter	Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012	
P-37-032647	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One metate fragment	Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012	
P-37-033276	CA-SDI-20944	Prehistoric Site	Eight bedrock milling features and lithic scatter	Cox et al. 2019	
P-37-035977	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Two flakes	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-035978	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One flake	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-035979	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One porphyritic volcanic flake	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035980	--	Prehistoric Isolate	One flake	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035981	--	Prehistoric Isolate	Two flakes	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035982	--	Historic Isolate	One lamp	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-035983	--	Prehistoric Site	Sparse lithic artifact scatter consisting of a cobble core tool and two metavolcanic flakes	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035984	CA-SDI-21918	Prehistoric Site	Moderately dense lithic artifact scatter	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-035985	CA-SDI-21919	Prehistoric Site	One milling feature	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-035986	CA-SDI-21920	Prehistoric Site	One milling feature with two slicks and an extensive artifact scatter including more than 100 flakes, a chert biface fragment, and a volcanic scraper	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-035987	--	Prehistoric Site	Lithic artifact scatter consisting of 12 observed flakes	Cooley and Foglia 2016	

Table 2 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED WITHIN THE PRESERVE

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Preserve Report, Date	In Survey Area
P-37-035988	--	Prehistoric Site	Lithic artifact scatter consisting of three observed flakes	Cooley and Foglia 2016	
P-37-035989	CA-SDI-21921	Prehistoric Site	One milling feature	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035990	CA-SDI-21922	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick and artifact scatter consisting one mano, two mano fragments, and two flakes	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035991	CA-SDI-21923	Historic Site	Homestead, rectangular stone foundations	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035992	--	Historic Site	Outbuilding, possibly related to site CA-SDI-21923	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-035993	--	Historic Site	Historic road segment	Cooley and Foglia 2016	X
P-37-038409	--	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features each with one slick; no associated artifacts	Wilson 2019	
P-37-038410	--	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with two basins and one slick; no associated artifacts	Wilson 2019	
P-37-040514	--	Historic Object	Survey monument marker	Cox et al. 2019	
P-37-040515	CA-SDI-23439	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter	Cox et al. 2019	
P-37-040516	--	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature with one slick	Cox et al. 2019	

1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Resource importance is assigned to those cultural resources that possess exceptional values or qualities illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA, Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064 discuss significant cultural resources as "historical resources," which are defined as:

- resource(s) listed or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])

- resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a "local register of historical resources" or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the

requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])

- resources determined by the Lead Agency to meet the criteria for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][3])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. It 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. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

3. It 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; and

4. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(4), a resource may also be considered a "historical resource" for the purposes of CEQA at the discretion of the lead agency.

All resources that are eligible for listing in the CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of

> the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
>
> (c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5 8 of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains additional provisions regarding archaeological sites. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) as a historical resource but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides the following:

> When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the state level as required by CEQA, but at the local level, as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria, as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;

2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

The County of San Diego Guidelines identify that cultural resources can also include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations in addition to archaeological districts (County of San Diego 2007). These guidelines incorporate both State and Federal definitions of TCPs. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

The Traditional Tribal Cultural Places Bill of 2004 requires local governments to consult with Native American representatives during the project planning process, specifically before adopting or amending a General Plan or a Specific Plan, or when designating land as open space for the purpose of protecting Native American cultural places. The intent of this legislation is to encourage consultation and assist in the preservation of "Native American places of prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial importance" (County of San Diego 2007). It further allows for tribal cultural places to be included in open space planning. State AB 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduced the Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) as a class of cultural resource and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally-defined TCP, however, incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or state register of historical resources; or determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC §5024.1; or is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC §21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC §21083.2, or is a non-unique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance, or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.

2. The project causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains or has the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.

3. The project disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

4. The project proposes activities or uses that would impact tribal cultural resources as defined under PRC §21074.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 METHODS

3.1.1 Survey Methods

In preparing this report, HELIX established a Study Area encompassing the entirety of the Preserve, and a Survey Area encompassing the proposed trail segments and a buffer around each segment within the Preserve boundary. The field survey focused on the approximately 108-acre Public Access Plan Survey Area, which covers approximately 29 miles of existing and proposed trails and roads that are situated throughout the approximately 2,847-acre Preserve (see Figures 3 and 4). Field surveys were conducted by use of intensive pedestrian methods with buffers of 10 feet on either side of the trail centerline for existing formal and informal trails and access roads. Newly proposed trails were also surveyed by intensive pedestrian methods with a buffer of up to 50 feet on either side of the trail centerline to account for potential revisions to the proposed trail route. The trail systems were surveyed for cultural resources between March 25 and April 23, 2019 by HELIX archaeological field director Julie Roy with the assistance of HELIX archaeologist Allana O'Conner, and Kumeyaay Native American monitors Shuuluk Linton and Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Environmental.

The Survey Area was surveyed in parallel transects spaced approximately 3 to 5 meters apart within formal and informal trails. Within the areas proposed for new trails, transects were spaced approximately 10 meters apart. All bedrock outcrops within the Survey Area were inspected for evidence of milling. All of the mapped locations of the previously recorded resources were also revisited during the survey. The cultural resources have been recorded or updated on appropriate DPR 523 forms.

The completed DPR site forms will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and are included as Confidential Appendix B.

The Preserve has been subjected to past human disturbances associated with historic roads, ranches, and associated historic activities, as well as modern activities, such as the Sunrise Powerlink transmission line, which travels across the northern portion of the Preserve, and utility distribution lines. Fire roads and trails have modified the landscape, and access and maintenance roads are regularly maintained by the County and/or San Diego Gas & Electric. Informal trails, , natural erosion, and deterioration have also disturbed the original state of portions of the Preserve.

3.1.2 Test and Evaluation Methods

During the course of the study, it was determined that four cultural resources identified within the Survey Area may be subject to unavoidable impacts by the implementation of the Public Access Plan. The four resources consist of two prehistoric archaeological sites, P-37-012852 (CA-SDI-12852) and P-37-035983, and two historic roads, P-37-012821 (CA-SDI-12821) and P-37-035993.

The two historic roads consist of the Foster Truck Trail (CA-SDI-12821), which comprises the Calle de Rob maintenance road, and a historic dirt road P-37-035993, which comprises portions of the Northern Interior Loop and Wu trail. The two roads were evaluated for significance under CEQA and County Guidelines by additional research and documentation; the results of which are discussed in Sections 3.3 and 4.1 below.

The two prehistoric archaeological sites are both lithic scatters; P-37-035983 is located along the Northern Interior Loop, which is a proposed trail on existing disturbed area, and CA-SDI-12852 is located along a potential future trail connection in the northernmost portion of the Preserve that would connect the Northern Interior Loop trail to Scripps Poway Parkway and SR 67. Due to avoidance likely being infeasible for these resource locations and because the resources consisted of artifact scatters, subsurface testing was required to assess their eligibility for listing in the CRHR and the Local Register.

The two lithic scatters were subjected to a testing program conducted on May 20 and 21, 2020. Testing was conducted by Julie Roy, Mary Villalobos, and Kent Smolik of HELIX, and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Environmental. A total of 23 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated to determine the subsurface content of the sites; the circular STPs measured 30 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters. The soil from the STPs was screened through 1/8-inch mesh screens. Standard STP forms were completed noting soil conditions, artifact and ecofact recovery, and other relevant information.

Prior to the excavations at CA-SDI-12852, a surface survey consisting of an intensive (2-meter-interval transects) walk-over occurred. All observed surface artifacts were flagged, documented, and mapped; no surface material was collected during the investigation. Twenty STPs were excavated at the location of CA-SDI-12852, with nine of the STPs placed within the Survey Area and the remaining placed within the site area in proximity to where artifacts were identified. At site P-37-035983, three STPs were excavated. No subsurface artifacts or ecofacts were recovered from any of the STPs; as such, no artifacts or ecofacts were collected during the testing program.

The four cultural resources evaluated for significance under CEQA and County Guidelines have been updated on appropriate DPR 523 forms. The completed DPR site forms will be submitted to the SCIC and are included as Confidential Appendix B.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION/CONSULTATION

The NAHC was contacted on June 4, 2019 for a SLF search and a list of Native American contacts. A response dated June 19, 2019 was received from the NAHC indicating that the results of the SLF search were returned with positive results. The NAHC indicated that the Barona Group of the Capitan Grande (Barona)and the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (KCRC) should be contacted for more information. On September 27, 2019, DPR staff conducted a Sacred Lands consultation with Clint Linton, representing the KCRC, who indicated that no resource-specific issues are known to KCRC for the Preserve, but indicated the area is culturally sensitive. A letter was sent on October 15, 2019 to Chairperson Edwin Romero, the Barona representative identified by the NAHC. A phone call to the Barona Tribal Government office was placed by HELIX Senior Archaeologist Stacie Wilson on October 25, 2019; a voicemail was left describing the reason for the call. No response to the letter or voicemail has been received to date. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C.

Tribal consultation under AB 52 was initiated by County staff in February 2020 with the following tribes: Barona Band of Mission Indians (Barona), Campo Band of Mission Indians, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel (Santa Ysabel), Jamul Indian Village (Jamul), Kwaaymii Laguna Band, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation, San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (San Pasqual), Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas). Barona, Jamul, San Pasqual, Santa Ysabel, and Viejas responded to the consultation invitation and have requested a copy of this cultural resources technical report; the draft version of which was provided by DPR. Barona expressed interest in the watercourses located within the Preserve and inquired whether trails would be situated near them; while existing trails do travel through water features, the implementation of the Public Access Plan would not impact any watercourses. The Preserve area is sensitive, with known cultural resources. Jamul inquired about clearing on the proposed trails during the implementation of the Public Access Plan and requested to receive a copy of the CEQA document. San Pasqual indicated that the Preserve is within the boundaries of the territory that the Tribe considers its Traditional Use Area and requested to be kept in the information loop as the project progresses. Viejas requested that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be present for ground-disturbing activities, in order to inform them of any new developments, such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains.

Consultation remains ongoing with the tribes. The results of consultation will also be provided in the CEQA document for the project. Correspondence between County staff, the NAHC, and tribal contacts is included in Confidential Appendix C.

No TCRs are known to exist within the Preserve. During the current survey, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered within the project Survey Area that could be reasonably associated with such practices. However, all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community.

Shuuluk Linton and Gabe Kitchen, Kumeyaay Native American monitors from Red Tail Environmental, participated in the field survey and Mr. Kitchen was present during the testing and evaluation program conducted at sites CA-SDI-12852 and P-37-035983.

3.3 RESULTS

A total of 59 cultural resources have been identified within the current Public Access Plan Survey Area; 43 were previously recorded and 16 are newly documented (Figure 6, *Cultural Resources within Project*

Survey Area [Confidential Appendices, bound separately]). The 43 previously recorded resources in the Survey Area consist of 10 historic-period buildings, structures, or archaeological sites; two multicomponent archaeological sites; 20 prehistoric archaeological sites; and 11 prehistoric isolates. The 20 prehistoric sites include bedrock milling features, some with associated artifacts, and sites described as habitation sites, temporary camps, artifact scatters, and lithic artifact scatters, which include artifacts such as flaked stone, ground stone, Tizon Brown Ware pottery, and in some cases, midden soil. Ten of the prehistoric sites contain one or more bedrock milling features. The prehistoric isolates consist of pottery sherds, flakes, scrapers, cores, manos, and metates. The two multicomponent resources consist of prehistoric artifact scatters, one located at the same location as the Goodan Ranch complex, and the other at the remnants of a concrete dam. The 10 historic resources include a segment the First San Diego Aqueduct; a stacked rock dam; cement cistern/guzzlers; a target shooting range; segments of the Foster Truck Trail and Stowe Road; and the archaeological remnants of the Stowe Post Office and several homesteads, including the Goodan Ranch complex, the Fischer homestead, and the Eckhardt homestead. Of the 16 resources newly identified during the current study, five are prehistoric archaeological sites, 10 are prehistoric isolates, and one is a historic archaeological isolate. Each of the resources are described below.

3.3.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

3.3.1.1 P-37-000119 (CA-SDI-119)

Originally recorded by Treganza (1950) as consisting of core tools and a blade, CA-SDI-119 was updated by Franklin (1983a) as a small seasonal encampment consisting of at least 30 flakes, 10 scraping tools, four manos, two chopping tools, one graver, one chalcedony core, and one quartzite core. The site was visited again by James et al. (1993) and updated as a moderate density lithic and tool scatter consisting of at least 50 volcanic flakes and one mano fragment. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008), only five small volcanic flakes and one possible mano fragment could be identified at the location mapped by Franklin (1983a) and James et al. (1993). Based upon a review of the site forms and the descriptive locational information for the resource, Jordan et al. (2008) hypothesized that the location of site CA-SDI-119 as recorded by Treganza (1950) is further upstream, at the location of site CA-SD-19186 that was documented during the 2008 survey of the Preserve, as the original site form by Treganza (1950) describes the site location as “1/4 mile upstream from Stowe” (CA-SDI- 9707).

A portion of CA-SDI-119, as mapped by Franklin (1983a) and James et al. (1993), was reidentified during the current survey within the Survey Area; numerous artifacts were located within the within the formal trail and adjacent to the edge of the trail. Artifacts include flakes of metavolcanic and quartz material, a mano fragment, one flake tool, and two fragments of crystal quartz. It is likely that additional artifacts may be found outside of the Survey Area limits on either side of the trail. Visibility within the trail route was 100 percent; however, on either side of the trail vegetation was thick with dense low growing ground cover and sparse sage scrub vegetation, dropping visibility to less than 10 percent.

3.3.1.2 P-37-009704 (CA-SDI-9704)

Recorded by Franklin (1983b) as 12 waste flakes from the reduction of a single basalt cobble. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, three flakes were reidentified in the previously recorded location on the west side of the access road. In addition, three flakes were observed on the east side of the road, thereby expanding the site boundary. All of the flakes are of the same lithic material, a dark reddish volcanic rock derived from cobble reduction (Jordan et al. 2008).

The site was reidentified during the current survey, but no artifacts were observed within the Survey Area boundary. Outside of the access road, visibility was less than 20 percent due to dense sage scrub and chaparral vegetation.

3.3.1.3 P-37-009706 (CA-SDI-9706)

This site was originally recorded as two bedrock milling features with one milling slick each, and an associated lithic scatter of quartzite flakes and debitage (Franklin 1983c). The 2008 survey of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008) reidentified the two bedrock milling features, but the lithic scatter could not be located (visibility, however, was only approximately 10 percent). The 2008 survey also indicated that the resource appeared to have been mis-plotted on the location map of the 1983 site record, with the actual location approximately 100 meters to the west of the originally plotted location.

This resource was reidentified in the Survey Area during the current survey and both milling features were found to be in good condition. One feature is located within a cluster of exposed boulders and the other to the west in tall meadow grass. No artifacts were observed during the current visit. Visibility was low, approximately 15 percent, due to low ground cover, tall weeds and grass, and sage scrub and chaparral vegetation in the area.

3.3.1.4 P-37-012852 (CA-SDI-12852)

This resource was previously recorded in 1992 as a lithic scatter and quartz quarry located on a saddle between a knoll and a ridge line (Pigniolo 1992). The site was noted as containing one volcanic core, one chopper, and 16 flakes, mostly of quartz material. During the 2016 survey of the Preserve, the site was revisited and was generally observed to be as originally described, but with two additional volcanic tertiary flakes observed, south of the previously recorded site boundary. It was also observed that the construction of Scripps Poway Parkway, subsequent to the original 1992 survey, has impacted the site. Other disturbances noted include modern debris, an informal trail, and the installation of a California Department of Transportation chain link fence.

During the survey of the Survey Area, the resource was reidentified in the Survey Area. Numerous flakes were found adjacent to or within an existing informal trail. A hammerstone, approximately six small pieces of shatter, and a few flakes were found within 3 meters south of the trail. Additional artifacts were observed approximately 10 meters south of the trail; the artifacts were five large quartz sub-angular cobbles (possible cores), measuring approximately 15 centimeters to 25 centimeters in length. The possible cores were mostly embedded into the ground, although the flakes and shatter were mainly on the surface. An intensive survey of the area was initiated to locate the source of the quartz material. However, there were no signs of a quarry or vein in the area that would have offered such large chunks of good quality quartz. Therefore, the quartz material was likely brought in from somewhere else and was then worked at this location.

As discussed above, site CA-SDI-12852 was included in the testing and evaluation program that included an intensive survey of the site (at 2-meter-interval transects) and the excavation of 20 STPs. Nine of the STPs were placed within the Survey Area and another 11 STPs were placed in proximity to identified surface artifacts. All but one of the STPs were excavated to between 40 and 60 centimeters; the one STP terminated above that was due to the presence of bedrock at 20 centimeters. The soils observed consisted of a silty loam intermixed with roots within the first 10 to 20 centimeters, then transitioned to medium to dark orange-brown sandy silt with fractured angular rock and decomposing granitic gravel and rock.

No subsurface artifacts were recovered in any of the STPs. The intensive surface survey identified quartz shatter and waste material, a multi-purpose tool, core fragments, flakes, and a possible notched tool. All of the identified artifacts were quartz material with the exception of two: a quartzite flake and a metavolcanic multi-purpose tool (core/hammerstone/borer). The artifacts were recorded, photographed, and left in place. Quartz shatter that could not be identified as cultural was not photographed or recorded.

3.3.1.5 P-37-013221 (CA-SDI-13221)

This site was originally recorded by Briggs and James (1993a) as a lithic scatter consisting of one volcanic flake, five quartzite flakes, one unifacial core, one unifacial core tool, and one unifacially retouched flake. The location was subsequently visited by Bischoff and Manley (1995), and the site was not identified. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the lithic scatter was also not reidentified, and It appeared that the construction of the multi-use trail at the location may have completely disturbed the integrity of the of the site (Jordan et. al. 2008).

As originally recorded, the site appears to be located primarily outside of the Preserve boundaries (Briggs and James (1993a). During the current survey, no artifacts were observed within the portion of the Survey Area situated along the site boundary; however, one bifacial mano was identified within the Survey Area 20 to 30 meters northeast of the site, embedded into the west side of the existing West Trail route. The trail route in this area has deeply eroded ruts, due to the heavy rains; cobbles are predominant and have been washed out of the trail and the cut bank on the west shoulder. Vegetation consisted of chaparral and sage scrub communities with scrub oak, sumac, buckwheat, and native and non-native flowering plants and weeds. Visibility within the trail was approximately 70 percent, but vegetation on either side of the trail was dense.

3.3.1.6 P-37-013223 (CA-SDI-13223)

This site was originally recorded by Briggs and James (1993b) as a sparse lithic scatter consisting of one core/domed scraper, one unifacial quartzite core with adjacent angular waste, one quartzite chopper, and one hammerstone. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the lithic scatter was reidentified (Jordan et. al. 2008). However, it was noted that the resource was mis-plotted on the location map of the 1993 site record and was determined to actually be located approximately 100 meters to the northwest.

This resource was not reidentified within the Survey Area during the current survey; however, it is not known if any of the previously identified artifacts were observed within the Survey Area or were all located further away from the existing formal trail route. Additionally, while visibility was approximately 90 percent along the trail, vegetation on either side of the trail was dense, limiting visibility to less than 10 percent beyond the trail footprint.

3.3.1.7 P-37- 024271

This resource was originally recorded by Cooley (2001b) as two volcanic flakes. During the 2008 Preserve survey, one metavolcanic flake and one unidirectional core were identified (Jordan et al. 2008). During the current survey, this resource was not reidentified. The vegetation was thick along the sides of the existing formal trail route, causing the ground visibility to be less than five percent.

3.3.1.8 P-37-024959 (CA-SDI-16515)

Originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003) as a lithic scatter consisting of five cores, five fragments of ground stone, three manos, one flake-based chopper, and debitage. The site was revisited by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts 2004a), and one flake and some angular waste were noted. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the lithic and tool scatter was reidentified, including one mano, one core tool, several fragments of ground stone, and several flakes (Jordan et al. 2008). Thick vegetation, however, did not allow for a complete reidentification of the lithic scatter. It was also noted that this resource is located in proximity to the recorded location of site CA-SDI-13221, and, therefore, the two resources may be associated.

During the current survey, no artifacts were observed within the portion of the Survey Area situated along the site boundary. Vegetation, however, was dense with low ground cover, causing visibility to be approximately 10 percent outside of the existing access road corridor.

3.3.1.9 P-37-024960 (CA-SDI-16516)

This site was originally recorded by Underwood and Fitzsimons (2003a) as a lithic scatter consisting of one core tool, one core, and two metavolcanic flakes. The site was revisited by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts 2004b), and one exhausted core, one mano fragment, and one scraper were identified. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the lithic scatter was reidentified as one mano, one metavolcanic scraper, one volcanic flake, and one quartzite flake. Thick vegetation, however, did not allow for a complete examination of the surface within the previously recorded site area.

During the current survey, the site was reidentified within the Survey Area. One mano fragment was located within the east track of the access road. The granitic mano fragment is bifacial and battered on the side margins. No other artifacts were observed on or adjacent to the road. The vegetation on either side of the road is dense low ground cover. Ground visibility was approximately 10 percent, with rodent hole extrusion dirt piles allowing an examination of subsurface soils.

3.3.1.10 P-37-024962 (CA-SDI-16518)

This resource, located east of the Goodan Ranch complex along the east side of the Sycamore Canyon drainage, was originally recorded by Underwood and Fitzsimons (2003c) as a lithic scatter consisting of scrapers, ground stone artifacts, choppers, a polishing stone, a spokeshave, and a core. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the site was observed to include several of the same artifact types as recorded in 2003 and at least six flakes (metavolcanic and quartzite). The occurrence of these materials was observed during the 2008 survey to extend over a larger area than originally noted (Jordan et al. 2008).

During the current survey, several artifacts were observed within the Survey Area, on and next to the existing formal trail. One granitic, oblong-shaped mano, a quartzite flake, a metavolcanic flake tool, and a unifacially flaked quartzite core tool with step fracturing on one side were observed within the previously documented boundary of the site. The trail route and Survey Area along the site have been highly impacted by erosion, creating numerous ruts along the trail.

3.3.1.11 P-37-024967

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood and Fitzsimons (2003d) as a metavolcanic scraper. During the 2008 Preserve survey, the scraper was not reidentified, possibly due to dense grasses in the

area (Jordan et al. 2008). However, the 2008 survey located a sparse, prehistoric lithic tool and flake scatter, including two volcanic flakes, and a volcanic cobble hammerstone less than 20 meters to the south of the previously recorded scraper location.

This resource was not reidentified within the Survey Area during the current survey. The area was wet and had dark soils within the trail; if artifacts were present within the trail corridor during the time of the 2008 recordation, they may now be buried under the soils due to subsequent alluvial deposition from the nearby drainage.

3.3.1.12 P-37-025793 (CA-SDI-17151)

This site was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004a) as a temporary camp consisting of six bedrock milling features with at least 16 milling slicks and basins, and three associated pottery sherds. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the six bedrock milling features and two pottery sherds were reidentified. In addition, a lithic scatter consisting of ground stone artifacts, a core, and flakes was observed. It was also noted that the resource was mis-plotted on the location map of the 2004 site record and is actually located approximately 150 meters to the southwest (Jordan et al. 2008).

During the current survey, the site was reidentified within the Survey Area. Features and artifacts located within the Survey Area include one previously recorded milling feature, one newly identified milling feature, a metate fragment, a mano, numerous metavolcanic flakes, and one quartzite flake. The newly documented milling feature is located 30 meters to the south of the previously documented site boundary and contains one milling slick. The artifacts were scattered along both sides of the existing formal trail through the Survey Area and also extended south beyond the previously recorded site boundary. Vegetation is dense on both the sides of the trail route, limiting visibility.

3.3.1.13 P-37-025794 (CA-SDI-17152)

This site was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004b) as a site containing four bedrock milling features with at least six milling slicks, and three manos. The milling features originally noted were reidentified during the 2008 survey of the Preserve, along with additional milling features for a total of eight bedrock milling features at the site (Jordan et al. 2008). The features contain a total of seven mortar/basins, 23 basins, and at least 50 milling slicks. Also observed was an associated lithic and ceramic scatter including at least 15 pottery sherds, at least 25 Santiago Peak volcanic, LFV, jasper, metavolcanic, quartz and quartzite flakes; a metate with grinding on both sides, and a quartz projectile point base fragment (Jordan et al. 2008). The 2008 survey indicated that the resource was mis-plotted on the location map of the 2004 site record and is actually located approximately 100 meters to the south of the 2004 plotted location.

During the current survey, the site was reidentified within the Survey Area. A green metavolcanic flake, a metavolcanic secondary flake, three LFV flakes, one quartzite flake, and a granitic mano fragment were identified within the existing formal trail route through the Survey Area, as well as extending north beyond the previously recorded site boundary. In addition, numerous bedrock milling features, a quartzite preform, and numerous flakes and pottery sherds were observed outside of the Survey Area within the previously recorded site boundary. The survey effort within portions of the Survey Area was limited due the presence of dense poison oak.

3.3.1.14 P-37-025799 (CA-SDI-17155)

This site was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" as a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick and one basin (Crafts et al. 2004f). During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, this bedrock milling feature was reidentified, and an additional bedrock milling feature with one milling slick was identified, located approximately five meters west of the original feature (Jordan et al. 2008).

During the current survey, the resource was reidentified within and adjacent to the Survey Area along an existing formal trail. Both milling features were reidentified, and a third milling feature with one milling slick was observed adjacent to the milling feature documented in 2008. Also observed were a mano fragment, one LFV core, and a quartzite flake.

3.3.1.15 P-37-030080 (CA-SDI-19170)

This resource was recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008) and consists of a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick. No surface artifacts were observed in association with this milling feature.

During the current survey, the resource was reidentified within the eastern margin of the Survey Area. The milling slick element is in good to fair condition with high spots around the well-defined interior of the grinding surface. Ground visibility was approximately 10 percent, with dense ground cover and leaf duff. No artifacts were observed in the area of the feature.

3.3.1.16 P-37-030081 (CA-SDI-19171)

This resource was recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008) and consists of a bedrock milling feature containing two milling slicks. No surface artifacts were observed in association with this milling feature.

During the current survey, the bedrock milling feature was reidentified within the Survey Area. The feature is a ground level outcrop in moderately thick, ankle high grass on a gradual east-facing slope of a large meadow. Except for substantial weathering and thick lichen growth on some areas of the outcrop, the feature appears to remain as originally recorded.

3.3.1.17 P-37-030084

This resource was originally recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008) as an isolated metavolcanic cobble core/tool with cortex remaining on one side and several flake scars on the other.

While the cobble core/tool was not reidentified within the Survey Area during the current survey, two flaking stations, found approximately 16 meters northeast of the recorded location of the isolate, were documented, expanding the site boundary. The flaking stations are located on a knoll top within a 10-meter by 10-meter area. Both flaking stations consist of green metavolcanic material; one flaking station consists of seven flakes with one flake having a possibly modified or utilized edge, the other station consists of a core, a core fragment, at least eight definitive flakes, and approximately 10 pieces of shatter. A hammerstone was located approximately 10 meters east of the flaking stations.

3.3.1.18 P-37-030095 (CA-SDI-19181)

This resource was recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008) along the top of a ridge between the Beeler Canyon and the Fischer Creek. The resource consists of a sparse lithic scatter that includes one jasper cortex flake, a chunk of jasper, and three pieces of white quartz debitage.

The resource was reidentified within the Survey Area during the current survey. All previously recorded artifacts were reidentified except for the jasper cortical flake. Visibility was good, with open areas of sandy decomposing granite on the ridgetop.

3.3.1.19 P-37-035980

This prehistoric isolate was originally recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve as two tertiary flakes, one of volcanic and the other of metavolcanic lithic material (Cooley and Foglia 2016).

During the current survey, the flakes were reidentified in the Survey Area, adjacent to an existing trail. In addition, a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick, a quartzite flaked stone tool, and a metavolcanic flaked stone tool were also found and recorded in proximity to the previously recorded artifacts.

3.3.1.20 P-37-035983

This resource was originally recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve as a small lithic scatter consisting of one core tool and two metavolcanic flakes located at the base of the south slope of a small knoll in a relatively open, low sloping meadow (Cooley and Foglia 2016). The core tool was LFV material with battering present at one end. A possible rock feature consisting of approximately 19 locally gathered stones stacked one course high was also observed, but it was noted as likely modern in age.

During the survey of the Survey Area, one metavolcanic flake was reidentified within the original site boundary. The other artifacts and the rock feature were not reidentified; however, they appear to have been documented outside of the Survey Area.

As discussed above, site P-37-035983 was included in the testing and evaluation program that included an intensive survey of the site (at 2-meter-interval transects) and the excavation of three STPs. Two of the STPs were placed on either side of the existing trail, and the third was placed in the trail route. The soils observed consisted of compact orange-brown silty sands with angular rock and decomposing granitic gravel and rock.

Likely due to the very dense brush and grasses present within the site boundary, no surface artifacts were identified during the testing program. In addition, no subsurface artifacts were recovered from the STPs.

3.3.1.21 P-37-035989 (CA-SDI-21921)

This resource is a bedrock milling feature with three milling slicks, located at the southeast end of an open meadow. It was recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve (Cooley and Foglia 2016). It appears that the area may be used as a resting or dumping place. There is a laurel sumac bush east of the feature and a large coast live oak tree to the west. No associated artifacts were identified in the vicinity of the feature.

During the current survey, the original bedrock milling feature was reidentified to the east of the Survey Area. An additional milling feature with one slick was identified on the west side of the trail under the large oak tree noted during the 2016 survey. The slick is located on the south end of a large outcrop under a sumac tree. The outcrop is highly exfoliated and weathered, but the slick is in good condition.

3.3.1.22 P-37-035990 (CA-SDI-21922)

This resource was recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve as a bedrock milling feature and five associated artifacts (Cooley and Foglia 2016). The site is located at the northeast base of a knoll surrounded by dense chaparral vegetation. All five artifacts were identified within a historic dirt road (P-37-035993) that runs through the site. The artifacts include one bifacial mano, two bifacial mano fragments and two debitage flakes; they may have washed downslope or may have been exposed by the road construction.

During the current survey, the bedrock milling feature and all five associated artifacts were reidentified as originally recorded. An additional bedrock milling feature was identified on the east side of the road. This feature consists of one basin and six slicks on a large, highly exfoliated outcrop. The milling elements range from very good to poor condition. A previously unrecorded metavolcanic mano fragment was found in a crack in the bedrock at the newly recorded milling feature. Several of the artifacts are situated within the Survey Area, while both bedrock milling features are located outside of the Survey Area.

3.3.1.23 P-37-038957

This site was identified during the current survey and consists of a bedrock milling feature, a mano, and a sherd of Tizon Brown Ware pottery. The site is located within and adjacent to the existing formal trail. The milling feature is located on the west side of the trail and consists of one milling slick with a slight basin, and two pecked areas. The mano is granitic and bifacially utilized.

3.3.1.24 P-37-038959

This site was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey and consists of a lithic scatter situated along an existing informal trail. Artifacts include a red rhyolite core and green metavolcanic cores, tools, and flakes. A horseshoe of unknown age was observed within the site boundaries. Visibility was approximately 75 percent, with the site being located on a cobble terrace with light brown silty sand and decomposing granitic soils. Site P-37-038960 is located within 100 meters on the same ridgeline.

3.3.1.25 P-37-038960

This site was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey and consists of a lithic scatter situated on both sides of an existing informal trail, on a southwest-facing finger of a slope. The resource contains three metavolcanic cores, a quartzite scraper/tool, a quartzite multi-use tool, and at least five metavolcanic flakes. Visibility was approximately 75 percent; the site is situated on a cobble outcrop with a light brown silty sand and decomposing granitic soil matrix. Site P-37-038959 is located within 100 meters on the same ridgeline.

3.3.1.26 P-37-038961

This site was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey and consists of a lithic scatter situated along an existing formal trail. The resource contains three granitic manos, one utilized flake tool, and one flake. The flakes are of a metavolcanic material. Visibility within the trail route was 100 percent; however, on either side of the trail, vegetation was thick with dense low growing ground cover and sparse sage scrub vegetation, dropping visibility to less than 10 percent.

3.3.2 Prehistoric Isolates

3.3.2.1 P-37-024963

This resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Underwood et al. (Jordan et al. 2008) as a granite cobble that was probably used for smoothing or burnishing. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, this isolated cobble tool was not reidentified, possibly due to obscuring vegetation in the area (Jordan et al. 2008). The isolate was also not reidentified during the current survey.

3.3.2.2 P-37-024964

This resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Underwood et al. (Jordan et al. 2008) as a large quartzite flake. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, this isolate cobble tool was not reidentified, possibly due to obscuring vegetation in the area (Jordan et al. 2008). During the current survey, the flake was not reidentified.

3.3.2.3 P-37-024969

This resource was originally recorded in 2003 by Underwood et al. (Jordan et al. 2008) as a granitic mano. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, this artifact was not reidentified, possibly due to poor ground surface visibility caused by thick vegetation in the area (Jordan et al. 2008). The resource could also not be reidentified during the current survey. Vegetation on either side of the existing access road is dense chaparral and sage scrub, with native and non-native weeds and grasses. Ground visibility in the area is less than five percent, except for the access road route.

3.3.2.4 P-37-030078

This resource was originally recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve as a Brown Ware pottery sherd on the slope of a southwest-facing knoll overlooking Sycamore Creek to the west (Jordan et al. 2008). It was suggested that its location may indicate the presence of a prehistoric trail system along a similar route as the existing formal trail. This resource could not be reidentified during the current survey.

3.3.2.5 P-37-030083

This prehistoric resource was recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve as a white, transparent quartz flake situated on the east slope of a ridge overlooking an unnamed drainage to the east (Jordan et al. 2008).

This resource as originally described was not reidentified within the Survey Area during the current survey. However, one quartz flake and numerous pieces of non-diagnostic quartz shatter were located

within the Survey Area in the same locale. The shatter, however, cannot be definitely identified as cultural in origin, due to the presence of natural quartz debris observed around the area.

3.3.2.6 P-37-030094

This resource was originally recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve as an isolated chopper tool of LFV, with a metavolcanic flake located approximately 20 meters to the north of the chopper tool (Jordan et al. 2008).

This isolate was not reidentified in the Survey Area during the current survey. The recorded location of the resource is on a steep slope and surrounded by dense vegetation; as such, ground visibility in the area was limited, varying between 10 and 40 percent.

3.3.2.7 P-37-030104

This resource was originally recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve as a LFV flake situated on the slope of a southwest-facing knoll overlooking Sycamore Creek (Jordan et al. 2008). The resource was not reidentified during the current survey.

3.3.2.8 P-37-035979

This resource was originally recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve as a volcanic flake (Cooley and Foglia 2016). The resource could not be reidentified within the Survey Area during the current survey, possibly due to a thick growth of ground cover vegetation resulting in visibility of less than five percent.

3.3.2.9 P-37-035981

This resource was originally recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve as a tertiary flake of LFV material observed within a shoulder of a graded historic dirt road (P-37-035993)/existing trail. The resource could not be reidentified during the current survey.

3.3.2.10 P-37-038946

This isolated resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey and consists of a mano located along existing formal trail. While the mano is highly deteriorated (weathered) on one side, the other side is in good condition, with the grinding surface intact. The artifact is of a porphyritic volcanic material.

3.3.2.11 P-37-038947

This isolated resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey and consists of a mano located along an existing formal trail approximately 60 meters south of site CA-SDI-16518. The mano is granitic, round in shape, bifacially utilized, and is fire-affected.

3.3.2.12 P-37-038948

This isolated resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey and consists of a granitic mano fragment located along an existing formal trail. The resource was found in a water-eroded rut along the trail approximately 55 meters south of site CA-SDI-17151.

3.3.2.13 P-37-038949

This resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey and consists of an isolated, fire affected, mano fragment. The mano fragment is located on the west bank of an ephemeral drainage, south of site CA-SDI-16515.

3.3.2.14 P-37-038950

This resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey, on a knoll top on the east side of a narrow ridgeline along an existing formal trail. The resource consists of a core/scraper and a core. Both artifacts are of a green porphyritic metavolcanic material. The core is unidirectionally flaked with cortex observed and with possible edge modification. The core/scraper has multidirectional flake removals with cortex observed, and is edge modified. Cobbles are common in the resource vicinity and are eroding out of the ground. There is an old fire break/road berm between the artifacts and the trail.

3.3.2.15 P-37-038951

This resource was identified adjacent to the Survey Area during the current survey effort. The resource is located along an existing informal trail at the edge of an ephemeral drainage and consists of an isolated green porphyritic metavolcanic flake tool. Soils were brown silty sand, moderately compacted with low ground cover on either side of the existing informal trail.

3.3.2.16 P-37-038952

This resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey. The resource is an isolated LFV, primary flake located on an east facing slope above an ephemeral drainage. The soil was orange brown sand with decomposing granite; visibility was less than 30 percent due to dense brush.

3.3.2.17 P-37-038953

This resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey, along a proposed trail route. The resource consists of a metavolcanic flake and a quartzite hammerstone fragment, located along an east-facing slope at the top of a knoll. The soil was orange brown sand with decomposing granite; visibility was less than 30 percent due to dense brush.

3.3.2.18 P-37-038954

This resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey, within an existing informal trail. The resource consists of an isolated metavolcanic flake. The soil was medium brown silty sand with decomposing granite. Visibility was close to 85 percent along the trail with some ruts present from water erosion; however, off the trail visibility was less than 20 percent due to dense brush.

3.3.2.19 P-37-038955

This resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey on the east side of an existing informal trail. The resource consists of two isolated stone tools, a core/hammerstone and a flake. The scraper is of a green, porphyritic metavolcanic material and the flake is of a green aphanitic material. Visibility along the trail route was approximately 60 percent; however, on the sides of the trail, visibility was less than 30 percent due to dense vegetation, with only sporadic open areas.

3.3.2.20 P-37-038956

This resource was identified in the Survey Area during the current survey, on the north side of a narrow, existing informal trail. The resource consists of two isolated lithic tools, a core/scraper and a hammerstone. The core/scraper is of a green, porphyritic metavolcanic material and the hammerstone is rhyolite. Visibility was approximately 60 percent within the trail route, but only 30 percent along the sides of the trail, due to dense vegetation.

3.3.3 Multicomponent Sites

3.3.3.1 P-37-009712 (CA-SDI-9712)

This resource was originally recorded by Jacques, in 1993, as the historic Goodan Ranch complex. Jacques recorded the complex as consisting of the main Goodan Ranch house constructed of stone and wood, one two-story wooden water tank house, three small wooden cottages, five to six tin equipment sheds and garages, one hay and dairy barn, two active wells (one of which has a windmill), a two-acre olive orchard, one concrete dam on Sycamore Creek, two large native oak groves, and scattered ranch equipment which dates from the nineteenth century. Unfortunately, of the ranch house, all but the stone walls burned in the 2003 Cedar Fire.

In 2004, a prehistoric component was added to the site, consisting of a lithic scatter containing flakes, cores, and ground stone artifacts. This prehistoric artifact scatter was indicated as being located just north of the parking lot for the current Goodan Ranch Visitors Center (Crafts et al. 2004d).

Portions of this resource were reidentified in the Survey Area during the current survey, and the main house and windmill appear to be in a similar condition as they were described to be in 2008 (Jordan et al. 2008). Although much of the area north of the parking lot where the prehistoric artifact scatter was noted as being situated is outside of the Survey Area, a few prehistoric artifacts were observed within the Survey Area along and adjacent to either side of the existing trail and access road throughout the site boundary.

3.3.3.2 P-37-016517 (CA-SDI-16517)

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood and Fitzsimons (2003b) as a prehistoric lithic scatter with ground stone artifacts, a basalt “spokeshave”, a scraper, two choppers, and one flake. The site was revisited by “Friends of Goodan Ranch” (Crafts 2004c), who noted one metate fragment and one mano fragment. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the site area was observed to retain many of the artifacts recorded in 2003, as well as several additional flakes of either LFV or jasper material (Jordan et al. 2008). Also noted during the 2008 survey was a historic component consisting of a nearby concrete dam and earthen embankment structure within the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This dam and structure are mentioned by Jacques and Quillen (1983) as having been constructed, circa 1950, by the Soil Conservation Service.

No prehistoric artifacts were reidentified within the Survey Area during the current survey. Vegetation on either side of the existing access road is dense low ground cover, causing ground visibility to be approximately 10 percent. The historic dam and embankment components of the resource were observed to lie outside of the Survey Area.

3.3.4 Historic Sites

3.3.4.1 P-37-009707 (CA-SDI-9707)

This resource was originally recorded by Quillen (1983) as the remnants of the Joseph Fisher homestead and the Stowe Post Office from the late nineteenth century. Quillen documented cobble and adobe wall foundations, an artificial building platform-terrace, three cobble lined privies, pepper trees, and a trash scatter. The site was updated during a survey in 2004 by "Friends of Goodan Ranch", who recorded the cobble adobe wall foundations as Feature 6, artificial building platform terrace as Feature 4, one of the privies as Feature 5, three pepper trees as Feature 9, and the historic trash scatter as Feature 3. Two of the privies, located further up the hill, were not reidentified. In addition to the previously recorded features, the 2004 update recorded the post of a well (Feature 1), a linear rock structure (Feature 2), and two additional linear structures (Features 7 and 8) (Crafts et al. 2004e). During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, it was determined that the previously recorded features appeared to remain as previously recorded (Jordan et al. 2008).

This resource was reidentified during the current survey; however, the resource components are all located outside of the Survey Area. Visibility within the existing formal trail boundaries was 90 percent, with some weeds growing in the trail and erosion present. Visibility on either side of the trail, however, was low, approximately 20 percent.

3.3.4.2 P-37-012821 (CA-SDI-12821)

As discussed in the Cultural Setting, the Preserve is situated in the inland area of San Diego County, which saw an increase in American-period settlers after the discovery of gold in 1869 near Julian. Several small agricultural communities developed in the inland region, and transportation routes became essential for the movement of goods, mail, and people to and from the developing areas and the mining locations in the mountains. In 1871, Chester Gunn established the first pony express and mail route that connected San Diego to Julian, running through San Vicente Valley to the east of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008; LeMenager 1989:77). In 1873, two brothers, Lemuel and Henry Atkinson, who worked at the Golden Chariot Mine, created a more efficient route for the transport of mining hauls (Cooley and Foglia 2016). The resulting toll road was named the Atkinson Toll Road and ran from their homestead in Foster Canyon, later known as Shady Dell, and ended at Foster's Station, which is now submerged under San Vicente Reservoir (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:67). The toll road was acquired by the County a year later; Henry Atkinson was appointed Road Master at that time, with Joseph Foster being appointed as 'overseer of roads' a few years later, in 1883 (Moore n.d.). Foster's maintenance of the road led it to become known as the Foster Truck Trail.

The route was prone to erosion due to its steepness and flooding events causing large sections to wash out. In 1875, the County realigned the road on its northern end to travel through Wildwood Ranch (LeMenager 1989). In the early 1880s, Foster attempted to stabilize the road using such resources as straw; however, by the mid-1880s, a new roadway alignment down Mussey Grade to the east, along a lower elevation was developed, taking advantage of that valley's four to five percent grade (LeMenager 1989:69).

The resource documented as CA-SDI-12821 was originally recorded by Gross et al. (1992) as a historic unpaved road. That recordation included the Boulder Oak Spur; subsequent recordings by Jordan et al. (2008), Craft (2007), Patterson and Glenny (2008), Williams (2009), Gunderman et al. (2012), Guerrero (2003), Hoffman (2013), and Cooley and Foglia (2016) have identified other elements of Foster Truck

Trail or updated previously recorded segments. The 2007 update by Craft added the Western Spur of the Foster Truck Trail, which heads west from the 1875 realignment through the Preserve to Beeler and Sycamore Canyons. This segment is labeled as Foster Truck Trail on the 1955 and subsequent San Vicente Reservoir (1:24,000) USGS topographic maps (see Figure 2); however, as described in the paragraph above, this route is not part of the original Atkinson Toll Road or the 1870s Foster Truck Trail alignments.

The construction date of the road segment traveling east-west through the Preserve along Calle de Rob is unknown, but the route is shown on the 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) USGS topographic map. As stated by Cooley and Foglia, "Over the years, the network of roads within the area was improved and expanded. It was likely that this alignment was constructed for or by the residents of Stowe so that they had access to a more direct route south via the Foster Truck Trail. This segment is later labeled as Foster Truck Trail on the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir (1:24,000) USGS Topographic map, perhaps after the closure of the original Foster Truck Trail; this segment appeared as a logical continuation" (2016: 64).

Within the Preserve, the entirety of the resource is within the Survey Area and portions are currently used as a maintenance road.

3.3.4.3 P-37-025797 (CA-SDI-17153)

This historic resource was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" in 2004 as a small, historic period dam constructed of stacked rocks along the Fischer Creek bed (Crafts et al. 2004c). During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the remnants of this stacked rock dam were reidentified and it appeared to remain as originally recorded (Jordan et al. 2008).

During the current survey, the resource was reidentified approximately 5 meters east of the Survey Area. The dam is intact on either side of Fischer Creek, however, the center of the dam is not present, allowing water to flow through. Vegetation is dense on both the sides of the trail.

3.3.4.4 P-37-025802 (CA-SDI-17158)

This historic resource was originally recorded in 2004 by the "Friends of Goodan Ranch" as the Frontiersman Black Powder Club target shooting range, consisting of one cement foundation, three engraved cement post hole pads, and a target berm (Boggleln et al. 2004). During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, these features were reidentified and the site remained as originally recorded (Jordan et al. 2008).

During the current survey, the resource was reidentified, and appears to be unchanged since its last recording. The concrete pad and two of the concrete post hole pads are located within 2 meters of the existing formal trail; one post hole pad and the berm are located further to the west, away from the trail.

3.3.4.5 P-37-028924

This resource was originally recorded by Piek and Kitchen (2007) as a historic concrete cistern with the date "12/4/50" engraved over the small opening. It is located in the northeast corner of the Preserve. During the 2008 survey of the Preserve, the cistern was reidentified, and two similarly configured cisterns, with similar engravings, were also identified and recorded elsewhere in the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008). Jordan et al. described the function of these features as "guzzlers", which provide water to

animals. The tank associated with them is the cistern originally identified by Piek and Kitchen (2007). They also noted that Jacques and Quillen (1983) had previously described them as "Quail guzzlers" that were built in the "1940s and 1950s" (Jordan et al. 2008). Another such cistern/guzzler was recorded in the northernmost part of the Preserve during the 2016 Preserve survey (Cooley and Foglia 2016).

During the current survey, two of the guzzlers were reidentified and determined to lie within the Survey Area. The first identified guzzler is located on the south side of an existing maintenance road. The guzzler is in poor condition, with the opening crumbling and the apron cracked from weathering, with vegetation growing out of the cracks. The second guzzler within the Survey Area is located within an alternative for the proposed Airplane trail. This guzzler is in good condition, with the opening intact and the apron in fair condition but with cracks. It appears that some of the cracks have been repaired in the past with a black rubberized material.

3.3.4.6 P-37-030107

This historic structure consists of two pipelines of the First San Diego Aqueduct: Pipeline 1 which was constructed 1945-1947 and Pipeline 2, which was constructed in 1952-1954 (Cook 2012; Cooley 2001a). The pipeline delivered water to San Vicente Reservoir. The two pipelines combined had a capacity of 196 cubic feet per second. The entire portion of the aqueduct recorded within the Preserve is subsurface (buried pipelines). The portion within with Preserve was originally recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008).

3.3.4.7 P-37-030197

This historic resource was originally recorded during the 2008 survey of the Preserve as the "Stowe Road", a dirt road that has been in use since at least 1898 based on early San Diego County maps and USGS topographic maps from the early twentieth century (Jordan et al. 2008). The wagon route followed Sycamore Canyon from the San Diego River north through the community of Stowe and into Poway.

The road is graded and regularly maintained for access; the northern portion is an existing access road within Sycamore Canyon, and the southern portion within the Preserve is utilized as a formal trail. The road has been redirected along the route over the years, and the County has deposited gravel on it.

3.3.4.8 P-37-035991 (CA-SDI-21923)

This site consists of the heavily disturbed remnants of an old homestead occupied by the Eckhardt family during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve (Cooley and Foglia 2016). The site is located within an open meadow at the east base of a small mountain. The resource consists of a stone-lined rectangular house foundation constructed from local stones with no visible mortar and a retaining wall also made from loosely stacked local stones. A graded area, a linear stone feature of unknown use, and a possible reservoir or pond recorded within the site boundary may be associated historic-period features. A sparse debris scatter was recorded throughout the site. The trash consists of fragments of glass, bricks, adobe tile, whiteware ceramics and floral print ceramics; metal sheet fragments; concrete rubble; a metal weight; a hinge; and burnt milled wood (Cooley and Foglia 2016).

While the recorded resource boundary encompasses a portion of the Survey Area, the features and most of the non-feature site materials are located outside of the Survey Area.

3.3.4.9 P-37-035992

The resource was recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve (Cooley and Foglia 2016) as the remains of a possibly historic outbuilding, most likely relating to the Eckhardt homestead (CA-SDI-21923), situated a short distance to the north. The site has been mostly destroyed; only the bottom layer of the foundation exists, of which only the west and south portions remain. It consists of one course of local stones, with more stones strewn about the area. The resource is located within a meadow between two knolls on the eastern side of a historic road (P-37-035993), described below.

This resource was reidentified immediately adjacent to the Survey Area during the current survey. Tall grass and weeds obscure some of the rocks, however, the feature appears to be as originally recorded.

3.3.4.10 P-37-035993

This resource consists of a historic road segment described as being in use at least since 1876, as an alignment of the road is documented on the survey plat map of that year. The road was recorded during the 2016 survey of the Preserve (Cooley and Foglia 2016), and runs generally north to south before meeting up with Western Spur of the Foster Truck Trail (CA-SDI-12821) at the section line between Sections 15 and 22. The road extends north beyond the Preserve boundary, traveling by two houses that are indicated on the 1876 survey plat, one in the northern portion of Section 15, and one in Section 3.

As described by Cooley and Foglia, the road "travels through the natural contour of a valley between two knolls for approximately 0.42 mile" (2016: 68). They further state, "It is believed that this road was used as a trail to reach Poway, Ramona, and the original alignment of the Foster Truck Trail (beginning at Shady Dell and ending at Foster) by the residents of the pioneer community of Stowe" (2016: 68). Sites CA-SDI-21923 and P-37-035992, described above, are situated to the west and east of the road, respectively.

This resource was reidentified during the current survey; the road is overgrown, and portions of the road route are utilized as an informal trail.

3.3.4.11 P-37-038958

The site was identified during the current survey and consists of a linear stacked rock wall or foundation feature situated on a northwest-facing slope. This wall or foundation feature was observed to be at least two courses high and one course wide, with no mortar observed between the rocks. The bottom rocks of the feature are embedded into the ground, and rocks are scattered below the feature to the west. It is possible that more rocks are buried to the east of the visible portion of the feature, but due to thick ground cover and the accumulation of alluvial soils, it was difficult to gather information on the feature, including complete dimensions. There were burnt pieces of milled wood at the north end and within linear rocks alignment, and one of the boulders has a wire fastened around it. The visible portion of the feature is approximately 12 feet long.

3.3.5 Discussion and Evaluation

3.3.5.1 Prehistoric Resources

The current project Survey Area extends across the entire expanse of the Preserve. As such, the cultural resources to be affected also occur within all areas of the Preserve. The Preserve is situated in the

upland area along the crest between two principal watersheds, Poway/Peñasquitos Creek to the north and the San Diego River to the south, with the smaller drainages originating in the northern part of the Preserve, such as the Beeler Canyon drainage, flowing into the former, and those in south, such as Sycamore Canyon, flowing into the latter. The upper Slaughterhouse Canyon drainage in the southeasternmost part of the Preserve is a tributary of San Vicente Creek, which is also part of the San Diego River watershed. This geographical location of the Preserve suggests that the prehistoric resources in the Preserve area were likely a result of seasonal resource procurement, with more substantial habitation sites situated closer to where these smaller drainages intersect with the more major drainages (e.g., site CA-SDI-4608 near the confluence of Beeler Canyon drainage and Poway/Peñasquitos Creek), or to the river (e.g., site CA-SDI-5669 near the confluence of the Sycamore Canyon drainage and the San Diego River). It seems likely that the smaller drainages within the Preserve, such as Sycamore Canyon and Beeler Canyon, which, prehistorically, may have been spring-fed, would have provided fresh water for seasonal campsites in these upland areas.

Of the 28 prehistoric sites or prehistoric site components within the project Survey Area, 18 consist entirely of flaked lithic and/or ground stone artifact scatters, and three consist exclusively of bedrock milling features. Of the 20 prehistoric isolates in the Survey Area, 14 consist of flaked stone lithic artifacts, five of ground stone artifacts, and one of a single pottery sherd. Of the seven sites containing both lithic artifacts and milling features, based on current information (surface survey observations), only sites CA-SDI-17151 and CA-SDI-17152 appear to contain the potential evidence for extended habitation, indicating that they represent campsites where people stayed for a longer period of time. While not abundant, the area contains lithic raw materials for tool production; most of the lithic tools observed at the sites in the Preserve appear to have derived from local sources and most appear to be of an expedient nature (Cooley and Foglia 2016; Jordan et al. 2008). Most importantly this upland area likely contained seasonal vegetal and/or game resources. Of interest is the paucity of mortar holes in the bedrock milling features; only one of the sites in the project Survey Area contains bedrock mortars. This could suggest that acorns may not have been an important seasonal vegetal resource in the area, or that the sites represent earlier occupations. The milling elements most common in the bedrock milling features consist of basins and slicks, and the ground stone artifacts occurring most often at sites and as isolates are manos. This would seem to suggest that seeds from grasses and/or sage scrub plants may have been the vegetal resources being most often obtained in the area. Also, of interest is the paucity in the flaked stone artifacts of hunting tools, such as projectile points. However, the absence of projectile points does not preclude hunting, as it has been suggested that the use, prehistorically, of traps and snares was also a likely means of hunting game animals (Warren 2012). Their near absence, therefore, could indicate, either that hunting was not an important prehistoric endeavor in the Preserve area, or that the use of traps and snares was the more preferred means of hunting in the area.

As noted, the types of lithic raw material of the artifacts observed in the area are almost all of local origin, but perhaps from not within the Preserve itself. Three of the most common lithic raw materials are metavolcanics, milky quartz, and LFV. While all of these materials can be obtained from sources within from one to 10 miles of the Preserve, geologically it has not been confirmed that any of them occur naturally within the boundary of the Preserve. The only source of potential lithic raw material within the Preserve is from cobbles present in the Poway Conglomerate Formation present along the western edge of the Preserve. While usable, these latter materials consist of various volcanics and quartzite, which are not optimal in quality. The presence of non-local lithic materials, such as obsidian or chert has, so far, been rare in the Preserve. Only a single chert projectile point has been observed, at a site (CA-SDI-21920) adjacent to the project Survey Area, in the northern area of the Preserve (Cooley and Foglia 2016); to date, no obsidian has been discovered at sites in the Preserve. This paucity of exotic

materials at sites in the Preserve may also be suggestive of the more temporary or seasonal nature of the sites in this upland area.

All of these observations of the prehistoric sites in the Preserve, including those in the current Survey Area, have been made based entirely on the results of pedestrian survey. To date, no subsurface investigations have occurred at sites in the Preserve. The 28 prehistoric sites (or sites with prehistoric components) and 20 isolates within the project Survey Area, while varying in the potential they contain to contribute to answering future research questions, all do contain some potential to contribute to the archaeological record for the area.

3.3.5.2 Historic Resources

All of the historic-era resources located within the project Survey Area date to, or likely date to, the American Period, more specifically to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. The historic site types present within the Survey Area include the remains of the Stowe Post Office, the remains of the Fischer and Eckhardt homesteads, one homestead outbuilding, portions of three roads including the Stowe Road and the Foster Truck Trail, two guzzlers, a stacked-rock dam, a rock alignment or foundation, and a target shooting range. These sites are representative of larger themes of backcountry life in San Diego County's early history such as transportation, homesteading, and ranching. Due to available historical information and cultural material located on the Preserve, associations with specific persons or events, or reflection on the various uses of this area over time, can be made.

Limited information about the community of Stowe and the families that lived there remains. However, although not much remains of the sites, CA-SDI-21923 and P-37-035992 fit in with the Preserve's period of historic-era significance. The Eckhardt family lived on this property for a short time period, from 1888 to approximately 1896, and the Fischer family between 1880 and 1900 (Cooley and Foglia 2016; Jordan et al. 2008). Not much information was previously known about them, but the Eckhardts seem to mirror many of the other families documented in or near Stowe. George W. Eckhardt was a German immigrant who likely moved to the area to seek further opportunities in San Diego County. The Eckhardts left their ranch shortly before the turn of the twentieth century likely due to hardships of the time, including the boom and bust cycle of the economy, general isolation, and the lack of water in the area (Cooley and Foglia 2016). These sites present an interesting opportunity for visitors to visit a piece of the historic past while visiting the Preserve.

Numerous early travel routes cross through or near the project Survey Area, such as the Atkinson Toll Road/Foster Truck Trail, Mussey Grade, the Stowe Road, the Main Road to Julian, and the road down Poway Grade. During the time that the Preserve was occupied in the American Period, transportation was continually growing and changing in the region. This is demonstrated by the network of roads that appears within canyons surrounding the Preserve. These networks allowed the homesteaders within Stowe to more easily reach San Diego and other outlying towns. The roads connected them to more supplies, trade routes, and a way to the train at Foster Station. The two cement wildlife guzzlers are two of four within the Preserve and were apparently created in the 1940s and 1950s. The Frontiersman Black Powder Club shooting range was created in the mid-twentieth century.

Based on current archaeological data and historical research, it appears that preservation or informational displays at the historic sites in the Survey Area could greatly add to public knowledge of the area. The earliest of these sites tie in nicely to the structural remains at the Goodan Ranch complex as associated historic homesteads, and the later ones reflect subsequent historic activities occurring within the Preserve.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE

Fifty-nine cultural resources have been recorded within the Public Access Plan Survey Area (Table 3, *Cultural Resources Within Project Survey Area*). The County's Guidelines for Determining Significance indicate that any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant ("important") site, although the resource may not meet the significance criteria of CEQA. Only one of the cultural resources within the Survey Area has been previously evaluated for significance; P-37-030107, the First San Diego Aqueduct, has been recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP (Cook et al. 2012). Table 3 notes recommendations for the resources that may be subject to potential impacts from the development of the Public Access Plan.

Table 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Cultural Resource	Description	Trail	Trail Type/Action	Significance Evaluation	Recommendation
Prehistoric Resources (Sites)					
P-37-000119 (CA-SDI-119)	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-009704 (CA-SDI-9704)	Lithic scatter	Slaughter-house Canyon Trail (21)	Access Road	Not evaluated	None; located along existing access road, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-009706 (CA-SDI-9706)	Two bedrock milling features and associated lithic scatter	Airplane Trail (22)	Proposed Trail	Treat as significant	Avoidance; otherwise, additional treatment measures recommended.
P-37-012852 (CA-SDI-12852)	Lithic scatter and possible quartz quarry	Northern Interior Loop (26)	Potential Future Trail Connection	Tested; not significant	None.
P-37-013221 (CA-SDI-13221)	Lithic and ground stone scatter	West Trail (13)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-013223 (CA-SDI-13223)	Lithic scatter	West Trail (13)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-024271	Lithic scatter	Ridge Trail (14)	Closed to Revegetate	Treat as significant	Avoidance and passive revegetation.

Table 3 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Cultural Resource	Description	Trail	Trail Type/Action	Significance Evaluation	Recommendation
P-37-024959 (CA-SDI-16515)	Lithic scatter	Sycamore Canyon (0) & West Trail (13)	Access Road & Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing access road and formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-024960 (CA-SDI-16516)	Lithic scatter	Sycamore Canyon (0)	Access Road	Not evaluated	None; located along existing access road, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-024962 (CA-SDI-16518)	Lithic and ground stone scatter	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-024967	Lithic scatter	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-025793 (CA-SDI-17151)	Six bedrock milling features and associated lithic, ground stone, and ceramic scatter	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-025794 (CA-SDI-17152)	Eight bedrock milling features and associated lithic, ground stone, and ceramic scatter	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-025799 (CA-SDI-17155)	Two bedrock milling features and associated lithic and ground stone scatter	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-030080 (CA-SDI-19170)	One bedrock milling feature	Connection to Calle de Rob – Eastern; County TCT (29)	Proposed Access Road	Treat as significant	Avoidance; otherwise, additional treatment measures recommended.
P-37-030081 (CA-SDI-19171)	One bedrock milling feature	Connection to Calle de Rob – Eastern; County TCT (29)	Proposed Access Road	Treat as significant	Avoidance; otherwise, additional treatment measures recommended.
P-37-030084	Lithic scatter (two flaking stations)	South Slaughter-house (20)	Closed to Revegetate	Treat as significant	Avoidance and passive revegetation.

Table 3 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Cultural Resource	Description	Trail	Trail Type/Action	Significance Evaluation	Recommendation
P-37-030095 (CA-SDI-19181)	Lithic scatter	County TCT; Goodan Staging Area to Access Road and Martha's Grove to Access Road (28)	Proposed Trail	Treat as significant	Avoidance; otherwise, additional treatment measures recommended.
P-37-035980	One bedrock milling feature and associated lithic scatter	Wu South (5)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Treat as significant	Avoidance; otherwise, additional treatment measures recommended.
P-37-035983	Lithic scatter	Northern Interior Loop (26)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Tested; not significant	None.
P-37-035989 (CA-SDI-21921)	Two bedrock milling features	Wu (3)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Treat as significant	Avoidance; otherwise, additional treatment measures recommended.
P-37-035990 (CA-SDI-21922)	One bedrock milling feature and associated lithic and ground stone scatter	Wu (3)	Potential Future Trail Connection	Treat as significant	Avoidance and passive revegetation.
P-37-038957	One bedrock milling feature and associated ground stone and ceramic scatter	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-038959	Lithic scatter	South Slaughter-house (20)	Closed to Revegetate	Treat as significant	Avoidance and passive revegetation.
P-37-038960	Lithic scatter	South Slaughter-house (20)	Closed to Revegetate	Treat as significant	Avoidance and passive revegetation.
P-37-038961	Lithic scatter with three granitic manos, one utilized flake tool, and one flake	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
Prehistoric Resources (Isolates)					
P-37-024963	One cobble smoothing/ burnishing tool	Stowe Trail (34)	Existing Formal Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-024964	One flake	Ridge Trail (14)	Proposed Trail	Not significant	None.

Table 3 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Cultural Resource	Description	Trail	Trail Type/Action	Significance Evaluation	Recommendation
P-37-024969	One mano fragment	Access Road - Cardiac Hill (27)	Access Road	Not significant	None.
P-37-030078	One pottery sherd	Ridge Trail (14)	Existing Formal Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-030083	Two flakes	Connection to Calle de Rob – Eastern; County TCT (29)	Proposed Access Road	Not significant	None.
P-37-030094	One chopper and one flake	County TCT; Goodan Staging Area to Access Road and Martha's Grove to Access Road (28)	Proposed Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-030104	One flake	Ridge Trail (14)	Existing Formal Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-035979	One flake	Northern Interior Loop (26)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Not significant	None.
P-37-035981	Two flakes	Wu (3)	Potential Future Trail Connection	Not significant	None.
P-37-038946	One mano	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-038947	One mano	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-038948	One mano fragment	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-038949	One mano	Ridge Trail (14)	Proposed Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-038950	One core/scraper and one core	Slaughter-house Canyon Trail (21)	Existing Formal Trail	Not significant	None.
P-37-038951	One flake tool	Canyon Trail – Informal (16)	Closed to Revegetate	Not significant	None.
P-37-038952	One flake	Connection to Calle de Rob – Eastern; County TCT (29)	Proposed Access Road	Not significant	None.
P-37-038953	One flake and one hammerstone fragment	Airplane Trail (22)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Not significant	None.
P-37-038954	One flake	Wu (3)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Not significant	None.

Table 3 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Cultural Resource	Description	Trail	Trail Type/Action	Significance Evaluation	Recommendation
P-37-038955	One flake and one core/hammerstone	South of Ridge Trail (15)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Not significant	None.
P-37-038956	One core/scraper and one hammerstone	Sidewinder Rogue Trail (23)	Closed to Revegetate	Not significant	None.
Multicomponent Resources (Sites)					
P-37-009712 (CA-SDI-9712)	Goodan Ranch structural ruins and features; lithic scatter	Sycamore Canyon (0) & West Trail (13)	Access Road & Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing access road and formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-024961 (CA-SDI-16517)	Concrete dam; lithic scatter	Sycamore Canyon (0)	Access Road	Not evaluated	None; located along existing access road, no new disturbance proposed.
Historic Resources (Sites)					
P-37-009707 (CA-SDI-9707)	The remains of the Joseph Fischer homestead and the Stowe Post Office	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-012821 (CA-SDI-12821)	Historic Road - western spur of the Foster Truck Trail	Calle de Rob (8)	Maintenance Road	Not significant	None.
P-37-025797 (CA-SDI-17153)	Historic dam constructed of stacked rock	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-025802 (CA-SDI-17158)	Target shooting range	Martha's Grove (12)	Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-028924	Four cement cistern/guzzlers located in various areas of the Preserve (two are within Survey Area)	Airplane Trail (22) & Connection to Calle de Rob and Airplane Trail (25)	Proposed Trail & Potential Future Trail	Treat as significant	Avoidance; cisterns are located at edge of Survey Area.

Table 3 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN PROJECT SURVEY AREA

Cultural Resource	Description	Trail	Trail Type/Action	Significance Evaluation	Recommendation
P-37-030107	San Diego Aqueduct; previously evaluated as significant (Cook et al. 2012)	N/A	N/A	NRHP/CRHR eligible	None; resource is buried, no impact would occur due to proposed project.
P-37-030197	Stowe Road (wagon trail)	Sycamore Canyon (0) & West Trail (13)	Access Road & Existing Formal Trail	Not evaluated	None; located along existing access road and formal trail, no new disturbance proposed.
P-37-035991 (CA-SDI-21923)	Homestead, rectangular stone foundations	not named (26)	Closed to Revegetate	Treat as significant	Avoidance and passive revegetation.
P-37-035992	Outbuilding, possibly related to site CA-SDI-21923	Northern Interior Loop (26)	Proposed Trail on Existing Disturbed Area	Treat as significant	Avoidance; resource is located at edge of Survey Area.
P-37-035993	Historic road segment	Northern Interior Loop (26) & Wu (3)	Proposed Trails on Existing Disturbed Area	Not significant	None.
P-37-038958	Rock alignment or foundation	Ridge Trail (14)	Proposed Trail	Treat as significant	Avoidance; resource is located at edge of Survey Area.

4.1.1 Prehistoric Archaeological and Native American Resources

A total of 28 prehistoric sites (or sites with prehistoric components) and 20 prehistoric isolates are located within the project Survey Area. None of the prehistoric cultural resources recorded within the project Survey Area have been tested or evaluated for importance prior to this study.

As noted above in Section 3.1.2, it was determined that two prehistoric sites identified within the Survey Area may be subject to unavoidable impacts by the implementation of the Public Access Plan. As such, these two prehistoric archaeological sites, P-37-012852 (CA-SDI-12852) and P-37-035983, were subjected to a testing program to assess their potential significance and eligibility for listing in the CRHR and Local Register. As a result of the testing program, it was determined that the resources are sparse surface lithic scatters with limited material and artifact types. Documentation of the surface presentation of the sites has exhausted the research potential of the resources (Criterion 4). As such, the two resources are recommended as not significant and not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register under CEQA and County guidelines. In addition, isolates are not considered significant resources under CEQA and are not considered to be an important resource under County Guidelines.

It is recommended that any of the remaining prehistoric sites/portions of multicomponent sites within the Survey Area that may be subject to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan be treated as significant for the purposes of this project.

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation or communication that any of the archaeological resources within the project Survey Area are culturally or spiritually significant. No TCRs that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the Survey Area. During the current archaeological investigation, no artifacts or remains were identified that could be reasonably associated with such practices. However, all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community, even if they do not meet the significance criteria for archaeological resources. Also, as indicated above, the search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File was returned with positive results.

4.1.2 Historic Resources

A total of 13 historic-period resources (or sites with historic components) are located within the project Survey Area. Only one resource, the San Diego Aqueduct (P-37-030107), has been previously evaluated and recommended as significant.

As noted above in Section 3.1.2, it was determined that two historic resources identified within the Survey Area may be subject to unavoidable impacts from the implementation of the Public Access Plan. As such, these two resources, the Western Spur of the Foster Truck Trail (CA-SDI-12821), which comprises the Calle de Rob maintenance road, and a historic dirt road, P-37-035993, which comprises portions of the Northern Interior Loop and Wu trail, were evaluated for CEQA and County significance. The Foster Truck Trail was first constructed in 1873 within a route located outside and east of the Preserve. At this time, it was known as the Atkinson Brothers' Toll Road; this road was one of the first routes connecting the gold mining operations near Julian to the growing City of San Diego during the formative years of inland San Diego County's history. However, as described above, the portion of the Foster Truck Trail that travels east-west through the Preserve to connect to Beeler and Sycamore Canyons was not part of the original alignment of the Atkinson Toll Road/Foster Truck Trail. Although the 2016 site record update for this Western Spur indicates that the Western Spur is a portion of a fire road that was added between 1928 and 1939 (Foglia 2016), the road appears to have been present as early as the turn of the twentieth century, as it appears on 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) USGS topographic map. It is likely that this spur was an addition constructed by the local landowners to connect Stowe and other communities in the Preserve area to the Foster Truck Trail. Likewise, the historic road segment recorded as P-37-035993 also has a long history and appears to have been constructed as early as the 1870s. But like the portion of the Foster Truck Trail (Western Spur) within the Preserve, the road was likely a locally constructed and utilized connection between residences and the nearby communities. Neither of the road segments within the Preserve are connected to events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1), are directly associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities (Criterion 2), or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (Criterion 3). The research that has been conducted by the various documentations conducted for the two roads has exhausted the research potential of the resources (Criterion 4). As such, the portions of the two historic roadways located within the Preserve are recommended as not significant and not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register under CEQA and County guidelines.

No other significance evaluations occurred for the remaining historic-period resources within the Survey Area. However, according to the 2008 baseline report for the Preserve:

> In 2000, the California State Office of Historic Preservation found two of the buildings on the property, a small red-painted wooden house known as Catalpa Cottage and Fred Allbee's house, eligible for the National Register based on their presumed association with Stowe. Unfortunately, Albee's House was burned sometime following this evaluation and before the 2003 Cedar Fire that destroyed all other buildings save the stone ranch house [Jordan et al. 2008].

Unfortunately, after the fire, evaluation of the resources before the local Historical Site Board did not proceed (Jordan et al. 2008).

Regardless, it is recommended that any of the remaining historic-period resources/portions of multicomponent resources within the Survey Area that may be subject to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan be treated as significant for the purposes of this project.

4.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.2.1 Prehistoric Resources

Two prehistoric archaeological sites within the Survey Area, CA-SDI-12852 and P-37-035983, consist of lithic scatters located within areas that may be subject to unavoidable impacts by the implementation of the Public Access Plan; these two resources have been evaluated as not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register under CEQA and County guidelines. In addition, 20 (non-significant) prehistoric isolates are located within the project Survey Area. Impacts to these resources have been reduced to a level below significant through testing, recording, and documentation undertaken as part of this current study.

Of the 26 unevaluated prehistoric sites (or sites with prehistoric components) located within the project Survey Area, 15 (CA-SDI-119, -9704, -9712, -13221, -13223, -16515, -16516, -16517, -16518, -17151, -17152, -17155, P-37-024967, -038957, and -038961) are located along existing formal trails or access roads. No improvements are proposed for these routes; as such, no impacts to the resources will occur as a result of the Public Access Plan.

Four of the prehistoric sites (P-37-024271, - 030084, -038959, and -038960), are located along an existing trail proposed for closure for revegetation and could be subject to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan.

Seven of the unevaluated prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-9706, -19170, -19171, -19181, -21921, -21922, and P-37-035980) are located within the Survey Area of either proposed trails or access roads, proposed trails on existing disturbed areas, or within a potential future trail connection; as such, these resources could be subjected to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan.

4.2.2 Historic Resources

The San Diego Aqueduct (P-37-030107) is a subsurface pipeline previously evaluated as significant; due to its buried condition, no impact to the resource will occur as a result of the Public Access Plan. Two historic roads, CA-SDI-12821 and P-37-035993, may be subject to unavoidable impacts by the implementation of the Public Access Plan; the portions of the roads within the Preserve have been evaluated as not eligible for listing in the CRHR or Local Register under CEQA and County guidelines. As

such, impacts to these two resources have been reduced to a level below significant through the recording and documentation undertaken as part of this current study.

Of the 10 unevaluated historic-period resources (or sites with historic components) located within the Survey Area, six (CA-SDI-9707, -9712, -16517, -17153, -17158, and P-37-030197) are located along existing formal trails or access roads. No improvements are proposed for these routes; as such, no impacts to the resources will occur as a result of the Public Access Plan.

Three resources, P-37-028924, -035992, and -038958, are located at the edge of the Survey Area along routes for proposed trails. Although unlikely due to the distance from the proposed trail routes and existing disturbed areas, these resources may be subject to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan. One resource CA-SDI-21923 is located along an existing trail proposed to be closed to revegetate and could be subject to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 UNMITIGATED IMPACTS

No unmitigated impacts to cultural resources are associated with the implementation of the Public Access Plan. TCRs have not been identified during consultation or by the Native American monitors.

5.2 MITIGATED IMPACTS

As addressed in the previous section, 11 prehistoric archaeological sites and four historic resources could be subjected to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan. Table 3 above provides recommendations to reduce project-related impacts to the potentially effected prehistoric sites to a level below significant. In general, it is recommended that these 15 resources be treated as significant for the purposes of this project and impacts avoided through project design.

Three of the historic-period resources, P-37-028924, -035992, and -038958, are located at the edge of the Survey Area along routes for either proposed trails or existing trails/disturbed areas with trails proposed; the fourth historic resource (CA-SDI-21923) is located within the Survey Area of an existing trail proposed for closure. Of the prehistoric sites, seven (CA-SDI-9706, -19170, -19171, -19181, -21921, -21922, and P-37-035980) are located within the Survey Area of either proposed trails or existing trails/ disturbed areas with improvements proposed, and four (P-37-024271, -030084, -038959, and -038960) are located within the Survey Area of trails proposed for closure.

For the resources located within the Survey Area of existing trails proposed for closure, avoidance of the resources will be ensured and passive revegetation will occur within the boundary of these sites in order to reduce project-related impacts to a level below significant.

For the resources located within the Survey Area of either proposed trails or existing trails/disturbed areas with trails proposed, avoidance of the resources will be ensured through project redesign (i.e., realignment of proposed trail routes) and by the exclusion of all ground-disturbing activities within the

site boundaries. Should avoidance of these resources prove infeasible, further treatment measures will be developed and implemented prior to construction or other ground-disturbing activities related to the implementation of the Public Access Plan.

As noted above, all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community, even if they do not meet the significance criteria for archaeological resources. As such, a cultural resource monitoring program for initial ground-disturbing activities related to the implementation of the Public Access Plan will occur, including within or near all recorded prehistoric cultural resources.

5.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

A total of 15 cultural resources (consisting of 11 prehistoric archaeological sites and four historic-period resources) may be subject to impacts from implementation of the Public Access Plan, and as such are being treated as eligible resources for the purposes of the project. The following mitigation measures and design considerations will serve to mitigate project impacts to these resources to below a level of significance.

MM-CUL-1: Cultural resources CA-SDI-9706, -19170, -19171, -19181, -21921, -21922, and -21923; P-37-024271, -028924, -030084, -035980, -035992, -038958, -038959, and -038960 shall be identified as ESAs in order to ensure no adverse impacts to the resources occur.

- The ESAs shall consist of the recorded site boundary and a 20-foot buffer.

- The ESA locations shall be provided to the project development team and the ESA locations shall be avoided by all project design considerations for new trails and existing trails to be improved.

- If during trail engineering, it is determined that avoidance of an ESA proves infeasible, a Historical Resources Treatment Plan (HRTP) shall be prepared. The HRTP will present the measures that will be implemented, and include appropriate methodologies, to address the preservation, minimization of impacts, or mitigation of potential impacts/adverse effects to significant cultural/historical resources. The County shall approve the HRTP prior to final engineering design, and all cultural resources investigations and reporting deliverables outlined in the HRTP shall be completed prior to trail construction.

- During project construction, no ground disturbance shall occur within the boundary of the ESAs unless otherwise addressed in the HRTP. During revegetation efforts within trail routes to be closed, only passive revegetation shall occur within the boundaries of the ESAs. Archaeological monitors will be present to confirm the ESA and buffer around each resource and ensure there are no direct or indirect impacts to the resources.

- During project construction activities, the ESAs shall be temporarily flagged by the project archaeologist prior to construction activities occurring in the vicinity of the ESA.

- All construction activities within 100 feet of an ESA shall be monitored by an archaeological monitor; in addition, all construction activities within 100 feet of an ESA surrounding prehistoric archaeological resources shall be monitored by a Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

In addition, the general area of the Preserve is sensitive in terms of both historic-period and prehistoric archaeological resources and is within a tribally culturally significant area; as such, the potential remains for subsurface cultural material or deposits that could not be seen during the survey. Based on this, a monitoring program is recommended for ground-disturbing activities related to the implementation of the Public Access Plan. The following mitigation measures are recommended to mitigate potential project impacts to unknown cultural resources to below a level of significance.

MM-CUL-2: The County DPR will retain a qualified project archaeologist and a Kumeyaay Native American representative to monitor initial ground-disturbing activities related to the implementation of the Public Access Plan in order to minimize impacts to unknown subsurface archaeological deposits. Specifically, the following measures will be implemented to reduce impacts:

- Prior to the start of construction, the project archaeologist shall prepare a monitoring plan that describes the nature of the archaeological monitoring work; a monitoring schedule and a map illustrating ESA boundaries (MM-CUL-1) and areas where monitoring shall occur; procedures to follow in the event of an unanticipated discovery; and reporting requirements.

- The monitoring program shall include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the construction contractor to discuss monitoring scheduling and coordination and to inform all personnel of the high probability of archaeological materials being encountered during construction.

- Both archaeological and Native American monitors shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. Isolates and non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field. If significant cultural material is encountered, appropriate actions shall be implemented according to the protocols outlined in the monitoring plan.

MM-CUL-3: Should human remains be identified during ground-disturbing activities related to the project, whether during construction, maintenance, or any other activity, State Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 and County-mandated procedures will be followed for the treatment and disposition of those remains, as follows.

- A County (DPR) official is contacted.

- Upon identification of human remains, there will be no further excavation or disturbance in the area of the find or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the human remains are to be taken offsite for evaluation, they shall be accompanied by the Kumeyaay Native American monitor.

- If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC will identify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD), the person or persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American.

- The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted.

- The MLD, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted by DPR or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains. The MLD may make recommendations to the landowner (DPR), or the person responsible for the excavation work, for the treatment of human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.

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2003c. Site Record for CA-SDI-16518. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

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8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
P-37-000119 (CA-SDI-119)	None Required	None Required
P-37-009704 (CA-SDI-9704)	None Required	None Required
P-37-009706 (CA-SDI-9706)	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations
P-37-009707 (CA-SDI-9707)	None Required	None Required
P-37-009712 (CA-SDI-9712)	None Required	None Required
P-37-012821 (CA-SDI-12821)	None Required	None Required
P-37-012852 (CA-SDI-12852)	None Required	None Required
P-37-013221 (CA-SDI-13221)	None Required	None Required
P-37-013223 (CA-SDI-13223)	None Required	None Required
P-37-024271	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by passive revegetation
P-37-024959 (CA-SDI-16515)	None Required	None Required
P-37-024960 (CA-SDI-16516)	None Required	None Required
P-37-024961 (CA-SDI-16517)	None Required	None Required
P-37-024962 (CA-SDI-16518)	None Required	None Required
P-37-024963	None Required	None Required
P-37-024964	None Required	None Required
P-37-024967	None Required	None Required
P-37-024969	None Required	None Required
P-37-025793 (CA-SDI-17151)	None Required	None Required
P-37-025794 (CA-SDI-17152)	None Required	None Required
P-37-025797 (CA-SDI-17153)	None Required	None Required
P-37-025799 (CA-SDI-17155)	None Required	None Required
P-37-025802 (CA-SDI-17158)	None Required	None Required
P-37-028924	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations
P-37-030078	None Required	None Required
P-37-030080 (CA-SDI-19170)	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations.
P-37-030081 (CA-SDI-19171)	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations
P-37-030083	None Required	None Required
P-37-030084	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by passive revegetation
P-37-030094	None Required	None Required
P-37-030095 (CA-SDI-19181)	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations
P-37-030104	None Required	None Required
P-37-030107	None Required	None Required
P-37-030197	None Required	None Required
P-37-035979	None Required	None Required
P-37-035980	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
P-37-035981	None Required	None Required
P-37-035983	None Required	None Required
P-37-035989 (CA-SDI-21921)	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations
P-37-035990 (CA-SDI-21922)	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by passive revegetation
P-37-035991 (CA-SDI-21923)	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by passive revegetation
P-37-035992	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations
P-37-035993	None Required	None Required
P-37-038946	None Required	None Required
P-37-038947	None Required	None Required
P-37-038948	None Required	None Required
P-37-038949	None Required	None Required
P-37-038950	None Required	None Required
P-37-038951	None Required	None Required
P-37-038952	None Required	None Required
P-37-038953	None Required	None Required
P-37-038954	None Required	None Required
P-37-038955	None Required	None Required
P-37-038956	None Required	None Required
P-37-038957	None Required	None Required
P-37-038958	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations.
P-37-038959	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by passive revegetation
P-37-038960	MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Placement within an ESA and avoidance by all project design considerations
P-37-038961	None Required	None Required
General Survey Area	The potential exists that unrecorded cultural resources could be encountered during earth disturbing activities. As a condition of approval, an Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be implemented. MM-CUL-1; MM-CUL-2; MM-CUL-3	Monitoring Plan