Sycamore Canyon/ Goodan Ranch Preserve Southern Parcel Addition

FINAL
Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory

November 2019 | CSD-06.06

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
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Final

Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory: Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve Southern Parcel Addition

County Contract 557665

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November 2019 | HELIX Project No. CSD-06.06
Contract 557665, Task 06

National Archaeological Database Information

Authors:	Stacie Wilson, Dominique Diaz de Leon, and Julie Roy
Consulting Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
Client:	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
Report Date:	November 2019
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory: Sycamore Canyon/ Goodan Ranch Preserve Southern Parcel Addition
Type of Study:	Phase I Field Survey and Inventory
New Sites:	P-37-038409, P-37-038410
Updated Sites:	P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340)
USGS Quad:	San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' Quadrangle
Acreage:	Approximately 20 acres
County Contract #:	557665 Task Order No. 06
Key Words:	San Diego County; Township 15 South, Range 1 West; Section 4; Sycamore Canyon; Goodan Ranch; Clark Canyon; positive archaeological survey; P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340); P-37-038409; P-37-038410; bedrock milling features.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted a cultural resources study for the Southern Parcel (Parcel) to the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Preserve) located in unincorporated San Diego County. The Parcel totals approximately 20 acres and will expand the existing approximately 2,693-acre Preserve.

HELIX conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory of the Southern Parcel to identify and map existing cultural resources and to provide the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) with management information. A records search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on January 16, 2019 and indicated that 11 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within a quarter mile of the Parcel, one of which partially overlapped with the Parcel. The records search results also indicated that a total of five cultural resources have been previously recorded within a quarter mile of the Parcel, one of which has been documented within the Parcel. P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340) was previously recorded as a prehistoric site with nine milling elements (slicks) observed on three bedrock outcrops.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the Southern Parcel by a HELIX archaeologist and a Native American monitor on February 8, 2019. The survey resulted in the reidentification of CA-SDI-8340, which was expanded to include nine bedrock milling features with a total of 12 slicks and one basin. One associated mano fragment and one quartzite flake were also observed at CA-SDI-8340. In addition, two newly documented sites, P-37-038409 and P-37-038410, were observed. These sites consisted of two bedrock milling features with one slick each (P-37-038409), and one bedrock milling feature with one slick and two basins.

DPR proposes to manage the Southern Parcel of the Preserve in accordance with a revised Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve Resource Management Plan (RMP). Significance testing was not performed, because no projects are currently proposed within the Southern Parcel and no sites face potential impacts; however, this report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 2013, the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) acquired a property (Southern Parcel; Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 374-030-01) totaling approximately 20 acres to expand the existing approximately 2,693-acre Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Preserve). HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory of the Southern Parcel in 2019 to identify and map existing cultural resources and to provide DPR with management information. The County proposes to manage the Southern Parcel of the Preserve in accordance with a revised Preserve Resource Management Plan (RMP). The Preserve is currently open to the public and is located within the planning boundaries of the Multiple Species Conservation Program preserve system and is located within the County of San Diego Subarea Plan.

The Southern Parcel is situated within the inland valleys and foothills of San Diego County, within Section 4 of Township 15 South, Range 1 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Vicente Reservoir topographic quadrangle (Figures 1 and 2, *Regional Location* and *USGS Topography,* respectively). The Preserve is located southeast of the City of Poway, west of State Route 67, north of the City of Santee, and east of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar. The approximately 20-acre Parcel is located within Clark Canyon, at the southern end of the Preserve (Plate 1; Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*).

Plate 1. Overview of Southern Parcel, view to the south.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1.1 Geography

The Southern Parcel is situated within the western portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California, where the climate is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Hall 2007; Pryde 2004). The Southern Parcel is located within Clark Canyon, which contains a tributary drainage to the Sycamore Canyon drainage, which in turn flows southwest from the Preserve vicinity to the San Diego River. Elevations within the Southern Parcel range from approximately 600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the canyon bottom within the central portion of the Parcel to 780 feet AMSL along the eastern and western slopes of the Parcel.

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

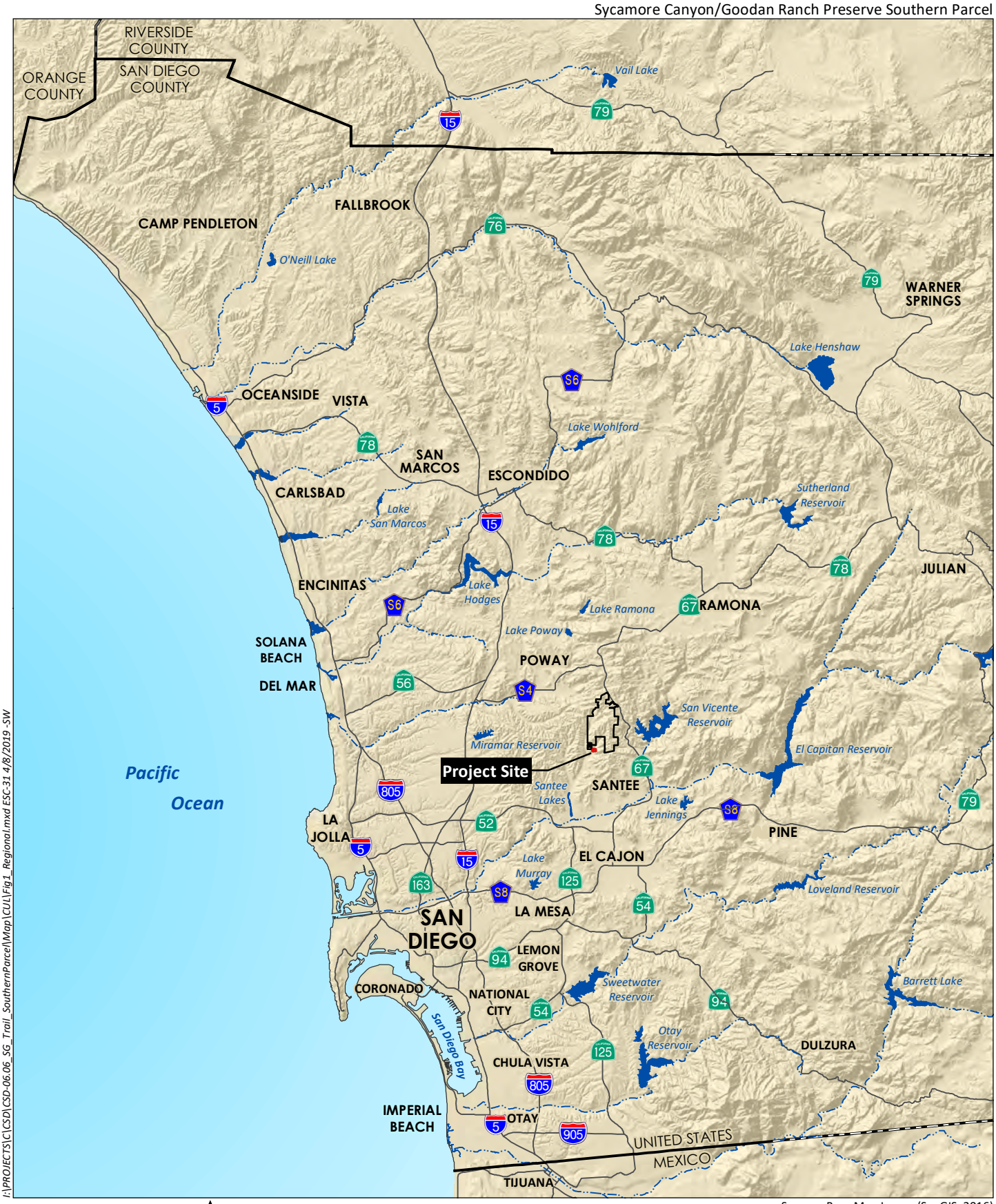
The Southern Parcel is underlain by alluvial deposits dating to the Holocene within the canyon bottom and Stadium Conglomerate dating to the middle Eocene along the ridge slopes on either side of the canyon (Tan 2002). Two soil series are mapped within the Parcel and consist of Redding cobbly loam, dissected, 15 to 20 percent slopes and Stony land (NRCS 2019). The Redding series is present on the ridge slopes and consists of well-drained, undulating to steep gravelly loams that have a gravelly clay subsoil and a hardpan (Bowman 1973). The Redding soil series supports a vegetation of mainly chamise, flattop buckwheat, sumac, scrub oak, and annual forbs and grasses. Stony land consists of many stones, boulders, and cobblestones, and some finer material and supports a vegetation of mostly brush and a few scattered oak trees (Bowman 1973).

2.1.3 Biology

Biological surveys conducted by HELIX identified coastal sage chaparral scrub, Diegan coastal sage scrub, open coast live oak woodland, and southern mixed chaparral within the Parcel (HELIX 2019).

Prehistorically, the natural vegetation in the project vicinity would have consisted of similar native communities; the scrub, chaparral, and oak woodland communities would have covered most of the hillsides, ridges, and canyons in the inland valleys and foothills of San Diego County. Prior to historic and modern activities, major drainages such as San Vicente Creek and the San Diego River contained extensive stands of the riparian community, with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.)

Many of the native plant species found in these vegetation communities are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, ceremonial, and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Furthermore, many of the animal species living within the region (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native inhabitants as well. The intermittent drainages and creeks located within the Parcel and within the nearby Sycamore, Slaughterhouse, and San Vicente Canyons would have made fresh water accessible to native populations living in and traveling through the area.



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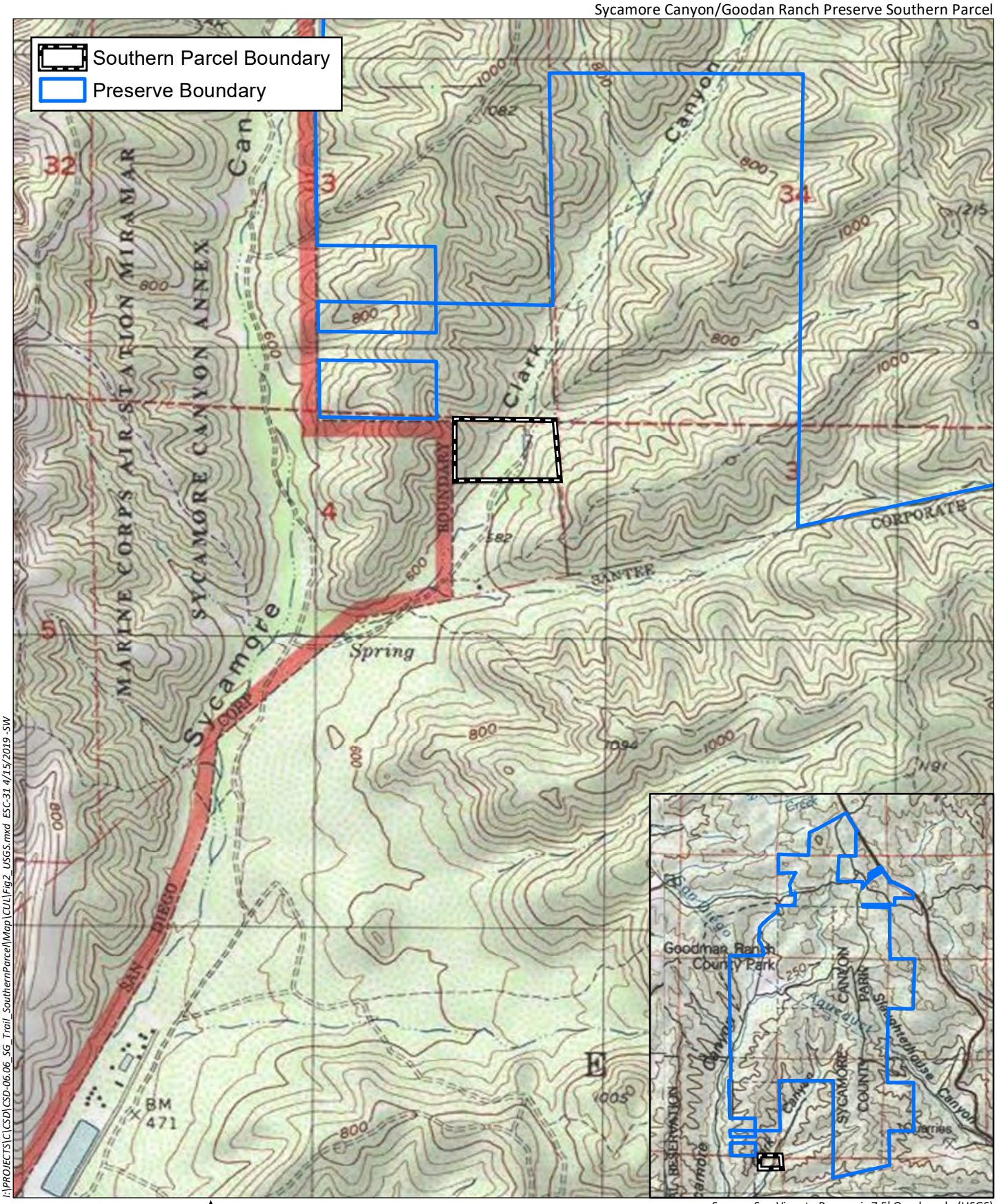
Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Regional Location

Figure 1



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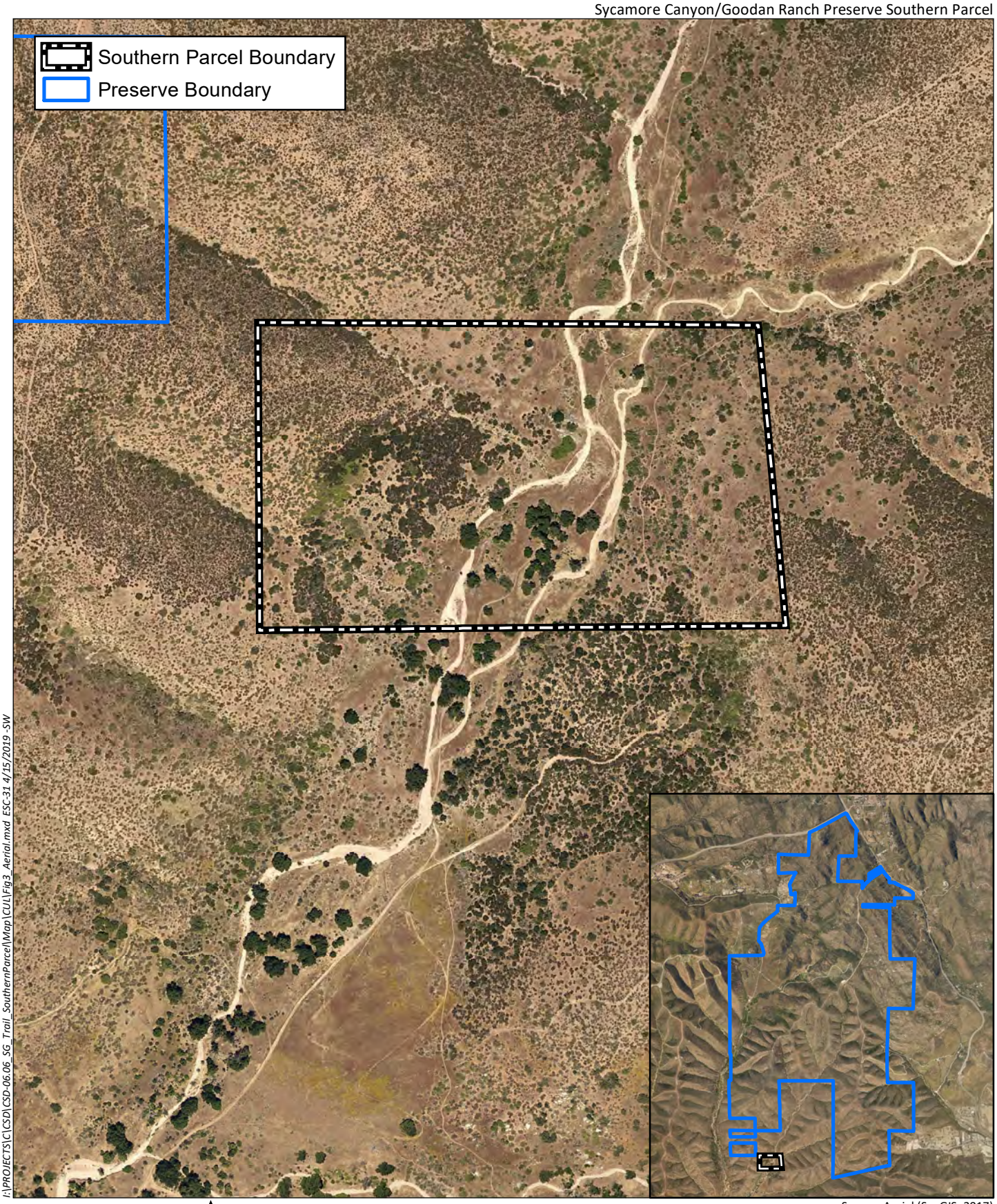
Source: San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' Quadrangle (USGS)

HELIX Environmental Planning

USGS Topography

Figure 2



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)

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Aerial Photograph

Figure 3

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2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

2.2.2 Early Prehistoric Period Complexes

The earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, dating to over 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967; Warren et al. 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition is thought by most researchers to have an emphasis on big game hunting and coastal resources (Warren 1967). Diagnostic material culture associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

2.2.3 Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito Tradition followed by the Archaic Period, dating from circa 8600 years Before Present (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. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by milling stone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147) and brings a shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. The local cultural manifestations of the Archaic period are called the La Jollan complex along the coast and the Pauma complex inland. Pauma complex sites lack the shell that dominates many La Jollan complex site assemblages. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. In the inland areas of San Diego County, sites associated with the Archaic Period are less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (Cooley and Barrie 2004; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; True 1970). The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage is dominated by rough cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers (Moriarty 1966). The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage also include manos and metates; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; flexed burials; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points; beads; and bone tools (True 1958, 1980).

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

While there has been considerable debate about whether San Dieguito and La Jollan 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 and new tool technologies occur at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to AD 1769). The Late Prehistoric period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social, political, and technological systems. The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in the northern portion of San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion. Late Prehistoric artifactual material is characterized by 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 is dominated by the Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, but the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also occurs (Wilke and McDonald 1986). Subsistence is thought to be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary

resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy.

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is recognized that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as "La Jolla" and "San Dieguito." They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego.

2.2.5 Historic Period

2.2.6 Spanish Period

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-18th century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization 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. Much of the inland San Diego County area was used by the mission as grazing lands.

2.2.7 Mexican Period

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. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the back-country. 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).

2.2.8 American Period

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. 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, on 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 lands of poor subsistence, making indigenous people increasingly reliant on the Anglo economic system as an alternative to the reservations (Carrico 2008).

In San Diego County, the 1880s were characterized by "boom and bust" cycles that brought thousands of 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.

2.2.9 Historic Overview of the Preserve Property

The inland area of San Diego County initially saw a population boom after the discovery of gold in 1869 near Julian brought settlers to San Diego's backcountry. After San Diego's population boom of the 1880s, communities such as Stowe, located to the north of the Parcel within Sycamore Canyon, formed 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 apiarists, also known as beekeepers.

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 general vicinity of the Southern Parcel 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.

The first backcountry stage coach traveling through the Poway vicinity was 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 whom 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 stage coach 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).

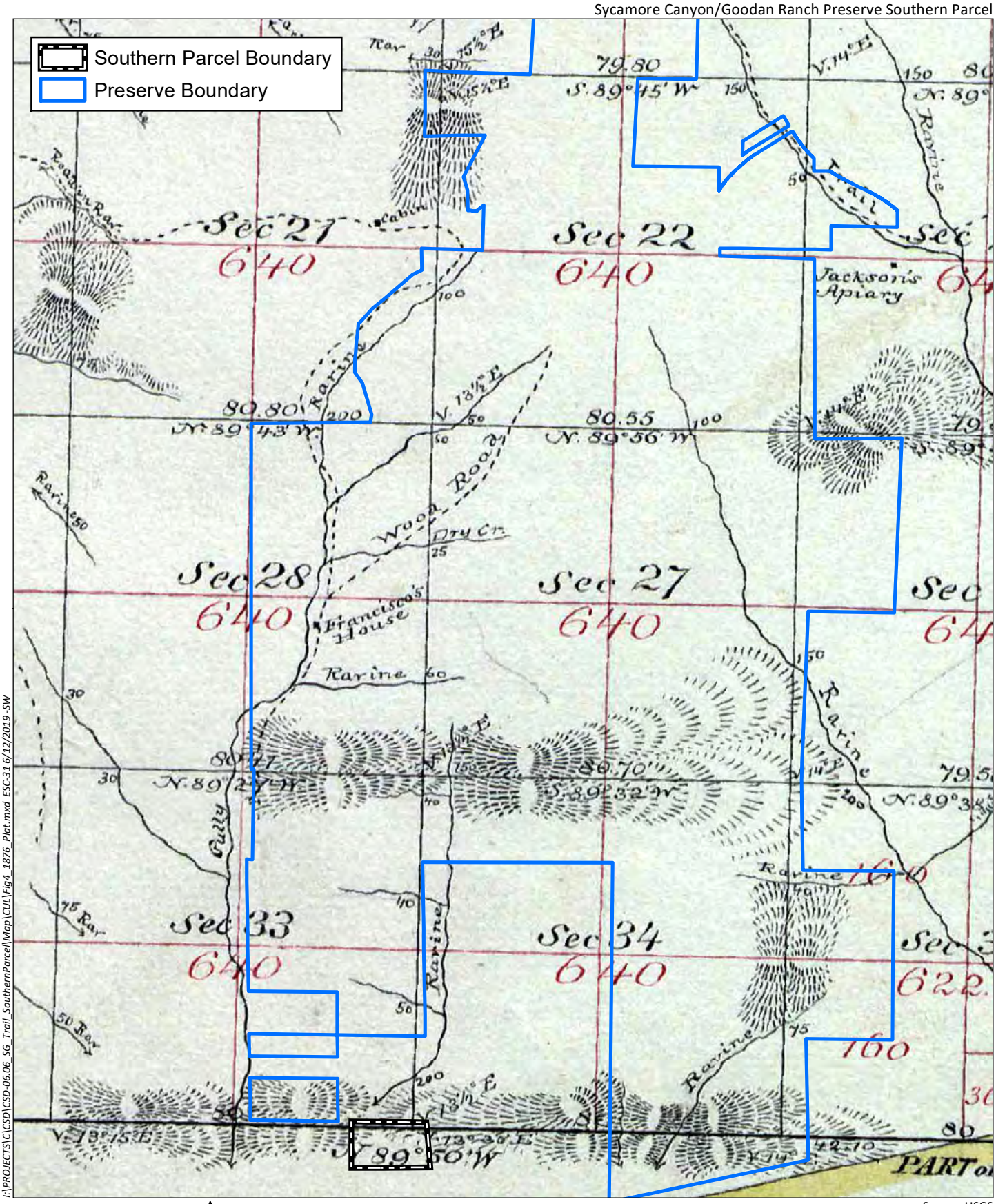
Located west of the project site is Stowe Road, originally operating as a wagon route which consisted of a dirt road and was in use as early as 1876, as visible on the Government Land Office (GLO) survey plat for Township 14 South, Range 1 West (Figure 4, *General Land Office Survey Plat [1876]*). Stowe Road followed Sycamore Canyon from Santee at the San Diego River north through the community of Stowe and into Poway. A two-track road branched off from Stowe Road as early as the 1930s and led up to a structure located approximately 1,000 feet south of the Southern Parcel, as shown on the 1939 El Cajon (1:62,500) topographic map (Figure 5, *1939 [El Cajon1:62,500] Topographic Map*). A second structure is shown within Clark Canyon, approximately 1,500 feet north of the Parcel. The name 'Clark Canyon' is present on this topographic map as well. In 1891, Harry Clark of San Diego purchased Tracts 1 and 8 of Section 4 (Township 15 South, Range 1 West) from the United States government (Figure 6, *Harry Clark Land Patent*). Tract 1 contained the entirely of the Southern Parcel, as well as the approximately 20-acre parcel located immediately to the south. It is not known if the two structures shown on the 1939 topographic map were built by or belonged to Clark; neither structure is located in the tract of land purchased by Clark. Although it is likely a historic-period two-track road was present through Clark Canyon, no historic or modern improvements are known to have been constructed within the Southern Parcel.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay) and the Takic-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Luiseño. The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Indian people associated with that mission, while the Kumeyaay people are also known as Ipai, Tipai, or Diegueño (named for Mission San Diego de Alcala). Agua Hedionda Creek is often described as the division between the territories of the Luiseño and the Kumeyaay people (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978), although various archaeologists and ethnographers use slightly different boundaries. Traditional stories and songs of the Native people also describe the extent of traditional use areas.

The project area is in the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people, whose population in San Diego in the late 1700s was estimated to be 20,000. The Kumeyaay 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

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve Southern Parcel



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Source: USGS

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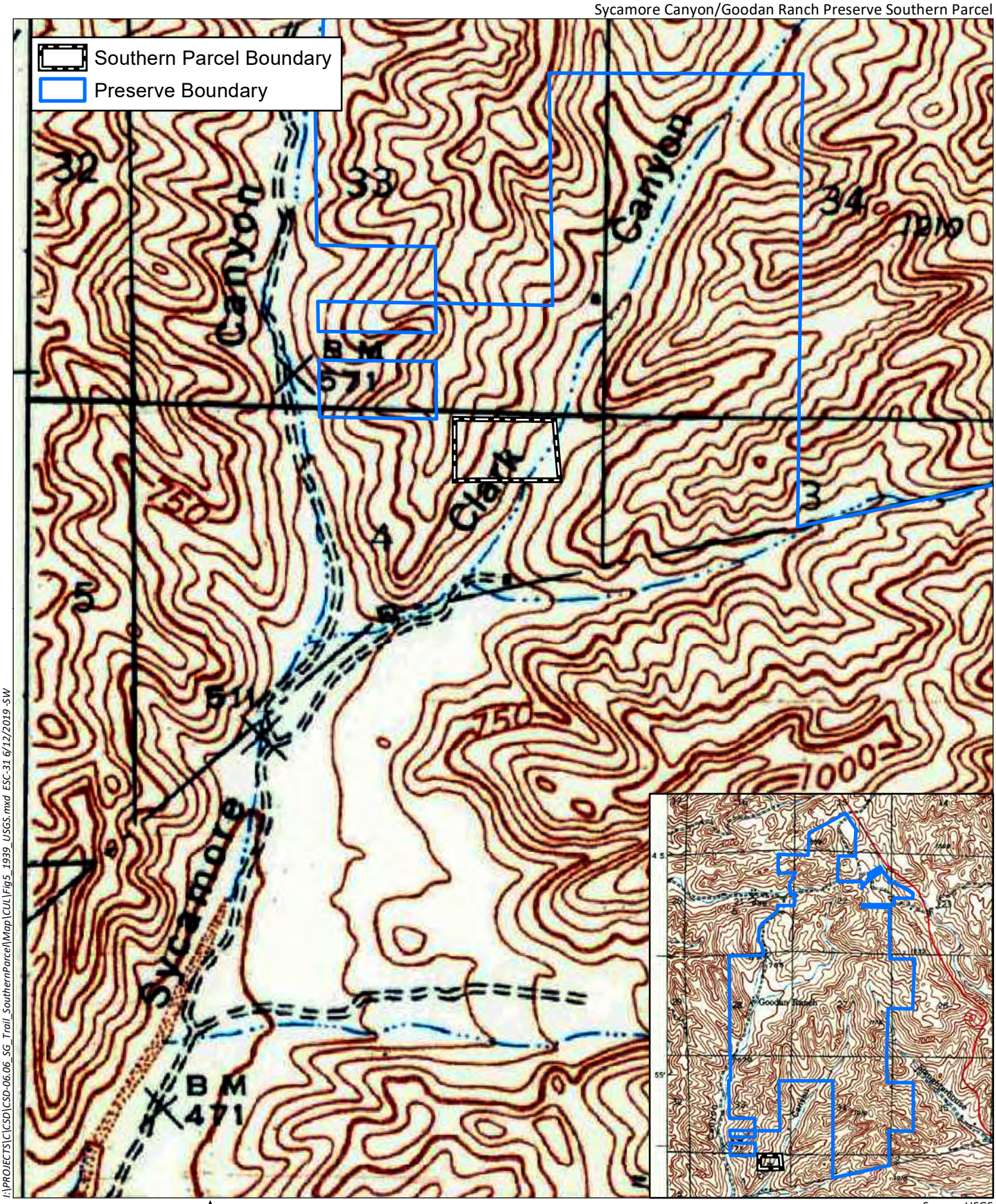
General Land Office Survey Plat (1876)

Figure 4



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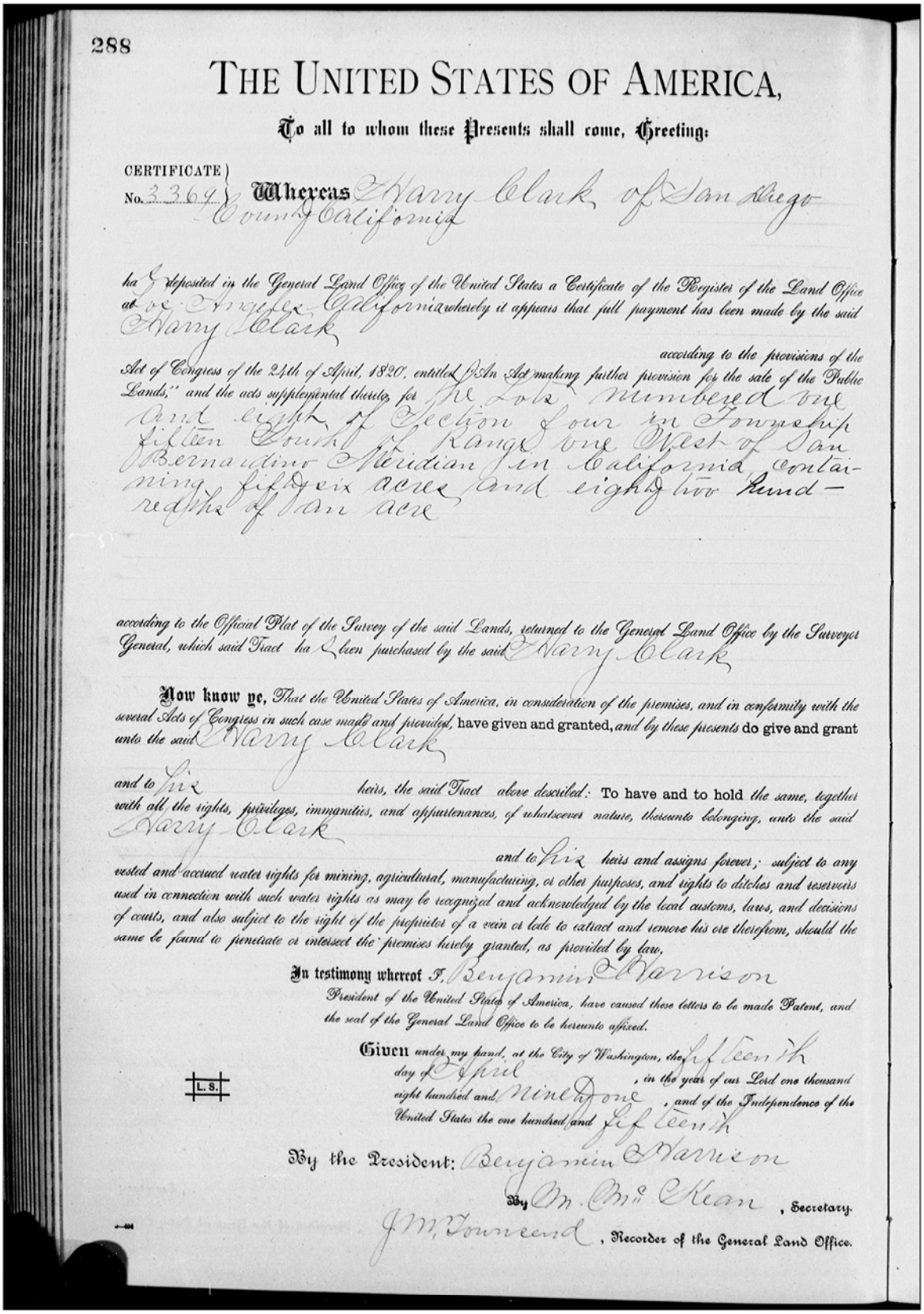
Source: USGS

HELIX Environmental Planning

1939 (El Cajon1:62,500) Topographic Map

Figure 5



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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

CERTIFICATE No. 3369

Whereas Harry Clark of San Diego County California

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles California whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Harry Clark according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," and the acts supplemental thereto, for the Lots Numbered One and eight of Section four in Township fifteen South of Range one West of San Bernardino Meridian in California containing fifty six acres and eighty two Hundredths of an acre

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said Tract has been purchased by the said Harry Clark

Now know ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Harry Clark

and to his heirs, the said Tract above described: To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Harry Clark

and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof I, Benjamin Harrison President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Ninety one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth

L. S.

By the President: Benjamin Harrison

By M. McKean, Secretary.

J. M. Townsend, Recorder of the General Land Office.

Source: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records

HELIX Environmental Planning

Harry Clark Land Patent

Figure 6

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(Luomala 1978). Consequently, many of the Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Bean and Shipek 1978; Carrico 1998; Kroeber 1976).

Several major villages were located to the south of the Southern Parcel along the San Diego River, including *Nipaguay* at the location of the San Diego Mission and El Corral (*Tapin*), located in Santee south of the river (Carrico 2008). To the west of the Southern Parcel, the village of *Pauwaii* (paa wy) was located along Poway Creek (Kroeber 1976: Plate 57; Trafzer and Carrico 1992).

2.4 PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE AREA

2.4.1 Prominent Studies in the Area and Preserve Vicinity

Three Phase 1 surveys have occurred for the Preserve: Jordan et al. in 2008, Ni Ghabhláin et al. in 2012, and Cooley et al. in 2016. The 2008 survey was completed for 2,272.3 acres of the Preserve, of which 603.7 acres were intensively surveyed. The 2008 survey documented a total of 68 cultural resources, consisting of 49 archaeological sites (36 prehistoric and 12 historic, and one both prehistoric and historic), and 19 prehistoric isolates. The 2012 survey included the Hagey and Sycamore South Properties additions to the Preserve. The Hagey Property totaled 113 acres, and the Sycamore South Properties totaled 150 acres, increasing the Preserve to 2,535.3 acres. During the 2012 survey, five cultural resources were documented: the Boulder Oaks Spur of the historic Foster Truck Trail, one prehistoric archaeological site, one historic archaeological site, and two prehistoric isolates. The 2016 survey incorporated the Wu and Cielo Properties, totaling 139.3 acres, into the Preserve. During the 2016 survey, 68.5 acres were intensively surveyed, and 23 cultural resources were documented. The resources included 12 prehistoric archaeological sites, five prehistoric isolates, five historic archaeological sites, and one historic isolate.

2.4.2 Research Context

The approach to archaeological research within the Preserve vicinity has been extensively discussed by Jordan et al. (2008) and Cooley et al. (2016); the reader is referred to those reports for an in-depth discussion of the context for interpreting the cultural resources identified within the Preserve and Southern Parcel and assessing their potential to contribute important information to historical and archaeological research questions.

As described by Ni Ghabhláin et al. (2012), the primary objective of a Phase I survey, such as the present study, is to identify and document all of the cultural resources that can be observed during a pedestrian surface survey. The focus of the survey should be those areas that are likely to contain archaeological resources, and exclude those areas, such as very steep slopes, where resources are unlikely to be present.

3.0 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

HELIX staff conducted a record search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on January 16, 2019. The records search covered a quarter-mile radius around the Southern Parcel and 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 (OHP) historic properties directory. The records search summary and map are included as Appendix A (Confidential, bound separately).

3.1 PREVIOUS STUDIES

The records search identified 11 cultural resources studies conducted within a quarter-mile radius of the Southern Parcel, only one of which covers a portion of the Parcel itself (Table 1, *Previous Studies within a* Quarter-*Mile of the Southern Parcel*). The study that is mapped as covering a portion of the Parcel was an archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted for the proposed Fanita Ranch development in 1980 (Franklin and Carrico 1980; SD-10477). This survey primarily occurred within the lands located to the south of the Southern Parcel, within the City of Santee; however, the southern portion of the Parcel was included in the survey area (see Appendix A).

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN A QUARTER-MILE OF THE SOUTHERN PARCEL

Report No. (SD-#)	Report Title	Author, Date	Report Type
SD-00622	Preliminary Archaeology Survey, Santee ORV Park Project No: UJ7425	Fink and Hightower, 1977	Archaeological Survey
SD-01855	Fanita Ranch Property	Hector, 1986	Cultural Resources Study
SD-03720	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Re-Purification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California	Schroth, Gallegos, McHenry and Harris, 1996	Historical and Archaeological Survey
SD-09397	Archaeological Site Evaluations in Support for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	Hector, Ni Ghabhláin, Becker, and Moslak, 2004	Archaeological Site Evaluation
SD-10477	Fanita Ranch Phase II, an Archaeological Reconnaissance Santee, California	Franklin and Carrico, 1980	Archaeological Survey
SD-10704	NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study Archaeology/History/Architecture	Flower and Roth, 1981	Cultural Resources Study
SD-11976	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California	Bischoff, Manley, and Rosen, 1995	Cultural Resources Inventory
SD-13858	Archaeological Survey Report for the Hagey and Sycamore South Properties, Additions to the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California	Ni Ghabhláin, Gunderman, and Stringer-Bowsher, 2012	Archaeological Survey
SD-14095	Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar	ASM Affiliates, Inc., 2011	Cultural Resources Management Plan
SD-16555	Historic Building/Structure Evaluation Supplement, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California	Davis and Gorman, 2015	Historic Building and Structure Evaluation
SD-17225	Fanita Ranch Cultural Resources Phase I Survey Report	Pentney and Jewett, 2017	Cultural Resources Survey Report

3.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES ADJACENT TO THE STUDY AREA

The SCIC has a record of five previously recorded cultural resources within a quarter-mile radius of the Southern Parcel (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources within A Quarter-Mile of the Southern Parcel*). The resources include two prehistoric archaeological sites, two prehistoric isolates, and one site record, CA-SDI-133, that represents a resource recorded by Adan E. Treganza in the 1950s only containing general locational information. The two prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded during the 1980 reconnaissance survey conducted for the Fanita Ranch development (Franklin and Carrico 1980). The two isolates were recorded during the 2012 survey of Sycamore South properties to the Preserve (Ni Ghabhláin et al. in 2012).

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A QUARTER -MILE OF THE SOUTHERN PARCEL

Primary Number	Trinomial Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Recorder, Date
P-37-000133	CA-SDI-133	Prehistoric Site	No description in site form; map indicates Sycamore Canyon area	Treganza n.d.
P-37-008340	CA-SDI-8340	Prehistoric Site	Nine milling features on various granite outcrops	Franklin, 1980
P-37-008341	CA-SDI-8341	Prehistoric Site	Ten milling features on various granite outcrops	Franklin, 1980
P-37-032647		Prehistoric Isolate	One granitic metate fragment	Gunderman, Pham, and Linton, 2012
P-37-032648		Prehistoric Isolate	One interior quartzite flake	Gunderman, Pham, and Linton, 2012

CA-SDI-133 was mapped in the 1950s as covering a large area along Sycamore Canyon; no information other than location was included with the site record. Subsequent studies in the area have recorded several smaller sites within what was originally mapped as CA-SDI-133, suggesting that this boundary was a general one, covering a number of individual resources within Sycamore Canyon. None of the individual sites identified within CA-SDI-133 are within the Southern Parcel.

One resource, P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340), has been recorded within the Southern Parcel and was recorded as a prehistoric site with nine milling elements (slicks) observed on three bedrock outcrops (Franklin 1980).

3.3 OTHER HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Various archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps, aerial imagery (NETR Online 2019), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) GLO Records. The GLO has one survey plat on file for Township 15 South, Range 1 West, which was approved in 1883. The topographic maps reviewed include 1893, 1901, 1939, 1942, and 1947 El Cajon (1:62,500), 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000), and the 1955 and 1971 San Vicente Reservoir (1:24,000) quadrangles. Historic aerials from 1953, 1964, 1966, 1968, and 1971 were reviewed (NETR Online 2019). The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

The GLO survey plat does not contain any cultural information for the Southern Parcel, or Section 4; only 'gulches' are indicated in the Parcel vicinity. However, as mentioned above, the 1876 GLO plat for

Township 14 South, Range 1 West, located to the north of the Southern Parcel, shows Stowe Road within Sycamore Canyon to the west of the Parcel. The community of Stowe is indicated within Sycamore Canyon on the topographic maps from the turn of the twentieth century, as is Stowe Road, but no roads or structures are shown within Clark Canyon.

On the 1939 El Cajon topographic map, a two-track road branches off from Stowe Road and leads up to a structure located approximately 1,000 feet south of the Southern Parcel (see Figure 5). A second structure is shown within Clark Canyon, approximately 1,500 feet north of the Parcel. Both structures are present on the 1942 and 1947 versions of the El Cajon map, but on the 1955 San Vicente map, only the southern structure remains. This structure is still present on the 1971 and 1996 editions of the quadrangle (see Figure 2). The 1953 aerial photograph shows what appears to be a two-track dirt road traveling through the Southern Parcel, possibly leading to the structure shown on the 1939 El Cajon topographic map. No other development within the Parcel is observed on the remaining aerial images.

4.0 FIELD METHODS

The Southern Parcel was surveyed for cultural resources on February 8, 2019 by HELIX archaeological field director Julie Roy and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton of Red Tail Environmental. Preserve Park Ranger Patrick Wiener accompanied the survey crew. Where feasible, the Parcel was surveyed in parallel transects spaced approximately 5 to 10 meters apart (Figure 7, *Survey Coverage*). Reconnaissance survey methods consisting of surveying accessible areas were used in areas of dense vegetation. All bedrock outcrops were inspected for evidence of milling.

Thick grass, leaf duff, and poison oak were observed in the flood plain area around the drainage, specifically in areas with oak trees. During the survey, water was present in the drainage, and in the southeastern portion of the Parcel water was overflowing the banks and creating new paths of flow. In the north portion of the Parcel, visibility ranged from approximately 30 to 50 percent along the sloped hillsides, due to ground cover vegetation and thick mountain lilac in the southwestern portion of the Parcel. Due to recent rains, dense grass was present around the drainage and bedrock boulders, resulting in zero visibility.

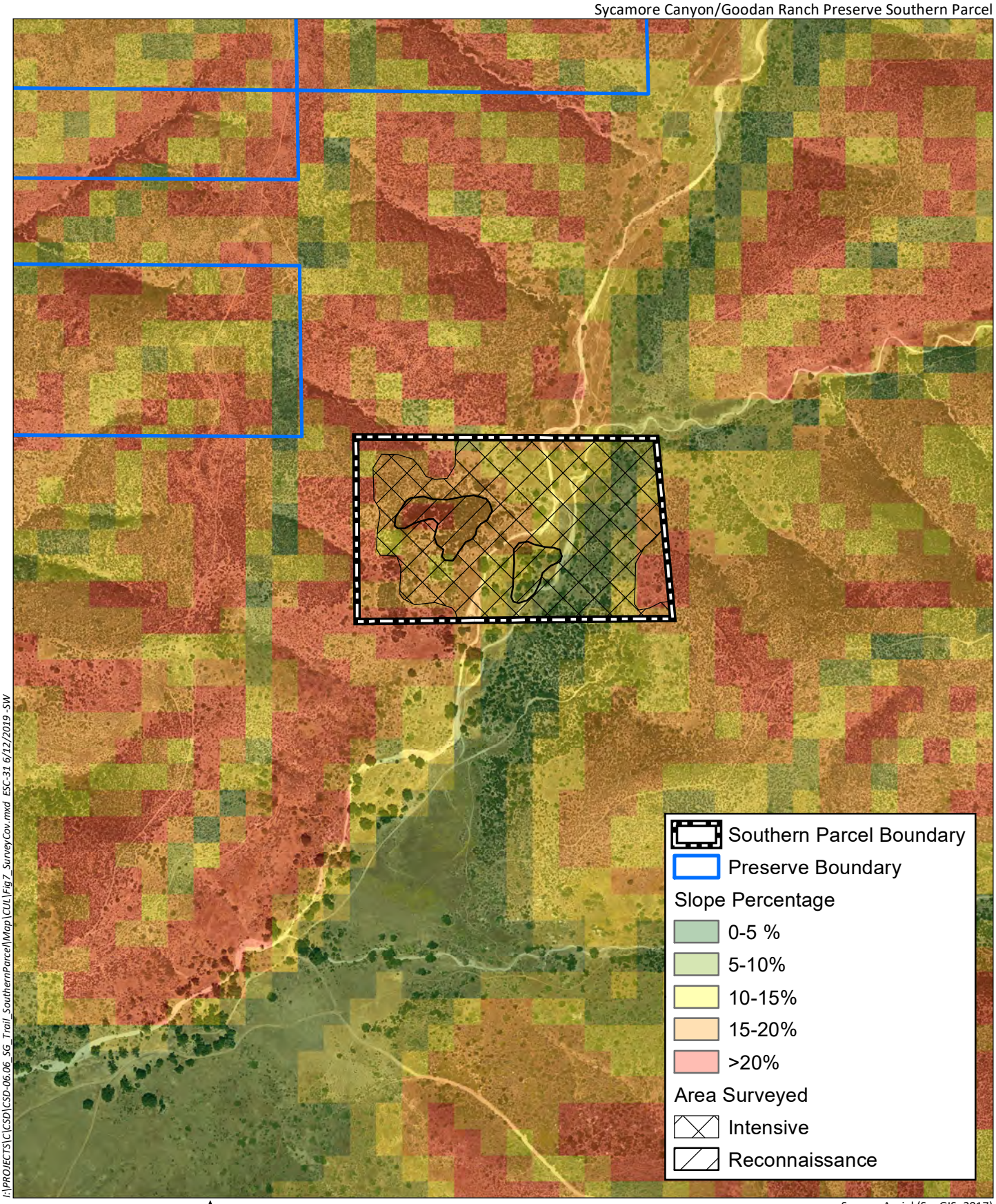
The lower elevations of the Southern Parcel are in an active waterway; large to medium sized cobbles have been left on the bends of old water courses. Sand and large to small gravel is observed throughout the lower portion of the survey area along with dead brush and tree limbs. Sumac, buckwheat, and chaparral were the main vegetation observed, with a few oak trees in the northern portion of the Parcel. In the southern portion of the Parcel vegetation consisted of oak trees, sumac and poison oak, with chaparral, green sage, mountain lilac, and buckwheat observed on the slopes in both the northern and southern portions of the Parcel.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.1 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

One resource, P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340), has been previously recorded within the Southern Parcel. The site was recorded during an archaeological reconnaissance survey in 1980 as nine milling elements (slicks) observed on three bedrock outcrops (Franklin 1980). CA-SDI-8340 was reidentified during the survey; in addition, three previously unrecorded bedrock milling features were observed to the north

Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve Southern Parcel



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0 500 Feet

Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Survey Coverage

Figure 7

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and northeast of CA-SDI-8340 (recorded as two sites, P-37-038409 and P-37-038410) (Table 3, *Cultural Resources Identified within the Southern Parcel*). The archaeological resource locations are provided on Figure 8, *Survey Results* (Appendix B, Confidential, bound separately). Photographs of the archaeological resources are included as Appendix C (Confidential, bound separately). The sites have been recorded or updated on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. All completed DPR site forms were submitted to the SCIC and are included as Appendix D (Confidential, bound separately).

Table 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SOUTHERN PARCEL

Resource Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description
P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340)	Prehistoric Site	Nine bedrock milling features with a total of 12 slicks and one basin; one associated mano fragment and one quartzite flake
P-37-038409	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with one slick each
P-37-038410	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with one slick and two basins

P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340)

Site CA-SDI-8340 originally documented as nine slicks observed on three bedrock outcrops (Franklin 1980). The site was reidentified during the 2019 survey, and additional milling elements were documented; a total of nine bedrock milling features with 13 elements (12 slicks and one basin) were observed. The milling features are on granitic boulders that are situated within a large group of boulders. The milling elements are in good condition.

The bedrock milling features are located adjacent to the drainage. The ground surface around the outcrop was obscured by thick foxtail and flowering plants, making it difficult to visually inspect the topsoil for artifacts. One mano fragment and one quartzite flake were found within the bedrock outcrops; no other artifacts were observed in the site vicinity.

P-37-038409

P-37-038409 consists of two bedrock milling features (F1 and F2) on an east-facing slope within the Parcel. F1 is a low-lying bedrock outcrop and contains one milling element, a slick. The slick was located under soil and branches of a sumac tree. F2 contains one slick, with only high spots of the grinding surface remaining. F2 is an elongated outcrop, the slick is on a shallow saddle towards the west end of the rock. Both features are in fair to poor condition with exfoliation observed. No artifacts were observed within the vicinity of the features.

P-37-038410

Site (P-37-038410) is located at the northern boundary of the Southern Parcel, east of the drainage at the base of the west-facing slope. P-37-038410 consists of one bedrock milling feature containing two basins and a slick. All of the elements are in good condition. The bedrock outcrop is partially hidden under brush. No artifacts were observed in the area of the feature.

5.2 OTHER LOCATIONS OF HISTORIC ACTIVITIES, OBJECTS, OR INFRASTRUCTURE

The Southern Parcel is undeveloped, and no historic or modern infrastructure is present. Two structures were situated in Clark Canyon to the north and south of the Parcel as early as the 1930s (see Figure 5), and as observed on the 1953 aerial photograph, it appears that a two-track road may have ran through the Parcel (NETR Online 2019). However, no archaeological evidence of this historic use of the Parcel and vicinity was observed during the survey.

A scatter of shattered modern and possibly historic-period bottles and cans was observed on the east facing slope of the Parcel. The bottles and cans appeared to be used as target practice with bullet casings, shotgun shells, and fragments of clay pigeons found in the area.

A rock ring, one course (layer) tall, was observed in the north-central portion of the Parcel; the age of the ring is unknown and may be modern.

5.3 PREHISTORIC SYNTHESIS

The possible chronological association, trade, lithic technology, and settlement connections between the sites recorded within the Preserve and those in the surrounding vicinity has been extensively discussed by Jordan et al. (2008) and Cooley et al. (2016); the reader is referred to those reports for an in-depth discussion of the contribution of the resources documented within the Preserve to the archaeological record for the prehistory of the area.

The Southern Parcel contains three prehistoric archaeological sites, all consisting of bedrock milling features. At one of the sites, CA-SDI-8340, a flake and mano were observed. Based on the data obtained during the survey, the sites within the Southern Parcel cannot be definitely assigned to a particular time period; however, within the Preserve and in the archaeological record for the surrounding vicinity, most of the prehistoric sites that can be associated with a particular time period are dated to the Late Prehistoric Period (Jordan et al. 2008).

The Southern Parcel represents only a small portion of Clark Canyon, which is itself a tributary to the Sycamore Canyon drainage. The bedrock milling features within the Parcel are likely a small sample of the milling elements within Clark Canyon and most likely represent resource procurement sites associated with the larger area of habitation known to exist further to the south along the Sycamore Canyon drainage (Pentney and Jewett 2017). The larger settlement area and associated resource processing areas located within Sycamore Canyon and its side canyons, such as Clark Canyon, is likely the location of a Late Prehistoric village; however further research and analyses covering a broader geographical area than the current survey would be required to fully examine that hypotheses.

6.0 NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION/ CONSULTATION

The NAHC was contacted on April 8, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File search and a list of Native American contacts. A response dated June 7, 2019 was received from the NAHC indicating that the results of the search were positive for the Southern Parcel. 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 Southern Parcel, 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.

Shuuluk Linton, a Kumeyaay Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental, participated in the field survey.

No Tribal Cultural Resources that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the Parcel. During the current survey, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. However, all areas of past cultural use are of cultural importance to the Native American community.

7.0 IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

DPR will manage the Southern Parcel as part of the Preserve in accordance with a revised RMP for the Preserve. The present study includes both a historical context for the Parcel and a cultural resources inventory, which will provide the County with a framework for the revision of the RMP.

7.1 RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

This Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory of the Southern Parcel identified three prehistoric archaeological sites, CA-SDI-8340, P-37-038409, and P-37-038410. All three sites likely date to the Late Prehistoric period and are comprised of bedrock milling features. Two artifacts, a flake and a mano, were additionally identified at CA-SDI-8340. As such, this site contains a moderate potential for significance while the other two sites, P-37-038409 and P-37-038410, contain a low potential (Table 4, *Southern Parcel Cultural Sites' Rating for Potential Significance*). Although it is possible that the thick grasses present throughout the Parcel obscured the identification of additional artifacts, no midden soils or diagnostic artifacts were observed during the survey or are likely to be present within the Parcel. Clark Canyon is a relatively narrow canyon with steep slopes on either side of the drainage; the resources located within the Parcel likely represent resource processing areas associated with a more substantial settlement located in Sycamore Canyon to the south.

Table 4
SOUTHERN PARCEL CULTURAL SITES' RATING FOR POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Resource Number	Age and Resource Type Present	Description	Potential Significance
P-37-008340 (CA-SDI-8340)	Prehistoric Site	Nine bedrock milling features with a total of 13 elements	Moderate
P-37-038409	Prehistoric Site	Two bedrock milling features with one element on each	Low
P-37-038410	Prehistoric Site	One bedrock milling feature with three elements	Low

7.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

A series of unauthorized trails potentially established by hiking and mountain biking activities are present within the Southern Parcel. Additionally, as evidenced by the glass and can fragments, bullet casings, shotgun shells, and fragments of clay pigeons in the Parcel, people have used Clark Canyon in the past for shooting practice. Because there is no proposed project, there are currently no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts to any of the identified cultural resources. Future impacts to cultural resources within the Parcel are most likely to result from continued use of the unauthorized trails by the public for hiking and biking activities or from maintenance activities including closing of the unauthorized trails, or by the establishment of a formal trail through the Parcel.

Future proposed ground-disturbing activities associated with management activities within the Preserve would fall under the legislative jurisdiction of the County of San Diego and the state of California. California state law regarding cultural resources is primarily embodied in Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA establishes principles for cultural resource preservation and criteria for the identification of important resources. Local implementation of CEQA is accomplished by County of San Diego ordinances, including Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code establishing the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources.

7.3 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Although an intensive survey was conducted for the majority of the Parcel located within areas with slopes less than 20 percent, visibility was poor throughout the Parcel due to the presence of thick grasses and dense vegetation. Unidentified cultural resources could exist within the Parcel. If future facilities such as trails, staging areas, or other ground-disturbing activities are proposed, significant adverse effects on these potentially significant unknown resources could occur. Additionally, none of the cultural resources identified within the Southern Parcel have been evaluated for eligibility under CEQA or the County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Although the resources only exhibit low or moderate potential for significance, this is based on survey data only; the sites would need to be tested to evaluate significance for impacts to be assessed if avoidance is not feasible for any future proposed projects.

Any future development activities within the Southern Parcel must take into account potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from increased access and/or public use. The County can provide for preservation of cultural sites and isolates through the development and application of management directives included in the revised RMP for the Preserve. Through development and application of management directives, DPR can provide preservation for the archaeological sites documented within

the Southern Parcel by planning avoidance and resource protection strategies, and, if applicable, designing public education strategies for the Southern Parcel. Any future trail development or maintenance activities should be designed to avoid cultural resources documented in this inventory in order to reduce potential direct and indirect impacts through vandalism, looting, or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts, features, or archaeological site integrity.

Additionally, the Preserve generally forms a traditional use area for local Native American tribes. Consultation with tribal representatives regarding activities associated with the Southern Parcel and Preserve should remain ongoing, in addition to allowing Native American access to the area for traditional tribal uses and practices.

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