

APPENDIX J - CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Camarillo Springs Golf Course Development Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

Cadence Environmental Consultants

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Purpose and Scope.....	1
Dates of Investigation	1
Summary of Findings.....	1
Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan	2
Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program.....	2
Archaeological and Native American Monitoring.....	3
Discovery of Human Remains	3
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Project Location	5
1.2 Project Description.....	5
1.3 Personnel	5
2 Regulatory Setting.....	11
2.1 CEQA	11
2.2 California Register of Historical Resources	11
2.3 Local Regulations	12
3 Natural and Cultural Setting	15
3.1 Environmental Setting	15
3.2 Prehistoric Setting.....	15
3.3 Ethnographic Context	17
3.4 History.....	18
4 Background Research.....	21
4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search.....	21
4.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Imagery	26
4.3 Native American Outreach.....	27
5 Phase I Field Survey.....	29
5.1 Archaeological Resources	29
5.2 Built-Environment Resources	37
6 Extended Phase I Investigation	52
6.1 Methods.....	52
6.2 Native American Participation	52
6.3 Results.....	52
7 Phase II Investigation	61
7.1 Methods.....	62
7.2 Native American Participation	62

7.3	Results	62
8	Significance Evaluation.....	66
8.1	CSGC-Iso-01.....	66
8.2	P-56-000243	66
9	Findings and Conclusions	68
9.1	Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan	68
9.2	Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program.....	68
9.3	Archaeological and Native American Monitoring.....	69
9.4	Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources.....	69
9.5	Human Remains	69
10	References.....	70

Tables

Table 1	Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site.....	21
Table 2	Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site	25
Table 3	Summary of STP Excavations in Western Area	55
Table 4	Summary of STP Excavations of Eastern Area.....	59
Table 5	Summary of TU1 Excavation	64

Figures

Figure 1	Vicinity Map.....	6
Figure 2	Project Location Map	7
Figure 3	Site Map	8
Figure 4	Terrain Within the Camarillo Springs Golf Course, Facing West.....	30
Figure 5	Terrain Within Open Space Area, Facing South/Southwest	30
Figure 6	Terrian Within Open Space Area, Facing Northwest	31
Figure 7	Vegetation Within Project Site, Facing West	31
Figure 8	Vegetation Within Project Site, Facing South.....	32
Figure 9	Modern Debris Within Open Space Area	32
Figure 10	Modern Debris Within Open Space Area	33
Figure 11	Evidence of Recent Wildfire	33
Figure 12	Evidence of Recent Wildfire	34
Figure 13	Flake Located Within Eastern Portion of Project Site	34
Figure 14	Jasper Core Located Within Western Portion of Project Site	35
Figure 15	Jasper Core Fragment Located Within Western Portion of Project Site.....	35
Figure 16	Jasper Flake Located Within Western Portion of Project Site	36

Figure 17 Jasper Flake Located Within Western Portion of Project Site	36
Figure 18 Jasper Core Refits	37
Figure 19 Golf Cart Building, North Elevation	38
Figure 20 Detail of Entry Pergola with Golf Cart Building to the Rear	39
Figure 21 Clubhouse/Restaurant Building, West Elevation	40
Figure 22 Clubhouse/Restaurant Building, East Elevation	40
Figure 23 Breezeway	41
Figure 24 Pro Shop Building, North Elevation	42
Figure 25 Pro Shop Building, West Elevation	42
Figure 26 Maintenance Building No. 1, South Elevation.....	43
Figure 27 Maintenance Building No. 1, North Elevation.....	44
Figure 28 Maintenance Building No. 2, East Elevation of East Bay.....	45
Figure 29 Maintenance Building No. 2, North Elevation.....	45
Figure 30 Restroom Building No. 1, South Elevation	46
Figure 31 Restroom Building No. 2, West and South Elevations	47
Figure 32 Drive and Sand Pit	48
Figure 33 Delapidated Bridge.....	48
Figure 34 Extant Water Hazard	49
Figure 35 Example of Water Hazard That Has Been Infilled	49
Figure 36 Eastern Testing Location Map	53
Figure 37 Western Testing Location Map	53
Figure 38 STP 27, 40-60 cmbs	54
Figure 39 STP 31, 40-60 cmbs	54
Figure 40 Clam Shell Fragment and Flake Recovered from STP 2, 40-60 cmbs.....	56
Figure 41 Flake Recovered from STP 3, 0-20 cmbs	56
Figure 42 Flakes Recovered from STP 13, 20-40 cmbs.....	57
Figure 43 Flake Recovered from STP 32, 0-20 cmbs	57
Figure 44 Shell and Deer Rib Recovered from STP 35, 20-40 cmbs	58
Figure 45 Flake Recovered from STP 36, 20-40 cmbs	58
Figure 46 Shell Recovered from STP 39, 40-60 cmbs.....	59
Figure 47 TU1, 40-50 cmbs.....	63
Figure 48 Flake Recovered from TU 1, 30-40 cmbs.....	63
Figure 49 Eastern Wall Profile of TU1	64

Appendices

Appendix A Records Search Results

Appendix B Native American Outreach

Appendix C DPR 523 Series Forms

Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Cadence Environmental Consultants to conduct a cultural resources study for the Camarillo Springs Golf Course Development Project (project) located in the city of Camarillo, Ventura County, California. The purpose of this report is to identify and evaluate cultural resources that may be affected by the implementation of the proposed project, which involves the development of 248 age-restricted single-family detached homes, a private recreation center, open space and walking trails. The residential development would require a reconfiguration and update of the existing golf course to reduce the number of existing holes from 18 to 12, and include the construction of a new clubhouse, creation of open space in the form of a new approximately 6.3-acre neighborhood park, an approximately 1.3-acre dog park, trails and event spaces, all open for public use. The current clubhouse and maintenance buildings on the golf course property would be demolished as a result of the project. This assessment was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and includes a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), review of historical maps and aerial imagery, Native American consultation including a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a pedestrian field survey of the project site, archival research, an evaluation of the subject property for historical significance, Extended Phase I testing, Phase II testing, and preparation of this report.

Dates of Investigation

Rincon Archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, BA, contacted the NAHC on February 11, 2020 to request a SLF search and a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project site. Cultural Resources Specialist Alexandra Madsen, MA conducted the cultural resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on February 11, 2020. The built environment and landscape survey of the project site was conducted on February 19, 2020 by Cultural Resources Specialist Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP. Archaeologist Elaine Foster, BA, sent informal consultation letters to known Native American contacts in the area on March 23, 2020, to request information on potential cultural resources in the project vicinity that may be impacted by project development. Ms. Pfeiffer conducted the archaeological survey with the assistance of cultural resources field technician Ignacio Requena, MA, on February 20 and 21, 2020. Ms. Pfeiffer and Senior Archaeologist Kyle Knabb, PhD, RPA, conducted Extended Phase I testing on March 26, 27, 30 and 31 and April 1, 2020. Ms. Pfeiffer and Dr. Knabb performed Phase II testing on April 29 and 30 and May 1, 6, 7, 8, and 12.

Summary of Findings

The CHRIS records search resulted in the identification of a previously recorded archaeological resource *Confidential information removed from public review* (P-56-000243). The Phase I pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of an isolated flake adjacent to the recorded site that may represent an extension of the site into the current project site. Additionally, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie of the Barbareño-Ventureño Band of Mission Indians indicated *Confidential information*

removed from public review. The Phase I pedestrian field survey conducted for the project identified an isolated core fragment and two flakes in the area identified as sensitive by Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie. Based on these findings, Rincon conducted an XPI investigation at the location of each possible cultural resource.

The XPI resulted in negative findings *Confidential information removed from public review.* The XPI identified the presence of a subsurface deposit associated with P-56-000243 *Confidential information removed from public review.* A Phase II evaluation program was established for P-56-000243 to establish the resource's significance. Based on the results of the Phase II evaluation, this subsurface deposit has been recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR; the site therefore does not qualify as a historical resource.

Despite these results, the project vicinity remains highly sensitive for archaeological resources. Unanticipated discoveries are possible during construction-related ground disturbance and impacts are potentially significant. To reduce impacts to less than significant levels, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring occur during project development, as well as a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) be developed to inform construction crews of the potential cultural resources concerns in the area. These mitigation measures are discussed in greater detail below. With adherence to these measures, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources***, including those that may be considered historical resources, under CEQA. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan

Prior to project construction, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare an Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan (AMDP) to ensure the proper treatment and long-term protection of unanticipated discoveries during project construction. The AMDP shall be submitted to the City for review and approval. The AMDP shall provide a description of the methods to be undertaken during monitoring and the steps to be taken in the event of an archaeological discovery during construction, including, at minimum:

- Development of research questions and goals to be addressed by the investigation in the event of a find
- Detailed field strategy used to record, recover, or avoid the finds and address research goals
- Analytical methods to be employed for identified resources
- Requirements for reporting
- Disposition of the artifacts

Worker's Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct a WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The training should be conducted by an archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, the regulatory environment, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of the qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the City of Camarillo and the Native American monitor, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for CRHR eligibility in accordance with the steps identified in the Cultural Resource Treatment Plan (CRTP). Should an unanticipated resource be found as CRHR eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary to determine if project impacts would be significant.

Discovery of Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD), who has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours of being granted site access, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Cadence Environmental Consultants to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Camarillo Springs Golf Course Development Project (project) located in the city of Camarillo, Ventura County, California. This assessment was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Camarillo is the lead agency (City). This assessment includes a cultural resources records search, a search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLF), consultation with Native American groups, a field survey of the project site, Extended Phase I (XPI) and Phase II testing, archival research, an evaluation of the subject property for historical significance, and preparation of this report.

1.1 Project Location

The project site is located at 791 Camarillo Springs Road in the city of Camarillo, Ventura County, California (Figure 1). The project site is identified as Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 234-004-059, 234-020-104, 234-004-042, 234-004-074, 234-004-075, 234-004-076, 234-004-077 and is depicted on Township 01 North, Range 20 West, Sections 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2; Figure 3). The project site is located approximately a quarter mile south of Highway 101 (U.S. Route 101) and accessible off of exit 50.

1.2 Project Description

Located on the site of the Camarillo Springs Golf Course, the project consists of the development of 248 age-restricted single-family detached homes, a private recreation center, open space and walking trails. The residential development would require a reconfiguration and update of the existing golf course to reduce the number of holes from 18 to 12, and include the construction of a new clubhouse, creation of open space in the form of a new approximately 6.3-acre neighborhood park, an approximately 1.3-acre dog park, trails and event spaces, all open for public use. The current clubhouse and maintenance buildings on the golf course property would be demolished as a result of the project.

1.3 Personnel

Rincon Senior Archaeologist Hannah Haas, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), managed this cultural resources study and serves as principal investigator. Ms. Haas meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (PQS) for archaeology. Archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, BA, co-authored this report and conducted the field survey with the assistance of cultural resources field technician Ignacio Requena, MA. Archaeologist Elaine Foster, BA, conducted the Native American outreach. Senior Archaeologist Kyle Knabb, PhD, and Ms. Pfeiffer conducted Extended Phase I testing.

Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP provided senior oversight on all built-environment components of this report. Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP, conducted the built environment survey, archival research, and co-authored this report. Architectural Historian Alexandra Madsen, MA completed the cultural resources records search,

Figure 1 Vicinity Map



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★ Project Location

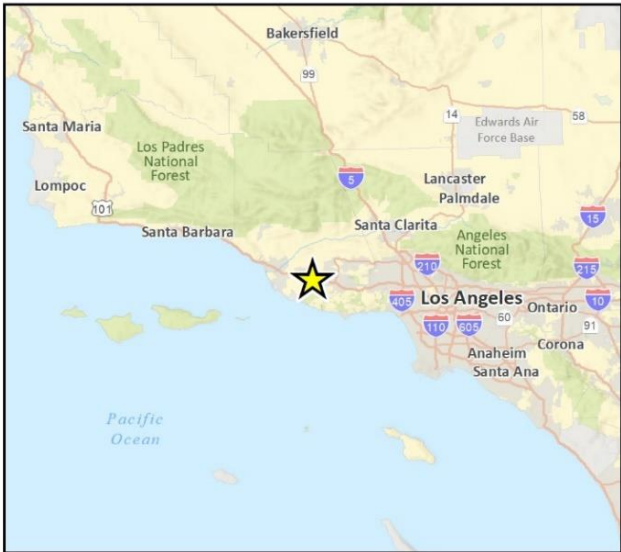
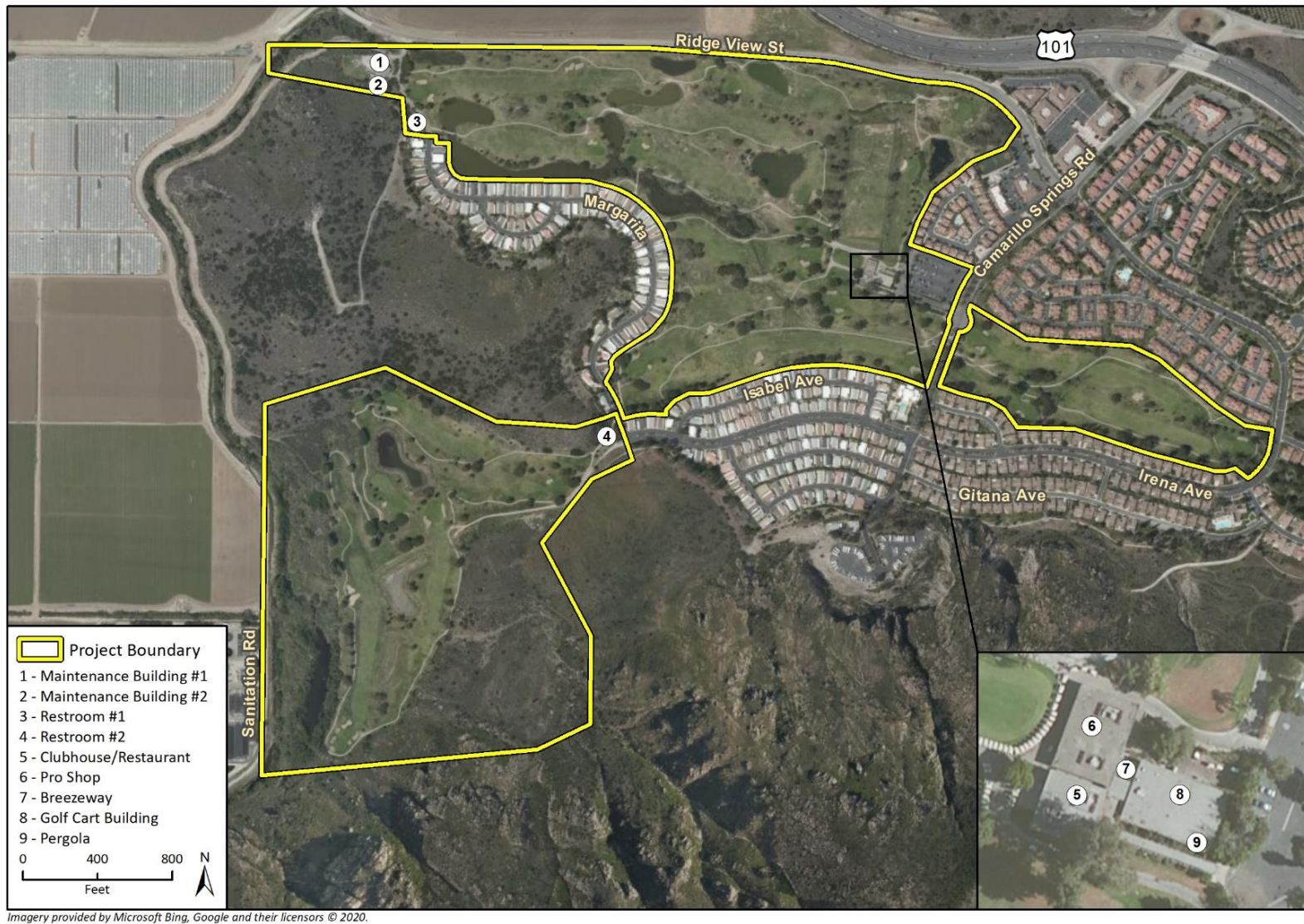


Fig. 1 Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location Map



Figure 3 Site Map



archival research, and contributed to this report. Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola, Mr. Treffers, and Ms. Madsen all meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's PQS for architectural history and history. GIS Analyst Annette Tran prepared the figures found in the report. Rincon Principal Christopher A. Duran, MA, RPA, reviewed this report for quality assurance and quality control.

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2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that should be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

2.1 CEQA

PRC §5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC §§21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. CEQA (§21084.1) requires that a lead agency determine if a project could have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (§21084.1), included in a local register of historical resources (§15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (§15064.5[a][3]). Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

2.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was established in 1992. The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the National Register criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by operation of law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.

The CRHR consists of properties that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- Criterion 1:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- Criterion 2:** Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past

- Criterion 3:** Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- Criterion 4:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC §21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1:** Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- Criterion 2:** Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- Criterion 3:** Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

2.3 Local Regulations

City of Camarillo

Title 16 Chapter 42 of the Camarillo Code of Ordinances establishes the regulations and procedures for Historic Preservation in the city. The purpose of the chapter is to promote the general welfare by providing for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of historic buildings and structures within the city that reflect special elements of the city's historical heritage for the following reasons:

- A. To encourage public knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the city's past;
- B. To foster civic pride in the beauty and personality of the city and in the accomplishments of its past;
- C. To safeguard the heritage of the city by protecting buildings and structures which reflect the city's history;
- D. To protect and enhance property values within the city and to increase economic and financial benefits to the city and its inhabitants;
- E. To identify as early as possible and resolve conflicts between the preservation of historical features and alternative land use;
- F. To conserve building material resources through maintenance and restoration of existing historical buildings and structures;
- G. To take whatever steps are reasonable and necessary to safeguard the property rights of the owners whose building or structure is declared to be a landmark;
- H. To promote the use of landmarks for the education, enjoyment and welfare of the people of the city; and
- I. To promote awareness of the economic benefits of historic preservation.

Title 16 Chapter 42 sections 30 and 40 establish that the members of the City of Camarillo Planning Commission shall act as the Landmarks Committee and shall have the following powers and duties:

- A. To oversee a continuing survey of the city so as to evaluate any historic resource and designate any landmarks in accordance with the criteria set forth in Section 16.40.060;
- B. To maintain a local register of landmarks;
- C. To recommend removal of a designated landmark;
- D. To review and comment upon the conduct of land use, housing and redevelopment, municipal improvement, and other types of planning and programs undertaken by any agency of the city, the county, or the state as they relate to the historic resources of the city;
- E. To recommend to the city council the purchase of fee or less than fee interests in buildings or structures for purposes of historic preservation;
- F. To investigate and report to the city council on the use of various federal, state, local or private funding sources and mechanisms available to promote historic resource preservation in the city;
- G. To review applications for construction, reconstruction, alteration, relocation or demolition affecting proposed or designated landmarks and approve or deny permits for such actions pursuant to Section 16.40.070 of chapter 42;
- H. To cooperate with local, county, state and federal governments and private organizations in the pursuit of the objectives of historic preservation;
- I. To keep minutes and records of all meetings and proceedings, including voting records, attendance, resolutions, findings, determinations and decisions;
- J. To participate in, promote, and conduct public information, educational, and interpretive programs pertaining to landmarks;
- K. To make any reasonable arrangements to preserve landmarks, including establishment of a private or public fund for preservation of landmarks or contractual agreements with property owners for the maintenance and preservation of facade easements or public access to the buildings or structures;
- L. To ensure that designation of a building or structure as a landmark shall not infringe upon the rights of private owners to make any and all reasonable uses of such landmark which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this chapter; and
- M. To meet at least annually to review the status of landmarks and prepare an annual report for the city council.

An eligible property may be designated as a landmark if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. It is associated with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; or
- 2. It reflects or exemplifies a particular period of national, state, or local history; or
- 3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period of architecture, or method of construction. (Title 16 Chapter 42 § 60).

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3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is located within a floodplain at an elevation that ranges from approximately 108 to 205 feet above mean sea level. The project site is bounded by U.S. Highway 101 to the north, agricultural land to the north and west, Conejo Mountain to the south, and residential housing to the north, south and east. The nearest water source is Conejo Creek located approximately 350 feet to the northwest. The soils within the project site include a Vina-Hambright-Cropley-Pachecho complex that consists of shallow to very deep, poorly to well drained soils that formed on Pleistocene alluvial fans, material weathered from igneous rock sources, and soils formed in alluvium from mixed and sedimentary rock sources (California Soil Resource Lab 2020). The dominant vegetation communities within the project site include chaparral and coastal sage. Soil within the testing area of the project site include a Vina gravelly loam-Hambright very rocky loam complex that consists of shallow to very deep well-drained soils that formed on Pleistocene alluvial fans and material weathered from igneous rock sources (California Soil Resource Lab 2020).

3.2 Prehistoric Setting

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Wallace's chronology was based on early studies and lacked the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159). Since then, Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000–6,000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8,000 BCE sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). One of them, the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island, produced human femurs dating to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has also been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago. This site also included some of the earliest examples of basketry on the Pacific Coast, dating to over 12,000 years old (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6,000 BCE. The conditions of the

Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6,000–3,000 BCE)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). The Topanga Canyon site in the Santa Monica Mountains is considered one of the definitive Milling Stone Horizon sites in southern California.

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. In addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Intermediate Horizon (3,000 BCE–500 CE)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 BCE-500 CE and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

Later Prehistoric Horizon (500 CE–Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

According to Warren (1968), the period between 500 CE and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The Chumash Tradition is present mainly in the region of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties; the Takic or Numic Tradition is present mainly in the Los Angeles and Orange Counties region; and the Yuman Tradition is present mainly in the San Diego region. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are considered the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. This Takic or Numic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” or “Shoshonean intrusion” (Warren 1968); however, the Chumash were not assimilated or replaced and retained cultural identity.

After 500 CE, a wealth of ornaments, ceremonial, and artistic items characterize the Chumash Tradition (Warren 1968) along the central coast and offshore islands. Ground stone items include bowls, mortars and pestles, balls, grooved stones, doughnut stones, stone beads, pendants, pipes, tubes, and mammal effigies. Projectile points, both large and small, were typically non-stemmed and leaf-shaped, with convex or concave bases. Chipped stone implements also included drills and scrapers. Utilitarian objects were made from bone (e.g., awls, fishhooks, whistles, and tubes) and shell (e.g., fishhooks and abalone shell dishes). Shell beads and ornaments were abundant, and bowls, pestles, pipes, and stone tubes were inlaid with shell beads and engraved. Bowls, pipes, and ornaments were commonly manufactured from steatite.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Chumash Tradition included burial in crowded cemeteries. Burials are normally flexed, placed face down, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:5). The interments are typically marked by vertical pieces of whalebone, and have abundant grave goods, such as ornaments, effigies, and utensils.

3.3 Ethnographic Context

The project lies within an area historically occupied by the Ventureño Chumash, so called after their historic period association with Mission San Buenaventura (Grant 1978a). The Chumash spoke six closely related Chumashan languages, which have been divided into three branches: Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño), Central Chumash (consisting of Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño), and Island Chumash (Jones and Klar 2007:80). Groups neighboring Chumash territory included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino-Tongva to the south.

Early Spanish accounts describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated at the time of contact. Estimates of the total Chumash population range from 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1925:551) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21). Coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings made of tule reed mats, or animal skins in rainy weather. These houses could usually lodge as many as 60 people (Brown 2001). The village of *šukuw* (or *shuku*), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. This village had 60 houses and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b).

The *tomol*, or wooden plank canoe, was an especially important tool for the procurement of marine resources and for maintaining trade networks between Coastal and Island Chumash. Sea mammals were hunted with harpoons, while deep-sea fish were caught using nets and hooks and lines. Shellfish were gathered from beach sands using digging sticks, and mussels and abalone were pried from rocks using wood or bone wedges.

The acorn was an especially important resource for many California tribes. Acorn procurement and processing involved the manufacture of baskets for gathering, winnowing, and cooking and the production of mortars and milling stones for grinding. Bow and arrow, spears, traps and other various methods were used for hunting (Hudson and Blackburn 1983). The Chumash also manufactured various other utilitarian and non-utilitarian items. Eating utensils, ornaments, fishhooks, harpoons, and other items were made using bone and shell. *Olivella* shell beads were especially important for trade.

The Chumash were heavily affected by the arrival of Europeans. The Spanish missions and later Mexican and American settlers dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. Chumash population was drastically reduced by the introduction of European diseases. However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region.

3.4 History

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. During this expedition, he anchored in Malibu Lagoon. He named the area Pueblo de las Canoas for the Chumash canoes. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish in what was then known as Alta (upper) California between 1769 and 1823. Mission San Buenaventura was founded in 1782. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began.

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). About 20 land grants (ranchos) were located in Ventura County.

The Mexican Period for Ventura County and adjacent areas ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought combined US Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). American victory in both of these battles confirmed the capture of Los Angeles by American forces (Rolle 2003). On January 10, leaders of the Pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to US Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

American Period (1848–Present)

The Mexican Period officially ended in early January 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, formally concluding the Mexican-American War. Per the treaty, the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. California gained statehood in 1850, and this political shift set in motion a variety of factors that began to erode the rancho system.

In 1848, the discovery of gold in northern California led to the California Gold Rush, though the first gold was found in 1842 in San Francisquito, about 35 miles northwest of Los Angeles (Workman 1935: 107; Guinn 1976). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 1850s. However, a severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to pour into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Given the size of their holdings, the initiation of property taxes proved onerous for many southern California ranchers. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

In the 1880s, a dramatic boom arrived in southern California, fueled by various factors including increasingly accessible rail travel, agricultural development and improved shipment methods, and favorable advertisement (Dumke 1994). In 1883, the California Immigration Commission designed an advertisement declaring the state as “the Cornucopia of the World” (Poole 2002:36). New southern Californian towns were promoted as havens for good health and economic opportunity.

Camarillo

The land on which the city of Camarillo was developed was part of a large land grant called Rancho Calleguas, a 10,000-acre property granted to José Pedro Ruiz by the Mexican government in 1837. Juan Camarillo, Sr. purchased the rancho from Ruiz's descendants and others in 1875. After Juan's death, the rancho passed to his widow and sons, with the eldest, Adolfo Camarillo, taking over ranch operations. Adolfo Camarillo was a generous citizen, donating land for a high school, park, and rights-of-way for the railroad and widening of the highway. Rancho Calleguas and other area ranchos that had once been dependent on raising livestock such as cattle and sheep eventually gave way in the 1870s to other agricultural development, such as the planting of vegetables, nuts, and orchards (Impact Sciences 2017; Camarillo Ranch Foundation 2018a; San Buenaventura Research Associates 2014). Adjacent land that was not part of any of the ranchos was declared property of the United States government and was promptly occupied by homesteaders (White 1978).

Camarillo was named as such in approximately 1899 after Adolfo Camarillo granted a right-of-way to the Southern Pacific Railroad to lay tracks on his property and establish a station, prompting this to be named after the Camarillo family (Camarillo Ranch Foundation 2018b). The settlement had previously been known as Pleasant Valley. Following the arrival of the railroad, the town developed slowly serving the many farmers in the surrounding area. William T. Fulton laid out the town site in 1910 which included the railroad depot, a church site, and residential parcels. Area ranchers purchased land near the railroad depot and along Ventura Boulevard, which they developed and leased to merchants. Juan Camarillo also commissioned prominent architect Albert C. Martin to

design a family chapel, Saint Mary Magdalen. Sited on a knoll overlooking Ventura Boulevard, it was completed in 1914. More than twenty members of the Camarillo family are buried in the family crypt beneath the church. The chapel was given to the Archdiocese of Los Angeles to use as a parish church in 1940. Subsequently, a rectory was built in 1948 and a grade school in 1954 (Slawson 1993; St. Mary Magdalen Church 2023 [sic]). The church building was made a Ventura County Historical Landmark in 1972 (Ventura County 2016).

Camarillo remained a relatively small, rural community serving local farmers until circa the 1950s. Development increased substantially after the completion of U.S. Route 101 through the community in 1954. Dramatic population growth and an improved means of transportation resulted in many local farmers selling their land for residential development (Triem 1985; Romani 1994).

Camarillo grew to approximately 10,000 residents by the time it formally incorporated in 1964. Annexations between 1965 and 1978 enlarged the city from approximately 12 square miles to 17 square miles (White 1978). Today, the city encompasses nearly twenty square miles and boasts a population of over 66,000 residents (City of Camarillo, n.d.).

4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On February 11, 2020, Rincon Cultural Resources Specialist Alexandra Madsen conducted a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks list, Built Environment Resources Directory (or BERD) as well as its predecessor the California State Historic Property Data (HPD) File. Review of those records did not identify any cultural resources within the project site or immediate vicinity. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (ADOE) list. Results of the records search can be found in Appendix A of this cultural resources assessment.

Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 35 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). Four studies include a portion of the project site and are summarized in greater detail below.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-00028	Rosen, Martin D.	1975	<i>Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Widening and Realignment of the Ventura Freeway (Federal Highway 101), Ventura County</i>	Outside
VN-00126	Clellow, William C. Jr.	1975	<i>Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Calleguas Creek Project</i>	Within
VN-00169	Soule, William E.	1978	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Route of a Pipeline for the Exchange of Water and Sewer Services Between the Camrosa County Water District and the Camarillo State Hospital, Ventura County, California</i>	Within
VN-00321	Lopez, Robert	1978	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Route of a Pipeline for the Exchange of Water and Sewer Services Between the Camrosa County Water District and the Camarillo State Hospital, Ventura County, California</i>	Adjacent
VN-00326	Pence, Robert L.	1979	<i>Archaeological Assessment of the Leisure Technology Development, Camarillo, California</i>	Outside

Cadence Environmental Consultants
Camarillo Springs Golf Course Development Project

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-00345	Pence, Robert L.	1980	<i>An Evaluation of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of 171 Acres for Proposed Camarillo Springs Development</i>	Within
VN-00436	Padon, Beth	1981	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for Replacement Site for Maintenance Station Within the City Limits of Camarillo</i>	Outside
VN-00490	Greenwood, Roberta S., John M. Foster, and Gwendolyn R. Romani	1986	<i>Archaeological Assessment of CA-VEN-118, CA-VEN-243 and CA-VEN-721 in Camarillo, California</i>	Adjacent
VN-00590	Lopez, Robert	1986	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Five Area Involved in the Off-Campus Center Siting Study for the California State University, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00639	Padon, Beth and John Romani	1981	<i>Historical Property Survey State Project Maintenance Facility Replacement Camarillo, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00782	Singer, Clay A. and John E Atwood	1989	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Proposed Camrosa 4.5 MG Reservoir in the City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00923	W&S Consultants	1990	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of Unincorporated Portions of the Dos Vientos Ranch, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-00928	W & S Consultants	1990	<i>Preliminary Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for the Hill Canyon Wastewater Reclamation Project, Ventura County, California</i>	Adjacent
VN-01002	Lopez, Robert	1991	<i>An Archaeological Assessment of Select Proposals from the 1990 Camrosa Water District Master Plan, Camarillo/Santa Rosa Valley, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01040	Stelle, Kenneth and Albert Gallardo	1982	<i>For Improvement of the Operational Characteristics of Route 101, The Ventura Freeway in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Between Route 405 in Los Angeles, and the Santa Clara River in Oxnard</i>	Outside
VN-01134	Lowe, P.J.	1977	<i>Pictographs of the Santa Monica Mountains Status Report as of May 15, 1977 (Same As LA-2623)</i>	Outside
VN-01156	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	1975	<i>Environmental Impact Report Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Calleguas Creek Project, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01295	Lopez, Robert	1994	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Area of the Mary Smith Trust Ranch Involved in PMW No. 717, Camarillo, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-01378	Maki, Mary K.	1996	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 7.4 Linear Miles for the Conejo Creek Diversion Project Ventura County, California</i>	Adjacent
VN-01388	W & S Consultants	1995	<i>Phase I Archaeological survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for Conejo Creek Realignment Project, Ventura County, California</i>	Within
VN-01403	W & S Consultants	1994	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hill Canyon 9.2 Mile Pipeline Corridor, Ventura County, California</i>	Adjacent
VN-01458	Van Horn, David M.	1987	<i>Trade and Subsistence in Humaliwu: a Focused Review of Two Decades of Archaeology in the Conejo Corridor</i>	Adjacent
VN-01462	King, Chester	1994	<i>Prehistoric Native American Cultural Sites in the Santa Monica Mountains</i>	Outside
VN-01516	Kartcher, Kenneth T.	1977	<i>Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Upgrading of the Wastewater Reclamation Plant at Camarillo, California</i>	Adjacent
VN-01520	Romani, John F.	1982	<i>Archaeological Survey Report of the 07-LA/VEN 101 Project P.M. 17.1-38.2/0.0-22.7 07351 - 076620</i>	Outside
VN-01529	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1997	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Adolfo Road Extension Project, City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01539	Huey, Gene	1978	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey VEN 101 P.M. 4.1/23.0 Freeway Widening and Pavement Reconstruction</i>	Outside
VN-01612	McLean, Deborah K.	1998	<i>Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 359-02, 4311 Margarita Avenue, City of Camarillo, County of Ventura, California</i>	Outside
VN-02103	W & S Consultants	1994	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hill Canyon 9.2 Mile Pipeline Corridor, Ventura County, California</i>	Adjacent
VN-02157	Sylvia, Barbara	2002	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Purchase of an Adjacent Parcel to the Northwest of the Camarillo Maintenance Yard in Ventura County</i>	Outside
VN-02383	Knight, Albert	2001	<i>Rock Art of the Santa Monica and the Santa Susana Mountains</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author(s)	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-02713	Cairns, Paul	2008	<i>An Inventory of Sites with Rock Art in Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02888	Knight, Albert	1999	<i>Rock Art of the Santa Monica Mountains and the Simi Hills</i>	Outside
VN-02978	Sharpe, Jim and Durio, Lori	2004	<i>Groundwater Recovery Enhancement and Treatment (GREAT) Program, Cultural Resources Inventory Report</i>	Outside
VN-03037	Loftus, Shannon	2012	<i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey Revised AT&T Site SBOV25 Conejo Valley South, 4301 Margarita Avenue, Camarillo, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2020

VN-00126

William C. Clewlow Jr. prepared VN-00126, *Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Calleguas Creek Project*, in 1975. This study included a records search, literature review, consultation and a field reconnaissance. Clewlow identified eleven recorded sites. None of the recorded sites discussed in VN-00126 are located within the current project site.

VN-00169

William E. Soule prepared VN-00169, *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Route of a Pipeline for the Exchange of Water and Sewer Services Between the Camrosa County Water District and the Camarillo State Hospital, Ventura County, California*, in 1978. This study included background research and a field survey. The study did not identify any cultural resources.

VN-00345

Robert L. Pence prepared VN-00345, *An Evaluation of the Impact Upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of 171 Acres for Proposed Camarillo Springs Development*, in 1980. This cultural resources study relocated previously recorded sites CA-VEN-118, CA-VEN-119 and CA-VEN-243 and identified newly recorded sites K-1, K-2 and K-3. *Confidential information removed from public review.* CA-VEN-243 consisted of an extensive habitation site with components from Millingstone and Late period occupation, including flakes, debitage, and groundstone and shell fragments. This study reports that the site is presumed destroyed by development. Specifically, soil removal for fill stripped the upper layer of the site, but the lower component of the site may remain intact below a hard-compact soil zone. The study also notes that if early period deposits remain intact, they would be highly significant.

VN-01388

W & S Consultants prepared VN-01388, *Phase I Archaeological survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for Conejo Creek Realignment Project, Ventura County, California*, in 1995. This study included a records search, literature review and field survey. No cultural resources were identified.

Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search identified six previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, one of which is located within the project site and is summarized in greater detail below (Table 2).

Table 2 Previously Recorded Resources within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-56-000118	CA-VEN-000118	Prehistoric Site	Prehistoric shell scatter consisting of <i>Pecten</i> , <i>Haliotis</i> , <i>Mytilus</i> , <i>Chione</i> and <i>Tivela</i> . Site has been impacted by roadway development and associated vehicle traffic, as well as modern refuse.	Leonard, N. (1965); Wlodarski and Kavanaugh (1980)	Insufficient Information	Outside
P-56-000119	CA-VEN-000119	Prehistoric Site	Prehistoric rock art site consisting of 46 red and black solid and curvilinear pictographs painted within a sandstone rockshelter and one quartz crystal. K-2 and K-3 were recorded adjacent to P-56-000119 and consist of shell midden and cupules.	Leonard, N. (1965); Wlodarski and Kavanaugh (1980)	Insufficient Information	Outside
P-56-000200	CA-VEN-000200	Prehistoric Site	Prehistoric stone bowl located during construction activities. Shell and black tufa found on the surface within the creek bed.	Maxwell, T.J. (1968)	Insufficient Information	Outside
P-56-000243	CA-VEN-000243	Prehistoric Site	Prehistoric habitation site consisting of debitage, a metate fragment, scraper, hammerstones and <i>Pecten</i> , <i>Haliotis</i> , <i>Mytilus</i> , <i>Tivela</i> and <i>Chione</i> shell fragments. Over 50 percent of the site has been destroyed from development.	Browne, R.O. (1970); Wlodarski, Robert J. and Linda M. (1980)	Insufficient Information	Adjacent
P-56-000314	CA-VEN-000314	Prehistoric Site	Prehistoric rock art site consisting of red and black pictographs within a rock shelter. Asphaltum is noted underneath the paint. Site is located east of an active quarry.	Maxwell, T.J. (1968); Maxwell, T.J. (1974); Cairns, P. (2008)	Insufficient Information	Outside

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/ CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-56-000721	CA-VEN-000721	Prehistoric Site	Prehistoric ephemeral campsite consisting of a <i>Pecten</i> , <i>Mytilus</i> , <i>Tivela</i> and <i>Haliotis</i> shell and lithic scatter and a possible pestle fragment. Site has been minimally impacted by a road and underground utilities.	Kavanaugh 1980	Insufficient Information	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2020

P-56-000243

P-56-000243 is prehistoric habitation site initially recorded in 1970 by R.O. Browne and updated 1980 by Robert J. and Linda M. Wlodarski. The site consisted of debitage, a metate fragment, scraper, hammerstones and *Pecten*, *Haliotis*, *Mytilus*, *Tivela* and *Chione* shell fragments. Browne noted that the site would be impacted by development of a previously planned trailer park housing project completed in 1970. In 1980, Wlodarski noted that the area would receive continued grading and development, further impacting the remainder of the site.

4.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Imagery

Rincon reviewed available historical maps and aerial imagery to assess past land use of the project site. Available aerial imagery from 1947 shows that the project site was part of a ranch, which had a grouping of buildings and mature trees near where the pro shop and clubhouse/ restaurant are currently located. The surrounding land appears to have been planted with row crops. U.S. Highway 101 and a road that generally paralleled it were present to the north. A smaller road branched to the south and provided access to the ranch. Conejo Creek meandered past the project site to the west. Adjacent land uses were agricultural, and Conejo Mountain dominated the area directly south of the project site. The area remained largely agricultural through the late 1960s. A 1975 aerial shows the golf course and adjacent mobile home community had been developed, although the golf course appears in a different configuration. Residences were sited at the western and south-central edges of the golf course, sandwiched between the course and the toe of the mountain slope. Between 1980 and 1989 the western portion of the course was expanded further to the south. Between 1989 and 1994 a new section of Ridge View Street was constructed through what had been the northeastern edge of the golf course. Over the decades various features across the golf course have been modified. Putting greens, tee boxes, water hazards and bunkers (sand traps) have been added, removed or relocated, and the alignment of paved paths has been modified (UCSB Map & Imagery Lab 1975 and 1999; NETR 2020; Google Earth, various).

4.3 Native American Outreach

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 11, 2020, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project area. A response was received from the NAHC on February 24, 2020, stating the SLF search had been completed with “negative” results. On March 23, 2020, Rincon sent letters to six Native American contacts in the area to request information on potential cultural resources in the project vicinity that may be impacted by project development. Follow up calls and emails were sent on May 19, 2020. This outreach does not constitute formal Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation as required by CEQA. AB 52 consultation is performed between the lead government agency and California Native American tribes who have requested notification of projects in their traditional area. Appendix B provides the results of Rincon’s outreach effort.

Rincon received details from NAHC-listed contact Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chair of the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians. Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie provided information relating to the presence of three tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the project site, including one buried resource Confidential information removed from public review. She voiced concerns regarding the project, including that the project site is highly sensitive for Native American resources, that housing in the area may increase foot traffic and possible looting, and other concerns related to flooding and wildfires. Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie indicated she would be consulting with the City under AB 52.

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5 Phase I Field Survey

5.1 Archaeological Resources

Methods

Rincon Archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, BA, with the assistance of field technician Ignacio Requena, BA, conducted a hybrid pedestrian and windshield archaeological field survey of the project site on February 20 and 21, 2020. A windshield survey was conducted within the golf course where ground visibility was minimal and non-native soils were apparent (e.g., concrete paths, grass fairways, and sand traps). The entirety of the golf course was driven to ensure that any areas requiring a pedestrian survey were identified and fully surveyed. A pedestrian survey was conducted within the open space areas and perimeters of the project site with transect intervals spaced 10 meters and oriented generally from east to west. Exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning Satellite unit and a georeferenced map of the project site. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera. Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained at the Rincon Ventura office.

Results

Overall ground visibility was less than 5 percent due to the presence of the golf course. Where present, exposed native soil was a medium brown fine to medium grained sandy silt. The terrain within the golf course was relatively flat, while the open space area in the southwest portion of the project site varied in slope (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6). The western and northern peripheries of the southwest portion of the project site were unable to be surveyed due to and the presence of dense stands of cacti (Figure 7, Figure 8). Modern debris in the form of fragmented glass bottles, plastic, wood, concrete block, brick and asphalt were scattered throughout the open space area, and some exhibited burning from a recent wildfire (Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12).

The field survey identified prehistoric cultural resources within the southeast and southwest portions of the project site. One retouched grey meta-volcanic secondary flake was observed *Confidential information removed from public review* (Figure 13). A red jasper core with one associated core fragment and two waste flakes that refit to the core were recorded *Confidential information removed from public review*. Modern, unmodified faunal remains were also noted throughout the open space area.

Figure 4 Terrain Within the Camarillo Springs Golf Course, Facing West



Figure 5 Terrain Within Open Space Area, Facing South/Southwest



Figure 6 Terrian Within Open Space Area, Facing Northwest



Figure 7 Vegetation Within Project Site, Facing West



Figure 8 Vegetation Within Project Site, Facing South



Figure 9 Modern Debris Within Open Space Area



Figure 10 Modern Debris Within Open Space Area



Figure 11 Evidence of Recent Wildfire



Figure 12 Evidence of Recent Wildfire



Figure 13 Flake Located Within Eastern Portion of Project Site



Figure 14 Jasper Core Located Within Western Portion of Project Site



Figure 15 Jasper Core Fragment Located Within Western Portion of Project Site



Figure 16 Jasper Flake Located Within Western Portion of Project Site



Figure 17 Jasper Flake Located Within Western Portion of Project Site



Figure 18 Jasper Core Refits

5.2 Built-Environment Resources

Methods

Rincon Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, MHP, conducted a built environment survey of the project site on February 19, 2020. The built environment features of the project site, including buildings, structures and associated golf course and landscape features, were visually inspected. Overall condition and integrity of these features were assessed, and potential character-defining features were noted and documented. Site characteristics and conditions were documented using notes and digital photographs which are maintained at the Rincon Ventura office.

Results

Camarillo Springs Golf Course Property Description

Initially developed in 1971, the Camarillo Springs Golf Course is an 18-hole Par 72 public golf course with a length of 6,375 yards. Bounded by Ridge View Street to the North, Camarillo Springs Road to the East, and existing residential development to the west and south, the golf course property is comprised of seven irregularly-shaped parcels totaling approximately 180 acres (APNs 234004059; 234020104; 234004042; 234004074; 234004075; 234004076; 234004077). The golf course is characterized by tee boxes, fairways, putting greens, bunkers, water hazards, a driving range, a golf cart building, pergola, pro shop building, breezeway, clubhouse/restaurant building, maintenance buildings, and other ancillary buildings such as comfort stations. The clubhouse/restaurant, pro shop, and golf cart buildings are grouped near the center of the property adjacent to the parking lot

and primary entrance from Camarillo Springs Road. Two maintenance buildings are located at the northwest edge of the property near Ridge View Street.

Golf Cart Building

The golf cart building is located in the central region of the golf course immediately to the west of the parking lot. The building does not exhibit the markings of an architectural style. It features a rectangular footprint, concrete foundation, and exterior of vertical wood tongue-and-groove siding. The building's flat roof features a parapet demarcated with horizontal wood planks over varying sizes and interspersed security lights. At least two garage entrances are located along the north elevation and provide vehicular entrance with roll-up modern doors. A concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall with a chain link gate restricts entrance to these garages (Figure 19).

Pergola

Along the south elevation of the golf cart building is the entry pergola with concrete slab walkway. Cylindrical concrete posts uphold interlaced wood beams and rafters capped with wood planks. Many of the wood beams and rafters are in poor condition and have experienced extensive water damage. This has resulted in splintering and rot (Figure 20).

Figure 19 Golf Cart Building, North Elevation



Figure 20 Detail of Entry Pergola with Golf Cart Building to the Rear

Clubhouse/Restaurant Building and Breezeway

The clubhouse/restaurant building is situated to the southwest of the golf cart building. It has an 'L'-shaped footprint, concrete foundation, and is designed in a style similar to that of the pro shop building. With an exterior of fixed ribbon lights set between partially recessed cylindrical concrete posts, the building is Modern and comprised of repeating geometries. It has a flat roof with a widely overhanging boxed eaves and exposed rafters. A net for catching stray golf balls is situated on the roof. The primary entrance on the west elevation features paired glazed, industrial doors set beneath a panel of board and batten wood (Figure 21).

The east elevation includes an entrance to which the pergola is attached (Figure 22). The verticality of the entrance bay is not quite as dramatic as the rest of the building, but rather lowers its exaggerated height. The entrance features paired glazed doors set between two fixed windows with wood surrounds and board detailing. Three fixed windows provide shelter from the elements. The clubhouse/restaurant building appears to be in poor condition. It has cracked concrete posts and rotten wood rafters along the west and east elevations.

The breezeway at the rear (east) of the clubhouse/restaurant building is comprised of wood beams that span the distance between the clubhouse/restaurant building, golf cart building, and pro shop building; the breezeway does not have its own roof but is rather mostly projected by two of the buildings' overhanging, boxed eaves (Figure 23).

Figure 21 Clubhouse/Restaurant Building, West Elevation



Figure 22 Clubhouse/Restaurant Building, East Elevation



Figure 23 Breezeway

Pro Shop Building

The pro shop building is situated northwest of the golf cart building; it shares a breezeway with it and the clubhouse. Featuring a rectangular footprint, concrete foundation, and flat roof with a widely overhanging boxed eaves and exposed rafters, the building is a modest example of the Modern style of architecture. The underside of the roof shows interlaced beams upheld by large cylindrical concrete posts that create an arcade along the north and west elevations (Figure 24). The east elevation features these concrete posts as well, but they are sunken here to resemble pilasters.

The building's exterior has a ribbon of large, fixed windows with wood surrounds that extend to panels below each window. Fenestration is relatively dramatic, further emphasizes the building's many repeating geometries, and characterizes almost all elevations of the building. There are various entrances, including a paired glazed door and wood door with a boarded transom light on the east elevation. The west elevation features the main entrance with an industrial door, as well as three wood doors with boarded transom lights (Figure 25).

Figure 24 Pro Shop Building, North Elevation



Figure 25 Pro Shop Building, West Elevation



Maintenance Building No. 1

Maintenance building No. 1 is situated in the northwesternmost reaches of the golf course. With a rectangular footprint, concrete foundation and CMU exterior the 1-story building is generally utilitarian in nature and has no discernible style. The building's flat roof features a horizontal wood board around the parapet. Two rolling wood-paneled garage doors are evenly placed on the south elevation and provide vehicular entrance to the building (Figure 26). A wood door is situated to the west of the garage doors.

An additional vehicular entrance on the west elevation of the building appears to be boarded off and is no longer in use. Parking areas are generally located to the west of the building. The north elevation is characterized by five projecting waist-high CMU walls that appear to serve as storage spaces for various materials, including dirt and gravel (Figure 27). Security lights are situated on the corners of the building.

Figure 26 Maintenance Building No. 1, South Elevation



Figure 27 Maintenance Building No. 1, North Elevation



Maintenance Building No. 2

Maintenance building No. 2 is utilitarian and mostly used for vehicular and storage purposes. The U-shaped building is comprised of a central bay and two projecting bays; the central bay is approximately one foot taller than its flanking ells. Besides four sliding aluminum windows, three on the east and one of the north elevations of the east bay, all windows and doors are limited to the interior courtyard of the building. An electrical box is situated on the east elevation of the east bay (Figure 28).

The building's three garage entrances feature rolling wood paneled garage doors; two of these are situated on the central bay and one is on the west bay (Figure 29). Two wood doors flank the garage door on the west bay, which otherwise lacks ornamentation. An additional pedestrian door is situated between the two garage doors on the central bay. The east bay is accessible via two wood pedestrian doors. This bay also features an air conditioning unit and a fixed jalousie window.

Figure 28 Maintenance Building No. 2, East Elevation of East Bay



Figure 29 Maintenance Building No. 2, North Elevation



Restroom Building No. 1

Restroom building No. 1 is situated just southeast of the maintenance buildings near the cul-de-sac on Margarita Avenue. Constructed of concrete CMUs and featuring a flat roof with projecting eaves upheld by triangular braces, the building is utilitarian in nature (Figure 30). A thin screen panel beneath the roof provides passive air flow and a 'U'-shaped CMU wall creates privacy corridors into each restroom. The restrooms feature wood doors and stalls and tile floors. A portable water station is installed outside. The building is in poor condition.

Figure 30 Restroom Building No. 1, South Elevation



Restroom Building No. 2

Restroom building No. 2 is located in the central region of the park near the intersection of Margarita and Irena avenues. The restroom is accessible via a concrete ramp and stairs with a metal handrailing. The 1-story building has a concrete foundation and rectangular footprint.

With its smooth stucco exterior and gable roof clad in clay tiles, the building is designed in a modest iteration of the Spanish Revival style of architecture. It features two skylights and louvered vents beneath the gables for natural light and airflow. A detached stucco wall provides privacy for restroom entrances. Wood doors provide entry to the restroom (Figure 31).

Figure 31 Restroom Building No. 2, West and South Elevations

Landscaping

Landscaping at the golf course is comprised of winding serpentine paths, native and ornamental trees, sloping grass knolls, low shrubs, flowers, and planters. In addition to these natural and manmade features are those aspects of the landscape that more specifically cater to golfing: tee boxes, fairways, putting greens, bunkers, water hazards, and a driving range. Examples of these features include both intact and poorly maintained versions.

The entrance to the golf course is characterized by mature trees and planters, exhibiting a more maintained and ornamented area. Other areas of the golf course exhibit the winding drive through dry, scorched grassy lawns that are not consistently maintained. Some sand pits are patchy and no longer clearly defined (Figure 32). A bridge located in the central region of the golf course exhibits low little the area has been maintained with incredibly rotted piers and overgrown grasses (Figure 33). There are also several water features onsite, however these are seasonal, man-made irrigation ponds that are dry in the summer months. To conserve water, not all golf course water hazards remain operational and instead are now playing areas that are still distinguishable by their sunken, unique shapes (Figure 34; Figure 35).

Figure 32 Drive and Sand Pit



Figure 33 Delapidated Bridge



Figure 34 Extant Water Hazard



Figure 35 Example of Water Hazard That Has Been Infilled



Property History

Designed by Theodore “Ted” Robinson, Sr., the Camarillo Springs Golf Course was developed starting in 1971 and opened to the public in 1972. Sited at the base of Conejo Mountain, the golf course was developed on a portion of the former Camarillo Ranch (Golf Now 2020).

In 1875, Mexican-native Juan Camarillo acquired the 10,000-acre Rancho Calleguas that spanned from the top of the Conejo Grade westward to Lewis Road. It included parts of Camarillo Springs and the Santa Rosa Valley. After Juan’s death, his son Adolfo operated the ranch for his mother, Martina. Adolfo and his brother Juan later inherited the ranch after their mother’s death. A generous man, Adolfo gave the right-of-way starting near the top of the Conejo Grade for U.S. Route 101 to be developed through Camarillo, the right-of-way for the Pacific Railroad Company, and the land to build a high school. Additionally, in 1941, Adolfo donated Oak Grove Park to the Ventura County parks system; located slightly northeast of the project site, it is today called Camarillo Grove Park.

The golf course is primarily oriented in an east-west configuration below Ridge View Street and spans over to the east side of Camarillo Springs Road, with a smaller portion branching to the southwest. In 1972, the *Los Angeles Times* recorded the construction of the adjacent \$3.5 million Camarillo Springs Country Club Village, a mobile-home community featuring sunken double-wide mobile homes. Residents of the all-adult community received special privileges at the neighboring golf course, such as early morning entrance (Green 1972). The residences were sited at the western and south-central edges of the golf course, sandwiched between the course and the toe of the mountain slope.

Over time, the Camarillo Springs Golf Course changed in size and configuration. Between 1980 and 1989 the western portion of the course was expanded further to the south. Between 1989 and 1994 a new section of Ridge View Street was constructed through what had been the northeastern edge of the golf course. The property that as a result was located on the north side of the street (near the U.S. Route 101 off-ramp) discontinued being used as part of the golf course and was sold for redevelopment. An office park was developed on the former golf course property between 2002 and 2005. Additionally, in the early to mid-2000s a housing development and commercial center were constructed adjacent to the golf course and its parking lot, fronting Camarillo Springs Road (UCSB Map & Imagery Lab 1975 and 1999; NETRonline, various; Google Earth, various).

Over the years, various features across the golf course have been modified (Warne 2020). Putting greens, tee boxes, water hazards and bunkers (sand traps) have been added, removed or relocated. In particular, the current hole 12 (which used to be hole 1) at the northeast edge of the property was shortened when Ridge View Street was extended and a portion of the golf course sold as described above, and later modified twice again; bunkers north of the driving range were removed; water hazards have been added at the northeastern edge of the golf course and slightly northwest of the driving range; the western area of the golf course was enlarged; and the alignment of paved paths has been modified (Warne 2020; UCSB Map & Imagery Lab 1975 and 1999; NETRonline, various; Google Earth, various). A new restroom building was constructed in the Spanish Revival style in 1999 which is not in keeping with the original concrete and wood Modernist-style buildings. New black tee boxes were added to all the holes on the course over the last twenty years to increase yardage. The par was also changed on various holes (Warne 2020). At present, water hazards in the north-central portion of the golf course are largely overgrown with reeds and other plants so that the water bodies are almost not visible. Two water hazards in the western portion of the golf course are dry. It is also likely there was an addition constructed at the rear (east) of the

clubhouse/restaurant building, based on visual observation. The vertical wood siding differs here, and directly abuts a cylindrical support post.

Theodore (Ted) Robinson

Theodore (Ted) Robinson, Sr. was a golf course architect who practiced in Southern California. Born in Long Beach circa 1923, Robinson studied architecture at the University of California at Berkeley and earned a master's degree at the University of Southern California (Bonk 2008). Robinson opened his golf course design practice in 1954, which was only preceded by his design of the clubhouse at the Tamarisk County Golf Course in 1953 (PCAD 2020). Other notable projects included the Diamond Oaks Golf Course (1963), North Ranch Country Club in Westlake Village (1973), Fairbanks Country Club in Rancho Santa Fe, and Silver Lakes Golf Course in the Mojave Desert (*Press-Tribune* 1963; Goode 1973; *Los Angeles Times* 1974).

Robinson's career spanned fifty years, included over 160 projects, and, although focused in California, included international projects in Mexico, Japan, Korea, and Indonesia (Bonk 2008). Robinson served as a president and fellow of the American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGCA). Robinson was particularly noted for his use of water hazards which complicated his golf course designs and offered appealing challenges for golfers. Many of his projects were completed in conjunction with new communities, oftentimes catering towards retiring populations or as vacation homes (Green 1972; *Los Angeles Times* 1974). Although Robinson was recognized for his work, he is not listed among the top ten golf course architects as recorded by Golf Advisor or the top 100 listed by Golf World (Golf Advisor 2020; Golf World 2020).

Historic Evaluation

The Camarillo Springs Golf Course does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or for designation as a City of Camarillo Landmark. The golf course is not associated with a specific event or pattern of events marking an important moment in history and is not eligible for listing pursuant to Criterion A/1/1/2. It is not associated with individuals significant in our past and is not eligible for listing pursuant to Criterion B/2/1. Although the property was designed by noted golf course architect Ted Robinson, it does not appear that he was a master architect. Rather, Robinson created relatively standard golf courses from the 1950s through the 2000s. He has not been identified as a top golf course architect by specialists in the field. Although some buildings at the golf course exhibit the Modern and Spanish Colonial Revival styles of architecture, they are modest examples that are not significant in design. Moreover, the golf course does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period, or method of construction and is not the work of a master; therefore, it is not eligible for listing pursuant to Criterion C/3/3. Finally, the golf course does not have information contributing to our understanding of history or prehistory and is not eligible for listing pursuant to Criterion D/4.

Moreover, the golf course has been substantially altered since it was originally built in the 1970s. Since the time of its completion, many of the original water hazards and landscape features that characterized Robinson's work are no longer present, as water conservation efforts have resulted in the course no longer artificially filling all water features with water, and no longer exhibit their original designs. The pro shop and clubhouse/restaurant have numerous integrity concerns caused by poor maintenance. The buildings suffer from cracking concrete, rotting wood, and moisture damage. As a result of these changes and integrity concerns, the Camarillo Springs Golf Course does not retain sufficient integrity to convey any potential significant associations and does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR or for designation as a City of Camarillo Landmark.

6 Extended Phase I Investigation

The background research and Phase I field survey conducted for the project identified a possible extension of P-56-000243 *Confidential information removed from public review*. To identify the presence or absence of a subsurface deposit associated with these cultural resources, Rincon conducted an Extended Phase I (XPI) investigation.

6.1 Methods

A total of 50 STPs, *Confidential information removed from public review*, were excavated approximately every fifteen meters (49.2 feet) in 20-centimeter (8 inch) arbitrary levels to a minimum depth of 60 centimeters (23.6 inches) below ground surface (cmbs). STPs were terminated after the excavation of two sterile levels. When necessary, STPs were augered when shovel excavation was no longer possible due to the presence of thick roots or rocks. Excavated soils were screened through 3-millimeter (1/8 inch) wire mesh screen. Representative STPs are depicted in Figure 36 and Figure 37.

STP forms were completed to record all data recovered and observations made, including the depths of recovered materials and soil descriptions. All identified cultural materials were quantified and analyzed in the field. Following analysis, the materials were reburied within their respective STPs and backfilled after excavation.

6.2 Native American Participation

Native American monitoring for XPI-related excavations was conducted by Eleanor Arellanes of the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians.

6.3 Results

Soils within the STPs excavated *Confidential information removed from public review* consisted of clay and various combinations of clay, silt and sand. No cultural deposits were observed within any of the STPs excavated *Confidential information removed from public review*, and modern refuse was noted in three STPs. Thus, Rincon has determined that there is no subsurface archaeological deposit associated with the jasper core and flakes identified during the Phase I survey. The jasper core and flakes have therefore been recorded as an archaeological isolate on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms with the temporary designation CSGC-Iso-1 (Appendix D). A summary of the STPs excavated in the western area can be found in Table 3.

STPs excavated within the eastern area also contained soils consisting of clay and various combinations of clay, silt and sand. Rincon identified subsurface deposits *Confidential information removed from public review* adjacent to the recorded boundary of P-56-000243. STPs 2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 32, 35, 36 and 39 were positive for cultural materials (Figure 38, Figure 39, Figure 40, Figure 41, Figure 42, Figure 43, Figure 44). Modern refuse was noted in 13 of the 50 STPs *Confidential information removed from public review* at various levels indicating a moderate level of disturbance within the testing areas. A summary of the STPs excavated in the Eastern area can be found in Table 4.

Figure 36
Figure 37

Confidential information removed from public review
Confidential information removed from public review

Figure 36 STP 27, 40-60 cmbs



Figure 37 STP 31, 40-60 cmbs



Table 3 Summary of STP Excavations in Western Area

STP	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Soil	Soil Color (Munsell)	Disturbances	Cultural Constituents
15	50*	Fine-grained silty sandy clay	10YR 2/2	Rocks	None
16	50*	Fine-grained silty sandy clay	10YR 2/1; 10YR 2/2	Rocks	None
17	60	Fine-grained silty sandy clay	10YR 2/2; 10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
18	60	Fine-grained silty clayey sand	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
19	60	Fine-grained clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
20	60	Fine-grained silty sandy clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
21	60	Fine-grained clayey silt; clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
22	60	Fine-grained clayey sand	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
23	60	Fine-grained sandy clay; clayey sand	10YR 2/2	Rocks, glass	None
24	60	Fine-grained clayey silty sand	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
25	60	Fine-grained silty sandy clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks, plastic	None
27	60	Fine-grained silty clayey sand; clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
28	60	Fine-grained silty sand	10YR 2/2	Rocks, roots	None
43	60	Fine-grained clayey sandy silt	7.5YR 3/2	Rocks	None
44	60	Fine to medium grained-sandy silt	7.5YR 3/2	Rocks, roots	None
45	60	Fine-grained sandy silt; clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
46	60	Fine-grained sand; fine-grained clayey sand	10YR 3/2	Rocks	None
47	50*	Fine-grained silty sand	10YR 6/3	Rocks	None
48	60	Very fine-grained silty sand	10YR 3/3	Rocks	None
49	60	Fine to medium-grained silty sand	10YR 3/2	Rocks	None
50	50*	Very fine-grained sandy silt	10YR 3/2	Rocks	None

*Terminated due to disturbances inhibiting further depth

Figure 38 Clam Shell Fragment and Flake Recovered from STP 2, 40-60 cmbs



Figure 39 Flake Recovered from STP 3, 0-20 cmbs



Figure 40 Flakes Recovered from STP 13, 20-40 cmbs

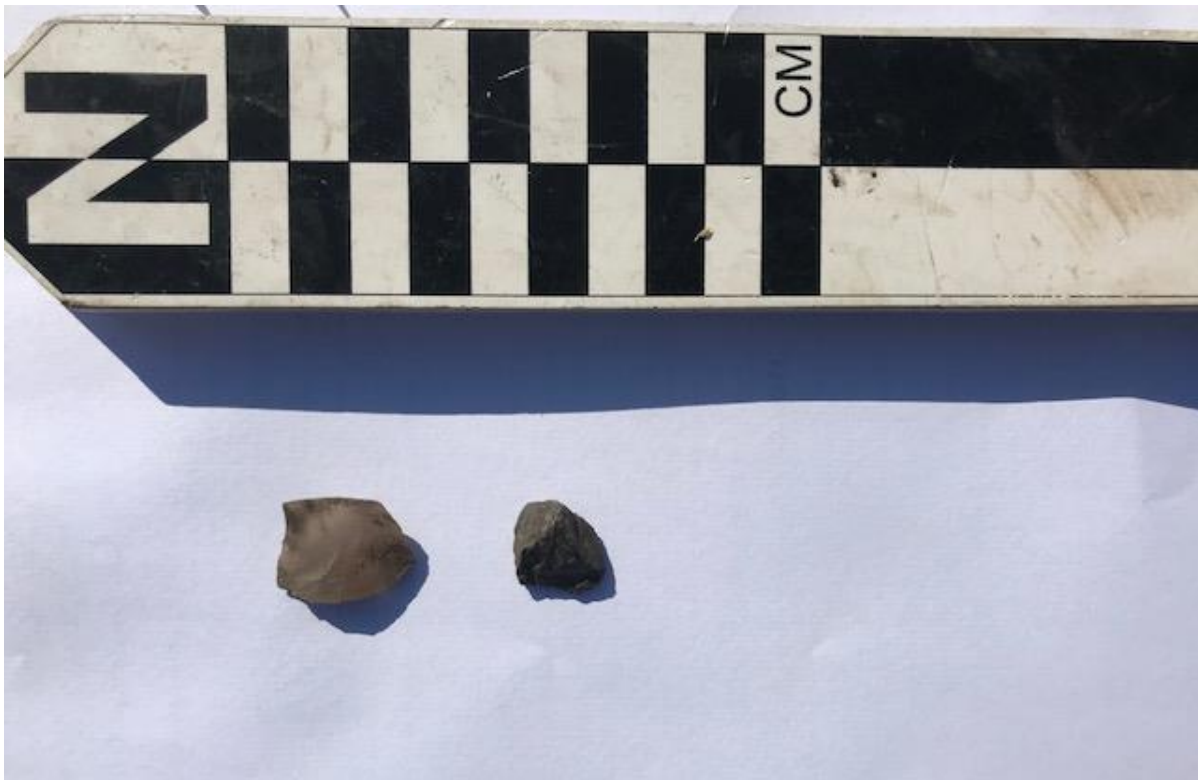


Figure 41 Flake Recovered from STP 32, 0-20 cmbs



Figure 42 Shell and Deer Rib Recovered from STP 35, 20-40 cmbs



Figure 43 Flake Recovered from STP 36, 20-40 cmbs



Figure 44 Shell Recovered from STP 39, 40-60 cmbs**Table 4 Summary of STP Excavations of Eastern Area**

STP	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Soil	Soil Color (Munsell)	Disturbances	Cultural Constituents
1	60	Compacted fine-grained clayey silt	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
2	120	Fine-grained clayey silt	10 YR 2/1	Rocks, shotgun shell, roots	0-20 cmbs: Tertiary flake (1) 40-60 cmbs: Clam shell fragment (1), tertiary flake (1)
3	60	Fine-grained clay	10YR 2/2	Rocks, roots	0-20 cmbs: Primary flake (1)
4	60	Fine-grained clayey silt; clay	10YR 2/2	Rocks, fabric	None
5	60	Fine-grained clayey silt; clay	10YR 2/2	Golf ball, rocks	None
6	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	7.5YR 2.5/2	Rocks	None
7	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	10YR 2/1	Rocks, glass	None
8	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	10YR 2/1	Rocks	0-20 cmbs: Tested chert nodule (1)
9	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	10YR 3/2	Rocks	None
10	60	Fine-grained clayey silt; clay	10YR 2/2	Roots, rocks, glass	None
11	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	10YR 2/2	Rocks	None
12	60	Fine-grained clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
13	80	Fine-grained clay	10YR 2/1; 10YR 2/2	Rocks, metal, terracotta tile fragment	20-40 cmbs: Shatter (1), Tertiary flake (1)

Cadence Environmental Consultants
Camarillo Springs Golf Course Development Project

STP	Maximum Depth (cmbs)	Soil	Soil Color (Munsell)	Disturbances	Cultural Constituents
14	90	Fine-grained clayey silt; clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks, glass	20-40 cmbs: Core fragment (1)
26	60	Fine-grained silty sandy clay; clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
29	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
30	42*	Medium/coarse-grained clayey silt; clayey sandy silt	Mottled 10YR 3/2, 10YR 5/6; 10YR 3/2	Rocks, roots	None
31	60	Very fine-grained silty sand; very fine-grained silty clay; fine-grained silty sandy clay	7.5YR 3/1	Rocks	None
32	60	Fine-grained sandy silty clay	7.5YR 3/1	Rocks, plastic	0-20 cmbs: tertiary side-struck flake (1)
33	60	Fine-grained sandy silt	10YR 4/2	Rocks, gravel	None
34	60	Fine-grained clayey sand; clay	7.5YR 3/2	Rocks	None
35	90*	Fine-grained sandy silty clay; clay	10YR 4/2; 10YR 2/1	Rocks, bullet casing	20-40 cmbs: shell fragment (1); deer rib (1) 40-60 cmbs: shell fragments (2)
36	80*	Fine-grained silty clay; clay	10YR 3/2; 10YR 2/1	Rocks, metal, corrugated metal pipe, nail, fabric	20-40 cmbs: late tertiary flake (1)
37	60	Fine-grained silty sandy clay; fine-grained clayey silty sand; clay		Rocks	None
38	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	10YR 3/2; 10YR 2/1	Rocks	None
39	80*	Fine-grained clayey silt; clay	7.5YR 3/1	Rocks, plastic, polystyrene foam, foil, glazed ceramic tile	40-60 cmbs: shell fragment (1)
40	60	Fine-grained clayey silt; clay	10YR 2/1	Rocks, roots, glazed ceramic tile, glass, nail, PVC pipe	None
41	60	Fine-grained clayey silt	7.5 YR 3/2	Rocks	None
42	60	Fine-grained silty clay; fine-grained clayey silt; clay	7.5YR 3/1	Rocks	None
*Terminated due to disturbances inhibiting further depth					

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Phase II Investigation

Because a subsurface deposit was identified adjacent to P-56-000243, Rincon conducted a Phase II investigation *Confidential information removed from public review* to determine if intact deposits associated with P-56-000243 exist within the project site and to evaluate the significance of the cultural deposits under CEQA. Phase II testing consisted of one test unit (TU), details of which are discussed below.

6.4 Methods

One test unit (TU1) was excavated adjacent to STP 13 to evaluate the data potential of cultural deposits identified during the XPI (Figure 45). TU1 measured one by one meter and was excavated in 10-centimeter (4 inch) arbitrary levels to a depth of 60 cmbs (23.6 inches). Due to the presence of charcoal throughout the unit, a test pit measuring 30 centimeters in diameter was excavated in the center of TU1 until 100 cmbs. Excavated soils were screened through 3-millimeter (1/8 inch) wire mesh screen. TU forms were completed to record all data recovered and observations made, including the depths and descriptions of recovered materials and soil descriptions. All identified cultural materials were quantified and analyzed in the field. Following analysis, the materials were reburied within the TU and backfilled after excavation.

6.5 Native American Participation

Native American monitoring for Phase II related excavations was conducted by Eleanor Arellanes of the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians.

6.6 Results

Soils within TU1 were comprised of silty sandy clay and clay with charcoal mixed throughout. One purple rhyolite tertiary flake (Figure 46) was recovered from the 30-40 cmbs level. Charcoal found throughout TU1 until 80 cmbs and is not considered to be cultural as there were no other indications that a feature was present. Several fires have occurred within the area during recent years (Camarillo Springs Fire 2013, Thomas Fire 2017-2018, Woolsey Fire 2019), suggesting that the abundance of burnt material may be the result of recent wildfire activity. No additional cultural deposits were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Modern disturbances were noted within levels two (10-20 cmbs) through five (40-50 cmbs), indicating a high level of disturbance within the tested area of the project site. A summary of TU1 is detailed in Table 5 below.

A sidewall profile was completed for the eastern wall of TU1, which included stratigraphy observations, disturbances and soil descriptions, as seen in Figure 47. A hand drawn map of the eastern wall profile is included in Appendix C.

The results of the XPI and Phase II as they pertain to P-56-000243 have been documented in a DPR Series 523 update, included in Appendix D.

Figure 45 TU1, 40-50 cmbs



Figure 46 Flake Recovered from TU 1, 30-40 cmbs



Figure 47 Eastern Wall Profile of TU1

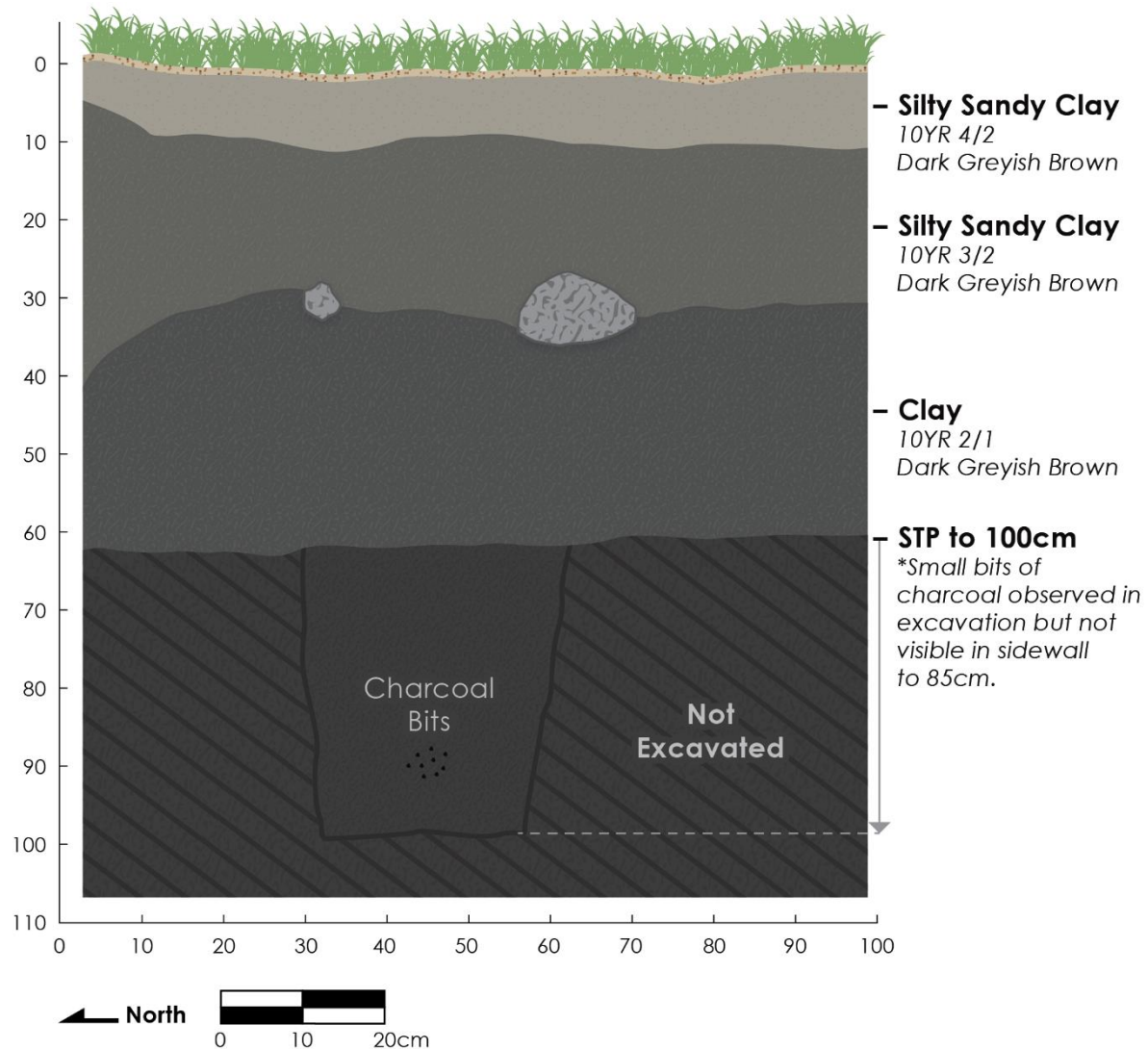


Table 5 Summary of TU1 Excavation

Level	Depth (cmbs)	Soil	Disturbances	Cultural Constituents
1	0-10	Very fine-grained silty sandy clay	Rocks, rootlets	None
2	10-20	Fine-grained silty sandy clay	Roots, plastic	None
3	20-30	Fine-grained silty sandy clay	Electrical wire, bullet casing, glass fragment, metal, plastic	None
4	30-40	Clay	Rocks, metal, wire	Purple rhyolite tertiary flake (1)
5	40-50	Clay	Rocks, nail, metal, lumber	None
6	50-60	Clay	Rocks	None
7	60-100	Clay	None	None

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7 Significance Evaluation

Resources recorded and/or updated as part of the current study were evaluated for CRHR eligibility.

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(1-3), a cultural resource is considered historically significant and eligible for the CRHR if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

7.1 CSGC-Iso-01

CSGC-Iso 1 is a red jasper core with one associated core fragment and two waste flakes. The core fragment and two waste flakes refit to the core. Isolates are typically ineligible for CRHR listing as their data potential is exhausted during the initial recording. Therefore, Rincon recommends CSGC-Iso-01 as ineligible for the CRHR. This isolate is not discussed further here.

7.2 P-56-000243

P-56-000243 was originally recorded by R.O. Browne in 1970 as a probable habitation *Confidential information removed from public review* and consisted of midden, shell grags [sic], debitage, hammerstones, and a metate fragment. The results of the Phase I, XPI and Phase II investigations indicate that a portion of P-56-000243 extends into the project site; however, these deposits show disturbance with the presence of modern material. The XPI/Phase II investigation for P-56-000243 identified subsurface cultural deposits including shell, flakes, and shatter and core fragments within STPs 2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 32, 34, 36, and 39 as well as the TU. The stratigraphic profile of the TU included a dark greyish brown silty sandy clay, a very dark greyish brown silty sandy clay, and black clay, which is consistent with previously recorded dark ashy, sandy midden soil (Pence 1980). This resource was presumed destroyed by 1980 due to previous construction activities (Pence 1980). Given the level of ground disturbance observed during the field survey and the results of this XPI/Phase II investigation, it is likely that any archaeological deposits related to P-56-000243 within the project site were also disturbed during various past construction projects. Due to the lack of information available at the site, this portion of P-56-000243 within the current project site cannot be associated with significant persons (Criterion A/1/2) or events (Criterion B/2/1). While previously recorded portions of P-56-000243 consisted of a medium density of artifacts, the portions located within the project site held a low density of artifacts. As a sparse and heavily disturbed deposit, the portions of P-56-000243 within the project site do not represent a distinctive type (Criterion C/3/3). The deposits related to P-56-000243 within the project do not retain integrity and thus cannot provide pertinent data to the research questions/themes for the local prehistory identified in the XPI plan. Therefore, the portions of P-56-000243 within the project site do not contribute to the resource's CRHR eligibility under Criterion D/4. Based on the data collected during the current study,

the portion of P-56-000243 within the project site does not retain integrity. Rincon has evaluated the portion of P-56-000243 within the current project site and concludes that the components of P-56-000243 within the current project site do not contribute to the CRHR eligibility of P-56-000243 as a whole.

8 Findings and Conclusions

Background research identified one historic-period built-environment resource, the Camarillo Springs Golf Course, within the project site. An evaluation of the resource indicates that it does not meet the criteria to be considered a historical resource under CEQA. No other built environment resources were located within the project site or immediate vicinity. Therefore, the project will have no impact to built-environment historical resources.

The XPI resulted in negative findings *Confidential information removed from public review* at the location of the identified jasper core and the area of high sensitivity indicated by Julie Tumamait-Stenslie. The XPI identified the presence of a subsurface deposit associated with P-56-000243 *Confidential information removed from public review*. Based on the results of the Phase II evaluation, this subsurface deposit has been recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR; the site therefore does not qualify as a historical resource.

Despite these results, the project vicinity remains highly sensitive for archaeological resources. Unanticipated discoveries are possible during construction-related ground disturbance and impacts are potentially significant. To reduce impacts to less than significant levels, Rincon recommends that archaeological and Native American monitoring occur during project development, as well as a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) and a Cultural Resources Treatment Plan be developed to inform construction crews of the potential cultural resources concerns in the area. These mitigation measures are discussed in greater detail below. With adherence to these measures, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less than significant impact to archaeological resources***, including those that may be considered historical resources, under CEQA. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

8.1 Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan

Prior to project construction, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare an Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan (AMDP) to ensure the proper treatment and long-term protection of unanticipated discoveries during project construction. The AMDP shall be submitted to the City for review and approval. The AMDP shall provide a description of the methods to be undertaken during monitoring and the steps to be taken in the event of an archaeological discovery during construction, including, at minimum:

- Development of research questions and goals to be addressed by the investigation in the event of a find
- Detailed field strategy used to record, recover, or avoid the finds and address research goals
- Analytical methods to be employed for identified resources
- Requirements for reporting
- Disposition of the artifacts

8.2 Worker's Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct a WEAP training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing

activities. The training should be conducted by an archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, the regulatory environment, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

8.3 Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of the qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the City of Camarillo and the Native American monitor, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find evaluated for CRHR eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be found as CRHR eligible and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary to determine if project impacts would be significant.

8.4 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for the CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the CRHR and cannot be avoided by the project, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to historical resources.

8.5 Human Remains

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD), who has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours of being granted site access, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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Appendix A

Confidential information removed from public review -Records Search Results

Appendix B

Confidential information removed from public review- Native American Outreach

Appendix C

Confidential information removed from public review - DPR 523 Series Forms