HELIX Environmental Planning

Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project

Cultural Resources Technical Report

April 2020 | CSD-06.09

Prepared for:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
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San Diego, CA 92123

Prepared by:

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Firm:	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
Client/Project:	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project
Report Date:	April 2020
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project, San Diego County, California
Prepared for:	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
Type of Study:	Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment
New Sites:	SCD-S-001, SCD-S-002, SCD-S-003, SCD-S-004, SCD-S-005, SCD-S-006, SCD-S-007, SCD-S-008, SCD-S-009, SCD-S-010, SCD-S-011, and SCD-S-013
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-4519 (encompassing CA-SDI-4518, CA-SDI-4520, CA-SDI-4521, CA-SDI-13751, and CA-SDI-21744), CA-SDI-5932, CA-SDI-12104, CA-SDI-12111, and CA-SDI-13151
USGS Quad:	Alpine and El Cajon 7.5-minute Quadrangles
Acreage:	Approximately 82.6 acres surveyed; area of direct effects totals approximately 10.3 acres
Key Words:	San Diego County; Township 16 South, Range 1 East; Crest-Dehesa community; Dehesa Road, Sloane Canyon Road; coastal foothills, Sweetwater River Valley; *Matamo*; bedrock milling feature; artifact scatter

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
AMSL	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effect
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
HELIX	Helix Environmental Planning, Inc.
HPTP	historic properties treatment plan
KDLC	Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
ROW	right-of-way
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Resource Management Division (County), to provide cultural resources services for the Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project (project) in the unincorporated community of Crest-Dehesa, San Diego County, California. The proposed project is an approximately 5-mile multi-use, non-motorized trail which would provide a regional and community trail connection between two existing regional trails, the Sweetwater River Loop Trail and the California Riding and Hiking Trail.

The proposed trail, upon completion, would include six segments. The study area for all six trail segments includes the public (County) right-of-way (ROW) and up to 100 feet to incorporate potential trail alignments; to accommodate areas where it is not likely feasible to keep proposed trail alignments within the County ROW; and to accommodate areas where impacts to potential sensitive biological or cultural resources may need to be avoided.

A cultural resources study including a records search, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted for the project study area/Area of Potential Effect (APE). This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

The results of a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), conducted by the County under contract with SCIC, were provided to HELIX by the County on February 6, 2019. The results indicated that 66 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project alignment, 36 of which occurred within or overlapped with the study area. The records search results also indicated that a total of 78 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project, nine of which are on file at the SCIC as within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area/APE by HELIX archaeologists and a Native American monitor on February 12 and 13, 2019, March 14 and 15, 2019, and November 15, 2019. The survey documented that five of the nine previously recorded resources are existent and within the study area/APE. Of the remaining four previously recorded resources identified in the records search, two resources, a historic building and orchard (P-37-017486) and a historic cistern (CA-SDI-12105), were found to be adjacent, but outside of the study area/APE; site CA-SDI-8203 is not present in the study area/APE and is likely erroneously mapped at the SCIC; and CA-SDI-4518 is mis-plotted at the SCIC and represents the same resource as CA-SDI-4519. The five previously recorded resources within the study area/APE consist of site CA-SDI-4519, which more accurately reflects a prehistoric village site complex encompassing sites CA-SDI-4518, CA-SDI-4520, CA-SDI-4521, CA-SDI-13751, and CA-SDI-21744 and likely associated with the ethnographic village of *Matamo*, and sites CA-SDI-5932, CA-SDI-12111, and CA-SDI-13151, which are prehistoric sites, all containing bedrock milling features, with four of the five sites also containing varying quantities of artifacts. Site CA-SDI-5932 also contains a boulder with rock art. The survey also resulted in the identification of 12 newly recorded cultural resources, for a total of 17 cultural resources within the study area. The 12 resources include nine prehistoric archaeological sites, two historic archaeological sites, and one historic standing structure resource. The prehistoric sites include eight prehistoric bedrock milling sites (three with associated surface artifacts), and one prehistoric artifact scatter.

Final engineering for the project alignment has not yet been completed. As presently proposed, the direct effects APE reflects the limits of proposed project-related permanent impacts related to the construction of the trail and totals approximately 15.33 acres. However, final engineering for the project alignment has not yet been completed.

Three of the 17 cultural resources identified within the study area, CA-SDI-12104, SCD-S-005, and SCD-S-013, are located outside of the direct effects APE and will not be affected by the construction of the trail; as such, these three resources were not evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One site, SCD-S-004 (consisting of a mano and three shell fragments), does not contain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR or NRHP.

Of the remaining 13 cultural resources within the study area, one site (SCD-S-001) is a milling feature on a low-lying boulder situated within the study area/APE of Segment 1; the trail has been aligned to the north of the resource and all impacts to the resource will be avoided. Eleven of the sites consist of bedrock milling features that are located immediately adjacent to the direct effects APE within the study area of Trail Segment 6b; while only preliminary design of Segment 6b has occurred, it has been designed to route around the bedrock milling features. The final resource within the direct effects APE is the CA-SDI-4519 site complex, in which a low-to-moderate-density-scatter of lithic debitage and pottery was observed within the study area on both sides of Dehesa Road (Segments 6a and 6b).

The County initiated Assembly Bill (AB)-52 consultation with registered tribes, which occurred between October 17, 2019 and February 5, 2020; three tribes (Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation [Sycuan], Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians) requested consultation. While all tribes asserted that the area was culturally sensitive, no Tribal Cultural Resources within the study area were identified. During AB-52 consultation, Sycuan requested that a treatment plan be developed for unexpected finds during construction and that all cultural resources to be collected and curated at the Sycuan Cultural Center. They also requested that a Kumeyaay Monitor from Sycuan be present for all construction activities, and that the County incorporate interpretive elements into the trail on Sycuan land. The tribe would also like to see the routine removal of invasive alfalfa and other hay seeds that may be deposited on the trail by horse manure and would like the project to address issues of vagrancy, dumping, and camera surveillance.

Preservation and avoidance of all cultural resources is the preferred treatment. Practicable and reasonable efforts will be made by the County to avoid and minimize impacts to cultural resources during the final design and implementation of the proposed project. It is recommended that 13 cultural resources discussed above that are within or adjacent to the direct effects APE be treated as eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP and that a historic properties treatment plan (HPTP) be developed prior to project construction to ensure appropriate treatment of the cultural resources.

Additionally, due to the cultural resource sensitivity of the project region and the alluvial setting of much of the study area, it is recommended that a monitoring plan be developed and an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for all ground disturbing activities related to the construction of the trail.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Resource Management Division (County), to provide cultural resources services for the Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project (project) in the unincorporated community of Crest-Dehesa, San Diego County, California. The proposed project is an approximately 5-mile multi-use, non-motorized trail which would provide a regional and community trail connection between two existing regional trails, the Sweetwater River Loop Trail and the California Riding and Hiking Trail. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources study and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located in the unincorporated community of Crest-Dehesa, along the Sweetwater River Valley in the inland foothills of San Diego County (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The linear trail project transects portions of Sections 9, 14, 15, 16, 23, and 24 within Township 16 South, Range 1 East, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Alpine and El Cajon quadrangles (Figure 2, *Project Vicinity [USGS Topography]).* The proposed project is located along Dehesa and Sloane Canyon Roads, east of Willow Glen Drive and west of Beaver Hollow Road (Figure 3, *Project Vicinity [Aerial Photograph]*).

Establishment of the proposed trail alignment would provide a critical regional and community trail connection. The community of Crest-Dehesa is within the County's Crest/Dehesa/Granite Hills/Harbison planning area, which serves as a hub connecting the neighboring communities of El Cajon, Lakeside, Willow Glen/Singing Hills, Valle de Oro, Dulzura, and Jamul. The trail would provide increased opportunities for pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian activities. The proposed project is intended to increase and improve connectivity and mobility of non-motorized users within the community and throughout the region and supports the goals and policies outlined by the Community Trails Master Plan (County 2005) that includes objectives, policies, goals, implementation strategies, and guidelines for the management and expansion of the recreational trail network throughout the County. Design of the proposed trail segments follows the County's Preserve Trail Guidelines (County 2018).

The proposed trail alignment is located along the Sweetwater River approximately 3 miles west of the Loveland Reservoir and approximately 9.5 miles northeast of the Sweetwater Reservoir (Figure 1). The proposed trail alignment would primarily be located within public (County) right-of-way (ROW) and on trails through Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (Sycuan) and Kumeyaay Diegueño Land Conservancy (KDLC) land. The proposed trail, upon completion, would include six segments totaling approximately five miles. The trail alignment is divided into segments, numbered as Segments 1 through 6. Segment 2 is divided into three options, numbered as Segments 2a, 2b, and 2c. Segment 4 is also divided into three options, numbered as Segments 4a, 4b, and 4c. Segment 5 is divided into two options, numbered as Segments 5a and 5b. Segment 6 is divided into two options, numbered as Segments 6a and 6b. Segment 6b, if chosen as the preferred segment alignment, would replace Segment 6a and Segment 1 (Figure 4, *Public Access Plan Trail Segments*).

The project's Study Area was chosen to incorporate the potential trail alignments. To the extent feasible, the County has designed the trail alignment options to use existing County ROW. Where it is not feasible to use existing County ROW, the County proposes using land outside the existing County ROW for trail

use. The project would include securing trail easements per the 2015 Option Agreement between Sycuan and the County. Some non-preferred segment options would require securing easements from KDLC. Refer to Figure 3, for the Study Area, and Figure 4, for the Sycuan-Sloane Trail Segments for the trail alignment and trail segment locations.

The preferred alignment for this project would include the following segments: Segment 6a, Segment 1, Segment 2a, Segment 3, Segment 4a, and Segment 5a. In all cases, the preferred alignment is the one closest to, meandering in and out of, or completely within County ROW. This preferred alignment is intended to be built in phases. The first phase would construct Segment 1 and 2a. The second phase would construct Segment 4a and 5a along Sloane Canyon Road. The third phase would construct Segment 3, connecting with trails on the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge. The fourth phase would construct Segment 6a along Dehesa Road.

Segment 6a

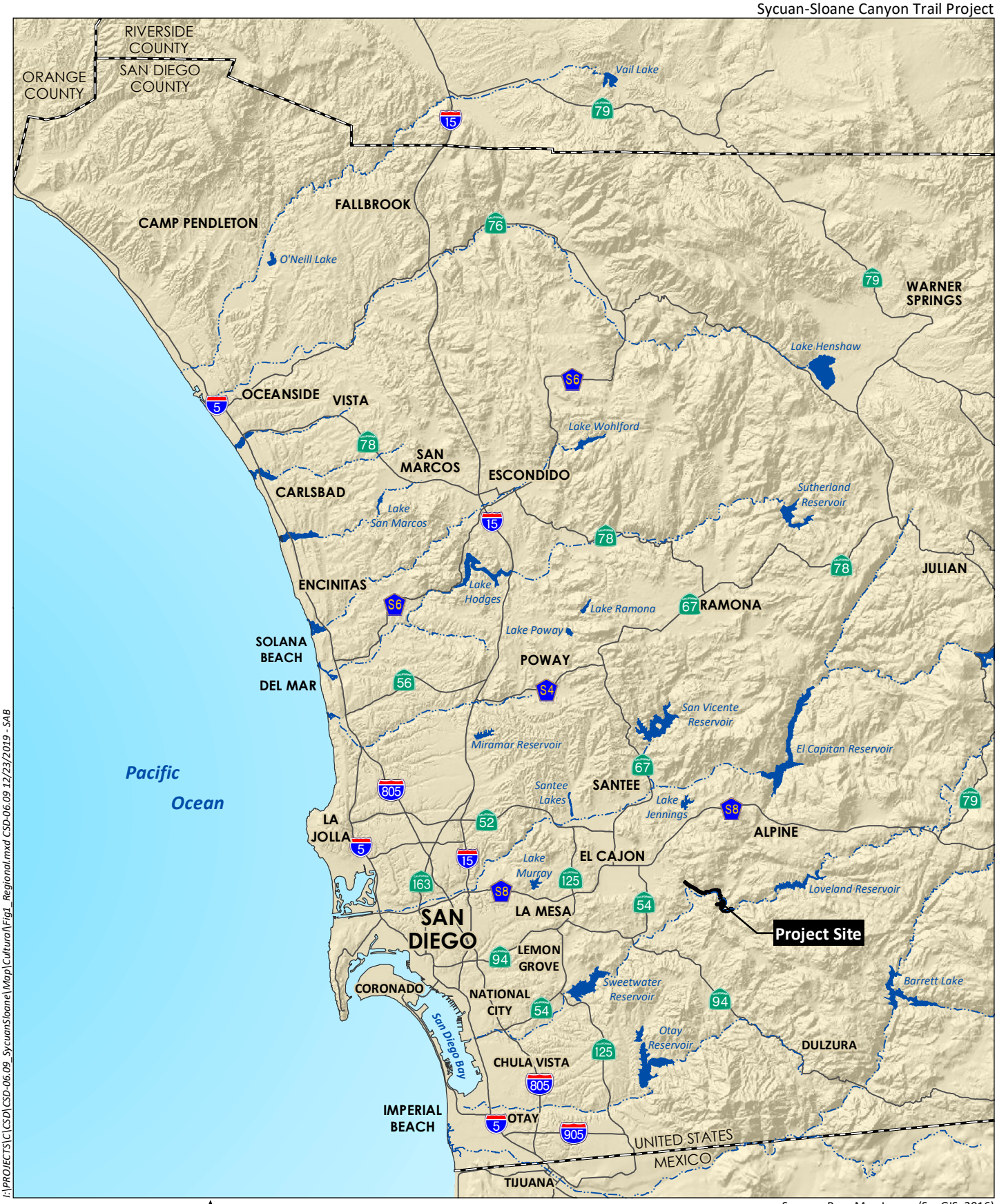
Trail Segment 6a would be located in the western portion of the study area along the southern edge of Dehesa Road. The trail alignment would be located within County ROW, prior to connecting to Segment 1 to the east. Segment 6a would provide regional connectivity by connecting the project to the Sweetwater Loop Trail. A portion of Segment 6a would be located on existing sidewalk along Dehesa Road. If the Segment 6a alignment is chosen, it would replace Segment 6b. Segment 6a would be approximately 5 feet wide.

Segment 6b

Trail Segment 6b would be located in the western portion of the study area north of Dehesa Road prior to connecting with Segment 2a, 2b, and 2c near the existing staging area. If this alignment is chosen, the trail would require a crossing at Dehesa Road near the intersection with Sloane Canyon Road. This intersection would require a full signalization with crosswalks for safe pedestrian movement in each direction. The trail would then be located within County ROW along the eastern edge of Sloane Canyon Road. The project would then cross Sloane Canyon Road at a non-signalized crossing of the roadway to meet the existing staging area and connect Segment 6b to Segment 2a, 2b, and 2c. Like Segment 6a, Segment 6b would provide regional connectivity by connecting the project to the Sweetwater Loop Trail. If the Segment 6b alignment is chosen, it would replace Segments 1 and 6a. Segment 6b would be between 4 and 8 feet wide.

Segment 1

Trail Segment 1 would be located along Dehesa Road east of the Singing Hills Golf Resort. This segment would travel through Sycuan land as a connection from the eastern end of Segment 6a to the northern end of Segment 2a, 2b, and 2c. The alignment would be located south of Dehesa Road and north of the Sweetwater River and Lake Emma. The project would incorporate two puncheon bridges to traverse existing jurisdictional drainages. The puncheon bridges would be located near the center of Segment 1, north of Lake Emma. The puncheon bridges would span the jurisdictional drainage, with abutments located outside the drainages. If the Segment 1 alignment is chosen, it would replace Segment 6b. Segment 1 would be 8-feet wide.



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0 8 Miles

Source: Base Map Layers (SanGIS, 2016)

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Regional Location

Figure 1

Sycuan-Sloane Canyon Trail Project

Study Area

0 2,000 Feet

Source: EL CAJON & ALPINE 7.5' Quad (USGS)

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Project Vicinity (USGS Topography)

Figure 2

Sycuan-Sloane Canyon Trail Project

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0 1,200 Feet

N

Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017).

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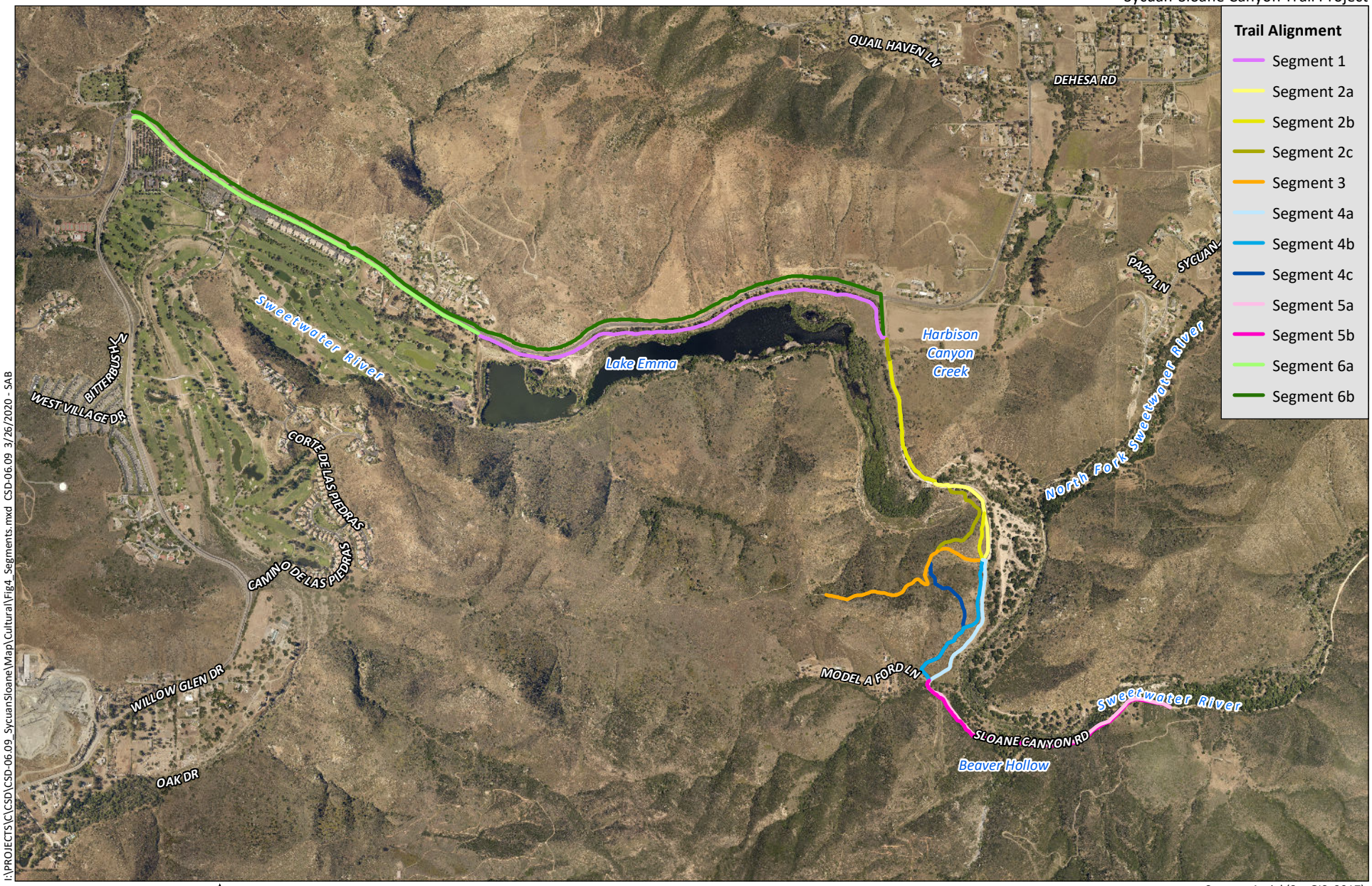
Project Vicinity (Aerial Photograph)

Figure 3



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Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017).

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Public Access Plan Trail Segments

Figure 4

Segment 2a

Trail Segment 2a would be located in the northern portion of the study area along Sloane Canyon Road. The segments would travel through County ROW and Sycuan land beginning at the existing staging area. Starting at the north, Segment 2a would be a 5-foot-wide trail located within County ROW along the eastern edge of Sloane Canyon Road. The trail would cross Harbison Canyon Creek using the existing Northern Bridge. The project's use of the bridge would require physical separation from vehicular traffic. At a curve in the road approximately 600 feet north of the existing Southern Bridge, the trail would move out of County ROW to the north/northeast of Sloane Canyon Road into Sycuan land, prior to connecting back with the County ROW at the northeastern portion of the existing Southern Bridge. The trail would cross the Sweetwater River at or adjacent to the existing Southern Bridge. Crossing options include the trail's use of the existing Southern Bridge with physical separation from vehicular traffic, or through the construction of a new non-vehicular bridge parallel to the Southern Bridge, for trail use. After crossing the Sweetwater River, the trail would require a crosswalk to the southern edge of Sloane Canyon Road approximately 250 feet east of the Southern Bridge. At this point, Segment 2c would diverge toward the south.

Segment 2a would continue east as a 5-foot-wide trail. The trail would be located along Sloane Canyon Road, within or adjacent to County ROW. After turning south with the ROW, Segment 2a would diverge from 2b, with 2a traveling closer to the road to the east. Segment 2a would end at the intersection of Segments 2b, 3, 4a, and 4b. Operation of Segment 2a may require the use of features to separate the trail from vehicular use of the ROW.

Segment 2b

Trail Segment 2b would be identical to Segment 2a from its beginning at the staging area off Sloane Canyon Road to a point approximately 900 feet east of the Southern Bridge along Sloane Canyon Road. At this point, Segment 2b would diverge from Segment 2a, with 2b traveling up a hillside to the west. Segment 2b would end at the intersection of Segments 2a, 3, 4a, and 4b. Operation of Segment 2b may require the use of features to separate the trail from vehicular use of the ROW. Segment 2b would be a 5-foot-wide trail.

Segment 2c

Trail Segment 2c would be identical to Segments 2a and 2b from its beginning at the staging area off Sloane Canyon Road to a point approximately 250 feet east of the Southern Bridge. At this point, Segment 2c would diverge from Segments 2a and 2b. Segment 2c would move out of County ROW to the south as a 4- to 8-foot-wide trail. The alignment would be located within an existing disturbed trail, traveling up a steep gradient to the southwest. Trail Segment 2c would end upon its convergence with Segment 3.

Segment 3

Trail Segment 3 would begin at the intersection of Segments 2a, 2b, 4a, and 4b near Sloane Canyon Road. Segment 3 would be located in the eastern portion of the Study Area and would provide a connection to the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge through Sycuan and KDLC lands. Segment 3 follows an existing dirt road used by vehicles for maintenance of the Refuge. The western end of Segment 3 would not connect to a project trail and would terminate at a point approximately 2,500 feet west of Sloane Canyon Road. Segment 3 would be a 4-to 5-foot-wide trail.

Segment 4a

Trail Segment 4a would start at the intersection of Segments 2a, 2b, 3, and 4b near Sloane Canyon Road. Segment 4b would then travel eastward to County ROW. Segment 4a would then be located entirely within County ROW, traveling southward along Sloane Canyon Road to meet Segments 5a and 5b at the intersection of Model A Ford Lane and Sloane Canyon Road. Operation of Segment 4a would require the use of design features to separate the trail from vehicular use of the ROW. Segment 4a would be a 5-foot wide trail.

Segment 4b

Trail Segment 4b would start at the intersection of Segments 2a, 2b, 3, and 4b near Sloane Canyon Road. Segment 4b would then travel southward with Sycuan land, parallel to and west of Sloane Canyon Road. Segment 4b would then travel uphill to the west, before descending downhill to meet Segments 5a and 5b at the intersection of Model A Ford Lane and Sloane Canyon Road. Segment 4b would be located entirely outside County ROW within previously undisturbed areas. Segment 4b would be a 5-foot wide trail.

Segment 4c

Trail Segment 4c would start at a location near the approximate midpoint of Segment 3. The alignment would connect Segment 3 to Segments 5a and 5b through Sycuan land and KDLC owned lands. The alignment would traverse a hillside before descending downhill to meet Segments 5a and 5b at the intersection of Model A Ford Lane and Sloane Canyon Road. Segment 4c would be located entirely outside of existing County ROW in previously undisturbed areas. Segment 4c would be a 5-foot wide trail.

Segment 5a

Trail Segment 5a would be located in the southern portion of the study area along Sloane Canyon Road and travel from the intersection of Sloane Canyon Road and Model A Ford Lane to connect with the existing California Riding and Hiking Trail to the east. This segment would be located entirely within County ROW on the southern side of Sloane Canyon Road. No trail infrastructure would be constructed within the portions of roadway crossing a drainage called Beaver Hollow. Operation of Segment 5a would require the use of design features to separate the trail from vehicular use of the ROW. Segment 5a would be a Type B trail between 5 and 8 feet wide.

Segment 5b

Trail Segment 5b is located in the southern portion of the study area along Sloane Canyon Road and travels from the intersection of Sloane Canyon Road and Model A Ford Lane to connect with the existing California Riding and Hiking Trail to the east. This segment would be located both within and outside County ROW on the southern edge of Sloane Canyon Road. Portions of the alignment for Segment 5b, however, would be located outside the existing County ROW on land owned and maintained by the KDLC. No trail infrastructure would be constructed within the portions of roadway crossing a drainage called Beaver Hollow. A non-vehicular bridge would be constructed along the eastern end of Segment 5b to separate trail users and vehicular traffic. This bridge would be required to retain the trail across steep terrain and a drainage. Segment 5b would be a 5- to 8-foot-wide trail.

1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance. Significant resources are those resources which have been found eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as applicable.

Federal regulations that would be applicable to the project consist of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (16 United States Code 470 et seq., 36 CFR Part 800). Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on "historic properties", that is, properties (either historic or archaeological) that are eligible for the NRHP. To be eligible for the NRHP, a historic property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

A. associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

D. has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA Public Resources Code (PRC) 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5, address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historic resources and discuss significant cultural resources as "historical resources," which are defined as:

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

- resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a "local register of historical resources" or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])

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

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

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

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

C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;

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

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

All resources that are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In an archaeological deposit, integrity is assessed with reference to the preservation of material constituents and their culturally and historically meaningful spatial relationships. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination. Under Section 106 of the NHPA, actions that alter any of the characteristics that qualify a property for eligibility for listing in the NRHP "in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" (36 CFR 800.5[a]) constitute an adverse effect to the historic property.

1.2.1 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

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

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

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

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

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.2.2 Native American Heritage Values

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

Potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Cultural resources can include TCPs, such as gathering areas, landmarks, and ethnographic locations, in addition to archaeological districts. Generally, a TCP may consist of a single site, or group of associated archaeological sites (district or traditional cultural landscape), or an area of cultural/ethnographic importance.

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

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the character or use of historic properties. The APE for this cultural resources study includes the proposed approximately 5-mile trail alignment with an appropriate buffer to accommodate staging and access areas; alignment alternatives; areas where slope cuts or stabilization would need to be constructed; or areas where impacts to sensitive biological or cultural resources may need to be avoided. The APE totals approximately 82.6 acres, and for the purposes of this technical report, is equal to the study area.

Final engineering for the project alignment has not yet been completed. As presently proposed, the direct effects APE reflects the limits of proposed project-related impacts related to the construction of the trail (Figure 5, *Area of Potential Effect*). The direct effects APE totals approximately 15.33 acres. The project-related impacts for each of the segments is the following:

- Segment 1: 1.94 acres
- Segment 2a: 2.54 acres
- Segment 2b: 2.52 acres
- Segment 2c: 1.58 acres
- Segment 3: 0.78 acre
- Segment 4a: 0.51 acre
- Segment 4b: 1.97 acres
- Segment 4c: 0.87 acre
- Segment 5a: 0.84 acre
- Segment 5b: 1.03 acres
- Segment 6a: 1.38 acres
- Segment 6b: 2.98 acres

It must be noted, however, that there is some overlap between some of the segment options; as such, the total of each segment totals more than the overall direct effects APE acreage.

1.4 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA served as principal investigator and is the coauthor of this technical report. Ms. Wilson meets the qualifications of the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology. Theodore Cooley, M.A., RPA is coauthor of this technical report. Mary Robbins-Wade, M.A, RPA provided senior technical review. Julie Roy, B.A. conducted the field survey. Ms. Roy and Annie McCausland, M.A., contributed to this report. Shuuluk Linton (Kumeyaay Native American monitor) from Red Tail Environmental participated in the pedestrian survey. Resumes for key project personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

2.1 NATURAL SETTING

The project area is situated in the foothills along the eastern margin of the coastal plain of western San Diego County. The climate of the San Diego coastal area is characterized as semi-arid steppe, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (Pryde 2004). The study area extends along the bottom of the Sweetwater River Valley watershed in the western foothills of the Peninsular Ranges mountains. The elevation of the study area ranges from approximately 460 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to approximately 1,060 feet AMSL. In the upper southern elevations of the watershed, McGinty Mountain, at an elevation of 2,183 feet AMSL, and Sycuan Peak at an elevation of 2,801 feet AMSL, are located approximately one mile to the south and southwest of the project, respectively.

The study area is characterized by mostly open natural areas, with rural development, paved and graded dirt roadway infrastructure, suburban residential development, and a golf course and resort also in proximity. Immediately surrounding the project area is predominantly undeveloped terrain, with the Sweetwater River located in immediate proximity along nearly the entire length of the project area.

Geologically, the project is located in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California (Hall 2007). Most of the study area is underlain by geologically young alluvium along the floor of the Sweetwater River Valley. The nearby hills to the south and north in the Sweetwater River Valley watershed are formed from Mesozoic (Early Cretaceous) granitic bedrock formations (Strand 1962; Ninyo and Moore 2019). Adjacent to the project area, these formations include the Cuyamaca Gabbro, Corte Madera Monzogranite, Japatul Valley Tonalite, Tonalite of Alpine, and Tonalite of Granite Mountain (Ninyo and Moore 2019).

The following soil series are mapped for the study area (Bowman 1973; USDA 2017):

- Chino silt loam, saline (0 to 2 percent slopes);
- Cienaba very rocky, coarse sandy loam (30 to 75 percent slopes);
- Cienaba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loams (9 to 30 percent slopes, eroded);
- Cienaba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loams (30 to 65 percent slopes, eroded);
- Fallbrook sandy loam (9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded);
- Fallbrook rocky sandy loam (9 to 30 percent slopes);

Sycuan-Sloane Canyon Trail Project

Study Area/Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Trail Impacts/Direct Effects APE

OAK GLEN CIR

MATAMOJA

DEHESA RD

UNNAMED 26F ST

SAGEBUSH LN

BITTERBUSH LN

WEST VILLAGE DR

GOLDEN HARVEST LN

BLACKBUSH LN

WILLOW GLEN DR

OAK DR

MODEL A FORD LN

I:\PROJECTS\C\CSD\CSD-06.09_SycuanSloane\Map\Cultural\Fig5_APE.mxd CSD-06.09 3/27/2020 - SAB

0 1,100 Feet

N

Source: Aerial (SanGIS, 2017).

HELIX Environmental Planning

Area of Potential Effect

Figure 5

- Greenfield sandy loam (5 to 30 percent slopes);
- Las Posas fine sandy loam (15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded);
- Visalia sandy loam (2 to 5 percent slopes);
- Visalia sandy loam (5 to 9 percent slopes);
- Vista coarse sandy loam (30 to 60 percent slopes);
- Tujunga sand (0 to 5 percent slopes);
- and River Wash.

Soils of the Tujunga sand and River Wash series are associated with the most recent river-deposited sediments; as such, these are the most commonly occurring soils in the project area, especially where the trail alignment is in proximity to the riverbed. While many River Wash soils areas are typically barren of vegetation, scattered sycamores and coast live oaks often grow along stream banks, and sparse scrubs and forbs occur in patches (Bowman 1973). Chino, Greenfield, and Visalia soil series are associated with granite-derived alluvial or colluvial fan deposits emanating from the hills of the adjacent valley walls that are composed almost entirely of eroded granitic bedrock. Consequently, these fan deposits often consist of coarse sands, angular rocks, and displaced boulders eroded from this decomposing granitic bedrock. In locations where the project alignment is located farther from the riverbed, in situ granitic bedrock is present. In these areas, bedrock outcrops occur, and the soils (e.g., Cienaba, Fallbrook, Las Posas, and Vista soils) derive directly from the decomposing bedrock (Bowman 1973).

Biological surveys recently conducted by HELIX identified southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern riparian forest, southern willow scrub, and mule fat scrub along the Sweetwater River, and Diegan coastal sage scrub, scrub oak chaparral, open coast live oak woodland, and coast live oak woodland in the adjacent foothill areas (HELIX 2019). These vegetation communities and habitat types, which include plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and willow (*Salix* sp.), were also likely present within the project area along the Sweetwater River prehistorically (Beauchamp 1986; Munz 1974). The Diegan coastal sage scrub community would have covered most of the canyons in the adjacent foothill areas, with interspersed areas of native grasslands (*Stipa, Elymus, Poa, Muhlenbergia*). These plants, as well as other native plant resources supported by these habitats, would have been used by Native American populations for clothing, food, tools, decorative, and ceremonial purposes (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978).

Major wildlife species found in this environment prehistorically were coyote, mule deer, grizzly bear, mountain lion, rabbit, and various rodents, the most notable of which are the valley pocket gopher, California ground squirrel, and dusky footed woodrat (Head 1972). Rabbits, jackrabbits, and rodents were very important to the prehistoric diet; deer were somewhat less significant for food, but were an important source of leather, bone, and antler.

2.2 CULTURAL SETTING

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

In 1955, Wallace designated the time of the earliest prehistoric occupation in the southern California as the Early Man Horizon (Wallace 1955). In the San Diego area, the earliest well-documented archaeological sites during this period area belong to the San Dieguito complex (Rogers 1939, 1966; Wallace 1955; Warren 1967). This complex, also later referred to as the San Dieguito tradition

(Warren 1968), has been dated to over 9,000 years ago (Warren et al. 1998; Warren and Ore 2011). The San Dieguito tradition is thought by most researchers to have had an emphasis on big game hunting with a lesser, but not absent, reliance on vegetal resources and coastal resources (Warren 1967; 1968). Diagnostic material culture most associated with the San Dieguito complex includes scrapers, crescents, and large biface blades and projectile points (Rogers 1939, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; 1968; Warren and True 1961). In the southern coastal region, the traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito tradition followed by the Archaic Period, defined by complexes apparently distinct from the San Dieguito, dating from circa 8600 Before Present (BP) to circa 1300 BP (Warren 1968; Warren et al. 1998).

Relative to the proceeding period, a large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to the Archaic Period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites in the county. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Early Milling Stone Horizon." The Encinitas tradition is generally characterized by site assemblages containing large numbers of milling stones (manos and metates), occurring in in shell middens, located often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). The content of these site assemblages indicates a shift from a putative hunting-focused subsistence pattern in the earlier period to a more generalized economy with an increased emphasis on the gathering of seed resources, small game, and shellfish (Warren et al. 1998; Warren 2012). According to True (1958, 1980), sites of the La Jolla complex were located along the coast and those of the Pauma complex, in inland areas of the county. Not surprisingly, Pauma complex sites generally lack the shell that dominates in many of the La Jolla complex site assemblages located in proximity to the coast. Sites dating to the Archaic Period are numerous along the coast, near-coastal valleys, and around estuaries. The La Jolla/Pauma complex tool assemblage includes, in addition to manos and metates, rough cobble tools, especially choppers, scrapers, and scraper planes; terrestrial and marine mammal faunal remains; flexed burials; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points; beads; and bone tools (True 1958, 1980; Moriarty 1966). The relationship between the San Dieguito tradition and the subsequent La Jolla/Pauma complexes of the Encinitas tradition, over time, has been the subject of considerable debate. The debate concerns whether the San Dieguito and La Jolla patterns represent the same, contemporaneous, people using different subsistence techniques in different environments, or do they represent the same people whose means of subsistence evolved over time from a hunting-focus to a more gathering oriented system, or do they represent different, non-contemporaneous groups using different and distinct subsistence practices (e.g., Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1987; Warren 1987; Warren et al. 1998).

In San Diego County, sites radiocarbon dated to the Archaic Period are most numerous along the coast around estuaries and near-coastal valleys, and while generally less common, are not absent in inland foothill areas of San Diego County (e.g., Cooley and Barrie 2004; Cooley 1995; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). It can also be noted that, while sites associated with the Archaic Period are more commonly located in proximity to the coast, sites during the subsequent Late Prehistoric Period occur in greater frequency in inland areas of the county.

The onset of the Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP to AD 1769) is demarcated in the archaeological record by an abrupt shift in subsistence and new tool technologies. The archaeological record indicates that the Late Prehistoric Period is characterized by higher population densities and intensification of social and political systems, and by the introduction of new technological innovations. Perhaps the most significant of these new technological innovations was the first use of the bow and arrow and of ceramics. The rather sudden occurrence of artifacts reflective of these new technologies provides a bright line in the archaeological record for the beginning of this period. In the northern portion of San Diego County, the

Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex, and the in the southern portion, by the Cuyamaca complex (Meighan 1954; True 1970). A Late Prehistoric artifact assemblage is typically characterized by Tizon Brown Ware pottery, small arrow-sized projectile points, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), arrow shaft straighteners, pendants, manos and metates, and mortars and pestles. The arrow point assemblage is dominated, typologically, by the Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched points, but the Dos Cabezas Serrated type also occurs (McDonald and Eighmey 1998). Based on archaeological as well as ethnographic data, subsistence in the Late Prehistoric Period is thought to have been be focused on the utilization of acorns and grass seeds, with small game serving as a primary protein resource and big game as a secondary resource. Fish and shellfish were also secondary resources, except immediately adjacent to the coast, where they assumed primary importance (Luomala 1978). The settlement system is characterized by seasonal villages where people used a central-based collecting subsistence strategy (Carrico 1998). Because the area delineated archaeologically for the Cuyamaca complex appears to coincide with the area delineated ethnographically for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Kumeyaay), it is generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is ancestral to the Kumeyaay (True 1970:58).

2.2.2 Ethnohistory

The project area is in the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay people, whose population in San Diego in the late 1700s was estimated to be 20,000. The Kumeyaay lived in semi-sedentary, politically autonomous villages or rancherias. Most rancherias were the seat of a clan, although it is thought that, aboriginally, some clans had more than one rancheria and some rancherias contained more than one clan, often depending on the season within the year (Luomala 1978). Each village was comprised of many households, and groups of villages were part of a larger social system, referred to as a consanguineal kin group (*cimuL*) (Carrico 1998).

Campsites and villages were chosen based on proximity to water, boulder outcrops, environmental protection, and availability of plants and animals (Luomala 1978). Consequently, many of the Kumeyaay villages or rancherias were located in river valleys and along the shoreline of coastal estuaries (Carrico 1998; Kroeber 1925). The Kumeyaay depended on seeds, acorns, nuts, beans, and berries. Large and small game was hunted with bows and arrows, and fishing occurred at rivers and the Pacific Ocean (Luomala 1978). The Kumeyaay utilized different resource areas depending on the season, often inhabiting larger villages during winter or summer months. The clans had access to their own land and resources (Kroeber 1925).

Several major Kumeyaay villages were located along the Sweetwater River, including two within immediate proximity to the project, *Matamo* and *Sekwan* (Trafzer and Carrico 1992; Carrico 1998; Kroeber 1925). In addition, the villages of *Hamacha (Jamacho)* and *Apusquel* were located downriver from the project, and the village of *Metí* was located to the south in the Spring Valley area (Trafzer and Carrico 1992; Carrico 1998, 2008). Although distinct archaeological sites are often proclaimed to be a "village" location, a larger area of houses, habitation areas, and resource processing areas may likely best represent a rancheria area.

2.2.3 Historical Background

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. In the mid-18th century, Spain had escalated its involvement in California from exploration to colonization (Weber 1992) and in that year, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra established the Royal Presidio of San Diego. Portolá then traveled north from San Diego seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire into Alta California.

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

Rancho El Cajon, located within the large valley to the west of the study area, was utilized by Mission San Diego de Alcala as pastureland for cattle. The surrounding foothills were a barrier to straying cattle, as well as a watershed to gather the sparse rainfall for verdant grasslands along the valley floor (City of El Cajon n.d.).

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period

Although Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained for a time. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained in the 1820s. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, large ranchos were granted to prominent and well-connected individuals, ushering in the Rancho Era, with the society making a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. With the numerous new ranchos in private hands, cattle ranching expanded and prevailed over agricultural activities.

These ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made for inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture.

Sensing the threat of secularization, the priests at Mission San Diego de Alcalá 'granted' a portion of the mission's grazing land in Jamacha Valley, located to the south of the study area, to Doña Apolinaria Lorenzana, in order to try to preserve what they could of the lands they perceived as belonging to the mission (Van Wormer 1981). Lorenzana had lived most her life at the mission and was a devout Catholic known as 'La Beata.' She settled in the Sweetwater River valley in 1831 and built an adobe "house, horse corral, and lime kiln on the west side of [Jamacha Valley] and planted wheat and corn in the valley's bottom, on the east side of the Sweetwater River" (Van Wormer 1981:5). In order to obtain a rancho, an applicant submitted a petition containing personal information and a land description and map (diseño). In 1833, Lorenzana applied to the Mexican government for ownership of Jamachá, and in 1840, Rancho Jacome de la Marca, or Jamacha, was granted to her by Governor Juan Alvarado (Van Wormer 1981). In

1841, the new Mexican government reaffirmed the grant, which consisted of 8,881 acres from the eastern borders of Rancho de la Nación east about 8 miles along Sweetwater Valley (Brackett 1951).

In 1845, California Governor Pio Pico confiscated the lands of Mission San Diego de Alcala within El Cajon Valley and granted the 11 square leagues of land to Dona Maria Antonio Estudillo, wife of Don Miguel de Pedrorena. Totaling 48,800 acres, the Rancho El Cajon land grant included present-day City of El Cajon, as well as the present communities of Lakeside, Santee, Bostonia, Glenview, Johnstown, and part of Grossmont. Despite this large acquisition of land, the Pedrorenas continued to reside in San Diego and did not actively utilize the land for economic growth (City of El Cajon n.d.).

2.2.3.3 American Period

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

While the American system required that the newly acquired land be surveyed prior to settlement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo bound the United States to honor the land claims of Mexican citizens who were granted ownership of ranchos by the Mexican government. The Land Act of 1851 established a board of commissioners to review land grant claims, and land patents for the land grants were issued throughout the following years. In 1852, Lorenzana submitted a petition to the Land Commission for Rancho Jamacha (Van Wormer 1981). By this time, the rancho was being used for cattle grazing by American Colonel John Blankhead Magruder, who then purchased the land from Lorenzana in January 1853. Later that same year Magruder sold two-thirds of rancho to Eugene Pendleton, Frank Ames, and Asher Eddy; the four men, along with Robert Kelly, had formed a partnership in 1852 (Van Wormer 1981). Although she was no longer the owner of Rancho Jamacha by this time, Lorenzana received the patent to the rancho on April 11, 1871.

Pedrorena's vast land-grant in the El Cajon Valley similarly attracted American settlers looking to farm the fertile land. The land grant had poorly defined boundaries, and American real estate developer and land speculator, Isaac Lankershim, realized the potential of the region. The Pedrorena family sold 9,000 acres of the rancho to Lankershim for wheat production in 1868; however, it took him until the late 1870s to firmly establish claim to his lands. Lankershim constructed the area's first commercial building on Magnolia and Main Street in 1876 (City of El Cajon n.d.). He then subdivided his land, selling large tracts for wheat ranching. The fertile land proved to support almost any crop. Within a few years the region was a flourishing produce center for citrus, avocados, grapes, and raisins (City of El Cajon n.d.).

In San Diego County, the 1880s were characterized by "boom and bust" cycles that brought thousands of people to the area. By the end of the decade, many had left, although some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities, consisting of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church.

2.2.3.4 Dehesa

Dehesa is an unincorporated community located within the Sweetwater Valley. The Sweetwater River and fertile lands of the area attracted homesteaders, beginning in the 1860s. This small and rural agricultural community featured a post office and a schoolhouse, both established sometime in the 1860s. Dehesa became known for its extensive production of grapes, olives, and fruits (County of San Diego 2011:4).

Early homesteaders in the community of Dehesa, in the project vicinity, include J.R. McFarlan (1876), Oscar Avis (1892), George Cary (1891), Frank Adams (1935), Fred Barringer (1927), Hendrick Brouwer (1897), Ernest Dickinson (1890), Adolphos Norris (1882), Lewis Post (1882), Edwin Gregg (1882), John Harrison (1875), and Joseph H. Weddle (1883) (BLM 2019; Analytical Environmental Services 2009:20). The 1890 Official Map of San Diego County highlights a few of these names residing in Dehesa, as shown in Figure 6, *1890 Official Map of San Diego County* (Beasley 1890). United States Census records document many self-employed farmers living on Dehesa Road in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (U.S. Census Bureau 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920).

Weddle Ranch, a remnant from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural community of Dehesa is still extant on Dehesa Road, immediately south of the study area. Joseph H. Weddle, originally from England, emigrated from New York to California in 1883 with his family (*National City Star-News* 1926). Weddle worked as an engineer in the local mining industry. The family also grew grapes and olives on their ranch (U.S. Census Bureau 1910; 1920; Taggart 2007). Joseph H. Weddle died in 1926 (*National City Star-News* 1926). The Weddle family Stick style house, constructed in 1884, and portions of their olive orchard are extant south of Dehesa Road, near the intersection of Dehesa Road and Willow Glen Drive.

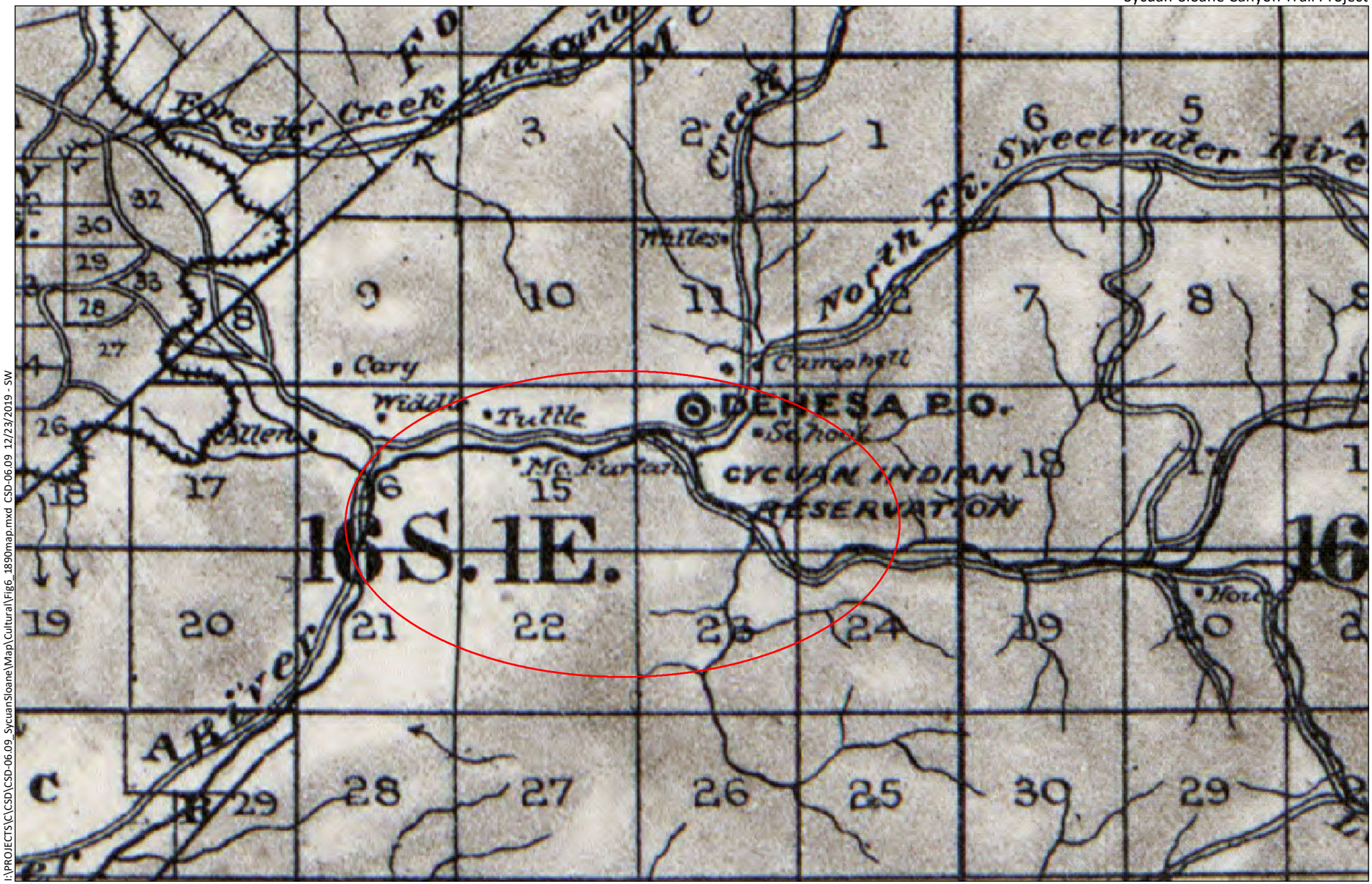
In 1955 the Weddle property was purchased by a group of developers called the Singing Hills Ranch Co. The 18-hole Willow Glen golf course was constructed by the company in 1967 (NETR Online 2019; Singing Hills Golf Course n.d.). Most of the olive orchards on the Weddle property were removed at this time. Singing Hills sold the property to the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation in 2001. The Sycuan Nation renamed the golf course, the Sycuan Resort. The Weddle Ranch house is currently used as an administration office for the resort (Analytical Environmental Services 2009:20-21; Taggart 2007).

The influence of military development, beginning in 1916 and 1917 during World War I, and the need to fight a two-ocean war during World War II resulted in substantial development of infrastructure and industry within San Diego County to support the military and accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers. In the 1950s and 1960s, a population boom and the development of infrastructure, such as freeways and aqueducts, pushed residential development further into the eastern areas of the county. The community of Dehesa was further developed during the mid-twentieth century, during the post-World War II boom. Several single-family dwellings were constructed along Dehesa Road during the 1950s and 1960s (NETR Online 2019).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AND CONTACT PROGRAM

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

The results of a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records, on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and provided to the County under



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Source: Beasley 1890

HELIX Environmental Planning

1890 Official Map of San Diego County

Figure 6

contract with SCIC, were shared by the County with HELIX for the project. The search covered a one-mile radius around the proposed trail alignment and included the identification of previously recorded cultural resources and locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies. The records search maps are included as Appendix C (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

3.1.1 Previous Surveys

The records search results identified 66 previous cultural resource studies within the one-mile radius record search limits, 36 of which occurred within, or overlap a portion of the study area (Table 1, *Previous Studies Within One Mile of the Project Area*). The studies consist primarily of cultural resource inventories, surveys, and record searches, but also include archaeological testing and significance evaluations, archaeological data recovery investigations, historical resource investigations, architectural evaluations, and environmental impact reports.

Table 1
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No. (SD-#)	Report Title	Year	Company or Author
SD-00179	**An Archaeological Survey: Proposed Willow Glen Drive Sewer Main**	**1984**	**San Diego Mesa College**
SD-00184	Results of a Phase II Archaeological Study on the B&R Property Crest, California	1979	Archaeological Consulting and Technology
SD-00299	**An Archaeological Survey of the Dehesa Sand Plant for Hirsch and Koptionak San Diego, California.**	**1974**	**San Diego State University**
SD-00410	**Archaeological Survey Conrock-Sweetwater River Project**	**1974**	**WESTEC Services, Inc.**
SD-00436	An Archaeological Survey of the Isom Tract, El Cajon, San Diego County,	1977	Paul G. Chace & Associates
SD-00442	The Surface Archaeology of SDi-4515 the Isom Tract, El Cajon (TPM 13957)	1978	Paul G. Chace & Associates
SD-00513	Archaeological Surveys of Road Construction Projects on Eight Southern California Indian Reservations	1976	Larry Leach
SD-00720	Archaeological Impact Report on the Singing Hills Tennis Club and Motel Expansion	1975	RECON
NOF	Singing Hills Ranch Property Draft General Plan Amendment Report and Draft Environmental Impact Report	1977	RECON
SD-00720	Archaeological Impact Report on the Singing Hills Tennis Club and Motel Expansion	1975	RECON
SD-00721	**Archaeological Resource Impact Report for Singing Hills Ranchos Unit 1**	**1975**	**RECON**
SD-00741	**An Archaeological Resource Impact Report for the Singing Hills Ranch Company**	**1975**	**RECON**
SD-00743	An Archaeological Report on the Preservation of SDM-W-562 Dehesa, California	1975	RECON
SD-00826	**Response to Cultural Resource Conditions for the Singing Hills Specific Plan PRD. Areas Three and Four, County of San Diego**	**1989**	**ERC Environmental and Energy Services, Co.**

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No. (SD-#)	Report Title	Year	Company or Author
SD-00904	**Archaeological Survey of the Sweetwater Special Use Permit, Dehesa**	**1980**	**WESTEC Services, Inc.**
SD-01202	**Archaeological Testing and Site Significance Assessment for the Singing Hills Specific Plan PRD, Areas Three and Four (W-929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 936, 938, and 1168).**	**1986**	**WESTEC Services, Inc.**
SD-01626	Archaeological and Biological Surveys of the Rancho Montana Project San Diego County, California	1978	WESTEC Services, Inc.
SD-01824 & SD-4303	**Archaeological Testing and Site Significance Assessment for the Singing Hills Specific Plan PRD, Areas Three and Four**	**1986**	**WESTEC Services, Richard Carrico and Theodore Cooley**
SD-01986	APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project Transmission System Environmental Study Phase Two Corridor Studies Cultural Resources: Archaeology Appendices	1974	Wirth Associates
SD-02048	Draft Environmental Impact Report Singing Hills Acres EAD Log#78-14-212 a Residential Subdivision of 28 Lots on 36.16 Acres Crest-Dehesa Planning Area, County of San Diego	1979	Multi Systems Associates, Inc.
SD-02290	**Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Memorial Estates Cemetery Project**	**1991**	**Brian F. Smith and Associates**
SD-02437	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Rancho Montana	1990	RECON
SD-02498	**Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for Sloan Canyon Sand Company Sweetwater Project Specific Plan SP 75-02 Amendment, Major Use Permit P74-68w Modification and Reclamation Plan and Singing Hills Specific Plan**	**1990**	**New Horizons**
SD-02956	**No Title Given**	**1991**	**RMW Paleo**
SD-3721	Archaeological Resource Impact for Singing Hills Ranchos Unit One	1975	Russell Kaldenberg
SD-03836	Southwest Powerlink Cultural Resources Management Plan	1984	Wirth Environmental Services
SD-04189	**Cultural Resources Survey for the SDG&E El Cajon-Descanso 69kv Electric Transmission Line Dehesa to Hidden Glen, San Diego County, California**	**1991**	**John Whitehouse**
SD-04216 & SD-7268	Archaeological Testing and Site Significance Assessment for the Singing Hills Area Two (W-925, 926, 927, 928, and 1673)	1984	WESTEC Services Inc., Richard Carrico and Dennis Gallegos
SD-04623	**Draft Environmental Impact Report David Shaub, Estate of Florence Byk and Mousa Namvar**	**1984**	**William A. Steen & Associates**
SD-04736	Historic Property Survey Report for the Rancho Minitana Biological Mitigation Parcel for the State Route 54 and 54/125 Projects, San Diego County, California (11-Sd-54 P.M. 1.8-5.4 11208-010130 11-Sd-125/11-Sd-54 P.M. 11r-R15.6/5.3-6.7 1120	1994	Debra Dominici
SD-04849	**APS/SDG&E Interconnection Project System Environmental Study Phase II Corridor Studies Native American Cultural Resources.**	**1980**	**Wirth Associates**

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No. (SD-#)	Report Title	Year	Company or Author
SD-04892	Draft EIR for Singing Hills Tennis Club and Motel Expansion	1975	RECON
SD-05045	Record Searches for Telecommunication Sites SD-341-01 & SD 382-02	1999	Affinis
SD-05817	**Singing Hills Ranch Property Draft General Plan Amendment Report and Draft Environmental Impact Report**	**1977**	**RECON**
SD-06425	**Historic Resources Inventory Sweetwater Valley**	**1990**	**Richard Carrico**
SD-06719	**Letter Report: Historic Site SDM-W-1170**	**1977**	**Charles Bull**
SD-07406	**The Lost Rancho of Cockney Bill and the Saint**	**--**	**Albert Simonson**
SD-07829	Cultural Resources Survey of the Sycuan Fee-To-Trust Transfer Property	2000	Sinéad Ní Ghábhlain
SD-07838	**Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for STP 02-051 ER Log 02-14-033 (Payne Property)**	**2002**	**Gail Wright**
SD-08001	**Singing Hills Specific Amendment Draft Supplemental EIR**	**1987**	**WESTEC Services, Inc.**
SD-08078	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Sycuan Fuel Break Project, Sycuan Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California	2002	Tierra Environmental Services
SD-08247	**Phase II Corridor Study Cultural Resources- Archaeology**	**1976**	**Clement Meighan**
SD-08249	**Crestridge Ecological Reserve Archaeology Management Plan**	**2002**	**Broken Fragments LLC**
SD-08509	**Cultural Resource Survey Report Form for the Westfield Archaeology Study**	**1984**	**ASM Affiliates, Inc.**
SD-08510	**An Archaeological Investigation of TM 3838 and TM 4544 Singing Hills**	**1985**	**New Horizons Planning Consultants, Inc., Steve Apple**
SD-08571	Archaeological Survey of the B&R Development Project, Crest-Dehesa	1979	WESTEC Services, Inc.
SD-09516	**The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study**	**2005**	**David Caterino**
SD-10001	An Archaeological Survey of the Kurtz Lot Split in Dehesa, California	1978	Sue Ann Cupples
SD-10387	Cultural Resources Summary and Preliminary Assessment for the 1,166-Acre Singing Hills Estates Project, San Diego County, California	2004	Professional Archaeological Services
SD-10455	**Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Memorial Estates Cemetery Project El Cajon, County of San Diego P-90-013, EAD Log # 90-14-22**	**1991**	**Brian F. Smith and Associates**
SD-10488	Archaeological Survey of the Rancho Montana Project San Diego County, California	1978	WESTEC Services, Inc.
SD-11227	**Food, Medicine, Or Both? Native American Ethnobotany in San Diego County**	**2007**	**Ravenjoy O. Keppinger**
SD-12570	**Cultural Resources Study Sycuan Fee-To-Trust**	**2009**	**Analytical Environmental Services**

Table 1 (cont.)
PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Report No. (SD-#)	Report Title	Year	Company or Author
SD-12630	**A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory**	**1954**	**Clement W. Meighan Southwestern Journal of Anthropology. 10:215-227**
SD-12631	**Miscellaneous Papers on the Southern California Milling Stone Horizon**	**--**	**American Antiquity 32(2):233-240**
SD-12632	**Miscellaneous Papers on the San Dieguito Complex**	**--**	**--**
SD-12633	**Early Man in Western North America**	**1968**	**--**
SD-12648	**Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Typological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating at San Diego**	**1966**	**James R. Moriarty Anthropological Journal of Canada 4(4):1966**
SD-13030	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Communications Candidate San-559-C (Vista Rodeo), 2440 Vista Rodeo Drive, El Cajon, San Diego County, California	2010	Michael Brandman Associates
SD-13245	Section 106 Consultation for Proposed Collocation, Clearwire Site: Ib0040 Singing Hills Country Club, 3007 Dehesa Road, El Cajon CA	2011	Ace Environmental, LLC
SD-13391	eTS #21744, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Wood Pole Intrusive Inspections, 45 Poles, Alpine Project, San Diego, California (HDR #168414)	2011	HDR, Inc.
SD-14210	Letter Report: eTS 22027- Cultural Resources Survey for Replacement Activities for Pole P875364, Jamul Area of San Diego County, California- Io 7011102	2011	AECOM
SD-15477	**eTS #30132, Cultural Resources Survey for the CMP, Pole Replace, P272084, El Cajon Project, San Diego County, California**	**2015**	**HDR, Inc.**
SD-15540	eTS #30178, Cultural Resources Monitoring for Replace Anchor, P417186, Sycuan Singing Hills Golf Course Project, San Diego County, California	2015	HDR, Inc.
SD-16205	eTS #30740, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Pole Replace, P77263, El Cajon Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #268393)	2015	HDR, Inc.
SD-16804	**eTS #30132, Cultural Resources Monitoring for the CMP, Pole Replace, P272084, El Cajon Project, San Diego County, California (HDR #256672)**	**2015**	**Daniel Leonard**
SD-17358	Information unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Bold = Within all, or some portion of, the study area.
NOF = Not on file at the SCIC (document on file at HELIX).

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The records search identified 78 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the proposed trail alignment, nine of which are located within or immediately adjacent to the study area (Table 2, *Previously Recorded Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area*). These nine resources consist of six prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-4518, CA-SDI-4519, CA-SDI-5932, CA-SDI-8203, CA-SDI-12111, and

CA-SDI-13151) and three historic-period resources (CA-SDI-12104, CA-SDI-12105, and P-37-017486). Sites CA-SDI-4518 and CA-SDI-4519, along with four other recorded sites (CA-SDI-4520, CA-SDI-4521, CA-SDI-13751, and CA-SDI-21744), together, may represent portions of the prehistoric village of *Matamo*.

The prehistoric sites recorded within or immediately adjacent to the study area contain a wide variety of cultural material and features, including human remains, midden, bedrock milling features, charred basketry, glass beads, Tizon Brown Ware ceramics, marine shell, lithic tools and manufacturing debitage, fire affected rocks, and possible stacked rock wall enclosures. The three historic resources within or adjacent to the study area consist of a historic trash deposit (CA-SDI-12104), a historic structure (cistern) with an associated trash scatter (CA-SDI-12105), and a historic building and associated orchard (P-37-017486) known historically as the Weddle Ranch House. The previously recorded resources that have been documented within the project area are described in further detail below in Section 5, *Results*.

Table 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary No. (P-)	Trinomial (CA-)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
37-004515	SDI-4515	Prehistoric Site	Village site (*Matamo*). Bedrock milling features (numerous, amount not given). Lithic scatter. Ground stone scatter. Ceramic scatter (Tizon Brown Ware). Stone structures.	Fink, 1974; Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-004518	**SDI-4518**	**Prehistoric Site**	**May represent portions of village of *Matamo*; bedrock milling features (numerous, amount not given). Human remains. Cremations. Midden. Lithic scatter. Ground stone scatter. Ceramic scatter (Tizon Brown Ware). Shell scatter. Glass beads and objects. Charred basketry. Possibility of presence of stone walled houses. Site enclosed by a "high wall".**	**May, 1975**
37-004519	**SDI-4519**	**Multi-Component Site**	**Village of *Matamo*. Bedrock milling features (numerous, amount not given). Ceramic scatter. Lithic scatter. Fire affected rocks. -Prehistoric House foundation. Trash dump. Wooden fence remnant. - Historic**	**Kaldenberg, 1975; Becker et al., 1991**
37-004520	SDI-4520	Prehistoric Site	Village of *Matamo*. Bedrock milling features (three). Stone walls. Lithic scatter. Ground stone scatter. Ceramic scatter. Associated with the Village of *Matamo*.	Kaldenberg and Hanna, 1975; Becker et al., 1991; Whitaker, 2009
37-004521	SDI-4521	Prehistoric Site	Village of *Matamo*. Bedrock milling features (numerous, amount not given). Midden. Stone wall. Lithic scatter. Ground stone scatter. Ceramic scatter. Barbed-wire fence.	Becker et al., 1991

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary No. (P-)	Trinomial (CA-)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
37-004881	SDI-4881	Prehistoric Site	Rock shelter. Ceramic scatter.	Corum et al., 1977
37-004983	SDI-4983	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter (San Dieguito). Midden.	Carrico, 1977
37-004984	SDI-4984	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter (San Dieguito).	Carrico, 1977
37-004985	SDI-4985	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (three). Midden. Lithic scatter. Ceramic scatter (Tizon Brown Ware). Possible temporary campsite or semi-permanent seasonal village.	Carrico, 1977; Taggart, 2007
37-004986	SDI-4986	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Carrico, 1977
37-004987	SDI-4987	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (two). Ground stone scatter. Lithic scatter. Ceramic scatter. Midden.	Carrico, 1977; Taggart, 2007
37-005078	SDI-5078	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (two). Possibly associated with the village of *Matamo*.	Hatley, 1977; Whitaker, 2009
37-005419	SDI-5419	Prehistoric Site	Rock shelter. Ceramic pot sherds (two, Tizon Brown Ware).	Carrico, 1977; Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-005420	SDI-5420	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (numerous, amount not given).	Carrico, 1977; Haydu, Stapleton, and Updegraff, 2006
37-005421	SDI-5421	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (four). Lithic scatter. Ceramic scatter (Tizon Brown Ware).	Carrico, 1977; Knell, 1991; Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-005801	SDI-5801	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Cupples and Easland, 1978; Pigniolo et al., 2006
37-005802	SDI-5802	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (three). Ground stone (mano fragment). Lithics (two, flakes).	Cupples and Easland, 1978; Pigniolo et al., 2006
37-005932	**SDI-5932**	**Prehistoric Site**	**Pictographs. Bedrock milling feature.**	**Perez, 1978; Whitaker, 2009**
37-006718	SDI-6718	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Franklin, 1979; Becker et al., 1991
37-006719	SDI-6719	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (three).	Franklin, 1979; Becker et al., 1991
37-006720	SDI-6720	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Franklin, 1979; Becker et al., n.d..
37-006721	SDI-6721	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature. Lithic fragment (one); not associated with bedrock milling feature; located 40 meters from feature. Possible rock shelter. Historic trash within rock shelter.	Franklin, 1979; Becker et al., n.d..

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary No. (P-)	Trinomial (CA-)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
37-008201	SDI-8201	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature. Ceramic (one, Tizon Brown Ware). Destroyed due to development.	Ainsworth, 1980; Taggart, 2007
37-008202	SDI-8202	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Ainsworth, 1980
37-008203	**SDI-8203**	**Prehistoric Site**	**Bedrock milling features (seven). One portable metate fragment.**	**Ainsworth, 1980; Haydu and Taggart, 2007**
37-008204	SDI-8204	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Ainsworth, 1980; Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-010538	SDI-10538	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (seven).	Bull, 1977; Whitaker, 2009
37-010539	SDI-10539	Prehistoric Site	Habitation camp. Bedrock milling features (three). Ceramics. Ground stone. Lithics. Worked bone.	Bull, 1977
37-010540	SDI-10540	Prehistoric Site	Habitation camp. Bedrock milling features (12). Lithics. Ceramics. Ground stone. Worked bone.	Bull, 1977
37-010541	SDI-10541	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (two). Ground stone. Lithics.	Bull, 1977
37-010542	SDI-10542	Prehistoric Site	Habitation camp. Bedrock milling features (13). Ceramic scatter. Lithic scatter.	Bull, 1977; Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-010543	SDI-10543	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (three).	Bull, 1977
37-010545	SDI-10545	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Bull, 1977; Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-010599	SDI-10599	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (two).	Chace, 1986
37-010601	SDI-10601	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Baker et al., 1986
37-010603	SDI-10603	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Baker et al., 1986
37-010605	SDI-10605	Historic Structure	Structures. Isolated rural structure. Remnants of one or two stone check dams and two earthen dam reservoirs.	Baker et al., 1986
37-010648	SDI-10648	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature. One isolated flake.	Kyle, 1986
37-012104	**SDI-12104**	**Historic Site**	**Trash scatter.**	**Robbins-Wade et al., 1991; Haydu and Taggart, 2007**
37-012105	**SDI-12105**	**Historic Structure**	**Cistern constructed with large cobbles set in concrete. Light glass scatter.**	**Robbins-Wade, 1991; Whitaker, 2009**
37-012111	**SDI-12111**	**Prehistoric Site**	**Bedrock milling feature. Isolated mano fragment.**	**Jacobson et al., 1991; Whitaker, 2009**
37-013133	SDI-13133	Multi-Component	Bedrock milling features (two). Lithic scatter. Ground stone. Prehistoric ceramic scatter. Historic trash deposit and scatter.	Bissell, 1991

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary No. (P-)	Trinomial (CA-)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
37-013134	SDI-13134	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (four). Isolated mortar cup.	Bissel et al., 1991; Haydu and Taggart, 2007; Whitaker, 2009
37-013140	SDI-13140	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (four). Two flakes.	Bissel et al., 1991
37-013141	SDI-13141	Historic Site	Mine (Open pit). Various digging tools.	Becker, 1991
37-013142	SDI-13142	Historic Site	Trench.	Becker, 1991
37-013143	SDI-13143	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (two).	Becker, 1991
37-013144	SDI-13144	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Becker, 1991
37-013145	SDI-13145	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features. Possible petroglyph.	Becker, 1991
37-013146	SDI-13146	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Becker, 1991
37-013147	SDI-13147	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (three).	Becker, 1991
37-013148	SDI-13148	Prehistoric Object	Rock wall. Three sections.	Bissell, 1991
37-013149	SDI-13149	Multi-Component	Rock wall. Ceramics (six Tizon Brown Ware sherds).	Bissell et al., 1991
37-013150	SDI-13150	Prehistoric Site	Rock shelter. Isolate mano.	Becker, 1991
37-013151	**SDI-13151**	**Prehistoric Site**	**Bedrock milling feature.**	**Becker, 1991; Haydu and Taggart, 2007**
37-013152	SDI-13152	Prehistoric Site	Ceramics (seven Tizon Brown Ware sherds).	Bissell, 1991
37-013153	SDI-13153	Prehistoric Site	Rock shelter. Ceramics (three Tizon Brown Ware sherds).	Bissell, 1991; Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-013154	SDI-13154	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Bissell, 1991
37-013155	SDI-13155	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (five).	Bissell, 1991
37-013156	SDI-13156	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (two).	Bissel et al., 1991
37-013158	SDI-13158	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Becker, 1991
37-013702		Historic Object	Rock wall. Associated with Rancho Montana.	Cheever and Hector, 1993
37-013728	SDI-13751	Prehistoric Site	Lithic scatter. Ground stone scatter. One metate.	Kaldenberg, 1975; Whitaker, 2009
37-017486		**Historic Building**	**House. Sycuan Resort House. Known locally as the Weddle Ranch House and White House. Constructed in 1884 in the Victorian Stick architectural style.**	**Haydu and Taggart, 2007**
37-017493		Historic Building	House. Large frame house constructed in 1929 in the Eclectic Ranch House architectural style.	Brandes, 1985
37-027353		Historic Building	House. Wood-frame house with a concrete foundation. Associated trash scatter. Fire-affected. Abandoned.	Mick and Aguilar, 2006
37-027352	SDI-17875	Historic Site	Agricultural building's remains. Cement foundations. Trash deposits.	Mick and Aguilar, 2006

Table 2 (cont.)
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

Primary No. (P-)	Trinomial (CA-)	Age and Resources Present	Description	Recorder, Date
37-030957	SDI-19647	Historic Site	Rock Wall.	Dorrler et al., 2009
37-030958	SDI-19648	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Dorrler and Whitaker, 2009
37-030959	SDI-19649	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (two).	Dorrler and Whitaker, 2009
37-030960	SDI-19650	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Dorrler and Whitaker, 2009
37-030961	SDI-19651	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Dorrler and Whitaker, 2009
37-030962	SDI-19652	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling features (six).	Dorrler and Whitaker, 2009
37-031128	SDI-19722	Historic Site	Concrete structure pads. Concrete fountain. Concrete and rock lined cistern. Cylindrical water tank. Burned fence post.	Haydu et al., 2006
37-031129	SDI-19723	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature.	Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-031130	SDI-19724	Historic Building	House. Adobe building on granite field stone foundation.	Haydu and Taggart, 2007
37-031131	SDI-19725	Prehistoric Isolate	Ground stone. Mano (granitic).	Haydu et al., 2006
37-035145	SDI-21744	Prehistoric Site	Bedrock milling feature. Lithic scatter. Ground stone scatter. Metate fragment. Possibly associated with the village of *Matamo*.	Tennesen, 2015

Bolded = Resource mapped as within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

3.2 OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Various archival sources were also consulted, including historic topographic maps, aerial imagery (NETR Online 2019) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Records. These include various historic aerials from 1953 to 1989 (NETR Online 2019) and several historic USGS topographic maps, including El Cajon (1:62,000), El Cajon (1:24,000), Alpine (1:24,000), and Cuyamaca (1:125,000) maps from between 1883 and 1988. The Official Map of San Diego County, California published in 1890 was reviewed, along with U.S Census Bureau records on file with Ancestry.com. The purpose of this research was to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

The 1893 and 1901 El Cajon (1:62,000) maps show the routes of Dehesa Road and Sloane Canyon Road in the same approximate alignment as the modern routes. No buildings or structures are indicated on these maps, but on the 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) map, several structures are shown along Dehesa Road and Sloane Canyon Road within the study area (Figure 7, *1903 Cuyamaca [1:125,000] Topographic Map).* Additionally, 'Dehesa' is labeled at the intersection of the two roads and 'Sequan Ind. Res.' is labeled within the section, to the west of the study area. On the 1939, 1942, and 1947 El Cajon (1:62,000) maps, a few additional structures along Dehesa Raod are observed; at the northeast intersection of Dehesa Road and Sloane Canyon Road, the Dehesa School is shown and labeled. Similar

conditions are observed on the 1955 and 1967 El Cajon (1:24,000) and 1955 and 1977 Alpine (1:24,000) quadrangles, with the exception of the Singing Hills Golf Course shown and labeled on the 1967 and 1971 maps.

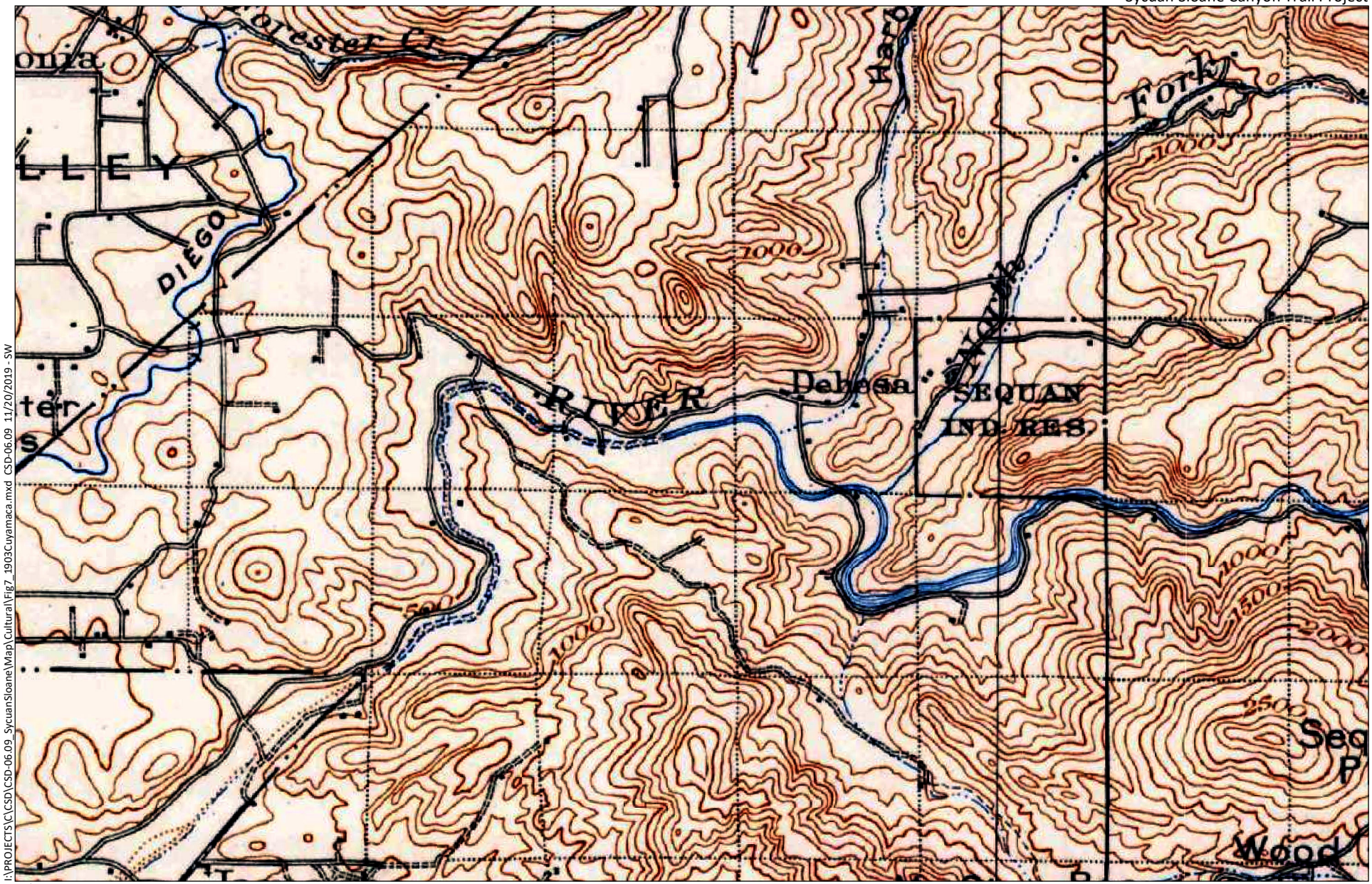
The historic aerial photographs collaborate the rural residential and golf course developments of the study area in the twentieth century. In 1953, Dehesa Road is shown in the same route it currently follows, and several rural residential homes and a scattering of orchards are observed within the Sweetwater River valley. In 1964, the golf course is shown as developed, with several related improvements occurring during the subsequent years.

3.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT PROGRAM

The County contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 23, 2019 for a Sacred Lands File search. The NAHC indicated in a response dated September 19, 2019 that the results of the Sacred Lands File search were positive for the project area. The NAHC indicated that the Barona Group of the Capitan Grande (Barona), the Ewiiaapaayp Tribe, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, and the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas) should be contacted for more information. The NAHC also recommended that the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (KCRC) be contacted via phone. A phone call to the Barona Tribal Government office was placed by HELIX Senior Archaeologist Stacie Wilson on October 25, 2019; a voicemail was left describing the reason for the call. Letters were sent on October 28, 2019 to Chairperson Edwin Romero and to Ernest Pingleton, the Barona and Viejas representatives, respectively, as identified by the NAHC. Viejas responded in a letter dated November 08, 2019 that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas and they request that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains. Native American correspondence is included as Appendix D (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

AB-52 consultation with registered tribes was initiated between the County and each tribal contact on October 17, 2019. These tribes included the Barona Band of Mission Indians, Campo Band of Mission Indians, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysbael, Jamul Indian Village, Kwaaymii Laguna Band, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation, Sycuan, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians.

Three tribes (Sycuan, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, and Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians) requested AB 52 consultation, and while all tribes asserted that the area was culturally sensitive, no Tribal Cultural Resources within the study area were identified by any of the tribes. Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel defers to Sycuan and concluded consultation on January 14, 2020. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians requested that a Kumeyaay Cultural Monitor be on site for ground disturbing activities to inform them of any new developments such as inadvertent discovery of cultural artifacts, cremation sites, or human remains; consultation was concluded on January 15, 2020. Ms. Kristie Orozco responded on November 25, 2019, that she wanted to open AB-52 at that time and work closely with DPR on the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) ROW process. Kristie requested that a treatment plan be developed for unexpected finds during construction and requested that all cultural resources to be collected and curated at the Sycuan Cultural Center. Ms. Orozco requests that a Kumeyaay Monitor from Sycuan be present for all construction activities, and that DPR incorporate interpretive elements into the trail on Sycuan land. Ms. Orozco also stated that invasive seeds from horse manure is a worry on these trails and she would like to see a County Maintenance crew or volunteer crew accompanied by a Sycuan Monitor (under contract by the County) remove the invasive alfalfa and other hay seeds once or twice a year. On



Source: USGS

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HELIX Environmental Planning

1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) Topographic Map

Figure 7

January 21, 2020, Ms. Orozco further communicated that as a long-term goal for the project, Sycuan would like the project to address issues of vagrancy, dumping, and camera surveillance and to start thinking generations ahead regarding the need for increased ranger presence in the area (if the trail becomes more used). Consultation was completed on February 5, 2020.

As described in Section 5 below, the project has been designed to avoid culturally sensitive areas, such as routing the trail around all identified bedrock milling features in Segment 1 and Segment 6b. In addition, a historic properties treatment plan (HPTP) and monitoring plan will be developed prior to project construction to ensure appropriate treatment of the cultural resources that would be affected by the project.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A pedestrian survey of the project site was conducted on February 12 and 13, 2019, March 14 and 15, 2019, and November 15, 2019 by HELIX archaeologists Julie Roy and Kellie Kandybowiz, and Kumeyaay Native American monitor Shuuluk Linton (Red Tail Environmental). The study area, or APE, was walked in 5- to 10-meter transects where feasible. Reconnaissance survey methods, consisting of meandering in and out of thick brush, was utilized mainly on the slopes containing dense vegetation.

Visibility was low along Segments 1 and 6a on the south side of Dehesa Road, where the study area was under trees along the south side of a fence line. Away from the trees, visibility increased to more than 40 percent in some areas, and up to 100 percent along the existing access road within the study area of Segment 1. Along Segment 6b, on the north side of Dehesa Road, visibility was less than 10 percent within the majority of the study area, due to the presence of tall grass and weeds. However, in some places, visibility increased to more than 50 percent, due to disturbances such as graded access roads, and in other areas of low ground cover and sparse vegetation. Visibility was 100 percent along the shoulders of Dehesa Road within the study areas for Segments 1, 6a, and 6b.

Survey conditions within Segment 2 (a, b, and c), 4a, and 5 (a and b) study areas along Sloane Canyon Road were similar; both segments follow along the graded dirt road. Vegetation on either side of the road consisted of numerous native and non-native plants. Poison oak was observed on the side of the road, along the bank of the Sweetwater River.

Segment 3 extends along a narrow, existing, footpath trail up a slope to the top of a ridgeline, where it then follows an old, eroded, graded dirt road along the crest of the ridgeline. The Segment 4b and 4c options, to the west of Sloane Canyon Road, extend along routes with no existing trail present that roughly parallels Sloane Canyon Road, on an east-facing slope above the road. Vegetation observed in these two segments was both native and non-native and consisted of chaparral and sage scrub, as well as weeds and tall grass. Visibility on the upper slopes was variable, and averaged about 25 percent, but in the lower areas the vegetation was dense, and visibility was less than 5 percent.

4.1.1 Documentation

Cultural resources identified during the survey were updated or recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. All completed DPR site forms were submitted to the SCIC. DPR forms are included in Appendix E (Confidential Appendices, bound separately).

5.0 RESULTS

Eight archaeological sites and one historic building/orchard resource have been previously mapped as potentially within or in immediate proximity to the study area. The survey documented that two resources, a historic building and orchard (P-37-017486) and historic cistern (CA-SDI-12105), are adjacent to, but outside of the study area, and that archaeological site CA-SDI-8203 is not present in the study area; the site is likely erroneously mapped at the SCIC. The six remaining archaeological sites (CA-SDI-4518, CA-SDI-4519, CA-SDI-5932, CA-SDI-12104, CA-SDI-12111, and CA-SDI-13151) were confirmed or updated as extending into the study area; however, one of the resources, CA-SDI-4518, is mis-plotted at the SCIC and as described below, represents the same resource as CA-SDI-4519. Additionally, 12 new cultural resources were identified in the study area; these include three historic resources, eight prehistoric bedrock milling sites, and one prehistoric artifact scatter. Maps of the study area and cultural resource locations are provided on Figure 8, *Cultural Resources Identified within or Adjacent to the Project Area* (in Appendix B, Confidential Appendices, bound separately). The cultural resources are listed in Table 4, *Cultural Resources Identified Within or Adjacent to the Project Area*, and are described in further detail below.

Table 3
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number	Age	Description	Status	Associated Trail Segment
P-37-004518 (CA-SDI-4518)	Prehistoric	Habitation site (see CA-SDI-4519)	Site boundary on file at SCIC is mis-mapped; resource is same location as CA-SDI-4519	6a and 6b
P-37-004519 (CA-SDI-4519)	Prehistoric	Habitation site containing midden deposits, milling features, and a moderate to dense artifact scatter; sites CA-SDI-4518, CA-SDI-4520, CA-SDI-4521, CA-SDI-13751, and CA-SDI-21744 are the same site as CA-SDI-4519 - different loci and/or recordations; may represent portions of village of *Matamo*	Reidentified a portion of the site within the study area; artifacts include a lithic scatter, a tool, and pottery scatter on both sides of Dehesa Road	6a and 6b
P-37-005932 (CA-SDI-5932)	Prehistoric	Boulder with pictograph(s), milling features, artifact scatter	Newly expanded area of site located within study area	6b
P-37-008203 (CA-SDI-8203)	Prehistoric	Seven bedrock milling features and a metate fragment	SCIC site boundary overlaps with study area, but site not located in study area	5a and 5b
P-37-012104 (CA-SDI-12104)	Historic	Trash scatter, mostly glass fragments	Site reidentified within study area	6b
P-37-012105 (CA-SDI-12105)	Historic	Cobble and concrete cistern, purple and clear glass fragments	Adjacent to northern boundary of study area	6b
CA-SDI-12111 (P-37-012111)	Prehistoric	Milling features, ground stone artifacts	Newly expanded area of site located within study area	6b

Table 3 (cont.)
CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA

Resource Number	Age	Description	Status	Associated Trail Segment
P-37-013151 (CA-SDI-13151)	Prehistoric	Milling features, no associated artifacts	Newly expanded area of site located within study area	6b
P-37-017486	Historic	Weddle Ranch House and olive orchard	SCIC site boundary overlaps with study area (two discontiguous locations); however, olive grove and house are both located outside/adjacent (to the south) of the study area	6a
SCD-S-001	Prehistoric	Milling feature, no associated artifacts	Newly identified site; located within the study area	1
SCD-S-002	Prehistoric	Milling feature, no associated artifacts	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-003	Prehistoric	Two milling features and a mano	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-004	Prehistoric	Mano and three *Tivela* (Pismo clam) fragments	Newly identified site; located within the study area	2a, 2b, and 2c
SCD-S-005	Historic	Concrete foundation and walls	Newly identified site; located within the study area	2a and 2b
SCD-S-006	Prehistoric	Two milling features and a flake tool	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-007	Prehistoric	Two milling features, no associated artifacts	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-008	Prehistoric	Milling feature, no associated artifacts	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-009	Prehistoric	Milling feature, no associated artifacts	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-010	Prehistoric	Two milling features, no artifacts	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-011	Prehistoric	Six milling features, one pottery sherd and one mano fragment	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b
SCD-S-013	Historic	Gas station constructed between 1953 and 1964	Newly identified site; located within the study area	6b

5.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

5.1.1 Prehistoric Resources

5.1.1.1 P-37-004518 -004519 -004520 -004521 (CA-SDI-4518 -4519 -4520, -4521), P-37-013728 (CA-SDI-13751), P-37-035145 (CA-SDI-21744)

These prehistoric resources were originally recorded as a large village with several distinct, adjacent, and related loci; (Apple 1984; Kaldenberg 1975a, 1975b; Kaldenberg and Hanna 1975; May 1975), which have been assigned separate site numbers (i.e., sites SDM-W-616; CA-SDI-4518, CA-SDI-4519, CA-SDI-

4520, CA-SDI-4521, CA-SDI-13751), as well as new loci being identified, e.g., CA-SDI-21744 (Tennesen 2015). The general site location was initially documented by Ron May in 1975 and assigned as 'W-616' by the San Diego Museum of Man. The various locations of the loci/sites have, over time, also been inconsistently mapped, creating considerable confusion as to the actual configuration of the resources. In the current study, a desktop reassessment of the mapped locations was conducted with the result being what appears to be a coherent interpretation of the site content and configuration (see Figure 8). For the purposes of this study, all of the sites are coalesced under site number CA-SDI-4519. The site is a habitation site containing several discontiguous midden deposits, milling features, and a moderate to dense associated artifact scatter. The sites/loci at this location were indicated by the earlier researchers as associated with the ethnographic village of *Matamo*.

In the early 1980s, an archaeological investigation was undertaken at the site in support of a residential development (Apple 1984). At that time, it was noted that the site had been heavily impacted in the decades previously:

> According to neighbors and several local archaeologists, W-616 was extensively worked by relic collectors during the late 1960's and early 1970's. At times groups of up to six people per day for weeks at a time excavated and screened large quantities of soil searching for relics for their collections, removing projectile points, bone fragments, aesthetically pleasing lithics, pipe fragments, large pieces of ceramic and other items. An inspection of one of these collections made available to Apple during 1981 revealed approximately two hundred whole projectile points made from a wide range of lithic material including obsidian, quartz and felsite. Several incised ceramics were observed, as well as at least one soapstone arrow shaft straightener [Apple 1984:14].

The site documentation and excavations led by Apple identified a total of 87 bedrock milling features within the larger site area, 57 of which contained a single milling element consisting of a lightly to moderately worn slick. Four different loci of midden soils were encountered, and an extensive amount of subsurface material, including flakes/debitage, ceramics, and bone were recovered (Apple 1984). According to Apple, "Overall, a wide range of cultural activities are represented at W-616. Gathering of plant resources and the grinding of food stuffs, storage, transportation and/or heating of food and water in ceramic vessels, processing and the eating of a relatively large amount of cooked deer and other mammals all occurred at W-616" (1984: 69). A site form was not completed or submitted to the SCIC for this investigation, which covered an area over 10 acres in size.

While several areas of archaeological open space were proposed for the development tract, including one immediately adjacent to the north of Dehesa Road, a review of aerial imagery shows that the residential development of this tract occurred in the early 2000s, which appears to have destroyed much of the site within the tract boundaries. No report could be identified during the course of this current study to indicate whether a data recovery program, as outlined in the 1984 report, was conducted, or if the open spaces were imposed. Interestingly, however, what appears to be a construction fence around the area proposed as open space immediately north of Dehesa Road can be seen on the aerial photographs from 2002 and 2003 that show the residential development in construction; this area has subsequently never been developed by the property owners apart from the planting of some trees, and may be an open space easement.

During the current field survey, a portion of the site was relocated within the study area along the road shoulder of Dehesa Road, within Segments 6a and 6b. Site materials identified during the survey

consisted of a metavolcanic flake tool and a low-to-moderate-density scatter of lithic debitage and pottery, observed on both sides of Dehesa Road. It appeared that this scatter was redeposited downslope from the erosion of midden deposits in the site loci located upslope and north of the study area. However, it may also be possible that the site extended on the south side of Dehesa Road towards the bank of the Sweetwater River but has not been included in any archaeological surveys or studies; the area south of Dehesa Road consists of private residential parcels, one of which, according to a review of historic aerial photographs, was in existence as early as the 1920s (Apple 1984; NETR Online 2019).

5.1.1.2 P-37-005932 (CA-SDI-5932)

This site was originally recorded as a large boulder with faded pictographs on its southeast face (Perez 1978). A subsequent update in 2009, while noting vandalism (spray paint), reidentified the pictograph and also identified a milling feature seven meters east of the pictograph boulder (Whitaker 2009a). During the current survey, the pictograph boulder was reidentified, and it was determined to lie three meters outside of the study area boundary. It was also observed that other previously unrecorded milling features are also present outside of the study area on, and in proximity to, the pictograph boulder; one newly recorded bedrock milling feature was identified within the study area for Segment 6b. This feature contains two milling elements, both slicks. The feature does not appear to be the one identified by Whitaker, as it lies to the south, not east, of the pictograph boulder. The site is situated above and on top of the Dehesa Road road cut, and above and within a low area, possibly an old slope fall/wash out area.

5.1.1.3 P-37-008203 (CA-SDI-8203)

This site was originally recorded as an unstated number of milling features containing a total of 10 slicks, seven basins, and two rubs, with a single metate fragment also noted (Ainsworth 1980). An update in 2007 identified seven milling features with 12 milling elements including nine mortars, two slicks, and one rub; no artifacts were observed (Haydu and Taggart 2007a). Both site maps included with the forms for these two previous surveys indicate that the site is located on the north side of the Sweetwater River. The mapping of the site boundary at the SCIC, however, indicates that the site extends to the south side of the river. The study area for Segments 5 of the proposed trail alignment are located entirely on the south side of the river. During the current field survey, it was confirmed that no site elements are present on the south side of the river.

5.1.1.4 P-37-012111 (CA-SDI-12111)

This site was originally recorded as one milling feature with one slick, a mano fragment, and a fragment of ground stone artifact of indeterminate function (Jacobson et al. 1991). An update in 2009 reidentified the milling feature but not the two ground stone artifacts (Whitaker 2009b). During the current survey, the site boundary was expanded to encompass three additional milling features: two with one slick each, and the third with two basins and one slick. While the original milling feature is located outside of the current study area of Segment 6b, the newly recorded features are situated within the study area.

5.1.1.5 P-37-13151 (CA-SDI-13151)

This prehistoric site was originally recorded as one milling feature with one slick (Becker 1991). An update in 2007 reidentified the milling feature but described the slick element as “ambiguous” (Haydu and Taggart 2007b). During the current survey, the site boundary was expanded to encompass three

additional milling features: one with one slick, the second with five slicks and a pecked area, and the third with one basin and three slicks. While the original milling feature is located outside of the current study area of Segment 6b, the newly recorded features are situated within the study area.

5.1.1.6 SCD-S-001

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of a single bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick. The low-lying and partially buried feature is situated within the southern track of an existing access road located south of Dehesa Road and west of Sloane Canyon Road. The site lies within the study area of Segment 1.

5.1.1.7 SCD-S-002

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of a single bedrock milling feature containing two milling slicks. The site is located north of Dehesa Road, west of Sloane Canyon Road. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.1.8 SCD-S-003

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of two bedrock milling features, one containing a single 'basined' slick and the other, one basin and four slicks. The site is located on the north side of Dehesa Road, above the road cut. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.1.9 SCD-S-004

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of a single bifacial mano and three fragments of Tivela (Pismo clam) shell that may have been modified for use as tools, as evidenced by modifications observed on the edge of the shell fragments. The site is located on Sloane Canyon Road on the eastern road shoulder below the road cut, on the north side of the Southern Bridge over the Sweetwater River. The site lies within the study area of Segment 2a, 2b, and 2c.

5.1.1.10 SCD-S-006

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of two bedrock milling features, each containing one milling slick. A flake tool and an unmodified flake were also observed at the site. The site is located above a road cut along the north side of Dehesa Road. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.1.11 SCD-S-007

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of two bedrock milling features, each containing one milling slick element. A flake tool and an unmodified flake were also observed at the site. The site is located above a road cut along the north side of Dehesa Road across from the west parking lot of the Singing Hills golf course condominium complex. It is situated on the south-facing slope above Dehesa Road. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.1.12 SCD-S-008

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of a single bedrock milling feature containing two elements, a basin and a milling slick. The site is located north of Dehesa Road, across from the Singing Hills golf course condominium complex. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.1.13 SCD-S-009

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of a single bedrock milling feature containing two elements, a basin/slick and a milling slick. The site is located north of Dehesa Road, within a flat area surrounded by newly planted grape vines. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.1.14 SCD-S-010

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of two bedrock milling features, one containing one slick and the other, two slicks. The site is located above a road cut along the north side of Dehesa Road along the west side of a small drainage. It is situated on the south-facing slope above Dehesa Road. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.1.15 SCD-S-11

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of six bedrock milling features and a sparse artifact scatter. One feature contains one element, a basin with a surrounding slick; the second feature contains five basins, and four milling slicks; the third feature contains four elements, one mortar, one basin, and two milling slicks; the fourth feature contains four elements, four milling slicks; the fifth feature contains one element, a milling slick; and the sixth feature contains three elements, two basins and one milling slick. Also observed at the site was a pottery sherd and a mano fragment. The site is located along the north side of Dehesa Road along the east side of a small drainage. It is situated on the south-facing slope above Dehesa Road. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.2 Historic Resources

5.1.2.1 P-37-012104 (CA-SDI-12104)

This site was originally recorded as a small concentration of historic trash located on the northern edge of Dehesa Road, consisting mostly of fragments of crockery and glass (Robbins-Wade et al. 1991a). Robbins-Wade et al. hypothesized that the deposit may have previously extended south but was removed by the construction of Dehesa Road, as the deposit was observed within the road cut. An update in 2007 observed that the site remained essentially as originally recorded (Haydu and Taggart 2007c). While Robbins-Wade et al. don't suggest a time-period association, Haydu and Taggart indicate a 1914 to 1945 time association for the materials. During the current survey, the site was also observed to be as previously recorded. The site lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.2.2 P-37-012105 (CA-SDI-12105)

This site is located on the northern edge of Dehesa Road, and was originally recorded as consisting of the remains of a historic cistern, a light scatter of purple and clear glass shards on the surface, and a

rock wall and fence (Robbins-Wade et al. 1991b). It was also observed that the site probably extended to the west but was removed by previous grading. Robbins-Wade et al. also indicated that a date of 1929 was inscribed in the cement of the cistern. An update in 2009 observed that the site remained essentially as originally recorded, but the site location was updated (Whitaker 2009c). During the current survey, the site was observed to be as previously recorded. The site lies immediately adjacent but outside of the study area of Segment 6b.

5.1.2.3 P-37-017486

This historic site was originally recorded as the Weddle Ranch House, or White House, built in 1884, and associated olive orchard (Haydu and Taggart 2007d). The orchard is indicated to encompass 6.8 acres and is bounded on the west by Willow Glen Drive, with Dehesa Road on the east and the Sycuan Resort on the south. The orchard is located approximately 1,050 feet northwest the Ranch house (Haydu and Taggart 2007d). The site boundary, while discontiguous, encompasses both the Ranch House and the olive orchard. The site boundary on file at the SCIC is shown as overlapping with the study area at each of the two discontiguous locations; however, as observed during the current survey, both the olive grove and house are located outside (to the south) of the study area of Segment 6a.

5.1.2.4 SCD-S-005

This site was newly recorded during the current survey and consists of a concrete foundation measuring approximately 20 by 18 feet by 30 inches tall on the north side, with most of the exterior of the walls buried except for the north wall. It is situated in a low area at the base of the north slope of a hill. A large pepper tree is growing adjacent to, and has been incorporated into, the north side of the structure. A structure is shown in this approximate location on the 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) topographic map (Figure 7), which may represent this resource. The site lies within the study area of Segment 2a and 2b.

5.1.2.5 SCD-S-013

This resource was newly discovered during the current survey and consists of a structure currently in use as a golf cart repair business that appears to have originally been a gas station, indicated on historic aerials to been constructed sometime between 1953 and 1964 (NETR Online 2019). The structure lies within the study area of Segment 6b.

6.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A study was undertaken to identify cultural resources that are present in the Sycuan Sloane Canyon Trail Project study area/APE and to determine the effects of the project on historical resources, per CEQA, or historic properties, per Section 106 of the NHPA. A search of the CHRIS records, on file at the SCIC, identified nine previously recorded cultural resources potentially within, or immediately adjacent to the study area. A closer examination of the site forms and the results of the pedestrian field survey resulted in the conclusion that four of these previously recorded resources are situated outside of the study area and/or have been mis-plotted at the SCIC. The remaining five previously recorded resources were reidentified within the study area, and an additional 12 resources were newly recorded within the study area, for a total of 17 cultural resources within the study area.

The proposed trail alignment has been divided into six segments (Figure 4). Potential project effects to the cultural resources identified within the study area and recommendations are provided in Table 4, *NRHP/CRHR Eligibility and Recommendations for Cultural* Resources. The potential effects to the resources are shown on Figure 9, *Cultural Resources with the APE* (in Appendix B, Confidential Appendices, bound separately), and are discussed in greater detail below according to segment.

Table 4
NRHP/CRHR ELIGIBILITY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

Segment	Resource Number	Description and	NRHP/CRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
1	SCD-S-001	Single milling feature; located outside of direct effects APE	Not evaluated	None; no effect
2a, 2b, and 2c	SCD-S-004	Mano and three shell fragments; located within/adjacent to direct effects APE	Not eligible	None
2a and 2b	SCD-S-005	Concrete foundation and walls; located outside of direct effects APE	Not evaluated	None; no effect
6a and 6b	P-37-004519 (CA-SDI-4519)	Habitation site containing midden deposits, milling features, and a moderate to dense artifact scatter; sites CA-SDI-4518, CA-SDI-4520, CA-SDI-4521, CA-SDI-13751, and CA-SDI-21744 are the same site as CA-SDI-4519 - different loci and/or recordations; may represent portions of village of *Matamo*; direct effects APE is situated along disturbed road shoulder within southern portion of site complex	Previously recommended as eligible (CRHR) (Apple 1984) --- Portion within Segment 6a direct effects APE: not eligible --- Portion within Segment 6b direct effects APE: treat as eligible	Impacts to portions of the site may have been previously mitigated through a data recovery program and have subsequently been destroyed --- Segment 6a: none; no effect --- Segment 6b: Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	P-37-005932 (CA-SDI-5932)	Boulder with pictograph(s), milling features, artifact scatter; one feature within study area, located adjacent to direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	P-37-012104 (CA-SDI-12104)	Trash scatter, mostly glass fragments; located outside of the direct effects APE	Not evaluated	None; no effect
6b	CA-SDI-12111 (P-37-012111)	Milling features, ground stone artifacts; three features within study area, located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan

Table 4
NRHP/CRHR ELIGIBILITY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

Segment	Resource Number	Description and	NRHP/CRHP Eligibility	Recommendation
6b	P-37-013151 (CA-SDI-13151)	Milling features, no associated artifacts; three features within study area, located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-002	Milling feature, no associated artifacts; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-003	Two milling features and a mano; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-006	Two milling features and a flake tool; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-007	Two milling features, no associated artifacts; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-008	Milling feature, no associated artifacts; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-009	Milling feature, no associated artifacts; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-010	Two milling features, no artifacts; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-011	Six milling features, one pottery sherd, and one mano fragment; located adjacent to the direct effects APE	Treat as eligible	Preparation of a HPTP and monitoring plan
6b	SCD-S-013	Gas station constructed between 1953 and 1964; located outside of the direct effects APE	Not evaluated	None; no effect

Segment 1

One resource, SCD-S-001, is a single, low-lying bedrock milling feature. SCD-S-001 is located within the study area (APE) of Segment 1, however the trail has been aligned to the north of the resource and all impacts to the resource will be avoided.

Segment 2a, 2b, and 2c

Two resources, SCD-S-004 and SCD-S-005, have been identified within the study area of the Segment 2 options. SCD-S-005 consists of a concrete foundation with the remnants of walls within the study area of Segment 2a and 2b. The proposed trail alignment for Segment 2 has been designed to be located

approximately 25 feet from this resource; as such, no impacts will occur to the site as a result of the project.

SCD-S-004 is comprised of three possibly modified shell fragments and a bifacial mano. The artifacts were observed in the road shoulder, below a cut slope and immediately north of the Southern Bridge across the Sweetwater River. Due to the disturbed location of the artifacts within the road shoulder, in an area that has been cut into the slope of the neighboring hill, the resource does not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. Subsurface testing of the resource would not produce additional data potential, due to the location of the artifacts within a secondary context within the disturbed cut of the hill. As such, thorough site recordation has exhausted any research potential and the site is recommended as ineligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP.

Segment 3

No cultural resources have been identified with the study area of Segment 3.

Segment 4a, 4b, and 4c

No cultural resources have been identified with the study area of Segment 4.

Segment 5a and 5b

No cultural resources have been identified with the study area of Segment 5.

Segment 6a

Trail Segment 6a is located along the southern edge of Dehesa Road. As noted above in Section 5, Results, a low-to-moderate-density-scatter of lithic debitage and pottery associated with the CA-SDI-4519 site complex was observed within the study areas of both Segment 6a and 6b. While artifacts were observed on both sides of Dehesa Road, the majority were situated on the north side of the road (within Segment 6b). It appears that the artifacts observed within the study area of Segment 6a may have been redeposited from the main site area recorded upslope and north of Dehesa Road.

The direct effects APE along this portion of the site within Segment 6a is situated along a disturbed road shoulder. Due to this disturbance and probable secondary context of the artifacts, the portion of the resource that is within the direct effects APE of Segment 6a lacks sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. Therefore, the portion of the site within the direct effects APE of Segment 6a is not considered a contributing element to the eligibility of the site and is recommended as ineligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP.

Segment 6b

Trail Segment 6b is located north of Dehesa Road and contains the largest number of cultural resources. A total of 14 resources are situated within the study area of Segment 6b, 12 of which are prehistoric and two that are historic. The 12 prehistoric resources include an artifact scatter associated with the CA-SDI-4519 site complex (also located within Segment 6a, discussed above), and 11 resources containing bedrock milling features (with one resource also containing a pictograph, and several with associated surface artifacts). These resources, along with several other resources recorded in the vicinity of the Sweetwater River valley along Dehesa Road and Willow Glen Drive, are likely associated with the

ethnographic village of *Matamo*. As noted in the 1986 Site Significance Assessment for The Singing Hills Specific Plan:

> Villages are usually thought of as defined areas of intense occupation; this is not always the case. Villages should also be thought of as centers of activity made up of small habitation and activity areas. These encampments (habitation sites) and activity areas may cover a rather large area with only pockets of midden at the small encampments [Carrico and Cooley 1986: 3-14].

The resources located within the study area of Segment 6b appear to fit this pattern of intense occupation characterized by multiple activity areas situated among areas of more intense habitation within the larger river valley.

If the Segment 6b alignment is chosen, it would replace Segments 1 and 6a, which are located on the south side of Dehesa Road. Only preliminary design of Segment 6b has occurred, but it has been designed to route around the bedrock milling features documented within the study area. Regardless, the portion of CA-SDI-4519 located within Segment 6b north of the road cut of Dehesa Road and the 11 previously unevaluated prehistoric resources are recommended to be treated as eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP. If Segment 6b is chosen as the preferred trail alignment along Dehesa Road, a HPTP and monitoring plan should be developed prior to project construction to ensure appropriate treatment of the cultural resources that would be affected by the project.

The two historic-period resources, CA-SDI-12104 and SCD-S-013, that are within Segment 6b are located outside of the direct effects APE and will not be impacted by the project. As such, these two resources have not been evaluated for eligibility for listing in the CRHR or NRHP.

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the current study, historic properties/historical resources may be affected by the project. Although final engineering of the proposed trail alignment is not yet completed, the avoidance and preservation of all cultural resources is preferred. A HPTP should be developed to ensure appropriate treatment of all historic properties/historical resources that would be affected by the project.

In addition, as indicated by the results of the Sacred Lands File search and the results of the background research conducted for the study, the general project area contains a high sensitivity for prehistoric, historic, and tribal cultural resources. Based on this and the alluvial setting of much of the study area, it is recommended that a monitoring plan be developed, and an archaeological and Native American monitoring program be implemented for all ground-disturbing activities related to the construction of the trail. The monitoring program would include attendance by the archaeologist and Native American monitor at a preconstruction meeting with the construction contractor, and the presence of archaeological and Native American monitors during initial ground-disturbing activities. If the archaeological monitor, in conjunction with the Principal Investigator and Native American monitor, determines that monitoring within any specific portion of the trail alignment is not warranted, due to steep slopes, or if it is observed after monitoring of initial ground disturbance that the ground surface does not contain soil with the potential for subsurface cultural material to be present, the County should be informed as such and will make the final determination on the necessity for additional monitoring in that area.

Both archaeological and Native American monitors would have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity in the event that cultural resources are encountered. If significant cultural material is encountered, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented according to the protocols outlined in the HPTP and monitoring plan.

Should the project limits change to incorporate new areas of proposed disturbance, archaeological survey of these areas will be required.

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Appendix A

Resumes

Stacie Wilson, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

HELIX Environmental Planning

Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Wilson has been professionally involved in cultural resources management for 18 years and has extensive experience in both archaeology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). She has served as principal investigator on numerous cultural resources management projects, and regularly coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies and Native American tribal representatives. She is skilled in project management, archaeological inventories and excavation, and report documentation and has broad experience on private, municipal, federal, utility, and renewable energy projects. Her years of experience also encompass an understanding of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance regulations. Ms. Wilson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

Selected Project Experience

Sweetwater Bike Park. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring program for the construction of a bike park within the Sweetwater Regional Park, which is the first bicycle skills course in the County of San Diego's park system. Oversaw archaeological and Native American monitoring, attended groundbreaking ceremony, oversaw cataloguing of recovered historic and prehistoric artifacts, and prepared weekly monitoring reports. Work performed for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

Mesa Trail and Restoration and Dairy Mart Pond Overlook Projects. Principal investigator for a cultural resources survey of 61 acres within the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park located less than 1 mile north of the international border with Mexico. In support of a Land and Water Conservation Fund application, compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, was required for the projects. Duties included agency and fieldwork coordination and providing Section 106 consultation support to the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation.

Buckman Springs Road Bridge Widening Technical Studies. Principal Investigator for the rehabilitation and widening of the existing Buckman Springs Road Bridge, located in eastern San Diego County. The project proponent was the County of San Diego Department of Public Works (DPW), with local assistance funding from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Conducted a records search and field survey and prepared technical documents consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Work performed for the County of San Diego and completed for Caltrans review and oversight for the completion of the environmental review process.

Education

Master of Science, Applied Geographical Information Science, Northern Arizona University, 2008

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, University of California, San Diego, 2001

Bachelor of Science, Biological Psychology, University of California, San Diego, 2001

Registrations/ Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists, The Register of Professional Archaeologists #16436, 2008

County of Riverside, Approved Cultural Resources Consultant, 2017

County of San Diego, Approved CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources, 2019

County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation As-Needed Consulting Services. Cultural Resources Task Lead and Principal Investigator for as-needed environmental services support. Duties include coordination of archaeological monitors, site assessments, survey, site form documentation, and reporting efforts.

Beeler Canyon Trail Cultural Resources Assessment. Project Manager/Principal Investigator for cultural resources survey of the trail realignment for a portion of the Beeler Canyon Trail. Oversaw the cultural resources assessment performed to determine the nature and extent of cultural resources within an area that would be affected by proposed realignment of a trail segment in the West Sycamore area Mission Trails Regional Park. Work performed for the City of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department.

Padre Dam Municipal Water District East County Advanced Water Purification Program. Senior Archaeologist for cultural resources inventory and assessment of approximately 10 miles of pipeline. The East County Advanced Water Purification project proposes to increase the region's supply of potable water. Duties included preparation of a cultural resources study, assisting with community outreach with regard to the historic resources, and working with the agencies and interested parties to develop appropriate measures to avoid or minimize impacts. Work performed for Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc., with Padre Dam Municipal Water District as the lead agency and Helix Water District, the County of San Diego, and the City of El Cajon as participating agencies.

City of San Diego Long-term Mitigation Strategy Development. Principal Investigator for a cultural resources study of the Kearny Mesa East Mitigation Site, a 7.57-acre City of San Diego owned parcel located in Murphy Canyon. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project evaluated the potential mitigation opportunities for the parcel. Duties included conducting background research, a field survey and recording of cultural resources, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for the City of San Diego.

City of San Diego Sewer Group 806. Principal Investigator for the Sewer Group Job 806 located in the College Area and Mid City Kensington-Talmadge community planning areas in the City of San Diego. Conducted as part of an as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Public Works Department, the project proposes both the replacement and rehabilitation of existing sewer mains, including replacing-in-place approximately 2,158 linear feet of existing vitrified clay pipe sewer mains. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, conducting a field survey with a Native American monitor, and the preparation of a cultural resources technical report.

Southeast to Downtown Regional Bikeway-Environmental Technical Studies. Archaeological Principal Investigator for the development of bikeways within southeastern San Diego along Imperial Avenue between 17th Street and 47th Street. Managed a records search and field survey; prepared an Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map, an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR), and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) consistent with Caltrans format and content requirements for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Work performed as a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc., with SANDAG as the CEQA lead agency and Caltrans as a reviewing agency.