Appendix C.

Archaeological Resources Technical Report

Archaeological Resources Technical Report

Riverview Development Project Santa Clarita Valley

MARCH 2024

Prepared for:

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Project Information Page

Report Type: Archaeological Resources Technical Report

Project Name: Riverview Development Project - Confidential – Not for Public View

APN: 2836-011-018

Lead Agency: City of Santa Clarita

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Report Date: March 2024

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USGS Quads: Newhall

Resources: Within the Project Site: none; within 1-mile radius: P-19-000351, P-19-001824, P-19-001829, P-19-002105, P-19-003043, P-19-100341, P-19-100342, P-19-100343, P-19-100344, P-19-100345, P-19-100346, P-19-120063, P-19-186861, P-19-188010, P-19-190295, and P-19-190320

Acreage: Approximately 39.66

Keywords: Archaeological Resources Technical Report, Pedestrian Survey, Saugus Speedway, Saugus, City of Santa Clarita

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
amsl	Above mean sea level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
bgs	Below Ground Surface
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
ESA	Environmental Science Associates
MCA	Medieval Climatic Anomaly
mtDNA	Mitochondrial DNA
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NETR	Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PTC	Positive Train Control
RTF&A	R.T. Frankian & Associates
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SOPA	Society of Professional Archaeologist
SPRR	Southern Pacific Railroad
UCSB	University of California Santa Barbara
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
W&S	Whitley and Simon
WEAP	Workers Environmental Awareness Program
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition

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Executive Summary

The Riverview Owner LPV, LLC. retained Dudek to conduct an archaeological resources assessment documented by an Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Riverview Development Project (Project) located in the City of Santa Clarita (City), California (APN 2836-011-018). This report includes the following components: results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search of the proposed Project site plus a 1-mile radius; results of background research including a literature, archival and historic map and aerial photograph review; results of the intensive-level pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site for archaeological resources; an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and management recommendations. This investigation was conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements for CEQA and City of Santa Clarita.

This investigation had the following goals: to better understand the potential for archaeological resources to exist within the proposed Project site through extensive background research and an intensive pedestrian survey and consideration of the potential for any known or unknown archaeological resources to be impacted by proposed Project ground disturbances. An archaeological literature and records search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS) database at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, determined that sixteen (16) cultural resources have been previously recorded within 1-mile of the proposed Project site. The identified cultural resources include five (5) prehistoric archaeological sites, six (6) prehistoric isolates, and five (5) built environment resources, none of which are located within or adjacent to the proposed Project site. Fifty-three (53) cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the proposed Project site between 1974 and 2013. Of these studies, one addressed a portion of the proposed Project site, and eight (8) other studies are immediately adjacent to the proposed Project site. A geotechnical investigation was performed to determine subsurface conditions of the proposed Project site employing subsurface exploratory borings and laboratory testing (GeoSoils Consultants Inc. 2022). The results indicate that geologic units within the proposed Project site consist of artificial fill soils characterized as brown, silty sand, slightly moist, moderately dense, with fragments of asphalt in two of the borings, and native soil alluvium, characterized by interbedded yellow brown, brown, and gray-brown silty sand, sand, and gravely sand to the maximum depths explored, 45 to 60 ft below ground surface.

The proposed Project site was intensively surveyed by Dudek staff archaeologists. The surveys encompassed the entirety of the proposed Project site, with some exceptions in areas greater than 30 percent slope, in areas where soils were covered by pavement or structures, and where vegetation was dense enough to prevent access. Ground surface visibility, within the proposed Project site, varied from none to excellent, and special attention was given to barren ground including at the base of trees, within paths, as well as to subsurface soils exposed by burrowing animals. Based on a thorough review of CHRIS database records, background research and an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site, no archaeological resources were identified within the proposed Project site. The Saugus Speedway is older than 45 years and has a significant prominence in the history of the local area and is by definition a cultural resource. Since consideration of the potential for the proposed Project to impact built environment cultural resources is outside the purview of this investigation, an assessment or evaluation of the Saugus Speedway is not included in this report.

Proposed ground disturbance includes significant grading and terracing of the hillside in the northwest portion of the proposed Project site and cut slopes at a gradient of 2:1 in the southern area of the proposed Project site. Significant fill grading within the area currently occupied by structures and paved tracks and parking lots is

proposed. This latter area is proposed for construction of residential and commercial development including 391 single-family dwelling units and 69,692 square feet of commercial space, recreational amenities, community open space, paved lots and associated utility and landscaping installation. Additionally, ground disturbance would be required for off-site improvements. Given that the entire proposed Project site elevation is currently between 1190 and 1290 amsl and the elevation after grading is proposed between approximately 1196 and 1209, proposed grading and construction will require impacts to native soils within the northern portion of the site and along the southwestern boundary; however, much of the proposed construction within the central and eastern portions of the site will occur within fill soils only. Therefore, since significant fill soil is proposed to be deposited from the hillside portions to the current low-lying area of the proposed Project site, no ground disturbance within native soils is expected to occur within a large portion of the Project site proposed for building construction, utility, landscaping and paving. Geotechnical studies have documented the proposed Project site does not contain fill soils, with the exception of the southeast quadrant of the proposed Project site; as such, proposed ground disturbances occurring below current grade are expected to occur within native soils (RFT&A 2022).

Considering the archaeological sensitivity of the general area, documented by archival records and resources located within the area surrounding the proposed Project site; the proximity of the proposed Project site to the Santa Clara River and within a locality that has a greater potential to have been occupied during prehistoric and historic periods; the presence of potentially intact native soils; and the potential for alluvial soils at great depths to be present, the potential for proposed disturbances to encounter unknown archaeological resources is moderate.

No known significant archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5, exist within the proposed Project site. However, there is potential for proposed disturbances to impact unknown prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. If yet unknown archaeological resources, possessing the characteristics outlined in CEQA as significant, exist and are inadvertently encountered during implementation of the Project, there is potential for a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource to occur. Therefore, the following measures are recommended to ensure that the potential for impacts to unknown archaeological resources during proposed ground disturbing construction activities would be appropriately addressed consistent with the CEQA and City of Santa Clarita requirements and guidelines: retainment of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards responsible for the development and implementation of a Cultural Resource Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan; development and presentation of a Workers Environmental Awareness Program Training to the Project's construction personnel; and archaeological monitoring. Implementation of these measures would ensure that archeological resources encountered inadvertently are treated properly and in accordance with the CEQA resulting in less than significant impacts to archaeological resources.

Note: This investigation and associated report is limited to an assessment of archaeological resources. Based on background research it was determined that the proposed Project site is located on the property of the former Saugus Speedway which was built in 1927 and began as a racing facility as early as 1926. The speedway is older than 45 years and has a significant prominence in the history of the local area. Furthermore, a records search revealed that the Saugus Speedway has not been evaluated for significance or for its eligibility for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. As a result, a separate evaluation of the proposed Project site for impacts to built environment cultural resources has been conducted and is documented in a separate report prepared by Dudek.

1.0 Introduction

The Riverview Owner LPV, LLC. retained Dudek to conduct an archaeological resources assessment documented by an Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Riverview Development Project (Project) located in the City of Santa Clarita (City), California (APN 2836-011-018). This report includes the following components: results of a CHRIS records search of the proposed Project site plus a 1-mile radius; results of background research including a literature, archival and historic map and aerial photograph review; result of the intensive-level pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site for archaeological resources; an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with the CEQA and management recommendations. This report satisfies all applicable requirements for the CEQA and the City of Santa Clarita. For purpose of this report, the term "Project site" is defined as the physical area within the Project boundaries as illustrated in Figure 1 as "project boundary" and the term "Project area" is defined as the Project site and surrounding area.

This report was prepared by Dudek Archaeologist, Heather McDaniel McDevitt, MA, RPA, who meets Secretary of the Interior's standards. Ms. McDaniel McDevitt managed the field and research tasks for this study, composed the report, and reviewed all tasks for quality assurance/quality control. The following Dudek archaeological staff contributed to this study: Brenda Rogers, BA conducted fieldwork and contributed to the survey section of the report; Jennifer De Alba, BA and Brenda Rogers, BA contributed to research tasks and to various sections of the report; Micah J. Hale, PhD, RPA composed portions of the prehistoric and ethnohistoric setting contexts with edits by Loukas Barton, PhD, RPA and Ms. McDaniel McDevitt.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The proposed Project site, which totals approximately 35.4- acres, is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County (County), in the northern foothills of the Santa Susana Mountains at the westerly perimeter of the Santa Clarita Valley. The proposed Project site consists of assessor parcel number (APN) 2836-011-018 and is located south of Soledad Canyon Road. The proposed Project site is bounded in the north and east by the Santa Clara River drainage and most of the site is located on an associated alluvial floodplain; a Metrolink Station lies to the southeast, and the proposed Project site is bounded on the southwest and west by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The north end of the site consists of undeveloped hillside.

The proposed Project would include the development of 318 single-family dwelling units and 121,790 square feet of light industrial space. On-site improvements would include landscaping, recreational amenities, and a community open space as well as residential and commercial parking spaces. Access to the proposed Project would be provided via two driveways along Soledad Canyon Road. Two drainage basins for stormwater management are proposed, one at the southeastern corner and one at the northwestern part. Additionally, three debris basins, designed and constructed per Los Angeles County standards, are proposed to be installed adjacent to the railroad tracks along the southeast corner of the site.

Off-site improvements of the proposed Project include upgrading transportation and utility infrastructure along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter Way. The proposed Project would include a bus stop with a permanent shelter along Soledad Canyon Road, and a new bus turnout at the stop. A pedestrian path from the proposed Project site to the bus stop will be provided. A new telecommunications conduit for fiber optic cable along Soledad Canyon Road, and streetlights will be provided along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter Way. The existing Southern

California Edison-owned streetlights along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter way would be relocated with current City standard streetlights. Other street improvements include curbs and gutters, base paving, and 5-foot minimum sidewalks along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter Way, as well as modification of the Soledad Canyon Road median. Additional improvements may be required along Commuter Way to meet public street standards and accommodate the additional traffic generated by the proposed Project as determined by City Traffic Engineering staff.

The proposed Project will demolish existing structures and include grading and site preparation. Grading will consist of lowering the isolated hill area at the western part of the site as well as cutting isolated areas along the southwestern boundary and raising most of the remaining site. The hilltop will be lower by up to 100 feet and the area to the east will be raised by up to approximately 10 to 11 feet resulting in a consistent grade of between approximately 1196 and 1209 amsl across the proposed Project site. Cut slopes at a gradient of 2:1 acre proposed at the southern side of the site to a maximum height of approximately 25 feet. Fill slopes are proposed at a gradient of 2:1 to a maximum height of approximately 10 feet. A five-foot-high retaining wall is proposed along the northern part of the site, south of Soledad Canyon Road. Depths of construction within the building and infrastructure footprint will require up to approximately 5 feet for utility installation, no more than 3 feet for building construction, no more than 2 feet for landscape installation and no more than 1 foot for paving installation. The entire proposed Project site elevation is currently between 1190 and 1290 amsl and the elevation after grading is proposed between approximately 1196 and 1209; the proposed grading and construction will require impacts to native soils within the northern hillside portion of the site and along the southwestern boundary abutting the hillsides; however, proposed construction within the central and eastern portions of the site will occur within the fill soils placed a top the current grade as a result of grading.

1.2 Natural Setting

The proposed Project site is located within the western portion of the Santa Clarita Valley within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Series *Newhall* Quadrangle, Township 4N; Range 16W; Sections 23. It is situated within the valleys of the Transverse Ranges, approximately 18 miles southwest of the Sierra Pelona Mountains, and approximately 17 miles west of the San Gabriel Mountains. The proposed Project site and surrounding areas include rugged terrain, steep ridgelines, and dense vegetation surrounding the north, south and west perimeter of a valley floor that is an alluvial floodplain for the Santa Clara River. The closest year-round fresh water source with the potential to be utilized during prehistoric and historic periods is the Santa Clara River located directly across Soledad Canyon Road, fifty-three meters (177 feet) to the northeast. Elevation within the proposed Project site varies from its highest of 1,295 feet above mean sea level (msl) at the northwest ridgeline to approximately 1,185 feet above msl at the base of the hill, in the northeast area. The site is generally level except for the rugged hillside in the northwestern portion, and slight elevation in the southern portion. Vegetation within the general area consists of chaparral including sage scrub and nonnative low-lying grasses on the hillsides and ridges. With the exception of the non-native species, vegetation present prior to development in the region was similar to what was present at the time of this study. The property currently has a racetrack and extant structures and is extensively paved.

Soils in the proposed Project site are characterized as predominantly Hanford sandy loams and Saugus loams (USDA 2022). Hanford soils exist at 2 to 9 percent slopes, on alluvial fans whereas the Saugus soils exist at 30 to 50 percent slopes and found on the hills. The series profiles are described individually below:

- Hanford soils: 0 to 8 inches sandy loam; 8 to 70 inches fine sandy loam. Typically found in alluvial fans.

- Saugus soils: 0 to 15 inches loam; 15 to 42 inches loam; 42 to 46 inches weathered bedrock. Typically found in the landform hills with steeper slopes on the backslope or sideslope.

The site is underlain by sedimentary rock units of the Plio-Pleistocene age Saugus Formation and the Pliocene age Pico Formation. The Saugus formation is comprised of interbedded light brown to reddish-brown siltstone and sandstone and characterized as moderately cemented, indurated, and generally poorly exposed (RTF&A 2022). The Pico formation is comprised of dark yellowish orange to yellowish gray fine-to-medium grained sandstones, coarse-grained pebbly sandstones, yellowish gray to olive brown siltstones, and some silty claystone interbedded and characterized as thinly bedded, soft, and moderately weathered (RFT&A 2022). There are historical records that verify a significant flood event occurred in 1938. This event is referred to as the Los Angeles Flood and is considered a 50-year flood event that caused the Santa Clara River to overflow resulting in the destruction of 5,601 buildings and killing approximately 115 people (Worden 2013). Prior to the 1938 flood event was the human induced St. Francis Flood of 1928 caused by the failure of the St. Francis Dam that resulted in a 60-foot-high wall of water to rage down the Santa Clara River Valley leveling most everything in its path. This latter event's path of destruction narrowly missed the proposed Project site; however, the 1938 flood event provides evidence of soils having been deposited within the proposed Project site potentially burying archaeological material.

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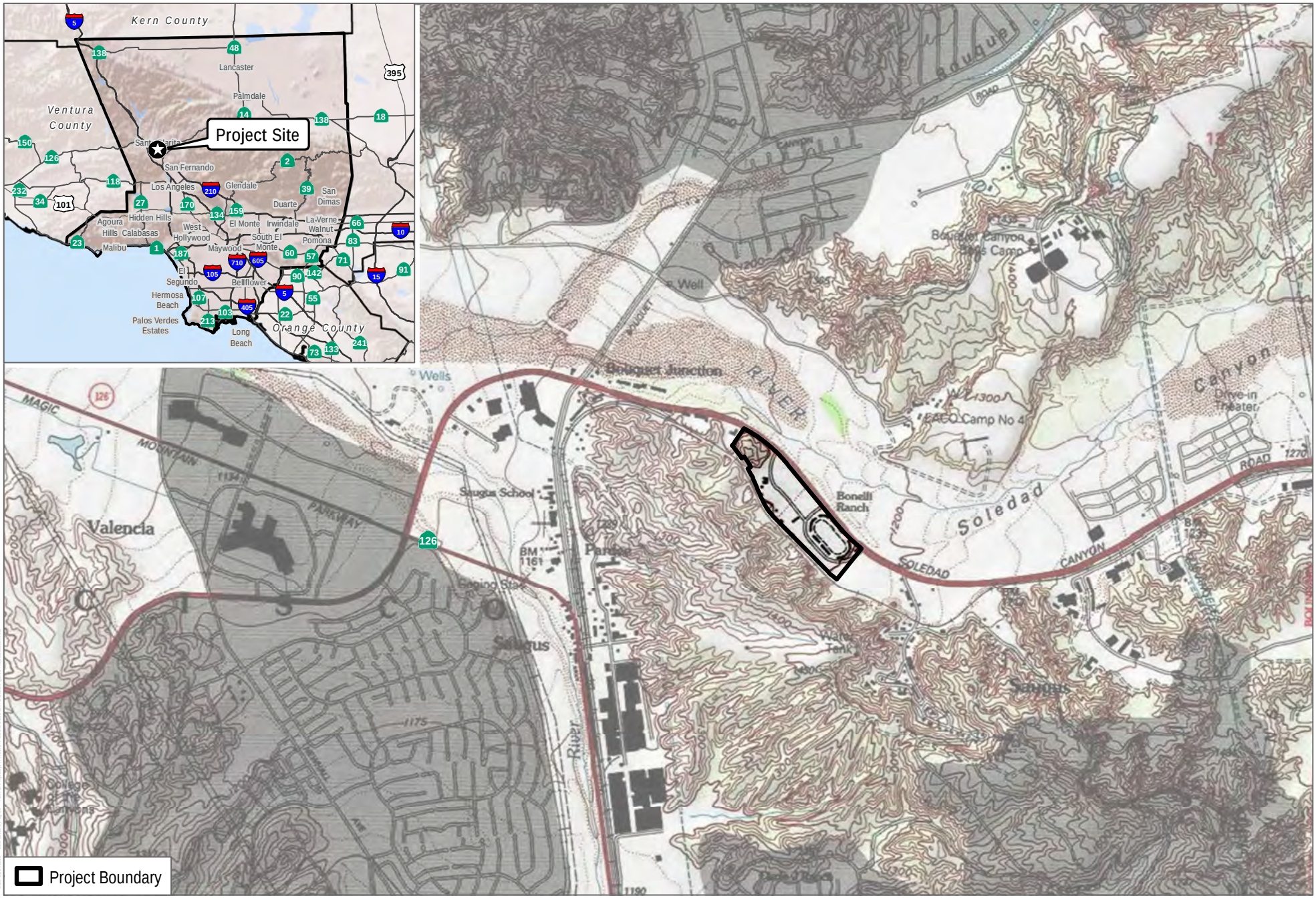

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Newhall Quadrangle

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Riverview Development Project

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SOURCE: Open Street Maps; Bing Maps

DUDEK

0 200 400 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Site

Riverview Development Project

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RIVERVIEW
SITE PLAN
2/12/24

LEGEND:

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED LOT LINE
- EXISTING CONTOURS
- PROPOSED CONTOURS
- PROPOSED TOP/TOE OF SLOPE
- PROPOSED DAYLIGHT
- EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
- PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY
- EXISTING CURB
- PROPOSED CURB
- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED WATER
- EXISTING WATER
- PROPOSED SEWER
- EXISTING SEWER

PA-1 PRODUCT DATA:

SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED (FRONTOWNS)	17 BUILDINGS
TOTAL UNITS:	95 UNITS
PARKING REQUIRED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	190 SPACES
GUEST (0.5/UNIT):	48 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED:	238 SPACES
PARKING PROVIDED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	190 SPACES
GUESTS:	49 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED:	239 SPACES

PA-2 PRODUCT DATA:

SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED (CLUSTER)	60 BUILDINGS
TOTAL UNITS:	60 UNITS
PARKING REQUIRED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	120 SPACES
GUEST (0.5/UNIT):	30 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED:	150 SPACES
PARKING PROVIDED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	120 SPACES
GUESTS:	42 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED:	162 SPACES

PA-3 PRODUCT DATA:

SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED (CLUSTER)	62 BUILDINGS
TOTAL UNITS:	62 UNITS
PARKING REQUIRED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	124 SPACES
GUEST (0.5/UNIT):	31 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED:	155 SPACES
PARKING PROVIDED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	124 SPACES
GUESTS:	33 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED:	157 SPACES

PA-4 PRODUCT DATA:

SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED (BACKYARD TOWNS)	31 BUILDINGS
TOTAL UNITS:	101 UNITS
PARKING REQUIRED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	202 SPACES
GUEST (0.5/UNIT):	57 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED:	259 SPACES
PARKING PROVIDED:	
RESIDENT (2/UNIT):	202 SPACES
GUESTS:	59 SPACES
TOTAL PARKING PROVIDED:	261 SPACES

ALLIANCE
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SCALE: 1"=50'

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2.0 Regulatory Setting

2.1 Federal Regulations

The proposed Project does not have a federal nexus and therefore is not subject to Federal regulations.

2.2 State Regulations

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource and that it meets any of the following NRHP criteria (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c):

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

Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the CRHR but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource (see 14 CCR, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing on the NRHP are automatically listed on the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys. The State Historic Preservation Officer maintains the CRHR.

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (California Public Resources Code Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American

skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

California Environmental Quality Act Statutes and Guidelines

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are relevant to the analysis of archaeological and historic resources:

1. California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g): Defines "unique archaeological resource."
2. California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a): Defines historical resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
3. California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): These statutes set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
4. California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: These statutes and regulations provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; identifies preservation-in-place as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). An "historical resource" is any site listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR listing criteria are intended to examine whether the resource in question: (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; (c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or (d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The term "historical resource" also includes any site described in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)).

CEQA also applies to "unique archaeological resources." California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a "unique archaeological resource" as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be

clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

In 2014, CEQA was amended to apply to "tribal culture resources" as well, but the amendment did not provide a definition for such resources or identify how they were to be evaluated or mitigated (California Public Resources Code Sections 21084.2 and 21084.3). Instead, California Public Resources Code Section 21083.09 required that the Office of Planning and Research develop and adopt guidelines for analyzing "tribal cultural resources" by July 1, 2016. As of the effective date of this report, however, those guidelines have not been finalized or adopted. Consequently, this report addresses only historic resources and unique archaeological resources.

All historical resources and unique archaeological resources – as defined by statute – are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). A site or resource that does not meet the definition of "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource" is not considered significant under CEQA and need not be analyzed further (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

Under CEQA a significant cultural impact results from a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource [including a unique archaeological resource]" due to the "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA first evaluates whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then assesses whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

When a project significantly affects a unique archeological resource, CEQA imposes special mitigation requirements. Specifically, "[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:"

1. "Planning construction to avoid archeological sites."
2. "Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements."
3. "Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites."
4. "Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites."

California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)

If these "preservation in place" options are not feasible, mitigation may be accomplished through data recovery (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d); CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d) states that "[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report."

These same requirements are set forth in slightly greater detail in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as follows:

(A) Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.

(B) Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
   1. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
   2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
   3. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
   4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

(C) When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

Note that, when conducting data recovery, "[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation." However, "[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

California Health and Safety Code

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies the protocols to be followed in the case of a discovery of Native American human remains including the roles and responsibilities of the coroner, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the individual identified by the NAHC as the most likely descended from the deceased Native American, and the landowner of whose land the discovery was made. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The California Public Resources and Health and Safety codes consist of the regulatory, penal, and administrative ordinances for the State of California. A summary of the California codes that are applicable to the subject of the discovery of human remains are identified below.

- HSC § 7050.5 – This code is to ensure that human remains are not knowingly mutilated or disinterred, wantonly disturbed, or willfully removed from any location other than a dedicated cemetery without authority of law. The codes specifically provide exception to any person carrying out an agreement developed pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code or to any person authorized to implement Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The code also provides protocols to be followed in the case of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery and stipulates the role of the coroner. Finally, the code provides the protocols to follow in the case the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American as well as the role of the Native American Heritage Commission.

- PRC § 5097.94 – This code establishes the powers and duties bestowed on the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). As they relate to those powers and duties that apply to human remains, this code states that the NAHC has the responsibility to: identify and catalog places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans, and known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands; make recommendations relative to Native American sacred places that are located on private lands; mediate disputes arising between landowners and known descendants relating to the treatment and disposition of Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials; provide protection to Native American human burials and skeletal remains from vandalism and inadvertent destruction; and assist interested landowners in developing agreements with appropriate Native American groups for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials.

- PRC § 5097.98 – This code outlines the protocols to be followed in the case of a discovery of Native American human remains including the roles and responsibilities of the coroner, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the individual identified by the NAHC as the most likely descended from the deceased Native American, and the landowner of whose land the discovery was made. The code defines the manner of "conferral" or "discuss and confer" as "the meaningful and timely discussion and careful consideration

of the views of each party, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values, and where feasible, seeking agreement" and states that all parties involved "shall recognize the other's needs and concerns for confidentiality of information provided to the other".

- PRC § 5097.99. - This code is intended to protect by prohibiting obtaining or possessing Native American artifacts or human remains taken from grave or cairn on or after January 1, 1984 and states that "any person who removes, without authority of law, any Native American artifacts or human remains from a Native American grave or cairn with an intent to sell or dissect or with malice or wantonness is guilty of a felony which is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison".

- PRC § 5097.991 – This code establishes the policy of the state that Native American human remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated.

2.3 Local Regulations – City of Santa Clarita

This study was completed in consideration of all sections of the City of Santa Clarita, California - Code of Ordinances related to Historic Preservation (Chapter 17.03.145). This ordinance was adopted by the City in 2013. Sections most relevant to this study are enumerated A, B, and D. These sections are provided below.

17.03.145 Historic Preservation Review.

A. The purpose of this section is to promote the economic and general welfare of the City of Santa Clarita by preserving and protecting public and private historic, cultural, and natural resources which are of special historic or aesthetic character or interest or relocating such resources where necessary for their preservation and for their use, education, and view by the general public.

B. Definitions. As used in this section, this term has the following meaning:

1. "Historic Resource" shall mean structures or site features on properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Landmarks, the list of California Historical Landmarks, or the list of California Points of Historical Interest, or those structures designated under this ordinance. A listing of properties and structures designated under this ordinance shall be available with the Community Development Department.

D. Planning Commission Resolution Findings for Designating a Historic Resource. A building, structure, or object may be designated by the Planning Commission as a historic resource if it possesses sufficient character-defining features and integrity, and meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural development of the City, State or Nation; or

2. Is associated with persons significant in the history of the City, State or Nation; or

3. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or

4. Has a unique location, singular physical characteristic(s), or is a landscape, view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City; or

5. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the history or prehistory of the City, State, or nation.

3.0 Cultural Setting

3.1 Background Context

3.1.1 Prehistoric Setting

The proposed Project site falls within a part of California that is poorly understood regarding aboriginal occupation. The few significant archaeological studies in the area (e.g., Waugh 1999) have not fully defined local culture history and as a result, researchers have imposed cultural historical schemes developed in adjacent regions onto the Santa Clarita Valley. Even the most recent published archaeological summaries casually lump the Santa Clarita Valley into neighboring cultural historical schemes of the southern California coast (i.e., Glassow et al. 2007). The same is true of the ethnohistoric record, which is based wholly on second-hand accounts of descendants claiming traditional ties to the area (see Section 3.2, below).

Note also that one artifact type defined for one region may or may not represent the same time period or human behavior in another. The simple correlations of artifact types or styles does not necessarily indicate a direct functional or causal relationship. That is, the presence of coastal or desert-derived artifacts in Santa Clarita Valley does not necessarily indicate cultural or socioeconomic relationships with inhabitants of those areas. Such relationships must be demonstrated in the archaeological record by ruling out other functional interpretations as less plausible.

To avoid the pitfalls of extending culture histories from adjacent regions into the Santa Clarita Valley, the following sections discuss major archaeological trends in southern California according to a geologic time scale: Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years before present—BP), Early Holocene (10,000 – 7500 BP), Middle Holocene (7500 – 4000 BP), and Late Holocene (post – 4000 BP). Regional culture historical frameworks are then discussed within these categories as appropriate, providing an opportunity to consider their local application.

Terminal Pleistocene (pre – 10,000 BP)

The terminal Pleistocene period has been the subject of much research in North America, although it remains hotly debated in terms of human adaptations. A few things are certain: terminal Pleistocene environments were rapidly changing at the end of the Wisconsonin glaciation period after 18,000 BP; definitive evidence places humans in North American by at least 12,500 BP.

The last major glaciation period (Wisconsonin) ended by about 18,000 BP, marked by a warming and drying trend that started at this time, lasting until at least 15,000 BP (Grayson 1993). Glaciers that covered most of northern North America began to melt forming pluvial lakes; Pleistocene Lake Lahonton being one of the largest covering the Great Basin of western North America (Grayson 1993). In southern California, many of the vegetation communities found at high elevations today were found at lower elevations then. Wood rat middens from the

Mojave Desert indicate that the area was covered by a coniferous forest characterized by juniper and sage by 15,000 BP (Spaulding 1983, 1990). As the Pleistocene came to a close by about 10,000 BP, the warming trend continued and upward migration of vegetation communities occurred, firmly establishing desert sage scrub communities and coastal chaparral from 10,000 to 8,000 BP. Ocean core sediment analysis of oxygen isotopes and pollen indicate much cooler ocean surface temperatures. Coupled with rising sea levels at a rate of about one meter per century through close of the Pleistocene (Inman 1983), the early Holocene was set to be much more moderate in climatic stability than the Pleistocene.

These environmental changes have been often cited as a key agent in cultural adaptation. A very unique technology defined by fluted projectile points and a highly formal lithic tool kit with almost no processing equipment is recognized as the earliest evidence of human adaptation to North America. Widely known as "Clovis," regional manifestations of this toolkit show important variability both in projectile point styles and tool kit composition. In western North America, fluted points and related items are most often found near or along pluvial lakeshores, leading to the definition of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT, Bedwell 1973). The WPLT holds as its primary tenet that human adaptive strategies in the terminal Pleistocene were evolved to exploit the rich flora and fauna located along pluvial shorelines. Emma Lou Davis' (1978) work at China Lake near the Coso Range is one of the more well-known examples of a pluvial association with fluted points. Indeed, there is good evidence that Pleistocene megafauna persisted alongside modern fauna and tended to cluster around pluvial lakeshores (Grayson 1993). However, recent research questions the reality of the WPLT through discoveries of Paleoindian toolkits, including fluted points in areas far removed from pluvial lakeshores (Basgall et al. 2002). Moreover, the variability in terminal Pleistocene tool kits is just beginning to be understood as various kinds of stemmed projectile points are being reliably assigned to pre-10,000 BP contexts, such as Great Basined Stemmed and Lake Mojave projectile point forms (Basgall et al. 2002; Basgall 2000; Warren 2004).

Whether or not terminal Pleistocene humans focused on hunting large animals or not is also debated. Most hold Clovis and other fluted point-dominated assemblages as a highly specialized large animal hunting complex, but others interpret these technological complexes as generalized, allowing for rapid movement across large areas with flexibility (i.e., Kelly and Todd 1988). Resolution to this issue has yet to come, but strong evidence suggests on either side with direct evidence of megafauna procurement using fluted and other stemmed points (see Meltzer 1993), as well as direct evidence of stemmed projectile points for cutting and grinding, indicating a more generalized intent of use (see Basgall 1993). The truth probably rests in regional variation where localized climatic and environmental patterns affect the resources humans exploit and as a result, their response to changes in the availability of those.

Further complicating the picture is the realization that vegetal processing technology was being intensively used prior to 10,000 BP. The discovery in La Jolla of a robust assemblage of millingstones, handstones, and battered implements, with virtually no formal flaked lithic items associated with dozens of human burials and radiocarbon dates in excess of 10,000 BP indicates at the very least that socioeconomic adaptation was occurring rapidly among California hunter-gatherers during the terminal Pleistocene (Hale 2010a; see also Ike et al. 1979). Assemblages of this nature are often attributed to the Milling Stone pattern that has been interpreted as a response to punctuated middle Holocene aridity (see middle Holocene discussion, below). Regardless, discoveries of artifacts, such as fluted points that are exclusive to terminal Pleistocene cultural adaptations associated with pre-10,000 BP radiocarbon dates indicates that humans reached the coastal margins of western North America during this period (see Erlandson 1988, 1991; Erlandson et al. 2008; Fitzgerald and Jones 2000; Rogers 1938; Warren 1968).

Initial efforts to parse out archaeological components somewhat arbitrarily ascribed the "Early Man" phase to southern California (Wallace 1955). Wallace's Early Man phase (10,000 – 6000 B.C. (12,000 – 8000 BP) was allocated to the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene, but without the benefit of radiocarbon dates. The Early Man phase was ill-defined and based off of Rogers (1938) work with San Dieguito collections—a hunting-related toolkit defined at the Harris Site containing stemmed projectile points similar to Lake Mojave points located in desert regions to the north. Other fluted point discoveries to the north near Pleistocene Lake Tulare certainly biased Wallace's (1955) efforts to define an early phase of human occupation, especially since his primary region of study (Los Angeles and Ventura Counties) was nestled in between San Dieguito and Lake Tulare archaeological discoveries.

Regardless of early efforts to define a terminal Pleistocene cultural chronology, the upper Santa Clarita River Valley has yielded no evidence of terminal Pleistocene human occupation. Earliest radiocarbon dates extend only into the middle Holocene, and these are also rare. Given the early timeframe, that preservation of organic materials dramatically decreases with time, and that the accretional and degradational depositional context of the upper Santa Clarita River Valley has obscured or wiped out any such evidence, it is unlikely that a terminal Pleistocene component will ever be identified there.

Early Holocene (10,000 – 7500 BP)

Human occupation of southern California during the early Holocene period (10,000 – 7500 BP) is better understood than the terminal Pleistocene, although archaeological evidence for early Holocene human occupation still tends to be regionally clustered. Early Holocene environments continued the warming and drying trend initiated during the terminal Pleistocene, but most of the major pluvial lake systems were fully desiccated, with periodic recharge of some basins provided by seasonal precipitation rather than melting glaciers (Basgall 1993; Waters 1991). Most studies converge on the idea that the early Holocene was noticeably more arid since desert vegetation communities appear strongly established in composition and distribution by 9000 BP (Spaulding and Graumlich 1986; Van Devender et al. 1987). All megafauna (i.e., elephants, camelids, sloths, etc.) were all but gone by 10,000 BP, however with modern fauna attaining their modern vegetation associations by this time.

Most cultural chronologies have their roots in the early Holocene, save for the WPLT, San Dieguito, and other stemmed and fluted point traditions noted earlier. David Banks (D.B.) Rogers (1929) was the first to propose a cultural chronology, though his age estimates suffered from the lack of absolute dating techniques and data at the time. D.B. Rogers (1929) proposed Oak Grove as the earliest robust cultural tradition beginning just after the Pleistocene and early Holocene transition at around 10,000 BP. Later known as the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955), or Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968), Oak Grove was recognizable by the large amounts of processing equipment dominated by basined millingstones and handstones, along with a general lack of formal flakedstone hunting tools. Wallace (1955) built on D.B. Roger's work, with Oak Grove representing the Milling Stone Horizon, but the interpretation was the same: an economy dominated by vegetal processing and a general lack of hunting. Warren (1968) sought to clarify regional variability during the early Holocene and proposed the Encinitas Tradition, comprised of various local manifestations of the Milling Stone Horizon assemblages that had locally specific environmental agents driving the development of the processing economies. Warren, however, significantly added to the discourse by better defining the San Dieguito complex as preceding the Milling Stone pattern and being comprised of stemmed projectile points and bifacial knives, with few processing tools (see Warren 2004). San Dieguito appeared to be a coastal southern California manifestation of what is known as Lake Mojave in the northern high deserts.

Coastal evidence for early Holocene human occupation is increasingly common, mostly in the form of pre – 7500 BP radiocarbon dates (Byrd 1997; Curtis 1965; Erlandson 1988, 1991, 1997; Erlandson et al. 1993, 2008; Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Glassow et al. 2007; Hale 2009, 2010a, 2010b; Hale and Becker 2006; Kaldenberg 1982; Levulett et al. 2002; Salls 1991; True 1980). Since the definition of the Milling Stone pattern by Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), extensive archaeological work in regulatory settings has generated a robust database of radiocarbon dated sites resulting in a clear picture that the Milling Stone pattern is firmly rooted in the early Holocene, by as much as 10,000 BP (see Hale 2010a). In fact, early Holocene radiocarbon dates have come to be expected in certain depositional contexts along the southern California coast because of their commonality and the consistency of the associated archaeological deposit (Hale 2009). Early Holocene dates along the coastal plain of southern California and interior ranges are currently considered part of the "Archaic" pattern; an umbrella term synonymous with Milling Stone.

Desert regions to the north and interior Peninsular Ranges (and intervening valleys) to the east also have relatively robust early Holocene records. To the east, the early Holocene continues to align with the Archaic or Milling Stone pattern (see Hale 2009; Hale and Comeau 2009; Sutton 2011). In the Mojave Desert, traditional early Holocene chronologies are being revised. The Lake Mojave (11,000 – 7500 BP) complex still appears to be the oldest stemmed point tradition that followed fluted point toolkits. Lake Mojave assemblages are characterized by weak shouldered stemmed projectile points and large amounts of formed flake tools with lesser amounts of expedient flaked tools and groundstone. However, recent evidence is pushing back dates for the Pinto complex to as much as 8000 BP, presenting an overlap problem with Lake Mojave (Basgall 2000; Sutton et al. 2007). The significance here is that Pinto sites are dominated by large amounts of ground and battered stone with relatively small amounts of formed flakedstone tools (Basgall and Hall 1993, 1994; Campbell and Campbell 1935; Giambastiani and Basgall 1999; Hall 1992; Schroth 1994; Warren 1968, 1980); Pinto is the first robust processing economy that appears in California deserts and is similar in many respects to the Milling Stone pattern of southern California, though not as old as Milling Stone. The similarities with the Milling Stone pattern include settlement that was characterized by serial occupation of specific sites producing robust assemblages through tool reuse (Hale 2001).

The early Holocene is not represented in Santa Clarita Valley by direct archaeological evidence, despite being known in adjacent desert and coastal regions. No doubt prehistoric populations took advantage of the natural travel corridors linking interior areas to the coast and southern coastal plain. However, as with archaeological deposits of later periods, damaging erosion and flooding have either destroyed or obscured any such deposits that may have existed. Attempts to locate buried deposits using hollow stem augers (i.e., core samples) in other parts of southern California, such as the Las Flores watershed (Hale and Becker 2006) or Otay River floodplain (Cook and Andrews 2003; Comeau et al. 2014) focused on floodplains with a gradual sedimentation sequence and less frequent and less destructive erosional events. It is no surprise then that intact archaeological deposits dating to the early Holocene (and later) were identified in those areas. The same is not true for the Santa Clarita River floodplain and surrounding geologic landscape that has seen frequent intervals of violent flooding that eroded any riverbed or nearby terrace deposits.

Middle Holocene (7500-4000 BP)

The middle Holocene (7500-4000 BP) witnessed a continuation of archaeological patterns defined in the early Holocene. However, the middle Holocene was marked by periods of extreme aridity collectively termed the Altithermal by Ernst Antevs (1953). After much research since Antevs' (1953) original work the Altithermal is better understood as having variable effects at a subregional scale. Southern California was already

characterized as an arid landscape by the inception of the middle Holocene, thus notable changes include adjustments in the elevation and density of existing vegetation communities and related fauna (Mehringer 1967; Spaulding 1985, 1990; Wells 1983). To be sure, humans respond to changes in the resources they exploit, and it is plausible that plants and animals that were the focus of subsistence either decreased in abundance or congregated in more favorable areas. Warren (1968) postulates as much, suggesting that the Encinitas Tradition (i.e., Milling Stone pattern) was adapted in the coastal plain to the margins of lagoons that were magnet locations for vegetation and fauna, and as a result, human occupation.

Whatever the regional environmental differences were, it was clear that humans have been present in southern California throughout the middle Holocene with widespread evidence of humans hunkering down and increasing vegetal processing intensity, rather than depopulating whole areas. In fact, the origin of Milling Stone pattern itself was thought to be a response to Altithermal conditions (Wallace 1955; see Hale 2001, Erlandson 1997). The early Holocene appearance of Milling Stone adaptations, however, runs counter to this explanation, suggesting instead that Milling Stone economies were the first socioeconomic adaptation to stable California environments after the waning of terminal Pleistocene transitions (Hale 2010a, 2011). Regardless, processing economies were apparently well-suited to the arid middle Holocene conditions, based on the ubiquity of Milling Stone assemblages.

Regional cultural histories adjacent to the upper Santa Clarita River Valley continue in the same nomenclature. In the deserts to the north, the Pinto period reigns until at least the end of the middle Holocene (4000 BP); although, Gypsum period assemblages characterized by contracting stem dart points, larger numbers of small flake tools, and some mortar/pestle technology have pushed their 4000 BP inception date to some degree (Hale 2011). Southern coastal regions such as San Diego County and parts of Orange and Los Angeles Counties also retain Milling Stone assemblage dominance, including at the Tank Sites (CA-LAN-1 and -2) in Topanga Canyon that date as late as 2000 BP (see Hale 2001). The middle Holocene is one of the best represented periods in San Diego County and keeping with the Milling Stone or Archiac pattern (Masters and Gallegos 1997; see Hale 2009 for assemblage summaries).

Real socioeconomic change during the middle Holocene appears first in the Santa Barbara Channel with the abrupt appearance of bowl mortars by at least 5500 BP at sites such as CA-SBA-53, CA-SBA-54, CA-SBA-75, and CA-SBA-84 to name a few (Hale 2009; see also Erlandson et al. 2008, Harrison and Harrison 1966; Levulett et al. 2002). Mortars are costly to manufacture (mortar surfaces are manufactured, rather than mostly accruing depth through use), and thus their manufacture in noticeable quantities necessarily signals a shift to a more intensive processing economy (Hale 2010b). It is thought that mortars in the Santa Barbara Channel were used to intensively process nuts such as acorn and buckberry that have substantial nutritional value when processed in mass quantities (Bettinger et al. 1997; Bettinger and Tushingham 2013). Moreover, the complex ecology of acorn masting requires storage for it to be an efficient economic pursuit of humans (Hale 2009; 2010a). The attendant social shifts that must occur to make an acorn economy economically viable are no less complex, requiring defense of territories containing acorn producing oaks and storage facilities; concepts not altogether welcoming to hunter-gatherer societies that have evolved social institutions precisely to cull such behavior (Bettinger 1999).

Other refinements to culture historical frameworks are based on King's (1981) chronology of burial patterns and related artifacts. Minor refinements to King's chronology occur when assemblage data warrant as much, but substantial numbers of *Olivella sp.* shell beads present in burial populations of the last 3000 years in King's

study laid a strong chronological foundation for determining the kinds of socioeconomic patterns that developed during the late Holocene, discussed below.

Overall, the middle Holocene in southern California is primarily defined by processing economies of the Milling Stone pattern, which is undeniably the most robust and visible archaeological pattern found in California (Hale 2001, 2009; Fitzgerald and Jones 2000). Archaeologists continued until the turn of the century to be captivated by the Milling Stone pattern, resulting in numerous graduate theses and dissertations, monographs, and articles that focused on analyzing regional variability. That is, research focused on understanding how the Milling Stone pattern varied from place to place. Perhaps the most exhaustive review of the Milling Stone pattern was completed by Basgall and True (1985) for a Caltrans project along the Interstate 15 corridor. Basgall and True (1985) investigated archaeological sites belonging to the Sayles Complex—an inland, Transverse Ranges manifestation of the Milling Stone pattern. They reviewed most of the significant contributions to the Milling Stone pattern concept as of 1985 and provide an analytical framework for investigating and interpreting archaeological deposits of this kind. Since then, certain early contributions to the topic (i.e., Warren 1968) have been more supported than refuted (see Hale 2001).

Locally, the upper Santa Clarita River Valley certainly has evidence of Milling Stone occupations, but these are confined to the late Holocene period, after 4000 BP, including the work by Waugh (1999) at CA-LAN-2233 and CA-LAN-2235. The Milling Stone component there is dated by proxy with a small number of obsidian hydration readings. Its presence in the upper Santa Clarita River Valley is not surprising; sites of this nature are visible precisely because they were repeatedly occupied on a seasonal basis for a similar processing purpose, resulting aggregations of reused grinding and processing tools.

Late Holocene (post – 4000 BP)

The late Holocene (post – 4000 BP) is characterized by increased variation in environmental conditions and archaeological assemblages. Part of this variability is due to better resolution in both records, but much of it represents an accurate sample of prehistoric times over the last 4000 years. A summary of the various regionally specific paleoenvironmental conditions will not be provided in this brief overview. However, some patterns warrant discussion. With the dissipation of Altithermal conditions after about 4000 BP, increased precipitation is generally evident for southern California. In desert regions, spring flows markedly increased along with the stabilization of marshes, and some lake basins retained shallow waters from runoff (Batchelder 1970; Hunt and Mabey 1966; La Marche 1973; Mehringer 1987; Mehringer and Sheppard 1978; Mehringer and Warren 1976; Smith 1979; Stine 1990, 1994, 1995; Weide 1982). In coastal southern California, lagoons stabilized and destructive erosional processes that gutted them stopped after about 3000 BP (see Byrd and Reddy 2004 Erlandson and Rick 2002). Pollen and oxygen isotope studies from ocean and estuary cores sometimes present conflicting information, but all generally point to climatic instability during the last 3000 years, with a few pronounced periods of extreme climate, such as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (MCA) from approximately 800 – 1200 BP (see Munns and Arnold 2003).

Erlandson suggests that southern California Mediterranean climates were more characterized by instability and fluctuations in resource availability than by sustained abundance (Erlandson 2003). It is a fact that southern California hunter-gatherer populations grew overtime. Coupled with instability in climate and resource availability, dense aggregations of hunter-gatherers would certainly elicit a socioeconomic response—this seems to be borne out in the archaeological record, at least in coastal regions.

Along the Northern California Bight (Santa Barbara and Ventura coastal plain), archaeological assemblages are referred to as Canaliño (D.B. Rogers 1929), or Late Prehistoric (Wallace 1955), while King's (1990) cultural chronology separates the last 2600 years into various divisions of the Middle Period (950-2600 BP [2600 B.C. – A.D. 1150]) and Late Period (post 950 BP [A.D. 1150]). The Southern California Bight (roughly, Orange and San Diego Counties) is characterized uniformly as the Late Prehistoric in most areas, although Gabrielino territory (parts of Orange County and Los Angeles County) tend to mimic the Northern California Bight chronology. Notably, the Southern California Bight witnesses a wholesale continuation of the Milling Stone pattern into the late Holocene, changing little in assemblage composition excepting the addition of the bow and arrow and ceramics (Hale 2009, 2010a). Significant socioeconomic shifts occur just prior to Spanish contact at approximately 450 – 650 BP with an acorn economy starting to emerge (Hale 2009, 2010a).

Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of coastal Los Angeles exhibit significant changes in archaeological assemblages. Mortars and pestles are firmly established in the late Holocene by 3500 BP. This is followed by the appearance of the single piece fishhook by approximately 2900 BP, the plank canoe at approximately 1600 BP, bow and arrow (1500 BP), circular fishhook (700 BP), and microlithic tools (700 BP) (Arnold 1992; 1997; Gamble 2002; Glassow 1996; Kennett 2005; C. King 1990; Rick et al. 2002; Strudwick 1985). These technological innovations are successively accompanied by related increases in the formality of other kinds of subsistence tools already present in tool kits (Hale 2010a). *Olivella sp.* bead manufacturing is present throughout the late Holocene but becomes a robust industry in the last thousand years. Other items characteristic of late Holocene coastal regions includes steatite cooking vessels and containers, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphaltum for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

Many late Holocene coastal sites contain complex objects of art and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole venus clam (*Chione spp*.) and drilled abalone (*Haliotis spp*.). Steatite effigies become more common, with scallop (*Pecten spp. and Argopecten spp*.) shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate and include cremation and interment with abundant grave goods.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The Chumash Tradition is present mainly in the region of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties; the Takic or Numic Tradition is present in the Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties region; and the Yuman Tradition is present in the San Diego region. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period was taken to be the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Lower Colorado River, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the Yuman Tradition in the San Diego region.

In Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points) are thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This Takic or Numic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" or "Shoshonean intrusion" (Warren 1968). This terminology used originally to describe a Uto-Aztecan language group, is generally no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups who spoke Numic languages (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90).

The growing body of archaeological literature, however, either contradicts the notion of a population migration, or indicates that when they arrived, they adopted local socioeconomic practices (Hale 2009). The longstanding archaeological patterns in the San Diego region are evidence of this. To the north, the similarity of archaeological assemblages and ethnic customs between the Los Angeles region and the Ventura and Santa Barbara regions is interesting, considering the two areas have distinct linguistic profiles. This disparity highlights the problem of considering any artifact type as an ethnic marker, which is not considered good scientific practice because it cannot be supported in the material record. Behavioral norms are the best ethnic marker, but tying behaviors to specific artifact types or patterns, as archaeologists do, measures only similarity in socioeconomic adaptation, which can exist between groups that share no ethnicity. Because of this, the archaeological record is generally the wrong context to measure ethnic association. Rather, among all ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies in California, language is the best discriminator of ethnic identity. Dialectical differences are better indicators of ethnicity when ethnographic information is the only representation of past populations, even though true ethnic markers are embodied in behavioral norms (see McElreath et al. 2003).

Items manufactured in coastal locales, such as shell ornaments and steatite vessels commonly made their way to the interior of California, being found in archeological deposits in the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert (e.g., Basgall and Hall 1994; Schroth 1994; Sutton 1980). Likewise, obsidian from the Coso volcanic field near Ridgecrest, California made its way to coastal environments. Whether these artifacts were carried to their location of deposition in the hands of those who made them or whether they were procured through trade is a question specific to each occurrence, ruling out various explanations in favor the most plausible scenario. Regardless, ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts indicate that transregional trade and exchange was common and did not equate to similarity in ethnic identity since exchanges traversed traditional cultural boundaries (see Heizer 1978). For this reason alone, none of the artifacts common to southern California archaeological assemblages can be considered ethnic markers. This is especially true for ornaments, such as shell beads that may have been used as form of currency (Arnold 1991, 1997), or the bow and arrow that is widely considered one of the most significant technological innovations of the prehistoric world and that spread rapidly across the globe through adoption (Bettinger 1991).

The archaeological record in the Santa Clarita Valley is best represented by late Holocene assemblages. CA-LAN-2235 (Chiquito Creek I) and -2233 (Chiquito Creek II) are sites with a relatively typical Milling Stone period deposit with no surprising attributes relatively to the norm for this pattern (Waugh 1999; Whitley and Simon 1994a). The Milling Stone component at CA-LAN-2235 dates to approximately 4000 – 3000 BP, predating the cemetery component at CA-LAN-2233 that is bracketed between 2000 and 1630 BP. The latter contains artifacts characteristic of the late Holocene in general, fitting within Wallace's (1955) Late Prehistoric period, including mortars and pestles, time-sensitive shell beads, and the like (Waugh 1999). However, Waugh (1999) concludes that adaptive strategy represented by the Late Prehistoric component is similar to that of the earlier Milling Stone component, despite differences in milling technology. An interesting conclusion by Waugh (1999) is that mitochondrial DNA analysis of burials indicates no physical relationship to Chumash peoples to the west, but strong ties to Tataviam and other Takic peoples located to the east and northeast in desert landscapes.

Also in the upper Santa Clarita River Valley, Whitley and Simon (W&S) (1994a, 1994b) documented several other sites that generally lack substantial assemblages but can be characterized as Late Prehistoric temporary encampments generally postdating 3000 BP. Aside from their work at CA-LAN-2233 and LAN-2235, W&S (1994a, 1994b) evaluated several other small sites but failed to identify significant archaeological deposits.

W&S (2009) evaluated CA-LAN-4355 along Santa Clarita River in Sand Canyon, California, finding artifacts consistent with prehistoric habitation dating to the Late Prehistoric era (though no radiocarbon dates were provided). These artifacts included mortars and pestles, projectile points, flaked stone tools, steatite ornaments, bone tools, and various cobble-based tools. W&S interpreted this site as dating between 400 and 800 BP, based on time sensitive artifacts. CA-LAN-1077, also located in Sand Canyon, was evaluated by Robinson (1980) who had findings similar to those of W&S (2009). CA-LAN-1077 had a weakly developed midden deposit with excavations producing four steatite beads/pendants, three cores, two retouched flakes, one hammerstone, five handstones, two battered cobbles, and fire-affected rock; no chronological placement was offered (Robinson 1980). None of the artifacts from CA-LAN-1077 or CA-LAN-4355 are specific to coastal locales; all types of artifacts recovered can be found in coastal, riparian, or desert environments.

One of the more well-known archaeological sites in the Santa Clarita River Valley dating to the late Holocene is CA-LAN-324. Loetzerich (1998) analyzed the collection from this massive site that contained human remains, residential features, thermal features, one flower pot mortar, mortars and pestles, millingstones and handstones, flakedstone tools (including bifaces), cobble tools, and several exotic items such as quartz crystals, and schist and other stone beads. The site was interpreted as representing aboriginal occupation continuously from 2600 BP to 400 Bp, based on various time-sensitive artifacts (including the flower pot mortar which tend to date to the last 300 years), and that it reflected a well-stratified aboriginal society similar to those seen in Gabrielino territory. The latter is consistent with Loetzerich's findings that burial patterns were similar to those seen in the San Fernando Valley.

A few archaeological sites near Vaszquez Rocks in the Sand Canyon area to the northeast of Santa Clarita Valley, such as CA-LAN-618 produced *Olivella sp*. beads that were tentatively thought to date prior to Chester King's (1990) Early Period have subsequently been found to date after 4000 BP (W&S 1994b). Additionally, Love and Witt (1990) revisited these sites concluding that their earliest documented occupation occurred no earlier than about 2700 BP. In her review, Waugh (1999) reviews the chronological evidence from this site according to the coastally derived cultural chronology developed by King (1990). The reference to King's (1990) bead chronology is justified in the sense that it is a baseline for review of shell bead types, but it leaves the impression that the occupants were socioculturally connected to coastal areas, while the non-ornamental archaeological assemblage provides no such justification.

Farther to the north in Antelope Valley, Sutton (1980) studied CA-LAN-488—a substantial prehistoric site dating from 2200 – 300 BP and containing a prehistoric cemetery, including a child burial associated with more than 5,000 shell beads. The archaeological assemblage from this site, dating within the late Holocene was decidedly desert focused, despite this strong shell bead component.

Finally, investigations of the Lovejoy Springs site (CA-LAN-192) summarized nearly a century of investigation at a large, desert site near Lake Los Angeles in the Antelope Valley (Price et al. 2009). The assemblage from CA-LAN-192, dating from approximately 3500 BP to historic times is characteristic of those found in the western Mojave Desert, being dominated almost exclusively by millingstone and handstone technology and the appropriate time-sensitive, desert projectile point forms. A few fragments of mortars and pestles (one decorated), and steatite vessels are present. Similar to CA-LAN-488, thousands of *Olivella sp*. shell beads were found interred with several of the nine human burials and in the general deposit (Price et al. 2009). Together, the site spans the Gypsum (4000 – 1500 BP), Saratoga Springs (1500 – 900 BP) and the Late Prehistoric periods (post – 900 BP) and exhibits many of the assemblage changes characteristic of each time period within the Mojave Desert.

In sum, the late Holocene saw major socioeconomic development among aboriginal populations within and surrounding Santa Clarita Valley, but that each region is distinct, from the Mojave to the northeast, to the west along the Coast, to the south in the Los Angeles Basin and San Diego County. The archaeological record within Santa Clarita Valley is meager compared to these other regions and resists efforts to make socioeconomic connects to neighboring regions or their inhabitants. Simple assemblage similarities, such as the presence of coastal beads or burial patterns in Santa Clarita or the Mojave, are not direct evidence of cultural affiliation. If it were, burials located in some of the Mojave Desert sites, such as CA-LAN-488 or CA-LAN-192 would require the assumption that they were Chumash in origin, which is the least likely explanation and one that few archaeologists (if any) would suggest. Rather, it is likely that trade and exchange networks between different ethnic groups were well established with the onset of the late Holocene by at least 3000 years ago (Price et al. 2009). Such networks allowed for the exchange of goods, such as beads, across ethnic boundaries without carrying implications for population movement or replacement.

Overall, the archaeological record of the upper Santa Clarita River Valley is poorly understood, especially in comparison to neighboring regions. This is likely a function of the complex geomorphology of the Santa Clarita River watershed reviewed earlier in this report. The areas that would have attracted prehistoric human occupation, such as river terraces and flat ground in valley bottoms, were subject to periodic and destructive flooding and sedimentation, which likely wiped out a large portion of the archaeological record. The San Francisquito Dam failure of 1928 probably exacted a heavy toll on the archaeological landscape of the floodplain since that event undoubtedly trumped previous natural flood events with its near 60-foot-high wall of water instantly released into the Santa Clarita River Floodplain.

3.1.2 Ethnohistoric Setting

Tataviam

The proposed Project site falls within the ethnographic boundary of the Tataviam (Johnson and Earle 1990; King and Blackburn 1978; Kroeber 1925). Tataviam territories included the upper reaches of the Santa Clara River drainage east of Piru Creek, but also encompassed the Sawmill Mountains to the north and the southwestern portion of the Antelope Valley (King and Blackburn 1978). Tataviam territory is bound by various branches of Chumash to the north and west (including the Ventureño to the west, and Castac and Emigdiano to the northwest), Kitanemuk to the northeast, Serrano to the east, and Gabrielino to the south (King and Blackburn 1978).

Note that there is limited ethnographic data (i.e., data acquired by means of observation or taken from persons who practiced native lifeways) available concerning the Tataviam and their native lifeways. Most of what is known today about the Tataviam comes in the form of ethnohistory (i.e., historical accounts developed through examination of historical records and oral histories) as presented in the works of anthropologists Alfred L. Kroeber (1915, 1925) and John P. Harrington (1935). Their data is largely based on interviews conducted in the early 1900s with a Native American consultant named Juan José Fustero, a man who spoke Kitanemuk and claimed that his grandparents were born near the town of Newhall and spoke a language that is no longer extant (Bright 1975). Most of the subsequent works published on the Tatatviam (Bright 1975; Hudson 1982; King and Blackburn 1978), including discussions of their cultural and geographic affiliations, were based on the Kroeber and Harrington interviews with Fustero and several other Kitanemuk consultants. Other studies have analyzed Spanish mission baptismal, marriage, and burial registers in an attempt to better understand the distribution of historic village settlements and kinship ties between settlements (Johnson 1978 and 1997; NEA and King 2004).

Early ethnologies referred to the Tataviam as Ataplili'ish (Kroeber 1915), but Kroeber found this name to be too general since it had already been used to describe other indigenous groups (namely the Gabrielino). Kroeber changed the term to Alliklik (1925), which was noted to be a Ventureño Chumash name for the group (although it is believed to be a derogatory term for the sound of the language) but offered almost no information concerning their native lifeways. One account of the Tataviam, provides a narrative that they held the river up from a point between Sespe and Piru, most of Piru Creek, Castac Creek, and probably Pastoria Creek across the mountains in the San Joaquin Valley drainage and adjacent to the Yokuts (Kroeber 1925:613-614).

The Tataviam are linguistically classified as an Uto-Aztecan Serran sub-branch of Takic speaking groups consisting of Kitanemuk, Serrano (including Vanyume), and Tataviam (Golla 2011; Sutton 1980). William Bright has suggested that Tataviam was actually a separate language with Takic affinities, or perhaps a "remnant, influenced by Takic, of a language family otherwise unknown in southern California" (Bright 1975:230). However, the current and most widely accepted view is that Tataviam is in fact a Takic language (King and Blackburn 1978; Johnson and Earle 1990; Sutton et al. 2007).

King and Blackburn (1978:536) noted several Tataviam settlements based on information provided by Harrington and other sources, including mission registers. Among these is the putative village of *tsawayung* (also referred to as *Chaguayabit*, *Chaguayanga*, *takuyama'm*), which some believe was located near Castaic Junction at the site of Rancho San Francisco. However, there is a lack of consensus as to the village's exact location. Harrington's own notes reflect this uncertainty: "Jose Juan Olivas thinks it is over by San Francisquito [Rancho San Francisco] but does not know and never did know just where" (NEA and King 2004:119). Based on diary entries from the Portolá Expedition (Perkins 1957), some have hypothesized that Estancia San Francisco de Xavier (often incorrectly referred to as an asistencia) was placed at the location of the village of *tsawayang*, but this is based on descriptive diary entries and has never been confirmed by archaeological or other historic evidence. In fact, no physical evidence of the village has ever been found. Other Tataviam villages mapped outside of the proposed Project site include *tikatsing* located on upper Castaic Creek, and *pi'ing* located where Castaic Creek meets Elizabeth Lake Canyon. The village of *Tochonaga*, was recorded on an 1843 land grant map. This site appears to be located to the southeast of Newhall, but its precise location has also never been confirmed: "Tochononga was located in the mountains northwest of San Fernando…over by Los Alamos somewhere here in the Tejon Ranch" (NEA and King 2004:117). Other villages and seasonal camp sites identified by Harrington include *akure'eng*, which was located at the original Newhall town site; *apatsitsing*, located on upper Castaic Creek; and *naqava'atang*, located east of Townsend Peak. Piru Creek also contained several village and -rancheria sites, located on the northern edge of Tataviam territory (Johnson and Earle 1990).

Pedro Fage's account of the 1769 Portola expedition indicates that the first Chumash settlement encountered upon leaving Tataviam territory was located west of the mouth of Piru Creek. The village of *kamulus* (*Camulos*), located east of Piru Canyon, bears a Chumash name (Johnson and Earle 1990), leading to speculation that this village consisted of a mixed Chumash-Tataviam population. There has been much discussion regarding Chumash ties to areas generally accepted as Tataviam territory (see Beeler and Klar 1977).

More recent studies have examined additional Tataviam investigations conducted by Harrington with neighboring groups (Johnson and Earle 1990). These studies support the original Kroeber and Harrington findings that the Tataviam were a distinct group:

> The correspondence between (1) ancestral villages traced using genealogical evidence and (2) independently elicited information regarding Tataviam territoriality builds confidence in the

> reliability of the ethnographic record compiled by Kroeber and Harrington. The distinctiveness of the Tataviam as an ethnic entity, separate from the Kitanemuk and Fernandeño, is supported by our research (Johnson and Earle 1990:209).

In 1996, as the result of a Caltrans District 7 highway widening project for SR-126, archaeologists discovered and excavated 45 burials from CA-LAN-2233, a prehistoric village site dating from approximately 2000 to 1640 years before present (BP) and located within Tataviam territory. Examination of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) from five burials at CA-LAN-2233 found that these individuals were genetically linked to modern Uto-Aztecan speaking groups, such as the Tataviam (Miller et al. 2003).

3.1.3 Historic Setting

Post-Contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1821–1848), and American Period (1846–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabríllo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabríllo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabríllo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel,

on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002). Mission San Fernando Rey de España, the mission that served the Project area, was established nearly 30 years later, on September 8, 1797.

Mexican Period (1821–1846)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Nine ranchos were granted between 1837 and 1846 in the future Orange County (Middlebrook 2005). Among the first ranchos deeded within the future Orange County were Manuel Nieto's Rancho Las Bolsas (partially in future Los Angeles County), granted by Spanish Governor Pedro Fages in 1784, and the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, granted by Governor José Joaquín Arrillaga to José Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta in 1810 (Hallan-Gibson 1986). The secularization of the missions (enacted 1833) following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

American Period (1846–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as

neighboring states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

Local History of the Project Area

Spanish Period (1769-1821). In 1795, Fr. Fermin Lasuen ordered a report to identify potential new mission sites. As a result, the Francisco Reyes Rancho was proposed as the site for the new Mission San Fernando Rey de España (Perkins 1957). The mission, founded in 1797, was ultimately located elsewhere; however, Mission San Fernando acquired the headwaters of the Santa Clara River east from Piru and named the land Rancho San Francisco. Shortly thereafter, many of the local Tatavium and Gabrieliño people were removed from their homeland and relocated to the mission where many of their traditional lifeways were no longer feasible.

When Mission padres were made aware that Francisco Avila, wealthy ranchero and alcalde (mayor) of the pueblo of Los Angeles (1810 – 1811), had claimed a large portion of Mission lands as his own, they protested to Governor José Arrillaga at Monterey. The governor acknowledged the church's title to the land, Avila's land grant was rescinded, and the padres quickly made plans to build in the area in order to more clearly establish their presence (Perkins 1957). The church built an outpost at the location using Native American labor, Rancho San Francisco, Fr. Crespi had first noted in his diary entry as a potential Mission site (Perkins 1957). Mission records suggest that this was an outpost known as *Estancia San Francisco de Xavier* and that it was likely never elevated to the status of "asistencia" or sub-mission.

By 1813, Rancho San Francisco had increased its agricultural production and the herds of cattle had grown larger eventually necessitating the need to construct a fence to keep mission cattle separate from neighboring cattle. The fence was erected at Piru Creek across the river, establishing a formal boundary between San Francisco and Triunfo ranches. Additionally, an irrigation canal was dug and a small dam was built at the eastern boundary of the rancho in order to provide the western side of the rancho with much needed water (Perkins 1957).

Mexican Period (1821–1846). Following secularization of the missions in 1833, the Mexican Government confiscated all mission land holdings and commissioned Lieutenant Antonio Del Valle to take over Mission San Fernando by inventory from the incumbent Padre, Fr. Ybarra. Along with his wife Doña Jacoba Felix and two children, Del Valle decided to settle his family on a portion of Rancho San Francisco. In 1838, Del Valle resigned his army commission, petitioned the Mexican Government for title of Rancho San Francisco, and became owner of 48,829 acres of Rancho San Francisco on January 22, 1839. Just two years later, Antonio Del Valle died, leaving behind thousands of heads of livestock, over 75 square miles of land, and no legal will. Legal battles ensued between his widow and his oldest son Ygnacio Del Valle. A judge eventually divided up the land amongst the parties and Ygnacio built his own corral on the western edge of the property (in present-day Piru, Ventura County) surrounding the former village of *kamulus* (Rasmussen 2001) for which the Camulos Rancho was named in 1853.

American Period (1846–Present). As a result of a three-year long drought, which killed most of his cattle, Ygnacio Del Valle eventually lost the rancho in 1865 to his financiers who then sold it to oil speculators. The first significant discovery of oil on the Rancho occurred just seven weeks after the sale and the first oil well was installed on the south side of the Santa Clara River near the Del Valle residence. The region would eventually be surrounded by oil fields including the Hasley Canyon and Castaic Junction Oil Fields to the north and the historic Pico Oil Field to the south.

The Del Valle's portion of Rancho San Francisco changed hands a few more times until it was acquired by Henry Mayo Newhall in 1875. The San Fernando Railroad Tunnel was constructed by over 1,000 Chinese and 500 white laborers, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) right-of-way was granted across the rancho and the town of "Newhall" was founded in 1876 (Perkins 1957). The Lang and Newhall Railroad Stations were built the same year.

Rancho San Francisco and the upper Santa Clara Valley featured prominently in three significant events in the history of California – the discovery of gold in 1842; the discovery of oil in 1865; and the collapse of the St. Francis Dam in 1928. The discovery of gold in the area actually predates the John Sutter's Coloma mill-race in 1848. The first well documented discovery of gold in California occurred in 1842 in Placeritas Canyon just east of Santa Clarita; some evidence even suggests the first discovery of gold in California could have occurred a few decades earlier in the Santa Clara Valley region, but no concrete evidence is currently available to substantiate the claim. The discovery of gold in the area was also one of the impetuses to the judge dividing Antonio Del Valle's land and awarding Rancho Temescal to Francisco Lopez and Jose Arellanes in 1843 both of which would return to Mexico. Ygnacio Del Valle eventually acquired Rancho Temescal and added it to the Rancho San Francisco holdings he had been awarded following his father's death.

The Santa Clara Valley is also the location of where the first true oil drilling occurred. In 1865, oil seeps were discovered in Pico Canyon triggering the exploration of petroleum which led to the discovery of oil in Rancho San Francisco and ultimately throughout the Santa Clara River Valley. Unfortunately, as mentioned before, Ygnacio Del Valle had sold all but 1,500 acres of his holdings to Thomas Bard and Thomas Scott. Only seven weeks following the sale, oil was discovered on the property Bard and Scott had purchased. Upon the discovery, Bard and Scott shifted focus from ranching to petroleum product and sold much of their Rancho San Francisco land to Henry Mayo Newhall.

The last of the three historical events that shaped the area was the collapse of the St, Francis Dam on March 12, 1928, which resulted in a flood of magnificent proportions. The failure of the dam caused a 60-foot-high wall of water to rage down the Santa Clara River Valley leveling most everything in its path including Castaic Junction and most of Fillmore and Santa Paula on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Although there was a terrible loss of life and property as a result of the dam failure, the restitution provided by the City of Los Angeles to the Newhall Land and Farming Company and its management of the funds allowed the company to retain its previous financially sound status and eventually grow into a company that would finance the development of the Santa Clara River Valley region.

History of the Project Area

Saugus is a neighborhood within the City of Santa Clarita that was named by Henry Mayo Newhall after his hometown in Massachusetts. The neighborhood was originally named Newhall, but the town's namesake moved the town south in 1879 and decided to rename the town's original location Saugus after his birthplace (Somerset Publishers 1998). The neighborhood has been long associated with the Saugus Speedway and before that the Hoot Gibson Rodeo. The neighborhood is also home to the oldest continuously operating restaurant in Los Angeles County, the Saugus Café, established in 1886. The restaurant has served two U.S. presidents, Benjamin Harrison and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as many actors who traveled to the area to film movies. Some notable actors include Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Tom Mix, John Ford, Clark Gable, John Hart, Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and John Wayne (Los Angeles Almanac 2017).

The Saugus Speedway, as it is currently referred to, was originally constructed in 1927 by Roy Baker as a rodeo arena and grandstand. Roy Baker was brother of the shoemaker C.H. Baker who founded the popular Baker Shoe Company in the early 20th Century. Baker was in the horse breeding and show business and purchased the 40-acre property for that purpose. Baker staged rodeos at least as early as 1926 and completed an 18,000-seat capacity grandstand in 1927. Due to the financial hardships resulting from the Great Depression of 1929, the popular attraction changed ownership multiple times over the next decade. During Paul Hill's ownership, the stadium was impacted severely by the 1938 Great Flood that brought heavy rains flooding the property with mud and debris resulting in ruination of the buildings and a complete rebuild. The property was repossessed by the bank in 1939 and ownership shifted once again. New owner, William Bonelli, after whom the stadium was named, continued to host the annual rodeo and introduced auto racing in 1939. Eventually, auto racing became the more popular attraction and as a result, Bonelli renamed the arena Saugus Speedway. Auto racing continued at the speedway until 1995 but eventually the deteriorating facility lost its appeal to the racing community and the property was resigned to hosting occasional concerts until the grandstands were demolished in 2012. The facility is currently the host to an outdoor swap meet. The racetracks and some structures are still remaining from the speedway's heyday (SVCHistory.com 2018).

3.2 Records Search Results

On September 12-13, 2022, Dudek conducted a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the proposed Project site. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. Confidential Appendix A provides the complete records search results.

3.2.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

Results of the CHRIS database records search indicate that fifty-three (53) previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1974 and 2013. Of these studied, one, LA-03840, is mapped as having addressed a portion of the proposed Project site; eight (8) other studies are immediately adjacent to the proposed Project site. Table 1 summarizes all previous cultural resources studies and is followed by a brief summary the report overlapping a portion of the proposed Project site.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-00054	Leonard, Nelson N. III	1974	Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Castaic Conduit System	Outside
LA-00127	Clewlow, William C. Jr.	1975	Evaluation of Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Construction of the CA Staic Lake Water Agency Alternative Water Treatment Plant	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-00210	Horne, Wiley	1976	Letter Report of the Archaeological Survey of a Los Angeles County Sanitation Project Engineer Report for Bouquet Canyon Relief Trunk Sewer Section 2	Outside
LA-00326	Love, Bruce	1988	Archaeological Report on Approximately One Acre for Santa Clarita Lanes Known as C.U.P. 88265	Outside
LA-00584	Schroth, Adella	1980	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 32262 Saugus Area of Los Angeles County	Adjacent
LA-00643	Jacobs, David and Rice, Glen	1977	An Archaeological Survey of 225 Acres in the Foothills Overlooking Santa Clara Valley, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-00651	Simon, Joseph M. and McCann, Ellen L.	1979	An Archaeological Assessment of the District 26 and 32 Treatment Plants and the District 26 Interceptor, Routes 1 Through 3	Outside
LA-00781	Schroth, Adella	1980	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Trace #36700 Newhall Area of Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-00951	Romani, John F.	1980	Cultural Resources Survey for 6.69 Acres of Land Located at the Intersection of Magic Mountain Parkway and San Fernando Road in Valencia, California	Outside
LA-01019	Hawthorne, Janice G. and Schupp-Wessel, Leslie	1980	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of 89+ Acres in Valencia (zc-79-012 and Zc-80-078), Northwest Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-01152	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1982	Cultural Resource Survey, Tentative Parcel Map 12895	Outside
LA-01317	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1983	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance San Francisquito Canyon	Outside
LA-01342	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1984	Cultural Resources Report San Francisquito Canyon	Outside
LA-01447	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1985	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Francisquito Canyon	Outside
LA-01750	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1989	Cultural Resources Survey Report Tentative Tract No. 44832	Outside
LA-01751	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1989	Cultural Resources Survey Report Tentative Tract No. 44821	Outside
LA-01752	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1989	Cultural Resources Survey Report Tentative Tract No. 44830	Outside
LA-01775	Love, Bruce	1989	Cultural Resource Assessment for Three Postal Service Sites, OS Angeles County	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-01896	Van Voast, Judy	1989	Cultural Resource Survey Report on the Proposed Bouquet Canyon Teatment Plant Site Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-02118	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1986	Cultural Resource Survey Report Soledad Canyon Project	Adjacent
LA-02477	Whitney-Desautels, Nancy A.	1989	Archaeological Assessment Reclaimed Water Distribution System Los Angeles County, California Preliminary Report	Outside
LA-02562	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1992	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Commuter Rail Station: Bermite and Glazer Sites, City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-02783	Tartaglia, Louis J.	1988	Cultural Resource Survey Report Tentative Parcel Map 19392	Outside
LA-02979	Whitley, David S.	1993	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for the Porta Bella Specific Plan Study Area, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-03154	Whitley, David S. and Simon, Joseph M.	1994	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ranch Road-south Project Area, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-03289	Davis, Gene	1990	Mobil M-70 Pipeline Replacement Project Cultural Resource Survey Report for Mobil Corporation	Outside
LA-03387	Whitley, David S. and Simon, Joseph M.	1994	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resource Assessment for the 750 Acre Soledad Canyon Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-03690	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1997	Cultural Resources Evaluation City of Santa Clarita Circulation Element EIR	Outside
LA-03840	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1996	A Phase I Archaeological Study: Santa Clarita Water Company Application 29898 for 13 Existing Well Site Locations, Los Angeles County, Ca.	**Overlaps**
LA-03895	Pence, Robert L.	1977	Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Oxnard Long Pipeline Route From La Vista, Ventura County, to Quigley, Los Angeles County	Outside
LA-03913	Unknown	1997	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the Castaic Lake Water Agency Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-03915	Unknown	1996	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the North Valencia Annexation Project Study Area, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04158	Mason, Roger D. and Brechbiel, Brant A.	1998	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: La 622-01 in the City of Santa Clarita, California	Outside
LA-04159	Bonner, Wayne H.	1998	Cultural Resources Investigation Lot 8, Tract 38936 City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-04251	Mason, Roger D.	1996	Results of Cultural Resources Investigation in Response to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Public Notice No. 96-00160-AOA	Outside
LA-06862	McLean, Deborah K.	2001	City of Santa Clarita Proposal to Widen the Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge Over the Santa Clarita River Located North of the Intersection of Valencia Boulevard and Bouquet Canyon Road in the City of Santa Clarita	Outside
LA-06917	Bricker, Lauren W. and Tearnen, Janet L.	1998	Historic Property Clearance Report for the Magic Mountain Parkway Via Princessa Improvement Project in the City of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08255	Arrington, Cindy and Sikes, Nancy	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	Outside
LA-08958	Tsunoda, Koji and Moreno, A.	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Saugus-north Oaks FO Cable Project Los Angeles County, California (wo#8456-0639, Jo#6155)	Outside
LA-09028	Simolke, Daria and Romani, John	1989	Historic Property Survey 07-la-126 P.m. 7.8/10.8 Route 126 From Valencia Boulevard to Lyons Avenue, Santa Clarita Los Angeles County, California 07-109370.	Outside
LA-09302	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11040A (SCE Pardee-Sylmar #1 and #2, M2-T5 1966), Calle Adrino/Alicante Drive, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, Californian	Outside
LA-09861	Schmidt, June	2009	Saugus-North Oaks-Tengen 66 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Los Angeles County, CA	Adjacent

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Conducted within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
LA-10484	Schmidt, James	2010	WO 4605-2357: Saugus-Tengen-North Oaks 66 kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project. Los Angeles county.	Outside
LA-10560	Hunt, Kevin and Schultz, Richard D.	2005	Final Confidential: Cultural Resources Study for the Upper Santa Clara River Watershed Arundo and Tamarisk Removal Program Long-term Implementation Plan, program Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-10642	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2010	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, Antelope Valley line Positive Train Control (PTC) Project Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Lancaster to Glendale, Los Angeles County, California	Adjacent
LA-11228	Unknown	2004	Environmental Analysis - Onshore Component of BHP Billiton LNG International Inc. Cabrillo Port Project	Outside
LA-11301	Maki, Mary	2010	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 16 Acres for the Lake Castaic Water Agency's Phase 2A Recycled Water Project, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11302	Gibson, Joe	2010	Cultural Memorandum Report for the Recycled Water Program, Phase IIA Project in the City of Santa Clarita	Outside
LA-11303	Gibson, Joe	2010	Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration/Environmental Assessment Recycled Water Program, Phase 2A	Outside
LA-11514	Schmidt, James	2011	Archaeological Letter Report: Trumpet, Crabtree, Nero, and Davenport 16kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Projects (WO 6059-4800, I-4805 & 0-4888), Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11526	Maki, Mary	2011	Addendum 1 for Proposed Revisions to the Castaic Lake Water Agency's Phase 2A Recycled Water Project, Santa Clarita, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12281	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11040A (SCE Pardee-Sylmar M2-T5) 25660 Alicante, Newhall, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12526	Ehringer, Candace; Ramirez, Katherine; and Vader, Michael	2013	Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation District Chloride TMDL Facilities Plan Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	Outside

LA-03840

A Phase I Archaeological Study: Santa Clarita Water Company Application 29898 for 13 Existing Well Site Locations, Los Angeles County, Ca. (Wlodarski, 1996), documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources assessment consisting of an archival record search, a literature and map review, and an intensive archaeological reconnaissance. The area of study overlaps less than 10% of the proposed Project site: the Stadium well site, located in an area just northwest of the Saugus Speedway Track. The study was conducted to identify impacts to any cultural resources that might occur as a result of the project, for the purpose of CEQA compliance, in addition to any Federal mandates. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of the investigation. The recommendations of the author include caution during any development within the project area, as well as a stop-work and consultation with and assessment by the Lead Agency and/or a Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) qualified archaeologist if any unanticipated cultural resources were discovered.

3.2.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that sixteen (16) cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 1-mile radius of the proposed Project site, none of which are located within or are adjacent to the proposed Project site. The identified cultural resources include five (5) prehistoric archaeological sites, six (6) prehistoric isolates, and five (5) built environment resources. Table 2 summarizes all previously recorded cultural resources identified within the records research radius followed by summaries of all prehistoric archaeological resources located within the records search radius.

Table 2. Previous Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Designation	Description	Recording Events	NRHP/CRHR Status	Approximate Proximity to Proposed Project Site
P-19-000351 (CA-LAN-351)	Prehistoric site: flaked stone, cores, groundstone, fire-affected rock, and a burned mammal bone fragment.	1968 (N. Leonard); 1986 (Louis James Tartaglia, Archaeological Consultant); 1991 (J. Romani, G. Romani, Greenwood & Associates); 1994 (Whitley and Simon, W&S Consultants); 2002 (D. Whitley)	Unknown*	540 meters (1772 feet) northeast
P-19-001824 (CA-LAN-1824)	Prehistoric site: a flake, a groundstone fragment, a core, a stone tool, and a marine shell fragment.	1986 (Louis James Tartaglia); 1991 (J. Romani, Gwen Romani, Greenwood & Associates); 1994 (Whitley and Simon, W&S Consultants)	ineligible (site is no longer there, as per 1994 update)	483 meters (2569 feet) northeast

Table 2. Previous Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Designation	Description	Recording Events	NRHP/CRHR Status	Approximate Proximity to Proposed Project Site
P-19-001829 (CA-LAN-1829)	Prehistoric site: sparse lithic scatter including a rhyolite flake and a quartz flake.	1986 (Louis James Tartaglia); 1991 (J. Romani, G. Romani, Greenwood & Associates); 1994 (Whitley & Simon, W&S Consultants)	ineligible (site is no longer there, as per 1991 update)	430 meters (1411 feet) northeast
P-19-002105 (CA-LAN-2105H)	Historic Structure: Los Angeles Aqueduct	1992 (A. Cole, D. McDowell, and D. Shelton, Science Applications International Corp.); 1992 (J. Costello, J. Marvin, and J. Tordoff, Foothill Resources); 2007 (A. Moreno, K. Tsunoda, Jones & Stokes); 2009 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2011 (N. Lawson, M. Kaye, CH2M Hill); 2017 (Alec Stevenson, AECOM)	evaluated and determined to be eligible	1510 meters (4954 feet) northeast
P-19-003043 (CA-LAN-3043)	Prehistoric site: camp site consisting of lithics and habitation debris (including an atlatl dart mid-section).	2002 (D.S. Whitley, W&S Consultants)	Unknown*	641 meters (2103 feet) northeast
P-19-100341	Prehistoric isolate: lithic flake	1977 (David Jacobs)	Unknown	285 meters (935 feet) south
P-19-100342	Prehistoric isolate: lithic flake	1977 (David Jacobs)	Unknown	630 meters (2067 feet) southwest
P-19-100343	Prehistoric isolate: lithic flake	1977 (David Jacobs)	Unknown	212 meters (696 feet) southwest
P-19-100344	Prehistoric isolate: lithic flake	1977 (David Jacobs)	Unknown	143 meters (469 feet) southwest
P-19-100345	Prehistoric isolate: lithic flake	1977 (David Jacobs)	Unknown	415 meters (1362 feet) southwest
P-19-100346	Prehistoric isolate: lithic flake	1977 (David Jacobs)	Unknown	290 meters (951 feet) southwest

Table 2. Previous Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of the Proposed Project Site

Designation	Description	Recording Events	NRHP/CRHR Status	Approximate Proximity to Proposed Project Site
P-19-120063	Prehistoric site/part of a small artifact concentration	1977 (David Jacobs)	Unknown	300 meters (984 feet) south
P-19-186861	Built environment resource: SCE's Big Creek East & West Transmission Line	2002 (J. Schmidt, Compass Rose); 2016 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2019	Unknown	1282 meters (4206 feet) west
P-19-188010	Built environment resource: Saugus Union School District Headquarters	1991 (P. Lee, California Archives)	5S3-Appears to be individually eligible	550 meters (1804 feet) northeast
P-19-190295	Built environment resource: SCE Tower Pardee-Sylmar M2-T5/ T-Mobile West LLC SV11040A/SCE Pardee-Sylmar M2-T5	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	ineligible	1425 meters (4675 feet) southwest
P-19-190320	Built environment resource: SPRR segment	2012 (C. Ehringer, ESA)	7: Not Evaluated	780 meters (2559 feet) west

* Phase II testing has been performed on the site but the evaluation status was not included in the site record

CA-LAN-351

CA-LAN-351/P-19-000351 is a prehistoric site measuring 215 meters by 92 meters (705 ft. by 302 ft.), at an elevation of 1275 ft. and is located approximately 540 meters (1772 feet) northeast of the proposed Project site. CA-LAN-351 is documented as consisting of rhyolite cores, rhyolite flakes, chert cores, chert flakes, fused shale flakes, an obsidian flake, chalcedony flakes, basalt flakes, quartzite flakes, a granitic mano fragment, midden, fire-affected rock, groundstone fragments, one igneous and one sandstone bowl/mortar fragment, chert bifaces, one antler fragment, and one large, burned mammal bone fragment.

CA-LAN-351 was originally formally recorded in 1968 by Leonard, who described the site as a scatter of cores and flakes over two terraces, the main concentration of artifacts located on the upper terrace. Leonard measured the site to be 600 ft. by 150 ft. (183 meters by 46 meters). CA-LAN-351 was recorded again in 1986 by Tartaglia, who described the site as covering two terraces, measuring 130 meters by 100 meters (427 ft. by 328 ft.), and also consisting of a groundstone mano fragment, as well as flakes and cores. In 1991, CA-LAN-351 was recorded by Romani and Romani, who documented the site as measuring 309 meters by 185 meters (1014 ft. by 607 ft.), covering three terraces, and consisting of a greater diversity of material types than was previously recorded. Romani and Romani described the site as “a habitation site that may have been occupied on a permanent or seasonal basis”. In 1994 Whitley and Simon performed an intensive phase I survey of CA-LAN-351 and documented similar conditions as Romani and Romani. However, Whitley and Simon described the site as a large village and associated lithic scatter. In 2002, Whitley performed Phase II archaeological excavations within CA-LAN-351. Whitley

determined CA-LAN-351 was located on two lower terraces; the upper terrace, which was previously recorded in 1991 by Romani and Romani, Whitney distinguished as a separate site. Whitley recorded CA-LAN-351 as measuring 215 meters by 92 meters (705 ft. by 302 ft.) and extending to a depth of approximately 50cm and described the site as a large habitation site. Although, the site record documents the occurrence of a Phase II investigation, suggesting the site was subject to a formal evaluation of significance, the site record does not provide a determination of significance for the site. Additionally, none of the overlapping reports document the Phase II excavation, methods or results.

P-19-001824

CA-LAN-1824 is a prehistoric site measuring approximately 25 meters by 20 meters (82 ft. by 66 ft.), at an elevation of 1020 ft. and is located approximately 483 meters (2569 feet) northeast of the proposed Project site. CA-LAN-1824 is documented as consisting of a rhyolite core, a quartzite hopper/hammer, a metavolcanic flake, a mano fragment, and a mussel shell fragment. The site was originally formally recorded in 1986 by Tartaglia who described the site as a lithic scatter covered with dense vegetation. In 1990 Tartaglia performed subsurface testing within CA-LAN-1824, after most of the vegetation had been cleared. Thirty (30) shovel test pits were excavated and only a single mano fragment and single mussel shell fragment were recovered. The core, stone tool, and flake that were observed in 1986 could not be relocated. Romani and Romani of Greenwood and Associates visited CA-LAN-1824 in 1991 and were not able to identify any cultural resources despite excellent ground surface visibility. They recommended CA-LAN-1824 be considered an isolate and not an archaeological site. In 1994 Whitley and Simon visited CA-LAN-1824 and were unable to locate any cultural remains and described CA-LAN-1824 as no longer a site.

CA-LAN-001829

CA-LAN-1829/P-19-001829 is a prehistoric site measuring approximately 10 meters by 6 meters at an elevation of 1275 feet and is located approximately 430 meters (1411 feet) northeast of the proposed Project site. CA-LAN-1829 is documented as a very sparse lithic scatter consisting of two lithic flakes (rhyolite and quartz) and two lithic fragments; it was originally formally recorded in 1986 by L. Tartaglia during a Cultural Resources EIR survey, who described the site as “an extremely sparse lithic scatter” on top of a knoll facing the northern bank of the Santa Clara River. He also noted at the time that the site had already been disturbed due to a power line running through its center and a water pipe directly northeast of it. CA-LAN-1829 was also formally recorded in 1991 by Romani, Romani, and Greenwood, who noted that no cultural materials could be found within the area and that a graded fire road ran through the location. This site has not been evaluated for listing on CRHR or the NRHP; however, based on the site record description, it does not likely meet the criteria for eligibility on either or both the CRHR and NRHP, as it no longer exists.

CA-LAN-003043

CA-LAN-3043/P-19-003043 is a prehistoric site measuring approximately 210 meters by 135 meters (689 ft. by 443 ft.), at an elevation of 1280-1285 ft. and is located approximately 641 meters (2103 feet) northeast of the proposed Project site. CA-LAN-3043 is documented as consisting of lithic debitage, groundstone, flaked stone, core/cobble complex tools, and an atlatl dart mid-section. CA-LAN-3043 was originally recorded as part of CA-LAN-351, however it was formally recorded as a separate site in 2002 by Whitley who described the site as most likely a middle period camp site. Whitley performed a Phase II subsurface investigation within the site and determined the site extends to a maximum depth of 90 cm and differs in age to CA-LAN-351. Although, the site record documents the occurrence of a Phase II investigation, suggesting the site was subject to a formal evaluation of

significance, the site record does not provide a determination of significance for the site. Additionally, none of the overlapping reports document the Phase II excavation, methods or results.

P-19-120063

P-19-120063 is a prehistoric site (also designated as the LA-643 site) that is located 300 meters (984 feet) south of the proposed Project site. P-19-120063 is documented as consisting of a series of artifacts including one mano and several chalcedony and quartzite flakes distributed along the crest of a ridge. The site was originally formally recorded in 1977 by D. Jacobs during an archaeological survey of the Santa Clara Valley, who described the site as a small concentration of artifacts including an isolated metate and isolated flakes scattered along this crest; he surmised that the cluster of artifacts on the knoll represented the location of a base camp from which people would make and sometimes discard flake tools within the environs. This site has not been evaluated for listing on CRHR or the NRHP; however, based on the description provided in the site record, it may meet the criteria for eligibility on either or both the CRHR and NRHP.

P-19-100341

P-19-100341 is a quartz flake isolate located approximately 285 meters (935 feet) south of the proposed Project site. P-19-100341 was formally recorded in 1977 by D. Jacobs who described the isolate as a single quartz flake found north of a knoll. It is standard practice that isolated artifacts are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR; therefore, P-19-100341 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

P-19-100342

P-19-100342 is a metate isolate located approximately 630 meters (2067 feet) southwest of the proposed Project site. P-19-100342 was formally recorded in 1977 by D. Jacobs who described the isolate as an isolated metate located approximately 2000 feet to the west of LA-643. It is standard practice that isolated artifacts are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR; therefore, P-19-100342 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

P-19-100343

P-19-100343 is a lithic flake isolate located approximately 212 meters (696 feet) southwest of the proposed Project site. P-19-100343 was formally recorded in 1977 by D. Jacobs who described the isolate as a miscellaneous flake isolate. It is standard practice that isolated artifacts are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR; therefore, P-19-100343 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

P-19-100344

P-19-100344 is a lithic flake isolate located approximately 143 meters (469 feet) southwest of the proposed Project site. P-19-100344 was formally recorded in 1977 by D. Jacobs who described the isolate as a miscellaneous flake isolate. It is standard practice that isolated artifacts are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR; therefore, P-19-100344 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

P-19-100345

P-19-100345 is a lithic flake isolate located approximately 415 meters (1362 feet) southwest of the proposed Project site. P-19-100345 was formally recorded in 1977 by D. Jacobs who described the isolate as a miscellaneous flake isolate. It is standard practice that isolated artifacts are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR; therefore, P-19-100345 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

P-19-100346

P-19-100346 is a lithic flake isolate located approximately 290 meters (951 feet) southwest of the proposed Project site. P-19-100346 was formally recorded in 1977 by D. Jacobs who described the isolate as a miscellaneous flake isolate. It is standard practice that isolated artifacts are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR; therefore, P-19-100346 has not been formally evaluated for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR.

3.3 Historical Topographical Maps and Aerials

Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were consulted through the Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC to better understand the natural or human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding properties over time.

Historic Topographic Map Review

A review of available topographic maps was conducted and included the following years: 1903, 1908, 1916, 1924, 1929, 1930, 1933, 1939, 1943, 1948, 1953, 1958, 1964, 1967, 1970, 1988, 1999, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2022a). Topographic maps depict not only elevation of the study area as well as the areas surrounding it, but they also illustrate the location of roads and some buildings. Although topographic maps are not comprehensive, they are another tool in determining whether a study area has been disturbed and sometimes to what approximate depth.

Table 3. Review of Topographical Maps Depicting the Proposed Project Area

Year	Description
1903	The proposed Project site and surrounding area is largely undeveloped and marked as Soledad Canyon. There are railroad tracks running along the base of the mountains to the southwest. There is a road that parallels the tracks, just to the east of the tracks. The Santa Clara River drainage widens in the north area of the site, running east to west. There is an unimproved road running west to east, on the east side of the project area, which appears to be Soledad Canyon Road.
1908	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
1916	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
1924	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.

Table 3. Review of Topographical Maps Depicting the Proposed Project Area

Year	Description
1929	The proposed Project site has been developed. The racetrack is depicted, with three surrounding grandstands. Soledad Canyon Road is visible along the eastern edge of the project area. There are two entrances into the project area from Soledad Canyon Road. One entrance is south of the racing track, and the road runs along the west side of the track, parallel to the train tracks. There is a structure just southeast of the racing track, northwest of that access road, where it connects to Soledad Canyon Road. The road continues west and connects to a circle drive next to a structure in the northwest area of the proposed Project site, then continues east to connect again with Soledad Canyon Road. The area is labelled Baker Ranch.
1930	This appears to be the same as the 1924 topographical map
1933	This appears to show a similar image to the 1929 topographical map
1939	This appears to be the same as the 1933 topographical map
1943	The racing track is not visible on this topographical map. The Southern Pacific Railroad is labelled to the west, and the area of the proposed Project is labelled Bonelli Ranch. There is one structure noted between the railroad and Soledad Canyon Road.
1948	This appears to be the same as the 1924 topographical map
1953	This is a complex topographical map depicting the racetrack, with five grandstands around the perimeter. An access road loops around the track to connect with Soledad Canyon Road on both sides of the track. The road also connects with a northwest trending road which loops up to the east to connect again with Soledad Canyon Road. There are three structures immediately northwest of the racing track, one is L shaped and parallel to a long rectangular building. There is a third building set back closer to the railroad tracks, west of the 2 parallel structures. There is another square structure depicted a little farther northwest, and three more structures clustered in the northwest area, at the base of the hill.
1958	This appears to be the same as the 1953 topographical map
1964	This appears to be the same as the 1943 topographical map
1967	This appears to be the same as the 1943 topographical map
1970	This appears to be the same as the 1953 topographical map
1988	This appears to match the 1953 topographical map, with the addition of one more grandstand viewing area around the northeast curve of the racing track.
1999	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
2012	This topographical map only depicts Soledad Canyon Road and the topographic features of the landscape. Area is labelled as Bonelli Ranch.
2015	This topographical map depicts Soledad Canyon Road and the topographic features of the landscape. Commuter Way, a loop road off Soledad Canyon Road, is labelled and depicted at the south edge of the proposed Project site.
2018	This topographical map depicts Soledad Canyon Road and the topographic features of the landscape. Commuter Way, a loop road off Soledad Canyon Road, is labelled and depicted at the south edge of the proposed Project site. There is a northwest trending road that crosses Commuter Way, and runs northwest, parallel, and closer to the railroad tracks, then turns east to reconnect with Soledad Canyon Road.

Historic Aerial Photograph Review

A review of all available historic aerial photographs was conducted and included the following years: 1928, 1930, 1947, 1952, 1959, 1969, 1974, 1977, 1985, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (NETR 2022b; UCSB 2022). Through careful comparative review of historic aerials, changes to the landscape of a study area may be revealed. Disturbance to the study area is specifically important as it helps determine if soils within the study area are capable of sustaining intact archaeological deposits. Additionally, historic aerials have the potential to reveal whether a study area was subjected to alluvial deposits by way of alluvial erosion, flooding, debris flows or mudslides, as well as placement of artificial or foreign fill soils that may have buried intact archaeological deposits.

Table 4. Review of Historical Aerial Photographs Depicting the Proposed Project Area

Year	Description
1928	The proposed Project area is developed with structures, roads and a racetrack with viewing stands around the circumference. It is bounded on the northeast by Soledad Canyon Road, and on the southwest by railroad tracks. The Santa Clara River drainage is visible, running parallel, east of Soledad Canyon Road. The racetrack is visible in the southeastern area of the site, with what appear to be viewing stands outside of the track. There is an agriculture field directly north of the track and to the west of the field are three rectangular structures laid out in a "c" shape. Directly south of the rectangular shaped structures is either a large structure or a fenced off area, it is difficult to discern due to the quality of the image. The roads are the same as they are depicted within the 1929 topographic map, however there is also a road that leads up the hill, to a square structure on the peak. Directly south of the track, there is a small parking area and then open space. There are agriculture fields south of the open space. There are trees scattered throughout the northern half of the proposed Project area.
1930	The area north of the track is cleared but is no linger in use as an agricultural field. The area directly south of the parking area is in use as an agricultural field. There are no other significant changes to the proposed Project area.
1947	The roads within the proposed Project area now appears as they are depicted within the 1953 topographic map. There is a small orchard north of the rectangular structures. There is no structure or fenced off area directly south of the rectangular structures. The viewing stands appears more developed, possibly covered. There are scattered trees directly south of the track, where the parking area was previously. The area south of those trees is cleared and no longer in use as an agricultural field.
1952	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
1959	The racetrack is clearly visible in the southeast. It appears that there are two large buildings northwest of the racetrack (rather than four), and one set father back, closer to the railroad (a total of three structures close to the racetrack). The orchard has been removed. Two structures are still visible in the northwest corner of the project area. There appears to be a structure west of the racetrack, near the northwest curve.
1969	The open area east of the structures and northwest of the racetrack has been graded and possibly graveled for parking. No other significant changes are apparent.
1974	The structure west of the racetrack, near the northwest curve, appears to be gone. There are no other apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
1977	The viewing stands along the southeast side of the racetracks appear to be gone. The area southwest of the racetracks has been paved, as well as the area around the structures immediately northwest of the racetrack. There are no other apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.

Table 4. Review of Historical Aerial Photographs Depicting the Proposed Project Area

Year	Description
1985	There appears to be a structure west of the racetrack, near northwest curve. The open area north of the racetrack appears to be a graveled parking area. There are no other apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
1992	The structures in the northwest area of the site are no longer visible due to tree overgrowth. The square structure on top of the hill appears to be an open manmade feature. There are no other apparent significant changes.
1994	The middle building of the three structures northwest of the racetrack, has been partially demolished. The shed to the west and the matching rectangular structure to its southeast are intact. One small building is visible in the northwest area of site. There are no other significant changes.
1996	The middle building is fully demolished, the outline of its footprint is visible. The parking area directly northeast of the demolished building has been paved.
1997	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
1998	The remaining rectangular structure, northwest of the racing track, has been demolished. The shed closer to the railroad tracks is still extant. No other significant changes are apparent.
1999, 2000, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
2014	The grassy area east of the buildings in the northwest area, at the base of the hill, has been graveled over to extend parking. There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.
2016, 2018, 2020	There are no apparent changes within the proposed Project site that suggest ground disturbance has occurred.

3.4 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map Review

Dudek reviewed pertinent academic and ethnographic literature for information pertaining to historic use of the proposed Project site and vicinity, including sources commonly identified through Tribal consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map. This map is a valuable representation of post-colonization mission history; however, it is limited to a specific period of Native American history and substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features should be verified by archaeological records and/or other primary documentation. It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age and may be somewhat inaccurate with regards to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Gaspar de Portolá expedition (circa 1769–1770). Image 2 depicts a portion of the Kirkman-Harriman Map including the Project area followed by an analytical map review in relation to the proposed Project site.

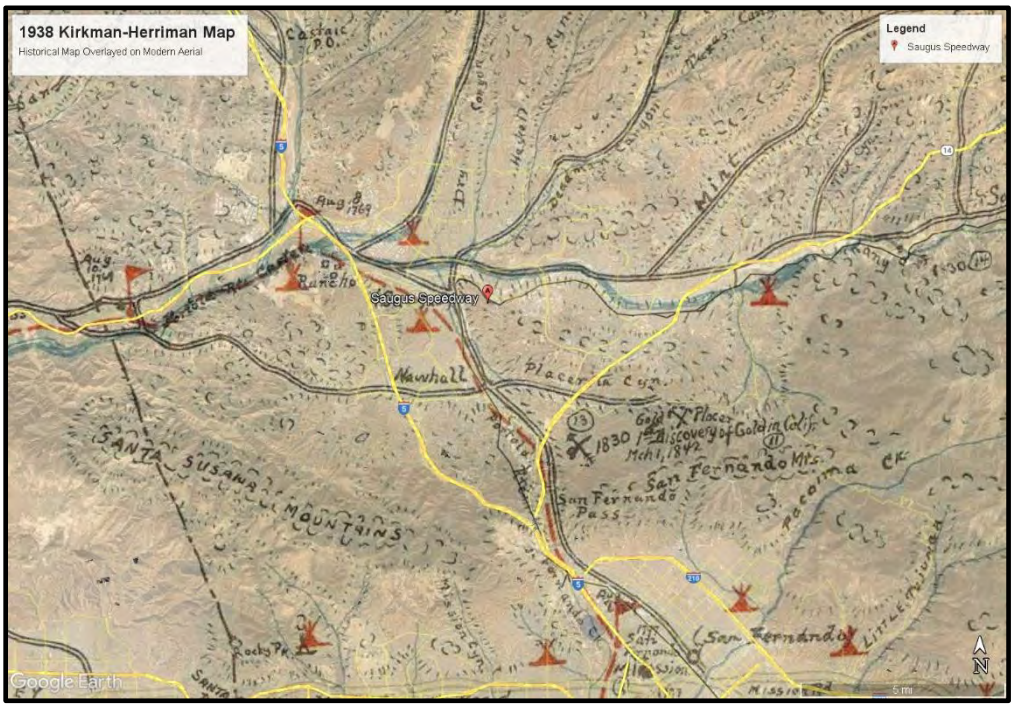

Image 1: 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map

Based on the Kirkman-Harriman Map, the proposed Project site is approximately 1.4 miles directly east of the northwest–southeast-trending "Portola Route" depicting the path traversed through the area in 1769, approximately 4.7 miles southeast of where Portolá's group camped in the area on August 8, 1769 and approximately 0.75 miles south of east-west trending "Old Road to Santa Barbara" and approximately 0.75 miles east of Bouquet Canyon Road. The nearest mapped source of freshwater is the Santa Clara River approximately 0.7 miles due north. The nearest mapped Native American village is mapped approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the proposed Project site and is named "Saugus". The map also marks "Gold Placer, 1st Discovery of Gold in Calif. Mch 1, 1842" approximately 5.4 miles southeast of the proposed Project site and the location of a battle that

occurred between Spanish Soldiers and Indians in 1830 also southeast by approximately 4.1 miles. This battle is likely the same battle that occurred in the *Canyon de Los Difuntos* that Friar Mariano Payeras uses to petitioned Spain to establish another mission on the Santa Clara River near Newhall. Nothing in the archaeological record recorded within 1-mile of the proposed Project site or information collected during archival research conducted for this study refutes the mapped locations depicted on this portion of the Kirkman-Herriman Map.

3.5 Geotechnical Report Review

Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Geologic and Geotechnical Engineering Report, Riverview, Saugus Speedway and Swapmeet (GeoSoils Consultants Inc., 2022)* was prepared by GeoSoils Consultants Inc. for the current proposed Project site to determine the geologic and geotechnical conditions on the site and their impact on proposed development. The report presents the results of the studies research, field mapping, subsurface exploration, and laboratory testing. The report details the results of ten (10) hollow-stem auger borings B-1 through B-10. These borings were placed at accessible locations throughout the proposed Project site and backfilled and tamped after the completion of each investigation.

Subsurface exploratory borings extended to a maximum depth ranging from 45 to 60 feet below ground surface (bgs) and were completed on July 19, 2021. According to the geotechnical report, the soils encountered include: 1) Fills soils: characterized as brown, silty sand, slightly moist, moderately dense, fragments of asphalt into rings 2) Native soil Alluvium: consisting of interbedded yellow brown, brown, and gray-brown silty sand, sand, and gravely sand, were identified underlying fill soils to the maximum depths explored. A summary of the subsurface exploratory boring results is provided in Table 5, below.

Table 5. Summary of Subsurface Boring Results – GeoSoils Consultants Inc.

Boring	Location	Fill Soils	Alluvium (Native Soils)	Terminated Depth
B-1	Southeast quadrant	0-6 feet bgs	6 to 50 feet bgs	50 feet bgs
B-2	Southeast quadrant	none	0 to 50 feet bgs	50 feet bgs
B-3	Southeast quadrant	none	0 to 50 feet bgs	50 feet bgs
B-4	Southeast quadrant	0-6 feet bgs	6 to 50 feet bgs	50 feet bgs
B-5	Southeast quadrant	none	0 to 50 feet bgs	50 feet bgs
B-6	Northeast quadrant	none	0 to 50 feet bgs	50 feet bgs
B-7	Center	none	0 to 60 feet bgs	60 feet bgs
B-8	Center	none	0 to 60 feet bgs	60 feet bgs
B-9	Center	none	0 to 45 feet bgs	45 feet bgs
B-10	Center	none	0 to 35 feet bgs	45 feet bgs

4.0 Field Investigations

A pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site was conducted in support of this archaeological assessment. Following is a summary of methods and results for the survey completed.

4.1 Methods

The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 5 meters apart (approximately 16 feet), where feasible. In areas where there was extensive paved surfaces, the survey was more opportunistic and Dudek staff inspected landscaped areas of open ground. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as rodent burrows, landscaped areas were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and an Apple Generation 8 iPhone (iPhone) equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPhone's 12-mega-pixel resolution camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Santa Barbara, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a archaeological resources inventory.

4.2 Results

An intensive-level archaeological pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site was completed on October 18, 2022, by Dudek Staff Archaeologists. Careful attention was given to barren ground including at the base of trees and bushes, within paths trails, and any subsurface soils exposed by burrowing animals. Ground surface visibility within the proposed Project site was variable and as such, in areas of dense ground coverage, surface scrapes were occasionally implemented, when necessary, to enhance detection of archaeological materials that may have been obscured by vegetation, debris or gravel. Survey results for the proposed Project site are detailed below.

Since the proposed Project site has been in use since at least 1926 as a racetrack, the majority of the property is developed with pavement and structures. The current use of the property includes a weekly swap meet and other infrequent events. There are extensive parking areas both paved and covered in manufactured gravel fill resulting in highly variable ground surface visibility from none to fair visibility (0 to 30 percent) in this area of the proposed Project site. The remaining third of the proposed Project site included undeveloped rugged hills with sparse to dense vegetation. The ground visibility within this area was very good to excellent (60 to 90 percent).

The proposed Project site includes several buildings located near the existing track and two outbuildings, one of adobe construction, close to the base of the hill in the northwestern area of the proposed Project site. Based on the review of historical aerials the latter structures appear to have been associated with the ranch that previously occupied the proposed Project site. An unmaintained paved access road led from Soledad Canyon Rd to the two

buildings. Portions of the road is obscured by gravels deposited to create extended parking lots. No associated archaeological material was observed near the outbuildings. Evidence of contemporary ground disturbance included grading for the creation of the gravel covered parking lot and the presence of modern debris.

The majority of the hillside in the northwest portion of the proposed Project site includes rugged and steep terrain (greater than 30 percent slopes) limiting the survey to ridgelines and other intermittent areas with less than 30 percent slopes. A square cement feature, later identified as the Baker Ranch's Water Basin (Jones and Kim 2023), was observed on the peak of the ridge within the northwestern portion of the proposed Project site. The feature was informally measured at approximately 30 feet on each side and 8 feet in depth with a pipe extending out from the base. This feature appeared to no longer be in use and is consistent with a feature depicted in the 1947 aerial image and 1953 topographic map. Modern trash and evidence of a homeless encampment were observed in this area. Three rusted cans with church key mechanisms were also observed. No other cultural material, outside of historic structures and built environment features, was observed as a result of this survey. Soils observed were a yellow brown sandy loam, consistent with the USDA's characterization of Hanford and Saugus loams (2022).

5.0 Assessment of Recorded Resources

Based on a thorough review of CHRIS database records, background research and an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site, no archaeological resources were identified within the proposed Project site. The Saugus Speedway is older than 45 years and has a significant prominence in the history of the local area and is by definition a cultural resource. However, the Speedway does not appear to have been evaluated for significance or its eligibility for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. Since consideration of the potential for the proposed Project to impact built environment cultural resources is outside the purview of this investigation, an assessment or evaluation of the Saugus Speedway and the associated structures as well as the Baker Ranch's Water Basin is not included in this report. However, a formal built environment inventory and evaluation study has been conducted by Dudek to investigate the historic-era built resources present within the Project area. This study addresses the resources that were observed during the archaeological study including the Baker Ranch's Water Basin. Significance determinations of built environment resources and the potential for Project implementation to impact those resources can be found in the Dudek report titled *Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report Riverview Development Project Santa Clarita Valley* (Jones and Kim 2023)

6.0 Assessment of Potential for Unrecorded Archaeological Resources

Proposed ground disturbance includes significant grading and terracing of the hillside in the northwest portion of the proposed Project site and cut slopes at a gradient of 2:1 in the southern area of the proposed Project site. Significant fill grading within the area currently occupied by structures and paved tracks and parking lots is proposed. This latter area is proposed for construction of residential and commercial development including 391 single-family dwelling units and 69,692 square feet of commercial space, recreational amenities, community open space, paved lots and associated utility and landscaping installation. Additionally, ground disturbance would be required for off-site improvements including the upgrade of transportation and utility infrastructure along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter Way; construction of a permanent bus stop shelter and turnout along Soledad Canyon

Road; installation of a pedestrian path and streetlights along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter Way; and a new telecommunications conduit for fiber optic cable along Soledad Canyon Road. Other street improvements include curbs and gutters, base paving, and 5-foot minimum sidewalks along Soledad Canyon Road and Commuter Way, as well as modification of the Soledad Canyon Road median. The entire proposed Project site elevation is currently between 1190 and 1290 amsl and the elevation after grading is proposed between approximately 1196 and 1209; the proposed grading and construction will require impacts to native soils within the northern portion of the site and along the southwestern boundary abutting the hillsides. Geotechnical studies have documented the proposed Project site does not currently contain fill soils, with the exception of the southeast quadrant of the proposed Project site; as such, proposed ground disturbances occurring within the northern portion of the site and along the southwestern boundary abutting the hillsides are expected to occur within native soils (RFT&A 2022). Since significant fill soil is proposed to be deposited from the hillside portions to the current low-lying area of the proposed Project site, no ground disturbance within native soils is expected to occur within the central portion of the Project site proposed for building construction, utility, landscaping and paving.

Based on background research the proposed Project site has been subject to various forms of subsurface disturbance since at least 1927. The SCCIC records indicate that fifty-three (53) previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search radius between 1974 and 2013. Of these studies, one, LA-03840, is mapped as having addressed less than 10 percent of the proposed Project site. These studies resulted in the identification and recordation of sixteen (16) cultural resources within 1-mile of the proposed Project site. These seven resources include five (5) prehistoric archaeological sites, six (6) prehistoric isolates, and five (5) built environment resources. The closest of these resources is a prehistoric isolate recorded as located 143 meters (469 feet) southwest as well as a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter recorded as located 300 meters (984 feet) south of the proposed Project site. For purposes of this study, the proposed Project site was intensively surveyed under moderately reliable conditions by Dudek staff archaeologists using 3-meter (10-foot) transect intervals. No cultural material of an archaeological nature was observed during the pedestrian survey. Considering the archaeological sensitivity of the general area, documented by archival records and resources located within the area surrounding the proposed Project site; the proximity of the proposed Project site to the Santa Clara River and within a locality that has a greater potential to have been occupied during prehistoric and historic periods; the presence of potentially intact native soils; and the potential for alluvial soils at great depths to be present, the potential for proposed disturbances to encounter unknown archaeological resources is moderate.

7.0 Evaluation of Potential Project Effects

As stated in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1), a project causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is one that could result in the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings, such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired (i.e., altering those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency [the City pf Santa Clarita] for purposes of CEQA; or its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code).

No known significant archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5, exist within the proposed Project site. However, there is potential for proposed disturbances to impact unknown prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. If yet unknown archaeological resources, possessing the characteristics outlined in CEQA as significant, exist and are inadvertently encountered during implementation of the proposed Project, there is

potential for a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource to occur. Measures included in the following section have been recommended to ensure that the potential for impacts to unknown archaeological resources during proposed ground disturbing construction activities would be appropriately addressed consistent with CEQA and City of Santa Clarita requirements and guidelines with respect to archaeological resources. Implementation of these measures would ensure that archaeological resources encountered inadvertently are treated properly and in accordance with CEQA resulting in less than significant impacts to archaeological resources.

Note: This investigation and associated report is limited to an assessment of archaeological resources. Based on background research it was determined that the proposed Project site is located on the property of the former Saugus Speedway which was built in 1927 and began as a racing facility as early as 1926. The speedway is older than 45 years and has a significant prominence in the history of the local area. Furthermore, a records search revealed that the Saugus Speedway has not been evaluated for significance or for its eligibility for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. As a result, a separate evaluation of the proposed Project site for impacts to built environment cultural resources has been conducted and is documented in a separate report prepared by Dudek.

8.0 Recommendations

Since no potentially significant archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA Guidelines, were identified within the proposed Project site, the proposed Project is not considered to have the potential to result in a significant impact on archaeological resources as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4). However, due to the overall sensitive nature of the Project area and surrounding areas and the potential for intact archaeological deposits to be buried below alluvial soils, it is possible that unknown archaeological resources could be encountered during Project grading and construction. Therefore, the following measures are recommended to ensure that the potential for impacts to unknown archaeological resources during proposed ground disturbing construction activities would be appropriately addressed consistent with state and local requirements and guidelines.

1. **Archaeological Monitoring.** Prior to ground disturbance activities, the Applicant and/or subsequent responsible parties should retain a Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and with experience in California prehistoric and historic resources (experience within Los Angeles County preferred), to complete the following: compose a Cultural Resource Monitoring and Inadvertent Discovery Plan (Plan), manage archaeological monitoring and address any inadvertent discoveries identified during project implementation. Proof of retainment of the Principal Investigator/Archaeologist should be provided to the City prior to the granting of a grading permit. The purpose of the Plan is to outline archaeological monitoring protocols and a program of treatment and mitigation in the case of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during ground-disturbing phases and to provide for the proper identification, evaluation, treatment, and protection of any archaeological resources in accordance with CEQA throughout the duration of the Project. Existence and importance of adherence to this Plan should be stated on all Project site plans intended for use by those conducting the ground disturbing activities.

   The Principal Investigator/Archaeologist should manage archaeological monitoring conducted by archaeological technicians during initial ground disturbances. Initial excavation is defined as initial construction-related earth moving of sediments from their place of deposition. As it pertains to archaeological monitoring, this definition excludes movement of sediments after they have been initially

disturbed or displaced by project-related construction. The retained Principal Investigator/Archaeologist should oversee and establish monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter archaeological deposits or material. The archaeological monitor should be responsible for maintaining daily monitoring logs. The requirement for archaeological monitoring should be noted on all construction plans to ensure implementation. Upon completion of all ground disturbing activities, an archaeological monitoring report should be prepared within 60 days following completion of ground disturbance and submitted to the City for review. This report should document compliance with approved cultural mitigation, all monitoring efforts, and include an appendix with daily monitoring logs. The final report should be submitted to the City and the South Central Coastal Information Center.

2. **Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training.** All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists should be briefed regarding unanticipated discoveries prior to the start of ground disturbing activities. A basic presentation should be prepared and presented by a qualified archaeologist to inform all personnel working on the Project about the archaeological sensitivity of the area. The purpose of the WEAP training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker should also be instructed on the proper procedures to follow in the event that archaeological resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the on-call archaeologist and if appropriate, Tribal representative. Necessity of training attendance should be stated on all Project site plans intended for use by those conducting the ground disturbing activities.

3. **Inadvertent Discovery Clause**. In the event that potential prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the project, all construction work occurring within 50 feet of the find shall immediately stop and the Principal Investigator/Archaeologist notified immediately in order to assess of the discovery and determine whether additional study is warranted. Depending upon the nature of the discovery, the Principal Investigator/Archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves potentially significant under CEQA, additional work such as subsurface testing may be warranted. If the discovery is determined significant under CEQA and avoidance is not feasible, data recovery will be required. If archaeological resources are discovered or are suspected to be of Native American origin, each of the consulting tribes for the Project should also be notified.

   In the event that human remains are inadvertently encountered during construction activities, the remains and associated resources shall be treated in accordance with state and local regulations that provide requirements with regard to the accidental discovery of human remains, including California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e). In accordance with these regulations, if human remains are found, the County Coroner must be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the Project site or any nearby area (within 100 feet of the find) reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined if the remains are potentially human in origin. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she is required to immediately notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant should then complete their inspection and determine, in consultation with the property owner, the treatment and disposition of the human remains.

NOTE: As discussed in Section 7.0 Evaluation of Potential Project Effects, the Saugus Speedway is older than 45 years and has a significant prominence in the history of the local area. Based on the records search, it does not appear that the Saugus Speedway has been evaluated for significance or for its eligibility for listing on the CRHR or NRHP. If the Speedway is found significant, there is potential for this Project to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. Therefore, it is recommended that the Saugus Speedway be formally evaluated by a qualified architectural historian.

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Appendix A

(Confidential – Not for Public View)
SCCIC Records Search

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Appendix B
Photographic Field Survey Logs

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FORMS DUDEK FIELD DATA REPORT

Photo Log

ID	40
Name	Lanette Renz
Project Name	Riverview Development Project (saugus speedway)
Project Number	14744
Date	2022-10-18

Photo(s)

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	North side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416423, Longitude:-118.528935, Altitude:366.662064, Speed:0.017177, Horizontal Accuracy:3.937288, Vertical Accuracy:5.898786, Time:10/18/2022 11:52:35 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	East side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416384, Longitude:-118.528957, Altitude:366.806228, Speed:0.005975, Horizontal Accuracy:3.844809, Vertical Accuracy:5.508547, Time:10/18/2022 11:51:41 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Front entrance of building
	Latitude:34.416467, Longitude:-118.529005,

Photo Location	Altitude:366.653529, Speed:0.015320, Horizontal Accuracy:4.178801, Vertical Accuracy:5.606640, Time:10/18/2022 11:51:08 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	West side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416471, Longitude:-118.528911, Altitude:367.508044, Speed:0.005751, Horizontal Accuracy:4.598806, Vertical Accuracy:6.037323, Time:10/18/2022 11:50:25 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	SW view of racetrack
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417183, Longitude:-118.528359, Altitude:366.063442, Speed:0.036294, Horizontal Accuracy:3.316625, Vertical Accuracy:4.897022, Time:10/18/2022 11:33:05 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	SE view of racetrack
	Latitude:34.417159, Longitude:-118.528352,

Photo Location	Altitude:366.355008, Speed:0.003073, Horizontal Accuracy:3.361751, Vertical Accuracy:5.036954, Time:10/18/2022 11:32:42 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview of racetrack, (observation tower in view).
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417379, Longitude:-118.528246, Altitude:364.838848, Speed:0.002854, Horizontal Accuracy:3.345000, Vertical Accuracy:4.825363, Time:10/18/2022 11:31:25 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Overview of track and associated lot, view of stadium lights as well
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416212, Longitude:-118.526967, Altitude:365.661979, Speed:0.018070, Horizontal Accuracy:3.832332, Vertical Accuracy:5.739517, Time:10/18/2022 11:23:19 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	West view of racetrack
	Latitude:34.416050, Longitude:-118.526887,

Photo Location	Altitude:365.186451, Speed:0.007433, Horizontal Accuracy:4.163105, Vertical Accuracy:5.494187, Time:10/18/2022 11:19:58 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	SW view of racetrack
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416046, Longitude:-118.526940, Altitude:365.718879, Speed:0.010021, Horizontal Accuracy:4.160132, Vertical Accuracy:5.484080, Time:10/18/2022 11:19:39 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	W view of racetrack
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415582, Longitude:-118.526999, Altitude:365.536395, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.004706, Vertical Accuracy:5.757686, Time:10/18/2022 11:16:08 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	overview of racetrack
	Latitude:34.415561, Longitude:-118.526986,

Photo Location	Altitude:365.666556, Speed:0.009561, Horizontal Accuracy:4.131583, Vertical Accuracy:5.665376, Time:10/18/2022 11:15:43 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	S view, north side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415471, Longitude:-118.527215, Altitude:365.309834, Speed:1.004073, Horizontal Accuracy:4.044251, Vertical Accuracy:5.568899, Time:10/18/2022 11:13:54 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Southeast view, west side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415428, Longitude:-118.527282, Altitude:366.075150, Speed:0.013985, Horizontal Accuracy:4.343879, Vertical Accuracy:5.666714, Time:10/18/2022 11:12:19 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	SW view of building (east side of building
	Latitude:34.415415, Longitude:-118.527146,

Photo Location	Altitude:366.029723, Speed:0.018062, Horizontal Accuracy:4.038557, Vertical Accuracy:5.604890, Time:10/18/2022 11:11:00 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	NW view, front side of building.
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415318, Longitude:-118.527161, Altitude:365.755101, Speed:0.045586, Horizontal Accuracy:3.837712, Vertical Accuracy:5.579094, Time:10/18/2022 11:10:01 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Northeast view, crash barrier
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415593, Longitude:-118.527617, Altitude:365.961461, Speed:0.015587, Horizontal Accuracy:4.605587, Vertical Accuracy:6.150380, Time:10/18/2022 11:08:27 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Crash barrier
	Latitude:34.415605, Longitude:-118.527613,

Photo Location	Altitude:365.708765, Speed:0.003242, Horizontal Accuracy:4.131423, Vertical Accuracy:5.922593, Time:10/18/2022 11:08:07 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Stadium lights
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416033, Longitude:-118.528285, Altitude:366.615788, Speed:0.008238, Horizontal Accuracy:7.367526, Vertical Accuracy:9.672422, Time:10/18/2022 11:05:48 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	NE view of racetrack
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415885, Longitude:-118.527987, Altitude:366.241975, Speed:0.009647, Horizontal Accuracy:4.294261, Vertical Accuracy:5.815077, Time:10/18/2022 11:02:47 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	NW view of racetrack
	Latitude:34.415905, Longitude:-118.527979,

Photo Location	Altitude:366.516579, Speed:0.022337, Horizontal Accuracy:15.023677, Vertical Accuracy:20.902571, Time:10/18/2022 11:01:09 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	West view of East side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416040, Longitude:-118.528532, Altitude:366.915710, Speed:0.946486, Horizontal Accuracy:3.032533, Vertical Accuracy:5.443388, Time:10/18/2022 10:57:37 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Southwest view, north side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416080, Longitude:-118.528538, Altitude:366.113627, Speed:0.003203, Horizontal Accuracy:3.185603, Vertical Accuracy:5.524594, Time:10/18/2022 10:56:40 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	West side of building (east view).
	Latitude:34.416085, Longitude:-118.528573,

Photo Location	Altitude:366.074323, Speed:0.002913, Horizontal Accuracy:3.283104, Vertical Accuracy:5.682389, Time:10/18/2022 10:55:48 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Northeast view, front side of building (racetrack in background)
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416022, Longitude:-118.528659, Altitude:366.807389, Speed:0.014154, Horizontal Accuracy:3.694272, Vertical Accuracy:5.891836, Time:10/18/2022 10:54:59 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	SE view, front entrance of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415907, Longitude:-118.528954, Altitude:369.195698, Speed:0.011238, Horizontal Accuracy:3.698319, Vertical Accuracy:5.118629, Time:10/18/2022 10:50:42 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Overview of south side (backside of building).
	Latitude:34.416074, Longitude:-118.529378,

Photo Location	Altitude:370.089035, Speed:0.007053, Horizontal Accuracy:3.873135, Vertical Accuracy:5.674059, Time:10/18/2022 10:48:42 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	West view, south side (backside of building).
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415904, Longitude:-118.529122, Altitude:369.348131, Speed:0.036008, Horizontal Accuracy:3.696311, Vertical Accuracy:5.656086, Time:10/18/2022 10:47:22 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	W view, overview of building front
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416006, Longitude:-118.528987, Altitude:368.893035, Speed:0.008918, Horizontal Accuracy:3.756947, Vertical Accuracy:6.009584, Time:10/18/2022 10:46:23 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	SW view, overview of building front
	Latitude:34.416131, Longitude:-118.529067,

Photo Location	Altitude:368.834082, Speed:0.002898, Horizontal Accuracy:4.287319, Vertical Accuracy:6.052761, Time:10/18/2022 10:44:23 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	E view, overview of building front
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416209, Longitude:-118.529204, Altitude:368.469662, Speed:0.012541, Horizontal Accuracy:3.881804, Vertical Accuracy:5.774465, Time:10/18/2022 10:45:11 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Overview of speedway track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417321, Longitude:-118.528633, Altitude:365.292248, Speed:0.052912, Horizontal Accuracy:8.907096, Vertical Accuracy:12.941515, Time:10/18/2022 10:39:31 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	Overview of entrance sign and speedway track
	Latitude:34.417592, Longitude:-118.528281,

Photo Location	Altitude:365.645035, Speed:0.014299, Horizontal Accuracy:4.953573, Vertical Accuracy:8.323656, Time:10/18/2022 10:37:25 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	Sign entrance
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417145, Longitude:-118.528950, Altitude:366.048228, Speed:0.011856, Horizontal Accuracy:3.691389, Vertical Accuracy:5.667817, Time:10/18/2022 10:35:09 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417140, Longitude:-118.530724, Altitude:371.070130, Speed:0.011614, Horizontal Accuracy:3.644877, Vertical Accuracy:5.408118, Time:10/18/2022 10:30:53 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Photo Description	Metal structures on south side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417236, Longitude:-118.530855, Altitude:370.918455, Speed:0.014052,

	Horizontal Accuracy:3.887744, Vertical Accuracy:5.811887, Time:10/18/2022 10:27:57 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Back side of building (south side of building)
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417219, Longitude:-118.530831, Altitude:371.484814, Speed:0.014745, Horizontal Accuracy:4.207355, Vertical Accuracy:5.859746, Time:10/18/2022 10:27:17 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	

Photo Description	Door on east side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417290, Longitude:-118.530732, Altitude:370.082047, Speed:0.014953, Horizontal Accuracy:4.475712, Vertical Accuracy:6.441616, Time:10/18/2022 10:25:41 PDT

ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	West view of east side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417312, Longitude:-118.530720, Altitude:370.184294, Speed:0.004937, Horizontal Accuracy:4.163712, Vertical Accuracy:6.198776, Time:10/18/2022 10:25:25 PDT

ID	**S40**

Photo	
Photo Description	Door entrance on front side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417535, Longitude:-118.530687, Altitude:367.648447, Speed:0.082312, Horizontal Accuracy:3.737089, Vertical Accuracy:5.722692, Time:10/18/2022 09:54:46 PDT

ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	West side of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417554, Longitude:-118.530688, Altitude:367.978326, Speed:0.005801,

	Horizontal Accuracy:3.510591, Vertical Accuracy:5.773291, Time:10/18/2022 09:54:01 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	West side of building looking east
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417574, Longitude:-118.530848, Altitude:369.743716, Speed:0.023325, Horizontal Accuracy:3.067488, Vertical Accuracy:5.493825, Time:10/18/2022 09:52:48 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	

Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Front entrance of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417546, Longitude:-118.530523, Altitude:366.324781, Speed:0.001513, Horizontal Accuracy:5.516162, Vertical Accuracy:8.508668, Time:10/18/2022 09:50:58 PDT

ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Overview
Photo Location	Latitude:34.420420, Longitude:-118.533043, Altitude:365.527091, Speed:0.004555, Horizontal Accuracy:3.758351, Vertical Accuracy:5.925756, Time:10/18/2022 09:35:56 PDT

ID	**S40**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Overview NW view
Photo Location	Latitude:34.420069, Longitude:-118.532554, Altitude:377.164350, Speed:0.016775, Horizontal Accuracy:3.316104, Vertical Accuracy:5.281740, Time:10/18/2022 09:12:16 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview from hill top
	Latitude:34.419555, Longitude:-118.532249,

Photo Location	Altitude:382.406236, Speed:0.171816, Horizontal Accuracy:4.107157, Vertical Accuracy:5.964911, Time:10/18/2022 09:07:40 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Photo Description	Overview of metal pipe nearby concrete foundation
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419789, Longitude:-118.532226, Altitude:386.425481, Speed:0.008055, Horizontal Accuracy:3.082174, Vertical Accuracy:4.862202, Time:10/18/2022 09:01:04 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	

Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Overview of concrete foundation
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419809, Longitude:-118.532152, Altitude:388.314430, Speed:0.006842, Horizontal Accuracy:2.972973, Vertical Accuracy:4.593213, Time:10/18/2022 08:58:47 PDT

ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	Overview of project area from hill top
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419799, Longitude:-118.531238, Altitude:376.173090, Speed:0.010945, Horizontal Accuracy:3.171048, Vertical Accuracy:4.229556, Time:10/18/2022 08:49:15 PDT

ID	**S40**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	backside of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418780, Longitude:-118.531700, Altitude:368.889744, Speed:0.002040, Horizontal Accuracy:3.756326, Vertical Accuracy:5.739965, Time:10/18/2022 08:38:10 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Door of buildings front entrance
	Latitude:34.418694, Longitude:-118.531563,

Photo Location	Altitude:367.542518, Speed:0.009296, Horizontal Accuracy:3.554869, Vertical Accuracy:5.785244, Time:10/18/2022 08:30:52 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Front of building entrance
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418565, Longitude:-118.531554, Altitude:368.324021, Speed:0.012471, Horizontal Accuracy:5.437846, Vertical Accuracy:8.742113, Time:10/18/2022 08:29:25 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	SE view of building (backside)
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418484, Longitude:-118.531758, Altitude:370.218953, Speed:0.006580, Horizontal Accuracy:3.901081, Vertical Accuracy:5.859461, Time:10/18/2022 08:27:14 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	SE view of building side
	Latitude:34.418583, Longitude:-118.531614,

Photo Location	Altitude:367.937708, Speed:0.013793, Horizontal Accuracy:3.109546, Vertical Accuracy:4.730780, Time:10/18/2022 08:25:14 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Entrance of building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418504, Longitude:-118.531487, Altitude:367.562659, Speed:0.009478, Horizontal Accuracy:3.114749, Vertical Accuracy:4.851391, Time:10/18/2022 08:24:21 PDT

ID	S40

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	NW view of building side
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418175, Longitude:-118.531507, Altitude:369.973854, Speed:0.045798, Horizontal Accuracy:3.443705, Vertical Accuracy:5.633104, Time:10/18/2022 08:22:51 PDT
ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview
	Latitude:34.418158, Longitude:-118.531020,

Photo Location	Altitude:365.696491, Speed:0.009728, Horizontal Accuracy:3.818559, Vertical Accuracy:5.629008, Time:10/18/2022 08:21:01 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	
Photo Description	Overview of decomposing asphalt.
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418356, Longitude:-118.529936, Altitude:364.839793, Speed:0.079815, Horizontal Accuracy:9.941348, Vertical Accuracy:5.529331, Time:10/18/2022 08:09:47 PDT

ID	S40
Photo	

Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview of buildings
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417926, Longitude:-118.530504, Altitude:364.124922, Speed:0.028536, Horizontal Accuracy:3.082756, Vertical Accuracy:5.028470, Time:10/18/2022 08:11:22 PDT

ID	**S40**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Overview
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417840, Longitude:-118.529545, Altitude:364.723916, Speed:0.002395, Horizontal Accuracy:3.493411, Vertical Accuracy:5.079101, Time:10/18/2022 07:55:47 PDT

FORMS FIELD DATA REPORT

Photo Log

ID	37
Name	Brenda Lee Rogers
Project Name	Riverview Project
Project Number	14744
Date	2022-10-18

Photo(s)

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	View of racetrack
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416163, Longitude:-118.526936, Altitude:367.405823, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.572254, Vertical Accuracy:3.594305, Time:10/18/2022 11:26:42 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Current work NE of race track: trenching
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415792, Longitude:-118.526945, Altitude:368.979995, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.745159, Vertical Accuracy:3.362738, Time:10/18/2022 11:22:34 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Saugus racetrack
	Latitude:34.416407, Longitude:-118.528849,

Photo Location	Altitude:368.263239, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.741973, Vertical Accuracy:3.367229, Time:10/18/2022 10:55:46 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Photo Description	Name inscribed on track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416993, Longitude:-118.528699, Altitude:370.043457, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.572249, Vertical Accuracy:3.594311, Time:10/18/2022 11:47:47 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	

Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Open area N of race track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417225, Longitude:-118.528347, Altitude:367.473573, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.750138, Vertical Accuracy:3.355700, Time:10/18/2022 11:45:27 PDT

ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Open area N of race track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416658, Longitude:-118.527421, Altitude:368.440044, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.729923, Vertical Accuracy:3.384134, Time:10/18/2022 11:42:44 PDT

ID	**S37**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	Lights for race cars
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416595, Longitude:-118.527409, Altitude:369.542358, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.572253, Vertical Accuracy:3.594307, Time:10/18/2022 11:42:02 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	View of trench E of racetrack
	Latitude:34.416094, Longitude:-118.526697,

Photo Location	Altitude:365.414001, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.572255, Vertical Accuracy:3.594304, Time:10/18/2022 11:37:44 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	View of soil profile in excavation E of racetrack
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416085, Longitude:-118.526723, Altitude:368.319414, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.735491, Vertical Accuracy:3.376338, Time:10/18/2022 11:36:07 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	From small structure in NE corner of proposed project site
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416027, Longitude:-118.526655, Altitude:367.802724, Speed:0.003379, Horizontal Accuracy:4.779516, Vertical Accuracy:3.313724, Time:10/18/2022 11:34:20 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview of race track, excavator at work
	Latitude:34.416124, Longitude:-118.526909,

Photo Location	Altitude:367.733225, Speed:0.013035, Horizontal Accuracy:4.767883, Vertical Accuracy:3.330440, Time:10/18/2022 11:28:26 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Overview of racetrack and project site
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416128, Longitude:-118.526931, Altitude:367.631648, Speed:0.011480, Horizontal Accuracy:4.783057, Vertical Accuracy:3.308610, Time:10/18/2022 11:27:29 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Current work next to SE end of racetrack, removing blacktop
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415707, Longitude:-118.527020, Altitude:368.013869, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.751445, Vertical Accuracy:3.353850, Time:10/18/2022 11:21:35 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Edge of track, between crash barrier and chain link fence
	Latitude:34.415512, Longitude:-118.527512,

Photo Location	Altitude:369.149424, Speed:0.032522, Horizontal Accuracy:4.794855, Vertical Accuracy:3.291490, Time:10/18/2022 11:19:45 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	View along railroad edge
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415533, Longitude:-118.528736, Altitude:371.402732, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.734224, Vertical Accuracy:3.378115, Time:10/18/2022 11:17:13 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	View from SE corner of proposed project site
Photo Location	Latitude:34.414554, Longitude:-118.527474, Altitude:372.803432, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.741232, Vertical Accuracy:3.368273, Time:10/18/2022 11:13:34 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	View toward racetrack
	Latitude:34.414552, Longitude:-118.527480,

Photo Location	Altitude:373.455572, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.737450, Vertical Accuracy:3.373589, Time:10/18/2022 11:13:00 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	From SE corner of proposed project site
Photo Location	Latitude:34.414531, Longitude:-118.527499, Altitude:372.430733, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.732142, Vertical Accuracy:3.381030, Time:10/18/2022 11:12:33 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	Overview of project area across paved parking lot toward railroad tracks
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415529, Longitude:-118.527727, Altitude:369.219558, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.739789, Vertical Accuracy:3.370302, Time:10/18/2022 11:09:03 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	View along edge of race track
	Latitude:34.415570, Longitude:-118.527688,

Photo Location	Altitude:368.298984, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.737737, Vertical Accuracy:3.373186, Time:10/18/2022 11:08:15 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Saugus racetrack
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415756, Longitude:-118.527890, Altitude:368.271649, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.740322, Vertical Accuracy:3.369552, Time:10/18/2022 11:02:13 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Saugus race track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415753, Longitude:-118.527880, Altitude:367.748008, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.751707, Vertical Accuracy:3.353479, Time:10/18/2022 11:01:39 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Saugus racetrack
	Latitude:34.415752, Longitude:-118.527863,

Photo Location	Altitude:367.560405, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.762224, Vertical Accuracy:3.338527, Time:10/18/2022 11:01:15 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Detail of racetrack and fence
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416361, Longitude:-118.528701, Altitude:367.511878, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.742801, Vertical Accuracy:3.366062, Time:10/18/2022 10:56:45 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Saugus race track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416387, Longitude:-118.528830, Altitude:368.673487, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.740120, Vertical Accuracy:3.369837, Time:10/18/2022 10:55:21 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	View along racetrack edge
	Latitude:34.416346, Longitude:-118.528828,

Photo Location	Altitude:368.427813, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.743051, Vertical Accuracy:3.365710, Time:10/18/2022 10:54:55 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Project area overview
Photo Location	Latitude:34.415936, Longitude:-118.529086, Altitude:370.856098, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.736761, Vertical Accuracy:3.374557, Time:10/18/2022 10:45:56 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Extant building
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416060, Longitude:-118.529386, Altitude:371.522737, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.753418, Vertical Accuracy:3.351053, Time:10/18/2022 10:44:02 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Landscaping along a side of project area, near railroad tracks
	Latitude:34.416047, Longitude:-118.529387,

Photo Location	Altitude:373.053406, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.750045, Vertical Accuracy:3.355832, Time:10/18/2022 10:43:18 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	View of east end of project site
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417592, Longitude:-118.528257, Altitude:367.333747, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.741118, Vertical Accuracy:3.368432, Time:10/18/2022 10:38:31 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	View toward race track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417604, Longitude:-118.528265, Altitude:366.565051, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.741647, Vertical Accuracy:3.367688, Time:10/18/2022 10:37:53 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Entrance to Saugus Speedway
	Latitude:34.417617, Longitude:-118.528270,

Photo Location	Altitude:366.979488, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.738218, Vertical Accuracy:3.372511, Time:10/18/2022 10:37:21 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	View of paved parking, landscaped area near railroad tracks
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417149, Longitude:-118.530737, Altitude:372.280876, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.743390, Vertical Accuracy:3.365232, Time:10/18/2022 10:31:05 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	View of racing track
Photo Location	Latitude:34.416800, Longitude:-118.528975, Altitude:367.918048, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.737365, Vertical Accuracy:3.373709, Time:10/18/2022 10:20:35 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Overview
	Latitude:34.417627, Longitude:-118.531154,

Photo Location	Altitude:373.997757, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.744155, Vertical Accuracy:3.364154, Time:10/18/2022 09:58:20 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Overview
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417635, Longitude:-118.531146, Altitude:374.065626, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.743083, Vertical Accuracy:3.365665, Time:10/18/2022 09:57:59 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Overview of project area, view of gravel lot parking
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417632, Longitude:-118.531142, Altitude:374.732083, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.750456, Vertical Accuracy:3.355250, Time:10/18/2022 09:57:35 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Overview of project area
	Latitude:34.417628, Longitude:-118.531121,

Photo Location	Altitude:381.781386, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.728110, Vertical Accuracy:3.386667, Time:10/18/2022 09:56:56 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview of swap meet area
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417623, Longitude:-118.531131, Altitude:379.710999, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.572243, Vertical Accuracy:3.594319, Time:10/18/2022 09:56:21 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Top of small hill SW of gravel parking lot, outbuildings previously photographed in distance
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417650, Longitude:-118.531270, Altitude:376.691835, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.735548, Vertical Accuracy:3.376259, Time:10/18/2022 09:54:59 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Small, open area at base of rugged hill
	Latitude:34.420272, Longitude:-118.532765,

Photo Location	Altitude:369.574106, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.730120, Vertical Accuracy:3.383859, Time:10/18/2022 09:40:03 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	SSW. Lower area NW of rugged hill on edge of project area
Photo Location	Latitude:34.420437, Longitude:-118.533029, Altitude:365.765825, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.737246, Vertical Accuracy:3.373876, Time:10/18/2022 09:35:25 PDT
ID	**S37**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	Profile of areas too steep to survey
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419850, Longitude:-118.530953, Altitude:370.617881, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.738812, Vertical Accuracy:3.371676, Time:10/18/2022 09:28:30 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	Areas that were too steep were not surveyed; instead we hiked to ridgeline and surveyed ridge and down into any saddles
	Latitude:34.419925,

Photo Location	Longitude:-118.530986, Altitude:371.671699, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.745935, Vertical Accuracy:3.361642, Time:10/18/2022 09:27:40 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	More concrete leading to foundation remnants on ridgeline
Photo Location	Latitude:34.420180, Longitude:-118.531488, Altitude:378.843584, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.734121, Vertical Accuracy:3.378259, Time:10/18/2022 09:25:06 PDT
ID	**S37**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	Concrete foundation remnants (?)
Photo Location	Latitude:34.420204, Longitude:-118.531534, Altitude:380.960067, Speed:0.015986, Horizontal Accuracy:4.741085, Vertical Accuracy:3.368479, Time:10/18/2022 09:23:35 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Photo Description	View of 2 cans, opened with church key
Photo Location	Latitude:34.420271, Longitude:-118.531929, Altitude:381.242493, Speed:0.000000,

	Horizontal Accuracy:4.572238, Vertical Accuracy:3.594325, Time:10/18/2022 09:20:24 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Ridgeline extending toward river drainage
Photo Location	Latitude:34.420143, Longitude:-118.532320, Altitude:396.920464, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.745112, Vertical Accuracy:3.362803, Time:10/18/2022 09:11:00 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	

Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	View of ridge line of rugged hill in NW area of project
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419539, Longitude:-118.532251, Altitude:394.914001, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.761190, Vertical Accuracy:3.340001, Time:10/18/2022 09:07:01 PDT

ID	**S37**
Photo	
Photo Description	Ground cover on ridgeline
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419531, Longitude:-118.532248, Altitude:398.174133, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.094568, Vertical Accuracy:4.141892, Time:10/18/2022 09:05:31 PDT

ID	**S37**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	Overview facing W toward end of project area
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419822, Longitude:-118.532177, Altitude:390.621650, Speed:0.044142, Horizontal Accuracy:4.789494, Vertical Accuracy:3.299285, Time:10/18/2022 09:02:57 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Interior of concrete foundation. Apparently a water storage area. Drain pipe visible
	Latitude:34.419855, Longitude:-118.532150,

Photo Location	Altitude:391.670349, Speed:0.095845, Horizontal Accuracy:4.797060, Vertical Accuracy:3.288275, Time:10/18/2022 09:01:34 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	E
Photo Description	Top of ridge, concrete foundation.
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419873, Longitude:-118.532204, Altitude:400.486154, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.744789, Vertical Accuracy:3.363259, Time:10/18/2022 08:59:28 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	View from ridge line toward river drainage
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419973, Longitude:-118.531944, Altitude:392.567304, Speed:0.140215, Horizontal Accuracy:4.743457, Vertical Accuracy:3.365138, Time:10/18/2022 08:56:47 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Photo Description	Isolate can, church key open.
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419653, Longitude:-118.531664, Altitude:384.219299, Speed:0.000000,

	Horizontal Accuracy:4.745212, Vertical Accuracy:3.362663, Time:10/18/2022 08:52:17 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	S
Photo Description	Overview from ridge. Outbuildings visible to the east, near railroad tracks
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419787, Longitude:-118.531324, Altitude:380.820483, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.744742, Vertical Accuracy:3.363325, Time:10/18/2022 08:50:07 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	

Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Overview of project area, gravel lot directly ahead, Saugus track in the background, railroad tracks to the south. Outbuildings are to the east, at base of hill.
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419677, Longitude:-118.531563, Altitude:381.489332, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.743493, Vertical Accuracy:3.365086, Time:10/18/2022 08:48:28 PDT

ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Saddle between ridges on the NW rugged area of project site
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419917, Longitude:-118.531478, Altitude:377.107605, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.744852, Vertical Accuracy:3.363170, Time:10/18/2022 08:45:35 PDT

ID	**S37**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Paved road remnants, Leading to outbuildings
Photo Location	Latitude:34.419225, Longitude:-118.531015, Altitude:366.398438, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.738989, Vertical Accuracy:3.371427, Time:10/18/2022 08:40:36 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SE
Photo Description	Two outbuildings by railroad
	Latitude:34.418883, Longitude:-118.531773,

Photo Location	Altitude:363.582947, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.572240, Vertical Accuracy:3.594323, Time:10/18/2022 08:38:43 PDT

ID	S37
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	View of two outbuildings near railroad
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418768, Longitude:-118.531276, Altitude:364.110083, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.743814, Vertical Accuracy:3.364635, Time:10/18/2022 08:37:14 PDT

ID	S37

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Overview; view of old drive leading to outbuildings
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418439, Longitude:-118.531504, Altitude:364.715149, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.572241, Vertical Accuracy:3.594321, Time:10/18/2022 08:32:20 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Photo Description	Close up of adobe constitution on small outbuilding with chimney remains
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418676, Longitude:-118.531602, Altitude:368.519316, Speed:0.009941,

	Horizontal Accuracy:4.786825, Vertical Accuracy:3.303156, Time:10/18/2022 08:30:50 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	Small outbuilding with remnants of a chimney
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418566, Longitude:-118.531622, Altitude:368.367475, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.738226, Vertical Accuracy:3.372499, Time:10/18/2022 08:28:29 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	

Cardinal Direction Facing	NW
Photo Description	Two extant structures on site, near base of rugged hill on NW side of project area
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418180, Longitude:-118.531518, Altitude:369.559217, Speed:0.039706, Horizontal Accuracy:4.790377, Vertical Accuracy:3.298003, Time:10/18/2022 08:24:02 PDT

ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	NE
Photo Description	Surveying NE of railroad tracks, facing toward gravel lot
Photo Location	Latitude:34.418172, Longitude:-118.531487, Altitude:370.161867, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.746781, Vertical Accuracy:3.360448, Time:10/18/2022 08:21:56 PDT

ID	**S37**

Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	SW
Photo Description	Knoll near train tracks
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417969, Longitude:-118.530690, Altitude:365.137027, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.744579, Vertical Accuracy:3.363556, Time:10/18/2022 08:11:36 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	W
Photo Description	NW area of site
	Latitude:34.417724, Longitude:-118.530190,

Photo Location	Altitude:365.664703, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.738987, Vertical Accuracy:3.371430, Time:10/18/2022 08:01:09 PDT
ID	**S37**
Photo	
Cardinal Direction Facing	N
Photo Description	Overview gravel lot on NW side of proposed Project area
Photo Location	Latitude:34.417745, Longitude:-118.530161, Altitude:365.413262, Speed:0.000000, Horizontal Accuracy:4.742491, Vertical Accuracy:3.366499, Time:10/18/2022 08:00:11 PDT