

Archaeological Survey Report

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project

County of Ventura, District 7
Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053



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National Archaeological Database (NADB):

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: *Santa Paula Peak, Calif.*
Acres: ~9.34
Type of Survey: Intensive
Resources Identified: Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053

October 2021

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The County of Ventura (County), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes to conduct minor rehabilitation of the existing single-span bridge at Bridge Road over Santa Paula Creek (creek) (Bridge #52C-0053) and conduct scour mitigation within the floodplain boundary to protect the bridge (Project). The Project is located approximately 150-feet east of State Route 150 (SR-150) and approximately two (2) miles north of the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County. The Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes construction limits and all proposed work areas.

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (Section 106 PA). The study has also been completed in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024 of the California Public Resources Code.

A records search, background research, Native American consultation, and a field survey were conducted. The records search identified six (6) cultural resources and 12 archaeological studies within ½-mile of the APE. The records search indicated that, aside from the Bridge Road Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053) no other previously recorded cultural resources are located within the APE. However, two (2) cultural resource sites are mapped directly adjacent to the APE (within 50-feet). These sites consist of P56-100273, a displaced boulder with a grinding slick and mortar, and P56-100500, a light scatter of marine shell.

Field survey of the APE was completed by DUKE CRM staff archaeologist Edgar Alvarez on February 26, 2021. A single cultural resource was found within the APE as a result of background research and pedestrian survey: Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053. Resources adjacent to, but outside the APE were not relocated. Analysis of geology, soils, and background cultural research indicate the portions of the APE outside the drainage are moderately sensitive for the presence of cultural resources. However, the portion of the APE subject to direct disturbance from Project implementation is unlikely to contain previously unidentified cultural resources. Cultural resources monitoring is not recommended.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site[s] cannot be avoided by the Project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APE.....	Area of Potential Impact
APN	Assessor’s Parcel Number
ASR	Archaeological Survey Report
bgs	Below Ground Surface
BIR.....	Bridge Inspection Report
Caltrans.....	California Department of Transportation
CEQA.....	California Environmental Quality Act
County	County of Ventura
creek	Santa Paula Creek
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
FTIP	Federal Transportation Improvement Program
HRER	Historical Resources Evaluation Report
HPSR	Historic Properties Survey Report
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP.....	National Register of Historic Places
PCT	Paleo-Coastal Tradition
Project.....	Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
ROW	right-of-way
RPA.....	Registered Professional Archaeologist
Santa Paula	City of Santa Paula
SCAG	Southern California Association of Government’s
SCCIC.....	South Central Coastal Information Center
SR-150.....	State Route 150
UPRR.....	Union Pacific Railroad
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition

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INTRODUCTION

The County of Ventura, in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), proposes to conduct minor rehabilitation of the existing single-span bridge at Bridge Road over Santa Paula Creek (creek) (Bridge #52C-0053) and conduct scour mitigation within the floodplain boundary to protect the bridge (Project) in Ventura County, California (Appendix A, Figure 1). The Project is located in Section 36, Township 4 South, Range 24 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the 1995 USGS *Santa Paula Peak, Calif.*, 7.5 quadrangle (Appendix A, Figure 2).

Intensive-level field survey was conducted on February 26, 2021 by archaeologist Edgar Alvarez, B.A. (Lead Archaeological Surveyor) of DUKE C R M. Mr. Alvarez has five (5) years of experience in California archaeology. The report was prepared by Mr. Brian Glenn, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) (Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology), with over 30 years of experience in California archaeology. All work was performed under the supervision of Curt Duke, M.A., RPA (Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology). Mr. Duke has 26 years of experience in California archaeology.

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (Section 106 PA). The study has also been completed in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024 of the California Public Resources Code.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located in Caltrans District 7, within Ventura County, approximately 150-feet east of State Route 150 (SR-150) and approximately two (2) miles north of the City of Santa Paula in Ventura County. The Project is listed in the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG) 2019 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) (Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186), County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053). The vicinity is characterized by rural lands of agricultural properties north of the City of Santa Paula. SR-150, adjacent to the Project area, is a state highway that runs north, then west from the intersection with SR-126 in Santa Paula to the City of Ojai, both in Ventura County.

The purpose of the Project is to: 1) rehabilitate the bridge to correct deck geometry and repair minor defects; and 2) construct scour protection measures to protect the bank and existing bank protection from being undermined. The Project is needed because the 2018 Bridge Inspection Report (BIR) noted several minor bridge defects that require correction including loose or missing washers/nuts and bolts on several bridge floor beams and a pipe support strap that in its current location prevents access to a panel point on one (1) bridge truss. In addition, the 2018 BIR identified erosion issues within the stream channel that are undermining the bridge abutments. Specifically, a portion of the shotcrete is broken and undermined, and a portion of shotcrete swale is undermined and shifting downward leaving a gap at the top of the face of the abutment.

The proposed Project would include minor rehabilitation of the bridge deck and the construction of scour mitigation within the floodplain boundary to protect the bridge. Bridge rehabilitation would include the installation of wooden railroad ties on each end of the bridge deck to limit vehicles on the bridge to the existing single lane. In addition, the Project would include minor repairs recommended in the 2018 BIR. These repairs would consist of fixing approximately 10 deck bolts that are sticking up above the bridge deck surface; replacing a missing washer and nut on one (1) floor beam; tightening the bolts connecting the retrofit channels through the web of one (1) floor beam; and relocating a pipe support strap on the bridge truss.

Scour mitigation would include the installation of cantilever secant pile walls to the existing slope protection and provide stability to the existing bridge abutment on the west side of the bridge. A secant pile wall is a continuous wall that would be constructed by drilling overlapping piles in sequence, with weak piles (generally

made of a concrete or slurry mix) drilled into the existing ground and strong piles (made of stronger concrete strength with reinforcement cages) drilled in to overlap with the weak piles. The proposed wall would consist of a 6-foot by 4-foot cap beam buried under the existing creek bed, with a top elevation of 544-feet atop strong secant piles (5-foot diameter with a tip elevation of 507-feet) and weak piles (2-foot diameter with a tip elevation of 527-feet). The piles would be spaced at 6-feet on center. Fill behind the cap beam would consist of light weight cellular concrete fill. Along the side slopes, the cantilever secant pile wall would consist of a cap beam (3.5-foot by 4-foot with a top elevation varying between 544-feet and 582-feet) topping strong secant pile walls (2.5-foot diameter with a tip elevation 27-feet below the cap beam) and weak piles (2-foot diameter with a tip elevation 23-feet below the top of the cap beam). The pile cap would be at grade with the existing embankment revetment. During construction, a trench would be excavated along the proposed alignment and then backfilled to the original grade. The wall alignment would follow the outline of the existing soil nail wall toe parallel to the creek bed. To prevent erosion from behind the existing slope protection, the wall alignment turns 90 degrees into the existing slope at the upstream and downstream locations. This design would minimize environmental impacts on the existing creek bed. The maximum depth of excavation within the creek would be up to 20-feet below ground surface (bgs).

Construction of the Project is anticipated to occur over a two (2)-month period. Construction within the creek would be completed during the dry season between April 15 and October 15 when water flow within the creek would be lower. A temporary water diversion would be put in place to move creek flow away from construction activities within the creek bed. The soft bottom channel would be maintained. Following construction, the temporary diversion would be removed, and the native soil would be re-graded similar to pre-project contours. The Project includes drilling to a maximum of 20-feet bgs. Groundwater levels is about the same level as the stream channel and groundwater should be anticipated for any excavations in the creek bottom. Therefore, construction of the secant pile wall would be expected to intercept groundwater and dewatering is anticipated.

Construction equipment required for this Project would exceed the weight capacity of Bridge Road Bridge. Therefore, a temporary access road across Santa Paula Creek would be constructed at Fair Weather Crossing to allow construction vehicles access to the Project site via Bridge Road. A culvert would be placed under the temporary crossing to maintain creek flows. In addition, a temporary ramp will be constructed on the north east side of the bridge (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 040-0-100-195) to allow construction equipment to enter the creek. The parcel is currently an active citrus orchard and approximately three (3) citrus trees would be removed to construct the temporary access ramp. Following construction, the temporary crossing at Fair Weather Crossing and the temporary access ramp would be removed and the native soil would be re-graded similar to pre-project contours.

The Project would not require permanent right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions; however, Temporary Construction Easements would be required from six (6) adjacent private parcels (APNs 040-0-100-070, 040-0-120-250, 040-0-120-340, 040-0-130-310, 040-0-100-195, and 040-0-120-385). Additionally, permanent easements could be required from two (2) private parcels (APNs 040-0-120-250 and 040-0-100-195), and permissible access could be required from six (6) private parcels (APNs 040-0-120-250, 040-0-120-245, 040-0-120-335, 040-140-305, 040-0-120-265, and 040-0-120-250). During construction a temporary staging area would be utilized; however, the location would be determined during Project design (see Appendix A, Figure 3).

An existing roadway drainage pipe is located approximately 75-feet upstream from the west side of the bridge, and would be moved to avoid further erosion, because runoff from the drain is contributing to erosion of the embankment (see Figure 3). However, construction of the Project would not require the relocation of telephone or electrical lines, and the utility lines suspended underneath the bridge would not be relocated. Trees adjacent to the Project area would not be removed during construction of the Project; however, vegetation within the creek would be removed to allow for vehicle and equipment access.

During the two (2)-month construction period, it is anticipated that Bridge Road would be partially closed during working hours; however, the roadway would remain open to through-traffic during non-working

hours to maintain continuous access for local residents. Access to private properties on the east side of Santa Paula Creek would be maintained via Fair Weather Crossing during partial bridge closures.

Project Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE includes the entirety of the Project footprint, including the limits of construction and access (see Appendix A, Figure 3). The APE is comprised of the direct and indirect APE. For this Project, the indirect APE overlaps with the direct APE and where the direct APE cuts across a parcel, the indirect APE extends out to include the entire parcel. The Project will require excavation to a depth of Ba for placement of weak and strong piles.

SOURCES CONSULTED

Records Search

A records search covering the Project APE and a ½-mile buffer was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) by DUKE CRM staff on March 3, 2016 (Appendix B). An updated search of the same area was requested on January 8, 2021. The records searches indicated that Bridge Road Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053) is located within the Project APE. No other previously recorded cultural resources are located within the APE. However, two (2) resources are located within 50-feet of the APE (P56-000273/ CA-VEN-273 and P56-000500/ CA-VEN-500). It also showed that three (3) additional cultural resources are located within one (1)-mile of the APE. Brief descriptions of the six (6) cultural resources within the records search area are presented below (Table 1). In addition, the California State Historic Property Data File was examined which includes the following:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP),
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR),
- California Historical Landmarks, and
- California Points of Historical Interest.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites within the ½ mile Records Search Area

Resource No.	Site Type	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Distance
52C-0053	Historic	Santa Paula Creek Truss Bridge (Bridge Road Bridge)	Eligible	Within the APE
P56-000273 CA-VEN-273	Prehistoric	Sandstone bedrock milling feature with a grinding slick and small bedrock mortar	Not evaluated	Adjacent to APE
P56-000500 CA-VEN-500	Prehistoric	Light, non-localized scatter of small <i>Mytilus</i> and <i>Protothaca</i>	Not evaluated	Adjacent to APE
P56-000738 CA-VEN-738	Multicomponent	Historic Anglo homestead and prehistoric habitation	Not evaluated	0.5 mile SE
P56-100006	Prehistoric	Granite bedrock milling feature with two (2) mortars	Not evaluated	>0.5 mile NW
P56-100007	Prehistoric	Granite bedrock milling feature with one (1) bedrock mortar	Not evaluated	>0.5 mile NW

One (1) historic built environment resource is present within the Project APE. The resource is the Santa Paula Creek (Bridge Road) Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053). The Bridge Road Bridge is located within the APE. It was recorded by Caltrans in 1986 and again in 2003 (McMorris 2004). The bridge was constructed in 1911 and moved to its current location in 1941. It was found eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as the only existing example of a Mervy-Elwell truss bridge. Mervy-Elwell was a pioneering truss fabrication firm and is one (1) of the few early truss bridges remaining in southern California (McMorris 2004). For more details on the Bridge Road Bridge, refer to the Project Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER), attached to the Project Historic Properties Survey Report (HPSR).

Two (2) cultural resources are immediately adjacent to the APE: P56-000273 (CA-VEN-273) and P56-000500 (CA-VEN-500). Site P56-000273 was recorded by Hanks in 1972 as a bedrock milling feature containing a single milling slick (65 centimeters in diameter) and a shallow mortar 13 centimeters across and 5 centimeters deep with no associated artifacts identified. The 122 centimeter diameter boulder on which these are located has been displaced as a result of road grading. Site P56-000500 was recorded by Moss and Ford in 1977 as a light scatter of marine shell (*Mytilus* sp. and *Protochaca staminia*) with no associated artifacts covering an area 50 by 30 meters. The site was identified within an orange grove with a note of a 1969 inundation of the area.

A total of 12 cultural resource studies have been conducted within ½ mile of the APE. Five (5) cultural resource studies intersect the APE (Table 2) with one (1), VN-2626, identifying the Santa Paula Creek Bridge (52C-0053) within the Project APE.

Table 2. Prior Studies within and ½ Mile from the APE

Report No.	Year	Report Title	Authors	Projects Intersect the APE & Sites within the APE
VN-90	1977	Santa Paula Creek Cultural Resource Survey Ventura County, California	Moss, Madonna	Yes / None
VN-396	1977	An Archaeological Survey of the City of Santa Paula's 1998 General Plan Study Area	Lopez, Robert	No / None
VN-410	1981	Santa Paula Creek Cultural Resource Project, Ventura County, California	Edberg, Bob, Clay A. Singer, and Leslie Schupp Wessel	Yes / None
VN-1213	1993	Archaeological and Historical Architectural Survey Report for the Proposed Flood Channel Improvements Along Santa Paula Creek Ventura County, California	Romani, John F. and Portia Lee	Yes / None
VN-1914	2000	SCE Damon Distribution System Upgrade	Schmidt, James J.	No / None
VN-2418	2004	Phase I Archaeological Study for 90 Acres of Land Located in the Northern Portion of Fagan Canyon (Portions of Lots 10 and 19), West of Highway 150, City of Santa Paula, County of Ventura, California	Wlodarski, Robert J.	No / None
VN-2626	2004	Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges	McMorris, Christopher	Yes / Bridge 52C-0053
VN-2646	2003	A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for 2,100 Acres Located Within Fagan Canyon City of Santa Paula, County of Ventura, California - Santa Paula Cemetery, Michael Fagan House, Isolate: Unifacial Mono.	Wlodarski, Robert J.	No / None
VN-2705	2008	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - Bridge, 5400 Rafferty Road, Ojai, Ventura County, CA, 90360	Grant, Joanne	No / None
VN-2855	2006	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Fagan Canyon Project Santa Paula, Ventura County, California	McLean, Roderic, Phil Fulton, Jay Michalsky, and Shannon Carmack	No / None
VN-2870	2002	Ventura County Fire Protection Proposed Prescribed Burn	Lorenzo, Mark	No / None
VN-2872	2009	TEA-21 Rural Roadside Inventory: Native American Consultants and Ethnographic Study for Caltrans District 7, Ventura County	Fortier, Jana	Yes / None

Native American Consultation

An inquiry to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was submitted on November 20, 2020 by DUKE CRM staff, to search the sacred lands files within the boundaries of the Project and for a list of Tribes for consultation pursuant to Section 106 (Appendix C). On December 2, 2020, the NAHC responded indicating negative results for the APE within the Sacred Lands File and identified six (6) groups represented by nine (9) individuals with connections to the area. On behalf of Caltrans District 7, DUKE CRM sent

Section 106 notification and consultation letters and requests for information via certified U.S. mail on March 4, 2020. The letters were sent to the following groups and individuals:

- Barbareño/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians (Chumash)
 - Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
 - Eleanor Arrellanes
 - Raudel Banuelos
 - Patrick Tumamait
- Chumash Council of Bakersfield (Chumash)
 - Julio Quair, Chairperson
- Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation (Chumash)
 - Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
- Northern Chumash Tribal Council (Chumash)
 - Fred Collins, Spokesperson
- San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council (Chumash)
 - Mark Vigil, Chief
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
 - Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson

On March 10, 2021, Mr. Fred Collins, representing the Northern Chumash Tribal Council, replied via email that the group “supports the local Tribal Governments recommendations”.

On April 5, 2021, DUKE CRM sent emails to the five (5) listed groups with email addresses on file to follow up the letters sent via U.S. Post requesting their input. A PDF of the original letter was attached to the email.

On April 5, 2021, an email response was received from Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson for the Barbareño/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians. The email stated “[Y]es I'd like to consult / set up monitoring. My Family are descendants from that village.” The email was forwarded to Caltrans Archaeologist Dustin Kay.

Follow-up phone calls were made on May 20, 2021 to those groups/individuals listed above for which input had not been received.

- Barbareño/ Ventureño Band of Mission Indians (Chumash)
 - Eleanor Arrellanes
 - Raudel Banuelos
 - Patrick Tumamait
- Chumash Council of Bakersfield (Chumash)
 - Julio Quair, Chairperson
- Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation (Chumash)
 - Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
- San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council (Chumash)
 - Mark Vigil, Chief
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
 - Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson

Voice mails were left for Ms. Arrellanes, Ms. Sullivan and Mr. Kahn's assistant. No responses have yet been received. The number for Mr. Vigil is no longer in service. There was no answer and no voice mail available for Mr. Quair.

The Project was discussed with Mr. Tumamait and Mr. Banuelos. Mr. Tumamait had no input. Mr. Banuelos recommended caution and monitoring given proximity to the village of *Mupu*.

For more details regarding consultation with Native Americans, see Appendix C of this report.

Additional Research

Throughout the course of the Project, research was conducted in an effort to assess archaeological sensitivity and to focus field efforts. This included both published and unpublished materials. The results are incorporated into the background section below. The following online resources were also searched and reviewed:

- Historic aerial photos and maps
 - http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/,
 - http://www.davidrumsey.com/rumsey_collection.kmz,
 - www.historicaerials.com,
 - and <https://livingatlas.arcgis.com/topoexplorer/index.html>
- Soil mapping data (<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/survey/>)
- Geology mapping data: California Dept. of Mines & Geology

BACKGROUND

Environment

California is divided into 11 geomorphic provinces, each naturally defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The Project is situated in the northwestern portion of the Transverse Range geomorphic province. This province is distinguished by east-west trending mountain ranges and valleys, in contrast to the northwest-southeast trend in other provinces to the north and south. The Transverse Range extends west to include the San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz Islands, to the west and east to include the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and the San Andreas Fault, and locally extends south to a series of faults along the southern base of the Santa Monica Mountains (Hillhouse 2010; Yerkes and Campbell 1997).

The Project and surrounding area are within the Ventura Basin Province, defined to the north by the Santa Ynez and Big Pine Faults, to the northeast and east by the San Andreas Fault, and to the south by the Santa Monica-Malibu Coast fault system (Keller 1995). Locally, the Project is in the Santa Clara River Valley, a member of a series of east-west trending valleys resulting from faulting along the Simi-Santa Rosa Fault Zone. Compressional forces have uplifted rock units north and south of the valley, which have subsequently shed eroded sediment into the valley since the middle Miocene (Powell 1993), with the youngest sediments currently at the surface of the valley floor (Figure 4). These sediments can reach up to one (1) mile in depth and have buried the fault within the valley (Powell 1993). The Santa Clara River Valley is bordered to the north by the Topatopah Mountains and the Santa Susana Mountains to the south (Yerkes and Campbell 1997).

Griffith et al. (2016) categorize the Project APE within the Oxnard Plain and Valleys ecoregion. They describe the region as:

on nearly level floodplains and gently sloping alluvial fans and terraces in the valleys of the Santa Clara River and Calleguas Creek. Its landforms, alluvial geology, and land use contrast with the mountains ... to the north and the Venturan-Angeleno Coastal Hills ecoregion ... to the south and east. The hot, subhumid climate is modified greatly to moderately by marine air; early summer fog is common. The soil temperature regime is thermic and soil moisture regime is xeric. Vegetation historically included coastal sage scrub, coast live oak, and brome and needlegrass grasslands. Most of the natural vegetation has been replaced by cropland, citrus orchards, and urban and residential uses.

Four (4) geologic units are recognized with the APE. Late Holocene wash deposits (Q_w) are directly associated with the creek and represent an active environment that varies between low energy alluvial deposits

and high energy erosional episodes. It is result of these erosional episodes that have necessitated scour mitigation upstream from Bridge #52C-0053. The remainder of the northern and southern portions of the APE are dominated by late Holocene alluvial deposits (*Q_{hfy}* and *Q_{ba}*) from fan and colluvial activities, respectively. These deposits provide an environment that may bury cultural resource locations. The bulk of the access road contained within the APE are categorized as late Pleistocene “old alluvial plain deposits” (*Q_{pa}*). These deposits predate the presence of human occupation in the region and are, therefore, considered of low sensitivity for cultural resources.

Seven (7) soil series have been mapped in the APE in varying proportions: Castaic, Balcom, Garretson, Cortina, Riverwash, Mocho, and Sorrento (NRCS 2020) (Figure 5). Castaic series silty clay loams are found in the northernmost portion of the APE west of Santa Paula Creek. These loams are strongly sloping to very steep, well drained, moderately slowly permeable, and form in residuum weathered from shale, sandstone, and mudstone. Castaic series soils are typically on hills, backslopes, and side slopes, which in the vicinity of the APE have slopes of 30 to 50 percent. Typically, Castaic series in Ventura County have two H horizons composed of silty clay loam and weathered bedrock. The H1 horizon is a dark brown, silty clay loam as deep as 66 centimeters (26 inches) below the surface. The H2 horizon is composed of weathered bedrock and may extend to as deep as 150 centimeters (59 inches). Castaic series silty clay loams are typically distributed in the western half of south-central California (NRCS 2020).

Balcom series loams are similar to that of Castaic series silty clay loams and have also been mapped in the northernmost portion of the APE and have slopes ranging from 30 to 50 percent (NRCS 2020). Balcom series loams are moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in material that weathered from soft, calcareous shale and sandstone. Balcom soils typically are on rounded hills at elevations of 200 to 2,300-feet. Balcom loams also have an H1 horizon to as deep as 58 centimeters (23 inches) followed by H2 horizon and paralithic contact typically between 58 to 150 centimeters (23 to 59 inches). The H1 horizon is a dark grayish brown loam while the H2 horizon is pale olive weathered bedrock (NRCS 2001).

Soil mapping has revealed Garretson series soils located within the center of the Northern APE as well as the southwestern extension of the APE where the Fair-Weather Crossing is located (NRCS 2020). Garretson gravelly loams are well drained soils that formed in medium textured alluvium, dominantly from sedimentary formations. The Garretson soils are on nearly level to strongly sloping fans and floodplains at elevations of 50 to 3,000-feet. Garretson gravelly loams also have an H1 horizon to as deep as 58 centimeters (23 inches) followed by H2 horizon and paralithic contact typically between 58 to 151 centimeters (23 to 60 inches). The Garretson series soils are typically distributed in valleys in the western part of central and southern California and is of moderate extent (NRCS 2003).

Cortina series stony sandy loams have been mapped in the center of the southern portion of the APE within Santa Paula Creek and have slopes ranging from two (2) to nine (9) percent (NRCS 2020). Cortina series loams consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils on alluvial fans and floodplains formed in recent gravelly and cobbly alluvium derived from old terrace deposits and a variety of resistant metamorphic and sedimentary rock sources. Cortina soils typically are nearly level to strongly sloping and are in small valleys and on alluvial fans and floodplains at elevations of 25 to 2,400-feet. Cortina loams also have an H1 horizon to as deep as 91 centimeters (36 inches) followed by H2 horizon of stratified very stony loamy sand to very stony loam between 91 to 152 centimeters (36 to 60 inches). Cortina soils are moderately extensive (NRCS 1997).

Riverwash series sands are found in the eastern portion of the northern APE and the center of the southern APE extension with slopes ranging from zero to five (5) percent (NRCS 2020). Riverwash soil is somewhat poorly drained and consists of very recent deposition of gravel, sand, and silt alluvium along major streams and tributaries. Riverwash sands have an H1 horizon to as deep as 15 centimeters (6 inches) followed by H2 horizon of stratified coarse sand to sandy loam between 15 to 152 centimeters (6 to 60 inches) (NRCS 2021).

Mocho series gravelly loams and Sorrento series silty clay loams have been mapped on the northern portion of the APE along a small section in the northeast portion of Bridge Road (NRCS 2021). Both Mocho and

Sorrento series soils consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium mostly from sedimentary rock. Mocho gravelly loams formed in recent alluvium of medium texture derived mostly from sandstone or shale rock sources and are found on alluvial fans at elevations of 20 to 3,500-feet with a slope range from zero (0) to nine (9) percent.

Sorrento silty clay loams, on the other hand, are formed in medium textured alluvium, mostly from sedimentary formations and are found on alluvial fans and established floodplains at elevations of 25 to 2,100-feet with a slope range from zero (0) to nine (9) percent. Mocho series gravelly loams have an H1 horizon to as deep as 41 centimeters (16 inches) followed by a H2 horizon between 41 to 152 centimeters (16 to 60 inches). Sorrento series soils have a grayish brown A horizon that reach a depth of 48 centimeters (19 inches) followed by a yellowish-brown C horizon between 48 to 201 centimeters (19 to 79 inches) (NRCS 2021).

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions of the relevant portions of Ventura County with special emphasis on the Project area. A primary goal of a cultural history is to provide a diachronic and developmental approach to past life ways, settlement patterns, and cultural processes.

The prehistory of the Project APE is described using a general chronology developed for the southern California coastal region by William Wallace in 1955. Supported by radiocarbon dates from key archaeological sites, Wallace (1955) established a four (4)-stage sequence that after nearly 50 years remains widely applicable today. He identified four (4) archaeological “horizons” based on types of artifacts and features diagnostic of broad periods in prehistory.

- Horizon I. Early Man (before 7,000 years ago)
- Horizon II. Millingstone (7,000-3,500 years ago)
- Horizon III. Intermediate Cultures (3,500-1,500 years ago)
- Horizon IV. Late Prehistoric Cultures (1,500-historic contact, ca. 200 years ago)

Horizon I. Early Man (before 7,000 years ago)

Horizon I, Early Man, included a speculated, but at the time unsubstantiated, late Pleistocene occupation. Since Wallace formulated his chronology, sites on the central coast and at Buena Vista Lake, for example, have yielded radiocarbon ages between 9,500 and 8,000 years ago (Greenwood 1972; Fredrickson and Grossman 1977; Glassow 1978). Clovis style fluted projectile points at least 11,000 years old have been found in the southern San Joaquin Valley, Mojave Desert, and Tehachapi Mountains (Moratto 1984:81, 87) substantiating Wallace’s postulated late Pleistocene period of occupation.

The Early Man Horizon is usually thought to have been characterized by small, highly mobile bands of hunters who were drawn to Late Ice Age resources — broad inland lakes and marshes, and large game. Sites from this period, now known to correspond to the better-defined Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) of interior deserts or Paleo-Coastal Tradition (PCT) of the Pacific littoral zone (both 11,000-8,000 years ago), show a greater diversity of ecological settings and approaches to subsistence (Moratto 1984:104). Sophisticated lithic technology of the WPLT/PCT featured finely crafted projectile points, crescents, scrapers, and knives.

Horizon II. Millingstone (7,000-3,500 years ago)

Horizon II, Millingstone Assemblages, represents a long period of time characterized by small but less nomadic groups that probably relied on a seasonal round of settlement that may have begun during earlier millennia (see Moratto 1984:109). In many areas, the seasonal round likely included both inland and coastal residential bases. Millingstone sites are marked by the appearance of seed-grinding tools such as manos,

metates, and hammerstones, usually in large numbers. In coastal locations, these often occur in association with shell middens. Seeds from sage, buckwheat, and various grasses provided staple foods, and less emphasis appears to have been placed on hunting. Coarse-grained, durable lithic materials, such as quartzite, rhyolite and other volcanic materials, are more common in flaked stone tools from this period than fine-grained, silicious materials such as chert and jasper.

Horizon III. Intermediate Cultures (3,500-1,500 years ago)

During Horizon III, Intermediate Cultures, the first evidence of acorn processing appeared in the form of mortars and pestles. As a high calorie, storable food, acorns contributed to increasing sedentism and more complex social organization (see Johnson and Earle 1987). The absence of small projectile points indicates that the bow and arrow — a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period — had not yet been introduced, but elaborate dart points are a common artifact of the Intermediate. Along the coast, the Intermediate Period saw the use of more diverse marine resources, evident in bone and shell fishhooks, harpoon points and net weights. It was during this time that the introduction of plank canoes is postulated. Shell and steatite beads and ornaments were produced in larger quantities and variety of style. Regional exchange intensified, with non-local materials such as steatite, serpentine, fused shale, and obsidian obtained through trade (McIntyre 1990:5).

Horizon IV. Late Prehistoric Cultures (1,500-historic contact, ca. 200 years ago)

Horizon IV, Late Prehistoric Cultures, exhibits evidence of larger populations and a wider variety of material culture and social institutions than those previous evinced. Storable surplus foods, such as acorns and dried meats, especially fish and shellfish, allowed populations to increase and social mechanisms to diversify. New artifact classes, such as small triangular projectile points and steatite shaft straighteners (indicating bow and arrow technology), some types of shell beads, and ceramics (in some areas) are diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric. The production of pictographs (rock paintings) is also thought to be a hallmark of this period.

The Late Prehistoric archaeology is generally better understood because the late nineteenth and early twentieth century descendants of these groups provided additional information to early anthropologists. Unfortunately, introduction of foreign diseases, displacement, and absorption into other groups caused by the arrival of the Spanish, Mexican, and American populations decimated native populations to such low numbers that by the mid-to-late 1800s, they were but a minor portion of the overall population. For this reason, very little interest in native inhabitants and their prehistory was initially generated. By the turn of the 20th Century anthropologists began to collect data about traditional native lifeways in California (Kroeber 1925). Knowledge of *Chumash* culture has been reconstructed through linguistic and ethnohistoric research, archaeological analysis, and remembrances of individuals from neighboring bands.

Ethnography

The Project is located within the area of the Chumash ethnographic group. The Project APE is near the location of the Chumash village of *Mupū* (Figure 6; McLendon and Johnson 1999). A village at this location was described by Fray Juan Crespi in 1776 (Bolton 1927:157-158).

Sunday, August 13.-After we two said Mass, attended by the men, we left the place about eight in the morning through the same valley, which continues to the southwest and is now widening out. We traveled two hours, during which we must have made two leagues, and stopped near a village of heathen a short distance from an arroyo which we would call at this point a river, as it is very wide and has a great deal of water running through it, formed no doubt by the many arroyos of the valley of Santa Clara. The village is composed of twenty houses made of grass, in a spherical form, like a half orange, with a vent at the top by which the light enters and the smoke goes out. I went with the father companion to see the river, which is not very far from the village. It seemed to us that the bed must have a width of fifty varas [~140ft] of sand and about eighteen varas [50ft] of running water, very shallow and on a level with the land of this great plain, which we saw extending far to the south; indeed, it seemed to us that the level land might reach as far as the shore. The heathen made us presents of their baskets of seeds, which were repaid with beads, and they went off well

satisfied. We called this river and spot The Holy Martyrs [near Santa Paula] *Ipólito* and *Casiano*. In the afternoon we felt two earthquakes.

Chumash territory extended from the San Luis Obispo area south to Malibu and extended inland to the southwestern edge of the San Joaquin and the Castaic Valleys of the Transverse Ranges. It also included San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa Islands. Historically, archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists thought the Chumash spoke six (6) different dialects of the Chumashen language family (Shibley 1978). However, recent studies in California Native American languages have hypothesized that Chumashen is actually a language isolate and predates the entry of the Hokan language family to California (Golla 2007, 2011). Genetic studies have shown Chumashen ancestors occupied the northern Channel Islands for at least 5,000 years BP (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, Johnson et al. 2012).

The Chumash subsisted by hunting, gathering, and fishing. Important plant food sources were the acorn, pine nut, wild cherry, cattail, and a variety of bulbs, berries, nuts, and grasses (Grant 1978a). The Chumash hunted or trapped deer, coyote, fox, rabbit, game birds, and other small animals. From *tomols*, people hunted seals, sea lions, and porpoises. In addition to marine mammals, the Chumash gathered shellfish such as clam, abalone, and mussel and fished a variety of near-shore and deep-water fish species. Trade was an important part of Chumash culture, trading with all neighbors along the coast and inland (Grant 1978a). The Chumash were a major producer of shell ornaments. They made shell-bead ornamented tools and jewelry with asphaltum a naturally occurring petroleum tar. Shell ornaments were widely traded further inland and north.

At the time of European contact, the Chumash were complex chiefdom societies based around large coastal villages surrounded by smaller villages and hamlets. Populations waned further inland. Settlements were positioned on high ground close to freshwater streams or marshes (Grant 1978b). Villages typically contain several houses, a sweat house, store houses, a ceremonial structure, a gaming area, and a cemetery. Early Spanish conquistadors and clergymen saw the largest, most well-established villages along the coast. During the Portola expedition, seven (7) villages were described along the Santa Barbara coast with at least 300-2,000 people, 38-120 houses, and possibly over 16 canoes (Grant 1978b). Each village was led by a group of approximately five (5) leaders, one (1) of which was the chief or *wot*. The position of the *wot* was inherited patrilineally. The chief's role was limited in authority as he led wars, presided over ceremonies, and granted permission for other village groups to gather and hunt in his village's territory (Grant 1978a). The dead were buried, in a flexed position facing west, and bound with rope.

History

The major historic periods for the greater southern California area are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers. Paramount among these was the transfer of political control over *Alta California*, including the Project area specifically.

- Spanish Period (1769-1821)
- Mexican Period (1821-1848)
- American Period (1848-Present)

The historic era encompasses the period of occupation by European descendants. This period marked a time of disease, exploitation, and deculturation of the native peoples beginning circa 1769 with the founding of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The occupation and control by the Spanish was passed on to Mexico after the latter gained its independence in 1821. The Mexican period, in turn, gave way to control by the United States subsequent to the Mexican-American War and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

Spanish Period

Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made a temporary landfall at the Chumash village of Sisolop (present-day Ventura) on October 12, 1542 (Grant 1978a). He was the first of several early explorers, representing several nations, to explore the Alta California coast. However, the end of the prehistoric era in

southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769 (Johnston 1962).

During the eighteenth-century Spanish colonial period the south Ventura County shoreline and adjacent inland region were seldom accessed or explored by Spanish colonizers, and no maps are known from this period for the region. In the later 1700's missionization policies were enacted to convert the Native Americans to Christianity and colonize the region for the Spanish Empire. During the Spanish Period, *Misión San Gabriel Arcángel* was founded in 1771 along with *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles* in 1781. Other missions in the region include *Misión San Buenaventura* founded in 1782 and *Misión San Fernando Rey de España* founded in 1797 with Ventura being the closest to the Project area.

The establishment of the missions led to the consolidation of the Native Tribes of the region: Chumash, Gabrieleño, and Tataviam, into Spanish settlements and the depopulation of native villages (Grant 1978a, 1978b). The native people at the missions and at large suffered from European diseases and their population declined rapidly. By the early 1800s, nearly the entire populations of these three (3) tribes, except for those who had fled into the mountains and the inland valleys, had come into the mission system. In 1824, Chumash converts revolted at the *Misión Santa Barbara*, *Misión Santa Ynez*, and *Misión La Purísima*. Several Chumash and Spanish were killed, and many Chumash fled to the lower San Joaquin Valley (Grant 1978b). During the early nineteenth century, land grants were given to Spanish citizens to colonize the California coast and interior. These land grants were the first non-Native American habitation. The Project APE was not among those areas granted, likely due to the inaccessible nature of the topography. However, it is just outside the boundary posited for the eastern extent of the *Misión San Buenaventura*.

Farther down the coast, Jose Bartolome Tapia applied for a land grant in 1804 along the Malibu coast (City of Malibu 2018b). This grant was approved and became the *Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit* land grant. The land grant extended along the coast from Las Flores Canyon in the east to Leo Carrillo State Park in the west and into the Santa Monica Mountains for a total of over 13,000 acres. Currently no known *diseño* map for the (1804) *Rancho Topanga-Malibu-Sequit* exists and possibly was never created.

Mexican Period

Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 brought the Mexican Period to California. The new government of Mexico had a very different outlook on mission activities. Secularization of the missions, planned under the Spanish, was greatly accelerated by the Mexican government. Mexico secularized the missions in 1833 and expanded on the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch land to soldiers, civil servants, and pioneers (Cleland 1951, 1962). Plans to provide land, training, and living quarters for the Native American population never developed and the mission lands were soon under the control of a relatively few influential Mexican families. The Project area is east of the Ex-Mission Lands of the *Misión San Buenaventura*. The Project area has been used to graze cattle since this time. The rancho lifestyle was relatively short lived but remains an influential period in a romanticized version of California history.

The Project area is just outside the northeastern extent of *Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy Santa Paula y Saticoy* was a 17,773-acre (71.92 km²) Mexican land grant that encompassed the lower Santa Clara River Valley from the coast to present-day Santa Paula (Figure 7). It was granted in 1843 by Governor Manuel Micheltoarena to Manuel Jimeno Casarin (Hoffman 1862). Casarin served as Alta California Secretary of State under Governor Alvarado and Governor Micheltoarena, was a senior member of the State Assembly, and occasionally acting governor. He was married to María de las Angustias, the daughter of José de la Guerra y Noriega. Casarin, who lived in Monterey, also owned *Rancho Salsipuedes* in Santa Cruz County and *Rancho Jimeno* in Yolo County. Unlike many land grants holders, Casarin was not required to show any use or development of the land and apparently did not use the land, either for agriculture or ranching. He died in 1853 during a visit to Mexico. *Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy* was confirmed to John P. Davidson after being surveyed under instructions from the U.S. Surveyor General by J.E. Terrell, Deputy Surveyor in December 1860.

American Period

The Mexican-American war officially ended on February 2, 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Rolle 1998:91). The treaty established California as a United States possession beginning the American Period with Mexico's concession of *Alta California* to the United States. The discovery of gold in 1849 catapulted California to the forefront of American commerce and politics. The transition to the American Period was more apparent in 1850, when the new State of California was apportioned into 27 original counties (Coy 1973:140; Marschner 2000:43).

The American Period began with the cession of California by Mexico in 1848. However, prior to this time, Americans were well established; a number of them electing Mexican citizenship and marrying into the local families. The Mexican-American War tested the loyalty of the American emigrants to their adopted country, some of which elected to aid the American forces, while others maintained their allegiance to Mexico and, more relevant, to California.

A Lands Commission was created in responses to the Act of 1851 which provided a means of validating land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. Those ranchos that succeeded in laying legal claim remain un-sectioned land visible on maps of California (see Figure 2).

The influx of people to California and the region was the result of various factors, including the discovery of gold in the state; conclusion of the Civil War and subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and importance of the country as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic "boom and bust" period of the late 1880s.

As more Americans ventured into southern California and Ventura County at the end of the 19th century, the old Spanish land grants were gradually broken up and the land changed hands many times. Agriculture and ranching were prime activities of the newcomers to the county and, by circa 1900 small towns had been created with all the facilities necessary for future growth—post offices, schools, churches, small commercial establishments and growing residential sections.

History of the Project Area

The area of what today is Santa Paula was originally inhabited by Native American people with the Chumash being in control of the area when the Spanish arrived. In 1769, the Spanish Portola expedition, first Europeans to see inland areas of California, came down the Santa Clara River Valley from the previous night's encampment near Fillmore and camped in the vicinity of Santa Paula on August 12, 1769 near one (1) of the creeks coming into the valley from the north (most likely Santa Paula Creek) (Bolton 1927). Fray Juan Crespi, a Franciscan missionary travelling with the expedition, had previously named the valley *Cañada de Santa Clara*. He noted that the party traveled about 9 to 10 miles (14 to 16 km) that day and camped near a large native village, which he named *San Pedro Amoliano* (Bolton 1927). Franciscan missionaries, led by Father Junipero Serra, became active in the area after the founding of the *Misión San Buenaventura* and established an *Asistencia*; the town takes its name from the Catholic Saint Paula (City of Santa Paula 2021).

The entire history of the Project area is focused upon cattle grazing and/or agriculture, mostly in the form of orchards in proximity to the Project Location. Grazing was the focus during the Spanish and Mexican eras, with the later represented by the *Rancho Santa Paula y Sativoy* (see Figure 7). Only minor development occurred prior the 20th century (Figure 8). Transportation was an important part of life in the early 20th century with what would later become SR-150, SR-126, and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). All are depicted on USGS maps dating to 1903 intersecting at the town of Santa Paula (Figure 9). Agricultural development is not yet illustrated with the Santa Paula Creek drainage.

A 1927 aerial illustrates a bridge crossing Santa Paula Creek approximately 0.37 miles north of the Project area (Framefinder 2021a; Figure 10). No indication of a crossing or bridge is present within the Project APE; however, Fair Weather Crossing (the proposed Project access point) is well established but without a formal bridge (Framefinder 2021b). The entire flood plain is planted in orchards. A 1938 aerial depicts a crossing at the Project location, but no bridge. Likewise, Fair Weather Crossing is illustrated at the location proposed for the current Project APE access point to the south of the Project area (Figure 11). By 1947, a bridge is illustrated on the USGS map crossing the creek at the location of the Project area and Fair Weather Crossing remains but without a bridge (Figure 12). Up to 1964, no changes from the earlier 1947 map are visible at either location. Both crossings within the APE are illustrated as they are today in 1995, the latest USGS map available for the Project APE.

FIELD ASSESSMENT

On February 26, 2021, DUKE CRM Archaeologist Edgar Alvarez, B.A., conducted an intensive pedestrian field survey of the direct APE (Figure 13). The survey included the northern segment of the direct APE by SR-150 and Bridge Road, all of Bridge Road from the north to the south of its extent, and a southern segment of the direct APE by Bridge Road and Fair-Weather Crossing Road. Previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites adjacent to the APE were not relocated and most likely destroyed or removed from their original location. Vegetation within the direct APE included citrus trees, laurel sumac, prickly pear cactus, white sage, yucca, and various Oak trees. Disturbances within the direct APE primarily include modern refuse particularly in the northern and Bridge Road direct APE segments.

Survey transects varied by location; the northern segment was surveyed 2 – 3 meters apart in a north/south orientation. The topography of the northern segment of the direct APE had a gradual 5-degree slope rise to the west towards SR-150, and steep 50 – 60-degree slope creek banks into Santa Paula Creek. Sediment in the northern direct APE segment consisted of 10YR 5/3 Brown silty loam with 5 – 15 percent gravel density and fine silt (<.08mm particle sizes).

The Bridge Road direct APE segment was surveyed in two transects, first from the south and west side of the road towards the south/southeast and then surveyed on the east and north side of road towards the north/northwest. The Bridge Road APE segment was relatively flat with a gradual 2 – 3-degree slope rise towards the north. Sediment along Bridge Road consists of a 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown silty loam with 25 – 40 percent gravel density and fine silt (<0.8mm) particle size.

The southern segment of the direct APE was surveyed in 15 meter transects in a north/south orientation beginning from the southeastern corner. Access to the APE was made via SR-150 and Bridge Road in the northern segment. The southern segment of the APE was also relatively flat with the exception of an 8 – 10-foot creek bank into Santa Paula Creek. Sediment in the southern segment consists of a 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty sand with fine silt (<0.8mm) particle size. Additionally, dry sediment within Santa Paula Creek is a 10YR 7/1 silty sand with fine silt (<0.8mm) particle size.

Digital photos were taken to document the APE and its surroundings (Figures 14 – 19). Photos were taken on various platforms depending on the purpose of the photos. A Fuji FinePix XP70 16.4 MP was used for Project photos. An iPhone 6S with the Theodolite GPS camera was used to back-up photographic and location recording. Photograph locations were recorded in the field on the APE map as a backup precaution.

No cultural resources, aside from Bridge Road Bridge (Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053), were identified within the Project APE as result of survey.

Previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites adjacent to the APE were not relocated and most likely destroyed or removed from their original location. The mapped location of VEN-500 is now a citrus orchard with no signs of marine shell as described in the site record. Additionally, VEN-273 was not found from the location originally mapped in the site record. An alignment of sandstone boulders on the east side of Bridge

Road were examined but no mortars or slicks were identified. It is worth noting that the Santa Paula Creek in the southern APE segment had numerous sandstone boulders.

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Findings

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were discovered within the direct APE as a result of background research or during the intensive field survey. Ground surface visibility during the survey was low to moderate overall. Specifically, the direct APE had 20 to 50 percent visibility due to paved Bridge Road, foliage, gravel, running creek water about 4 to 6 inches deep, and sandstone boulders/cobbles.

Two (2) archaeological sites, P56-100273 and P56-100500, were previously recorded adjacent to the direct APE; however, the field survey determined that these resources have been removed by development and/or agricultural activity in the area. Additionally, ethnographic reports and Native Americans describe the village of *Mupū* in the vicinity of the APE; however, no definitive location has been provided for the village and no evidence for it exists in the direct APE.

Archaeological Sensitivity

Late Holocene wash deposits (*Qw*) are directly associated with the creek and represent an active environment that varies between low energy alluvial deposits and high energy erosional episodes (see Figure 4). It is the result of these erosional episodes that have necessitated scour mitigation upstream from Bridge #52C-0053. The area outside the drainage, including the present banks of the creek, are considered moderately sensitive for the presence of cultural resources at depth. The geology of these portions of the APE are classified as Late Holocene alluvial deposits (*Qhfj* and *Qba*; see Figure 4) that may contain buried cultural deposits. Soils within these areas are classified as Garretson series soils and are located within the center of the Northern direct APE as well as the southwestern extension of the direct APE where the Fair-Weather Crossing is located (NRCS 2020). Garretson series soils are typically distributed in valleys and provide a depositional environment that may cap as yet undiscovered cultural resources. These areas are considered moderately sensitive with regards to previously unidentified cultural resources. The portion of the APE encompassing the access road represents late Pleistocene old alluvial plain deposits (*Qpa*) that predate the presence of Native Americans in the region. These portions of the APE are considered low sensitivity with regards to cultural resources.

Higher elevations adjacent to the scour areas consisted of flat or gently sloping privately owned homes and orchards. Historic maps and aerial photos indicate use of the Santa Clara Valley as a transportation corridor and agricultural area since the late 19th century. Santa Paula specifically was a hub on this transportation corridor and a supplier of produce (Santa Paula Historical Society 2021). Both land uses continue in the present day within and near the APE (see Figures 9 through 13). The Project area has been used for orchards since the 1920s and more recently for single-family homes.

The archaeological sensitivity of the Project APE was assessed based on the results of the field surveys, other cultural resources studies, geology, soils, historic and current maps, and aerial imagery. The ground surface in both the northern and southern drainage portions of the APE has been greatly disturbed by scouring. Based on the presence of a depositional environment and due to the proximity of sites P56-100273 and P56-100500 to the APE and ethnographic reports regarding the village of *Mupū*, the portion of the APE outside the drainage is considered moderately sensitive to the presence of cultural resources at a depth. No indications of either of these resources were evident within the APE. The drainage portion of the APE is considered to have a low sensitivity for cultural resources.

Conclusions

No cultural resources were found within the APE during the current study through either archival research or pedestrian survey. Previously identified site boundaries of P56-100273 and P56-100500 are in proximity to, but outside of the APE and no longer appear to be extant. Analysis of multiple factors indicates that the portion of the APE outside the drainage is considered moderately sensitive for the presence of cultural

resources at a depth; however, the drainage portion of the APE is considered to have a low sensitivity for cultural resources. Given these findings, no further work, such as monitoring, is recommended for the Project.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if cultural resources are present and cannot be avoided by the Project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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APPENDIX A

FIGURES

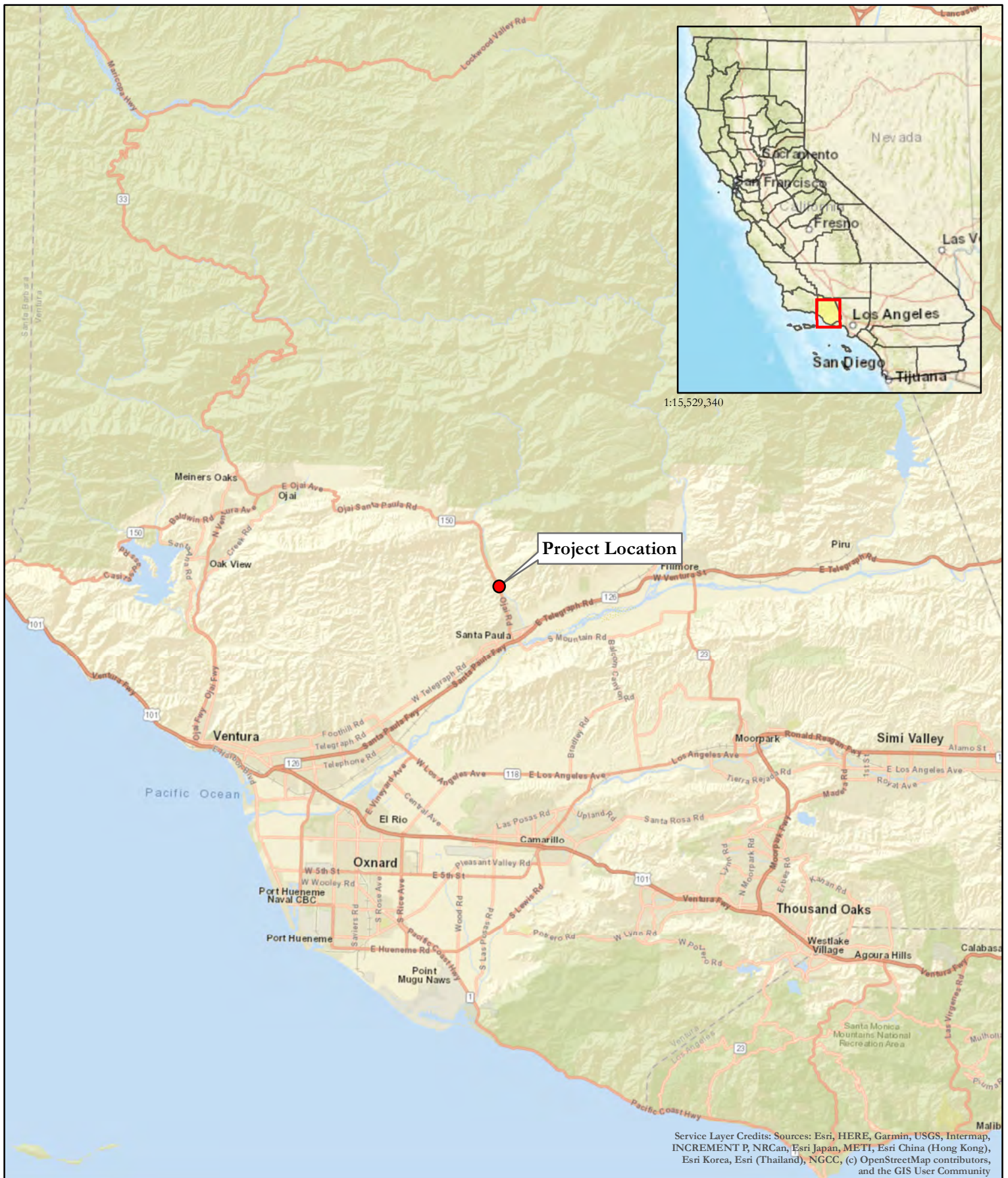
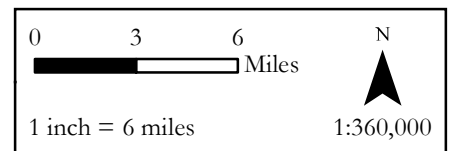


Figure 1. Project Vicinity

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

● Project Location



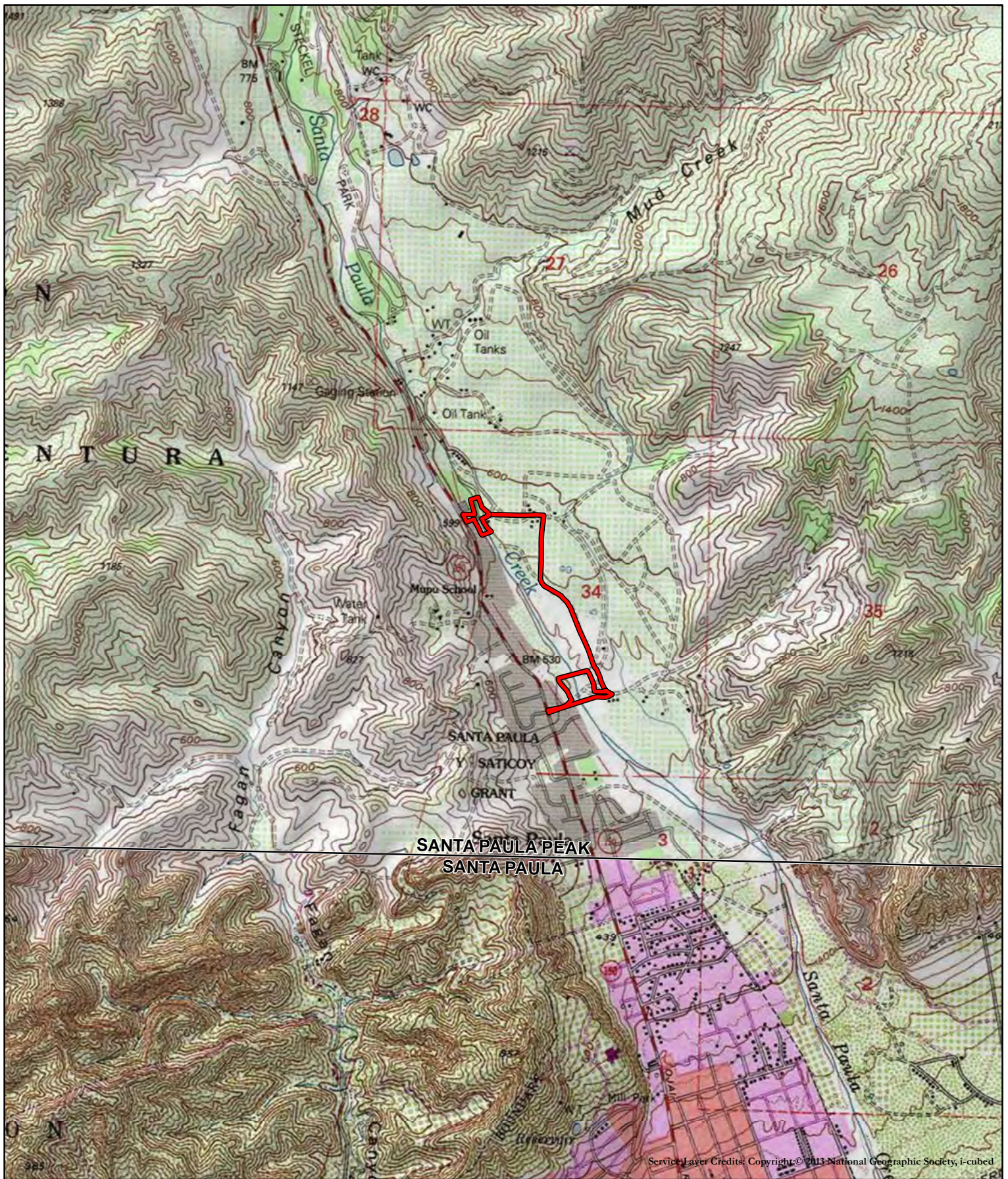


Figure 2. Project Location

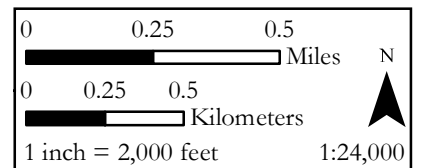
Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

Santa Paula Peak, Calif USGS 7.5-Min Quadrangle

T4S, R21W, Section 34

 Project Location

 USGS 7.5' Quads



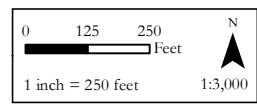
Service Layer Credits: Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Figure 1. Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California
 USGS 1995 Santa Paula Peak, CA 7.5' quadrangle

- Direct APE
- Existing Bridge
- Parcels
- Indirect APE
- Secant Pile Wall
- Temporary Fair Weather Crossing
- Temporary Access Ramp
- Permanent Easement



Joshua Knudson
 Joshua Knudson, PQS Principal Architectural Historian

2/18/21
 Date

Robert Y Wong
 Robert Y Wong (Feb 18, 2021 12:22 PST)
 Robert Wong, DLAE, Caltrans District 7

Feb 18, 2021
 Date

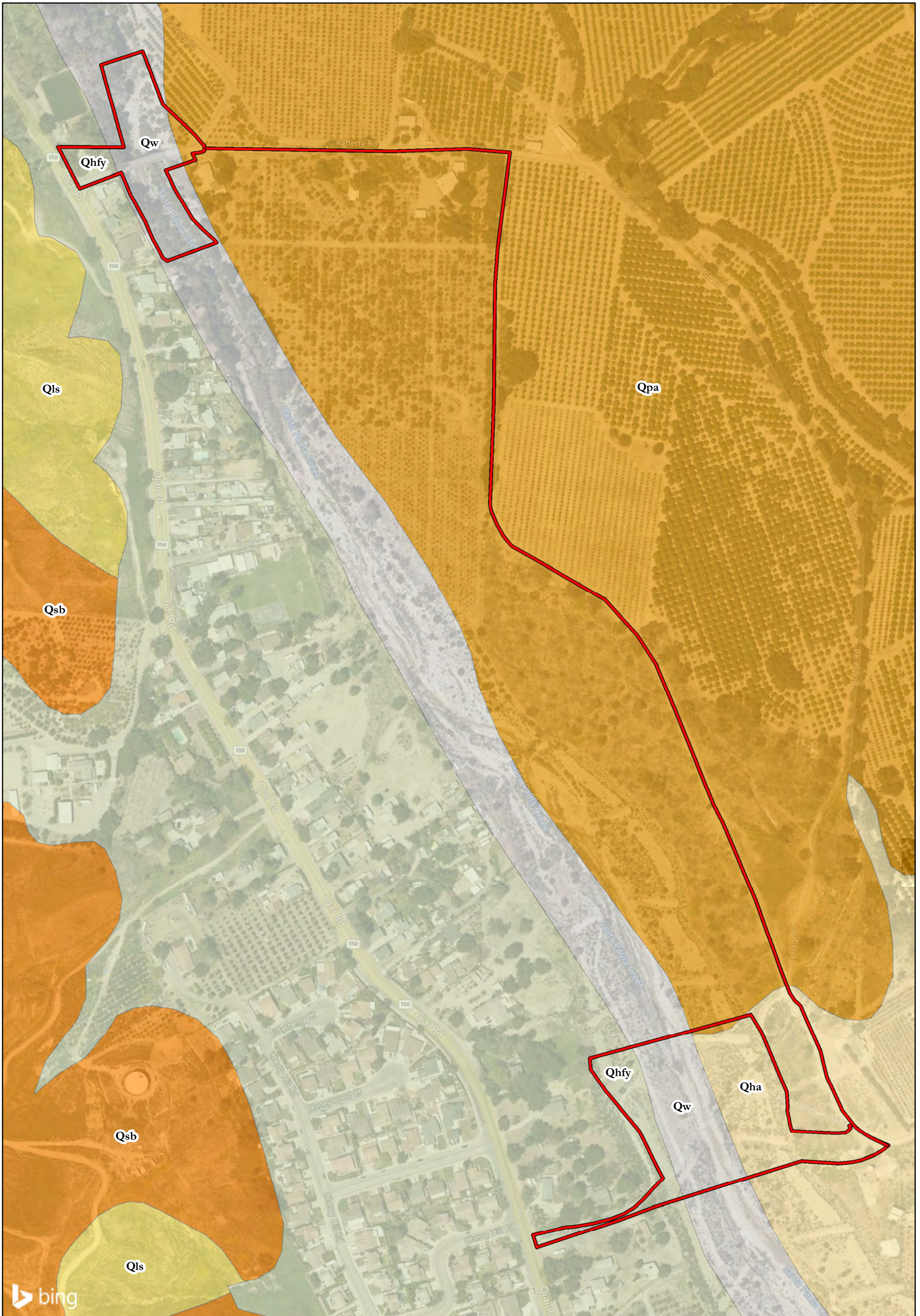






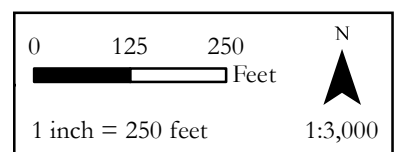


Figure 4. Project Geology
 Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

 Project Location

Geology from Gutierrez et al. (2008):

-  Qw: wash deposit, late Holocene
-  Qhfy: alluvial fan deposits, latest Holocene
-  Qls: landslide deposits, Holocene to Pleistocene
-  Qha: young colluvial flood-plain deposits, late Holocene
-  Qpa: old alluvial plain deposits, late Pleistocene
-  Qsb: Santa Barbara Claystone, Pleistocene



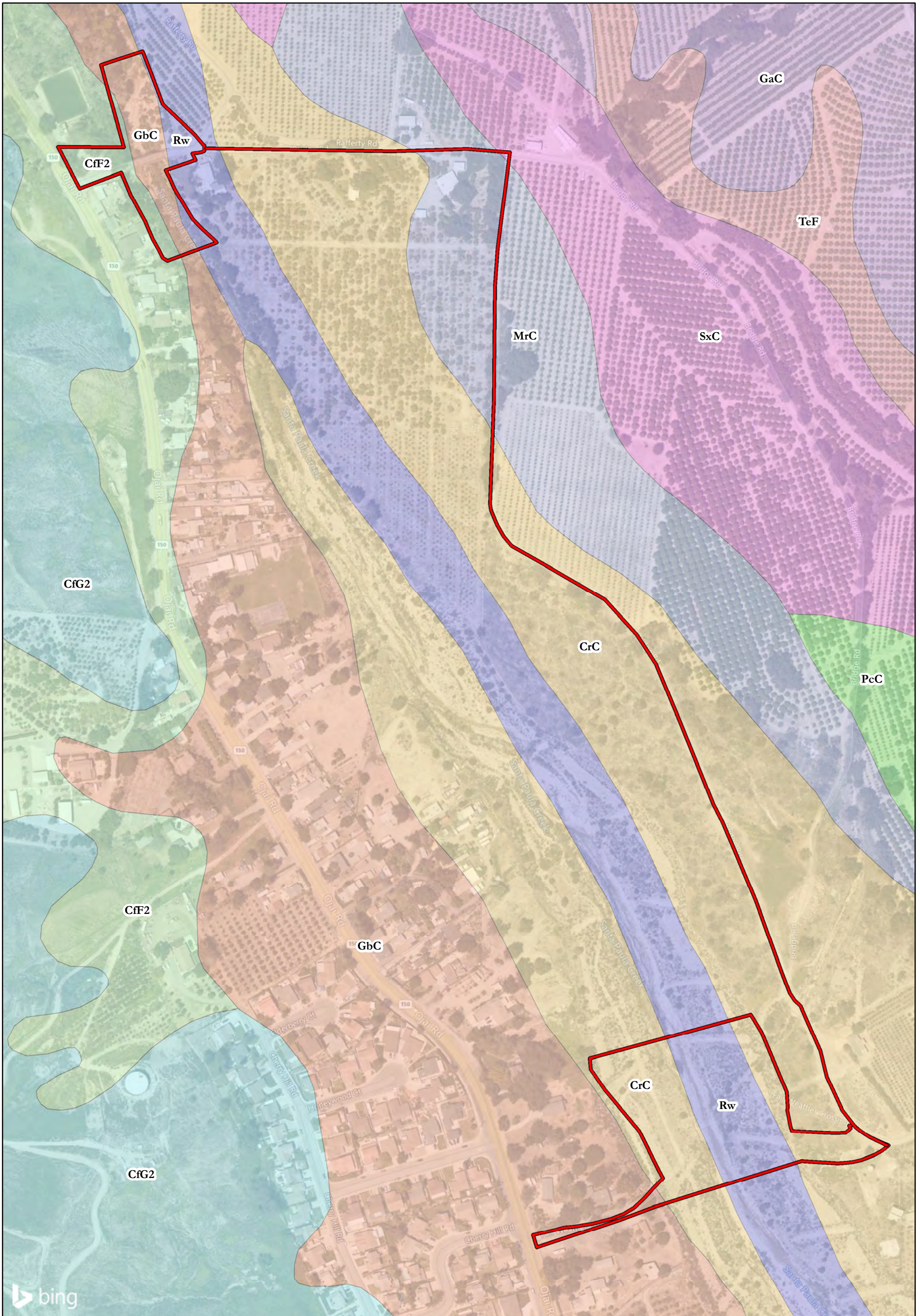


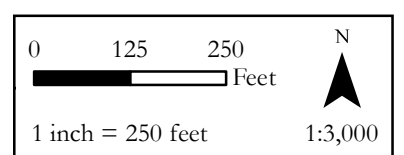
Figure 5. Project Soils
 Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

Soil from NRCS Web Soil Survey (2020):

- Cff2: Castaic-Balcom complex, 30 - 50 % slopes
- CfG2: Castaic-Balcom complex, 50 - 65 % slopes
- CrC: Cortina stony sandy loam
- GaC: Garretson loam
- GbC: Garretson gravelly loam

Project Location

- MrC: Mocho gravelly loam
- PcC: Pico sandy loam
- Rw: Riverwash
- SxC: Sorrento silty clay loam
- TeF: Terrace escarpments



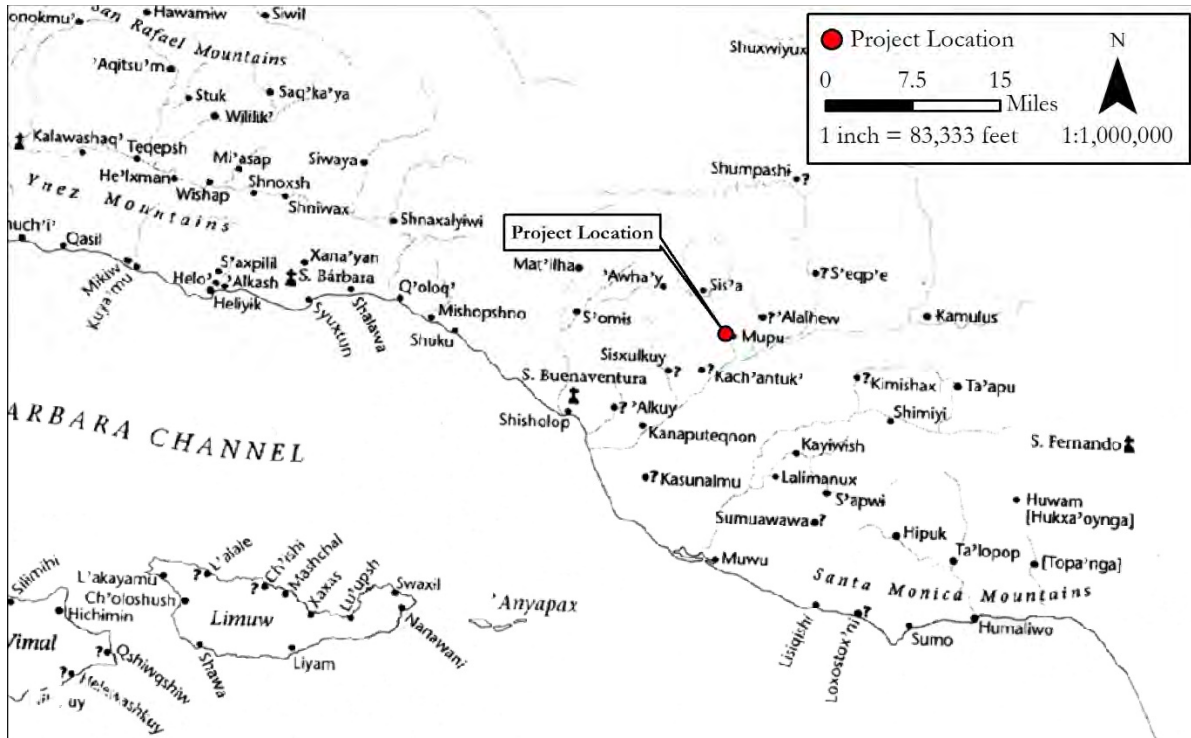


Figure 6. Ethnographic Placenames Map (synthesized from McLendon & Johnson 1999).



Figure 7. Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy Diseño 1860 (Calisphere 2020)

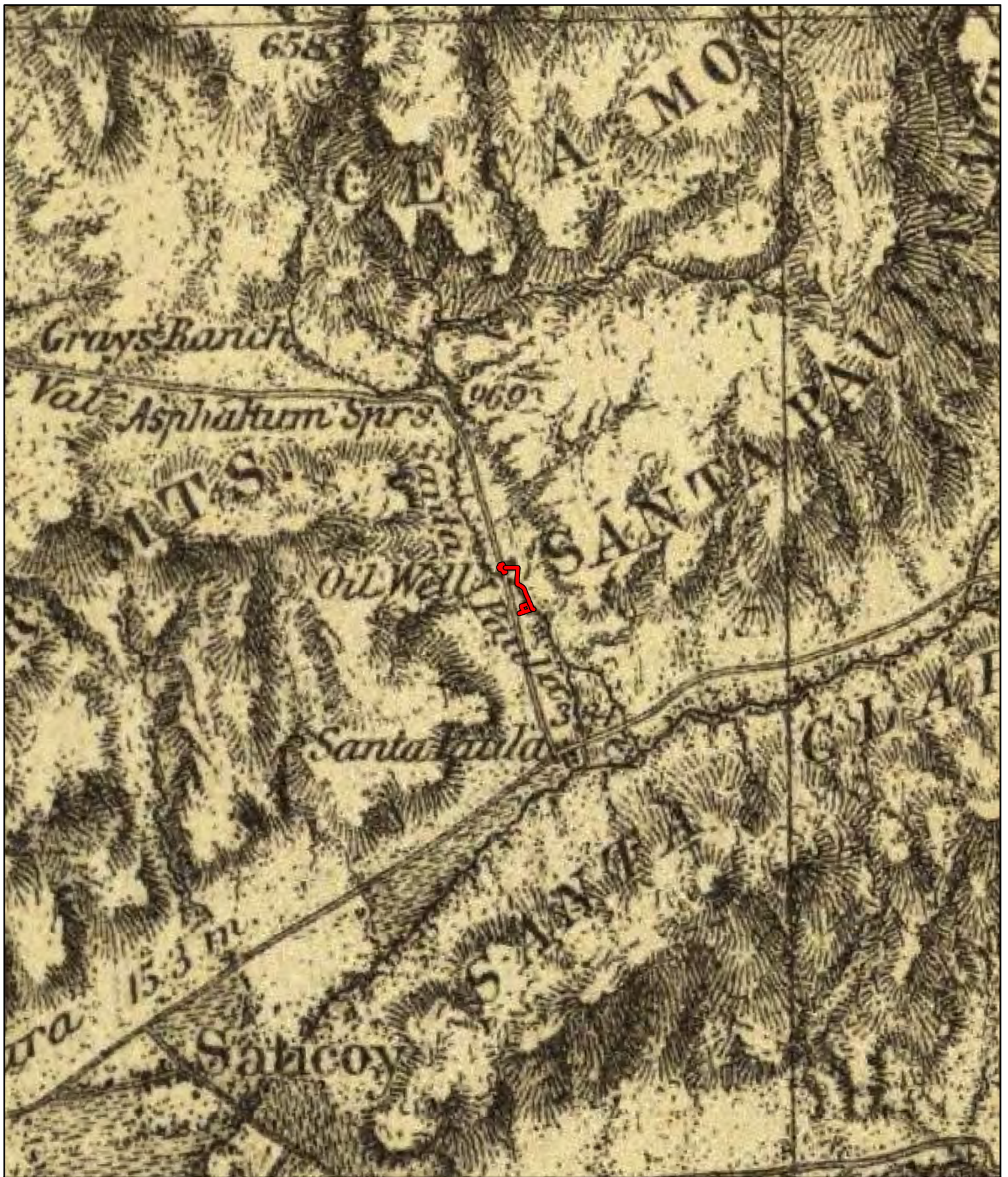
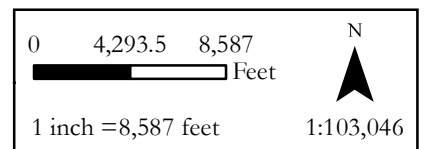


Figure 8. Wheeler (1883) with Project Location

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

 Project Location



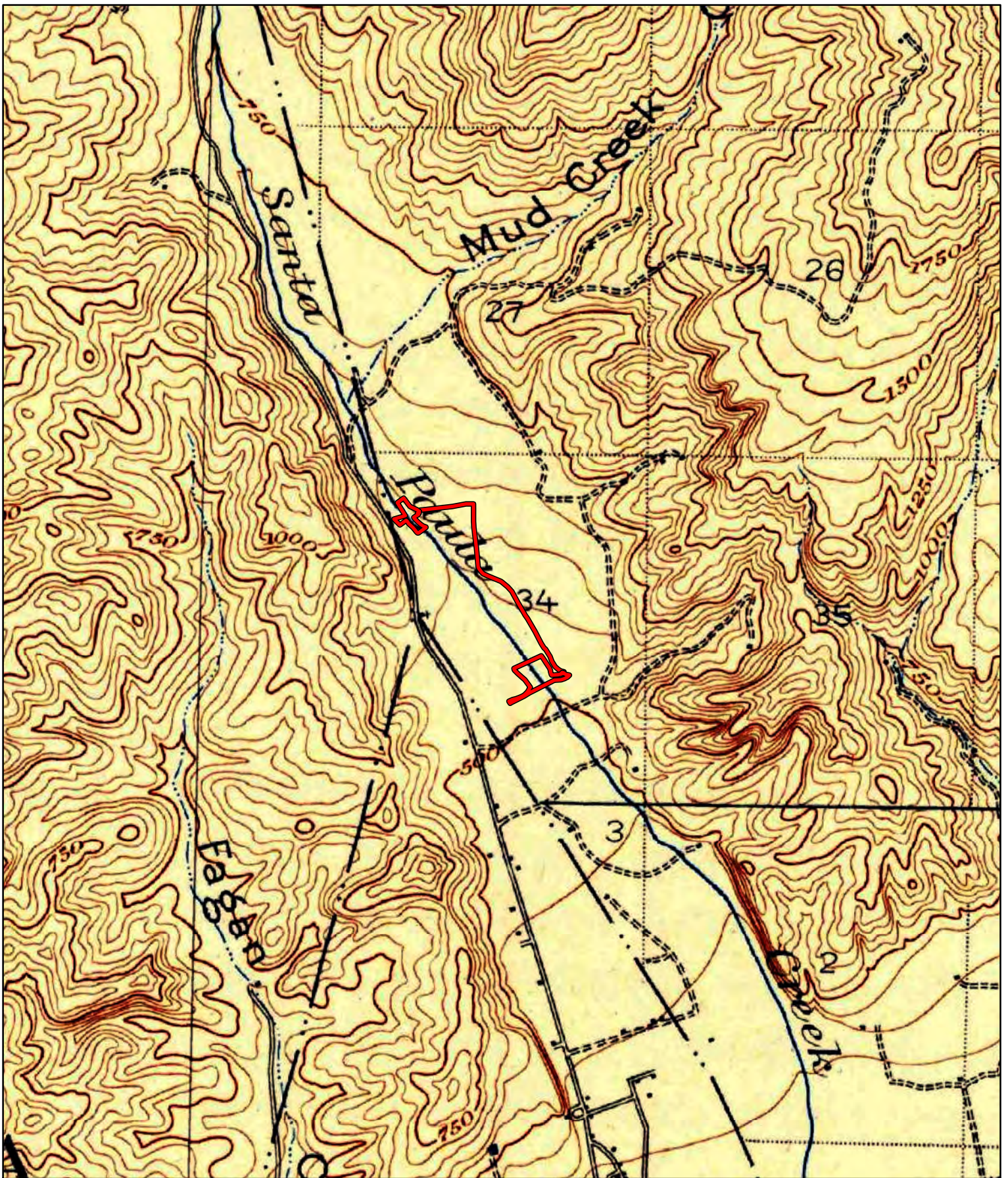
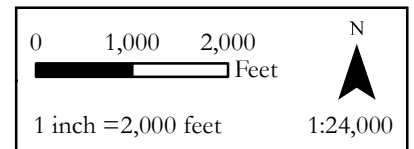


Figure 9 - USGS 15' 1903 Santa Paula, Calif. with Project Location

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

 Project Location



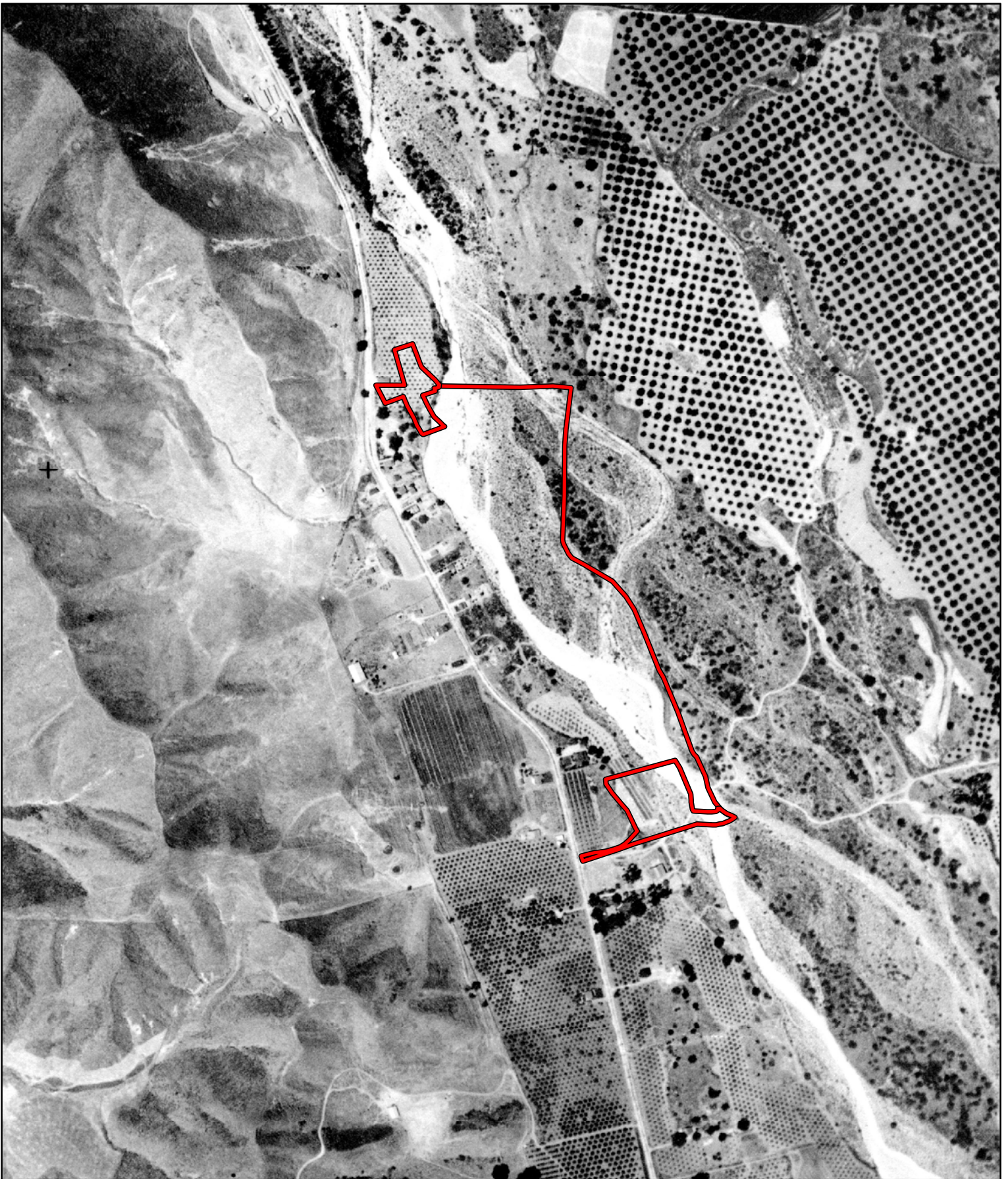
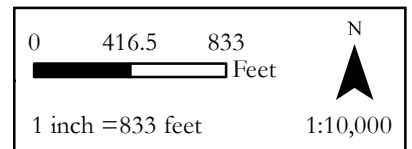
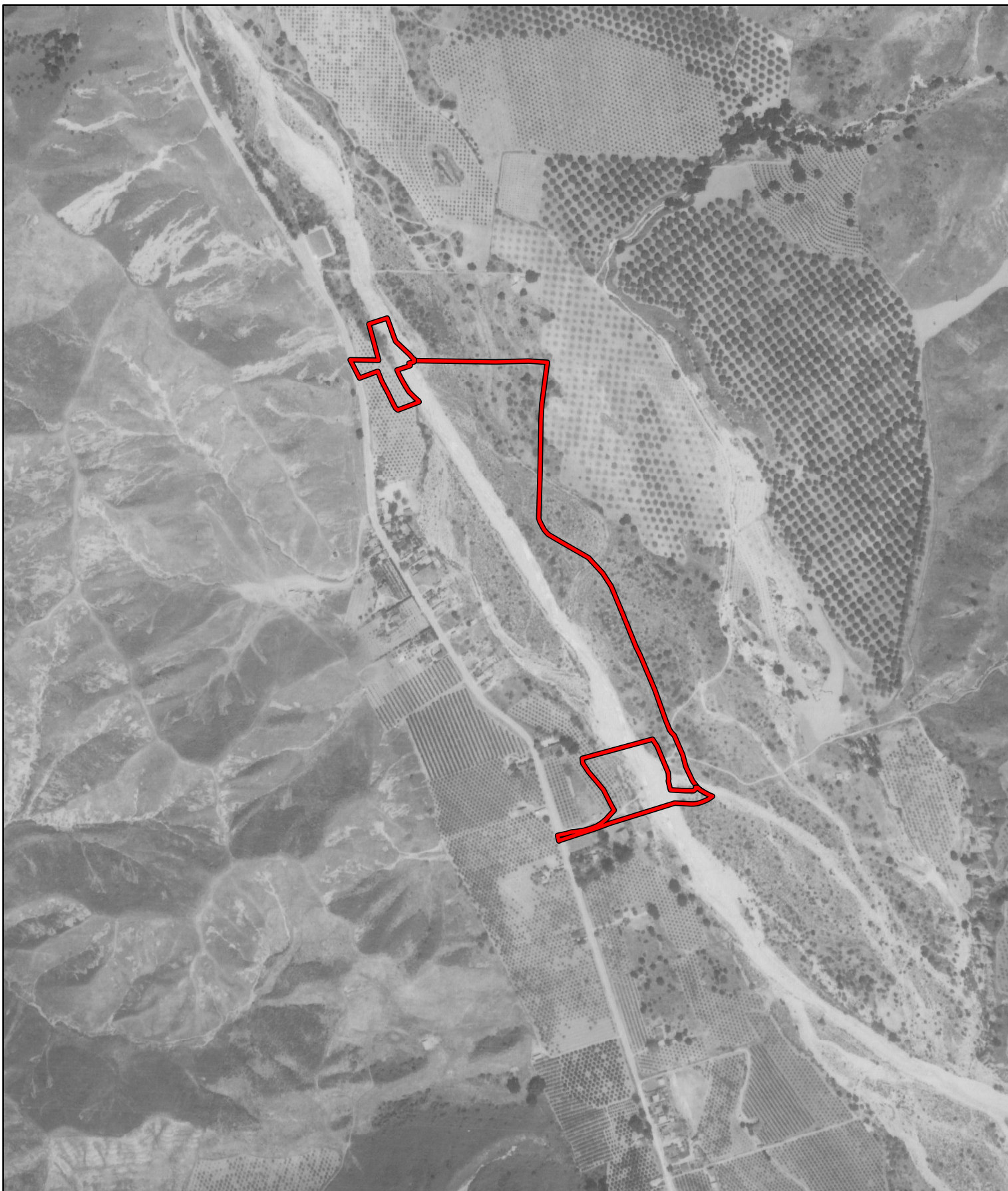


Figure 10. Historic Aerial Photograph (1927) with APE overlay

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
Ventura County, California

 APE

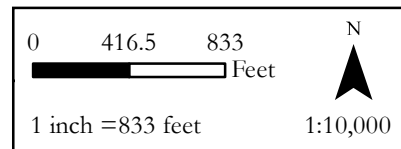




**Figure 11. Historic Aerial Photograph (1938) with APE overlay
(FrameFinder 2021b, axi-1938_20-37)**

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
Ventura County, California

 APE



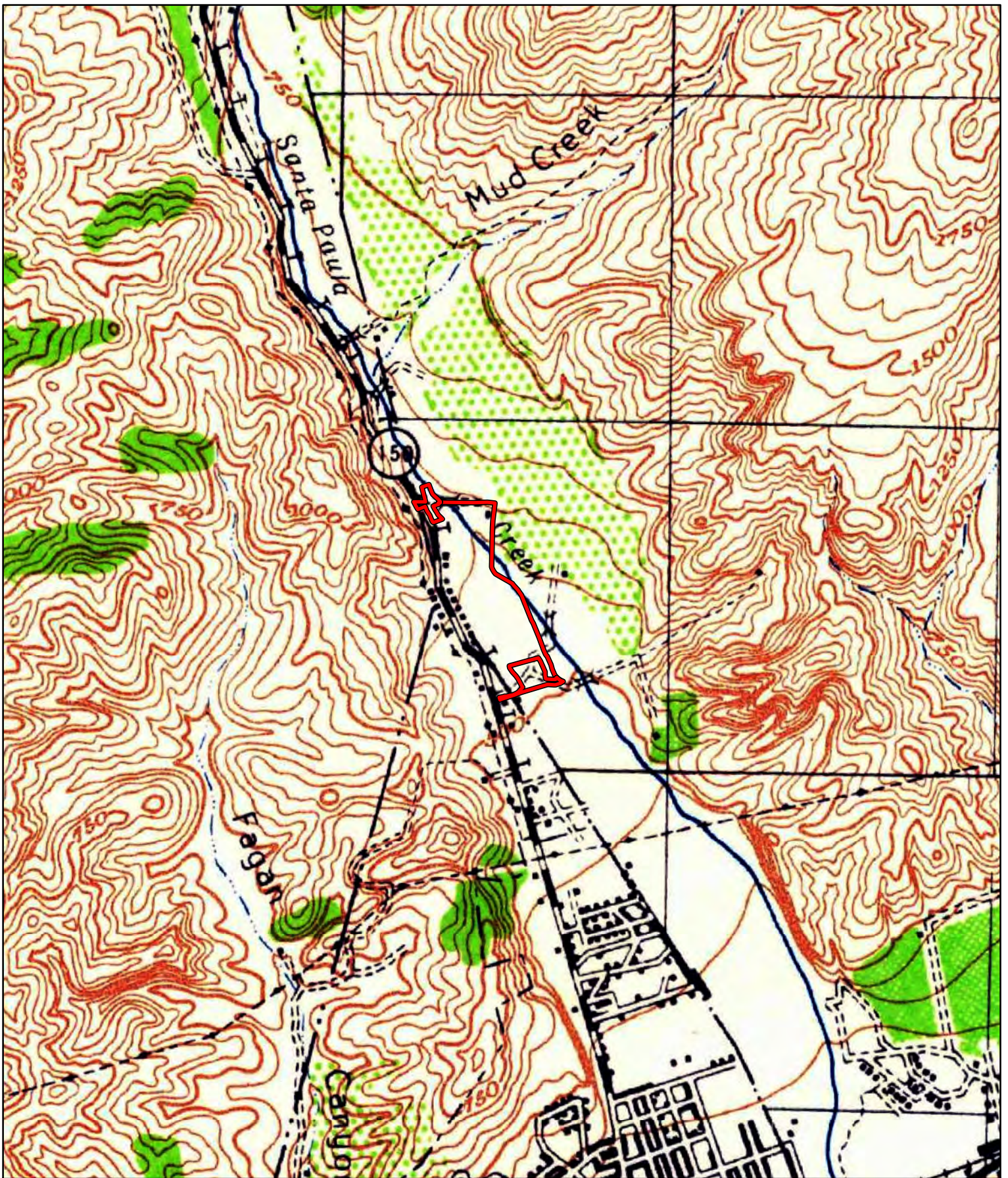
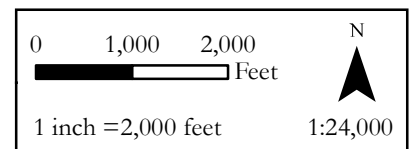


Figure 12 - USGS 7.5' 1947 Santa Paula Peak Calif. with Project Location
 Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

 Project Location



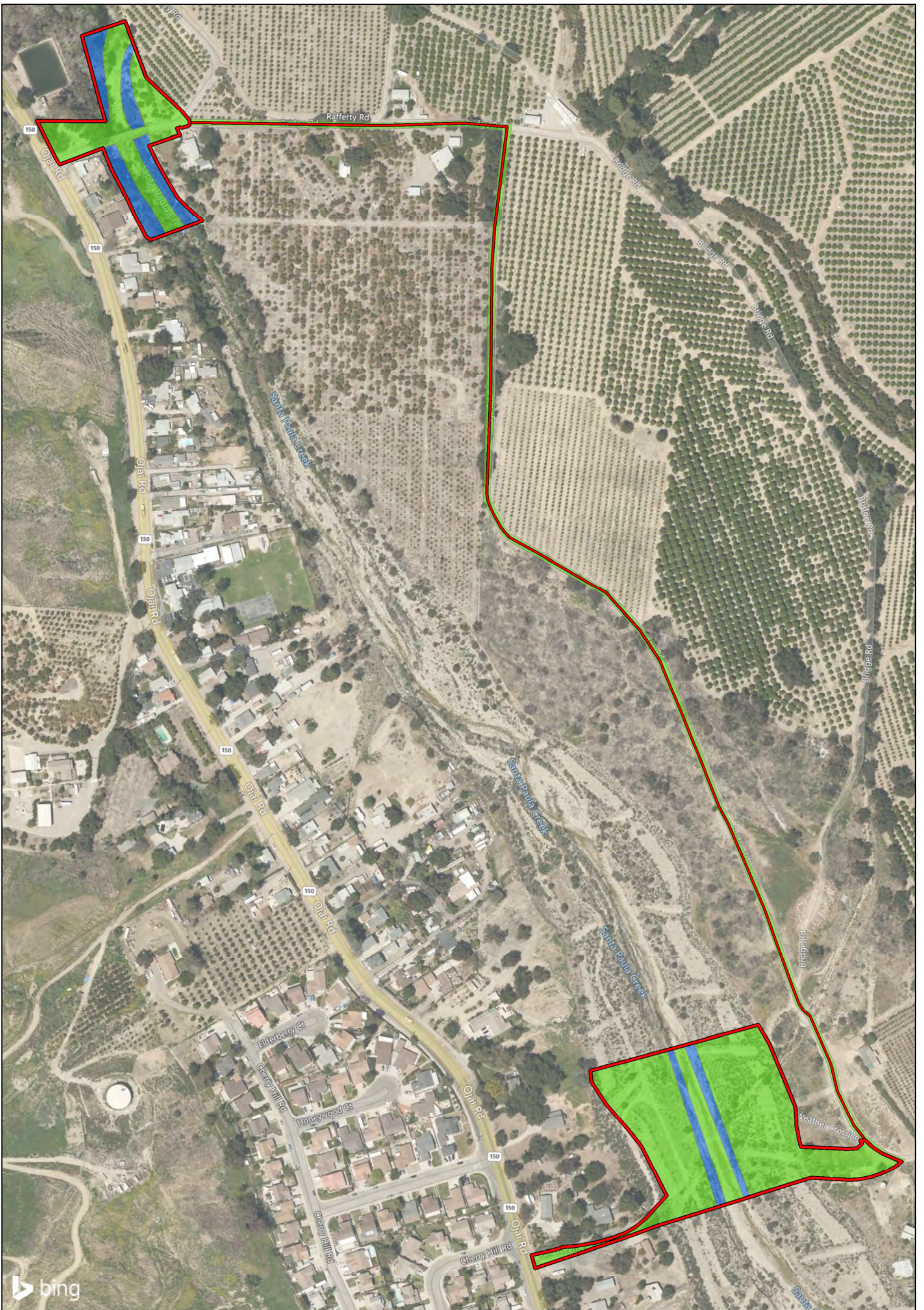


Figure 13. Survey Coverage Map

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project
 County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053
 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)
 Ventura County, California

- APE
- Intensive Survey
- Reconnaissance Survey

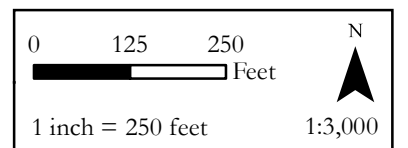




Figure 14. Overview of the northern portion of the APE (intersection of Bridge Road and SR-150, view east-northeast).



Figure 15. Overview of County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053, view west.



Figure 16. Close up of County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053 Maker's crest, view west.



Figure 17. Overview of the main portion of the APE, view south.



Figure 18. Overview of the Bridge Road access portion of the APE, view south.



Figure 19. Overview of the southern portion of the APE, view east.

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH

CONFIDENTIAL – Not for Public Review

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

2/18/2021

Records Search File No.: 22030.8197

Brian K. Glenn
Duke CRM
18 Technology Drive, Suite 103
Irvine CA 92618

Re: Records Search Results Update for the Bridge Road Bridge Project (Federal Project No. BHLO-5952)
(Duke #C-0248)

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Santa Paula and Santa Paula Peak, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of new resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand drawn maps

New resources within project area: 0	None
New resources within ½-mile radius: 0	None
New reports within project area: 2	VN-02626, VN-02872
New reports within ½-mile radius: 3	SEE ATTACHED LIST

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:** available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: enclosed not requested nothing listed
Historical Maps: enclosed not requested nothing listed
Ethnographic Information: not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>
Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to
http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

(X) GIS Shapefiles – 5 shapes

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 5 lines

(X) Report Copies – (within project area) – 242 pages

(X) Invoice #22030.8197

ReportNum	DocAdd/CI/ILetter	Status	OtherIDs	Xrefs	Authors	CitYear	CitMonth	CitTitle	CitPublisher	CitPages	CitMaps	ReportType	InventorySize	InventoryDisclosure	InventoryCollections	InventoryNotes	Resources	ResourceCount	HasInformals	Counties	Maps
VN-02626					McMorris, Christopher	2004		Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges	JRP Historical Consulting	160		Architectural/historical, Evaluation	0			Same as LA7427.		0	No	Ventura	AZUSA, BURBANK, EL MONTE, GLENDORA, LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, MATILAJA, PASADENA, SANTA PAULA PEAK, VAN NUYS
VN-02646					Wodarski, Robert J.	2003		A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for 2,100 Acres Located Within Fagan Canyon City of Santa Paula, County of Ventura, California - Santa Paula Cemetery, Michael Fagan House, Isolate: Unifacial Mono.	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	59		Archaeological, Field study	2,100 ac				56-000273, 56-000274, 56-000410, 56-000500, 56-000501, 56-000502, 56-000503, 56-000738, 56-001097, 56-001655, 56-001656, 56-100459	12	No	Ventura	SANTA PAULA PEAK
VN-02855					McLean, Roderic, Phil Fulton, Jay Michalsky, and Shannon Carmack	2006		Cultural Resources Survey Report For the Fagan Canyon Project Santa Paula, Ventura County, California	LSA Associates	64		Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No		56-001640, 56-001655, 56-001656, 56-001690, 56-001693, 56-001694, 56-001695, 56-100459, 56-100466, 56-100468, 56-100469	11	No	Ventura	SANTA PAULA, SANTA PAULA PEAK
VN-02870					Lorenzo, Mark	2002		Ventura County Fire Protection Proposed Prescribed Burn	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	31		Archaeological, Field study		Not for publication	No			0	No	Ventura	OJAI, SANTA PAULA, SANTA PAULA PEAK
VN-02872					Fortier, Jana	2009		TEA 21 Rural Roadside Inventory: Native American Consultants and Ethnographic Study for Caltrans District 7, Ventura County	ICF Jones & Stokes	82		Management/planning	QC	Not for publication	Unknown	Mapped in GIS only.		0	No	Ventura	CAMARILLO, CUYAMA PEAK, FILLMORE, LION CANYON, MATILAJA, MOORPARK, NEWBURY PARK, OJAI, OXNARD, PIRU, PITAS POINT, POINT MUGUJ, RANCHO NUEVO CREEK, REYES PEAK, SANTA PAULA, SANTA PAULA PEAK, SANTA SUSANA, SATICOY, SIMI, THOUSAND OAKS, TRILINFO PASS, VAL VERDE, VENTURA, WHEELER SPRINGS, WHITE LEDGE PEAK



Records Search Sheet

PROJECT NAME Bridge Rd. Bridge PROJECT NUMBER C-0186 DATE 3-3-16
 QUADRANGLE Santa Paula Peak NAME M. Stevens RADIUS 1/2 mile I.C. SCCIC

No.	Resource/Survey No.	Description
1	VN 396	Large Area Study Covers Project Area
2	VN 2705	Small study OUTSIDE 1/2 mile
3	VN 410	Small study Large study Covers Project Area Small study Same Areas " " "
4	VN 1213	
5	VN 2418	Medium study Almost outside 1/2 mile
6	VN 1914 *	Spot studies Very small Report NOT FOUND
7	VN 90	Large study Covers Project Area
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15	Resources	
16	100009	1 Bedrock mortar Well outside 1/2 mile
17	100006	2 Bedrock mortars
18	500	Skull scatter, small, possibly destroyed within APE
19	273	1 Slick, 1 Bedrock mortar, possibly destroyed within APE
20	738	Historic scatter, Prehistoric component Just outside APE
21	100009	Bedrock mortar
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
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reports

VN 2418

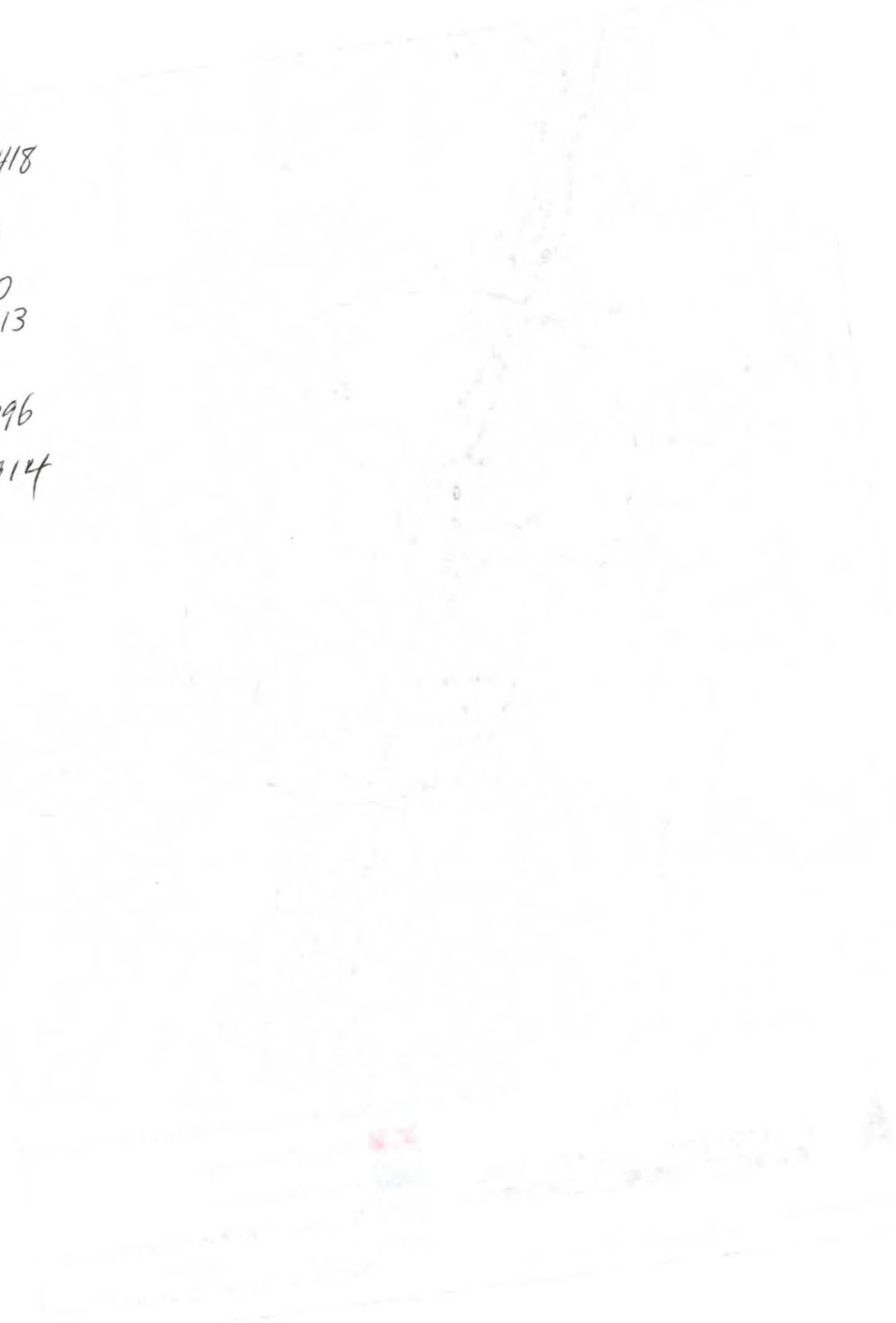
VN 90

~~VN~~ 410

VN 1213

VN 396

VN 1914

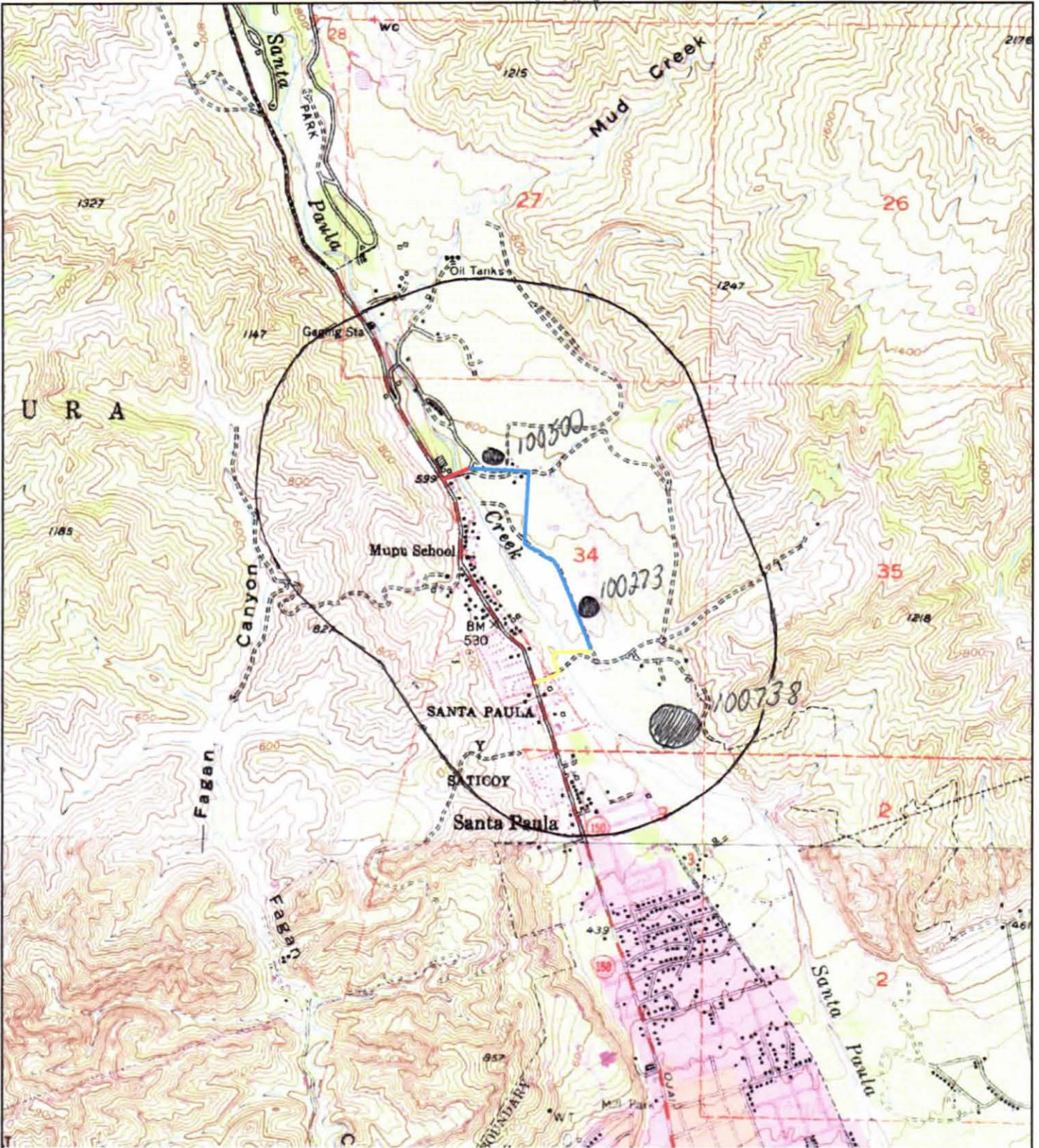


Report List

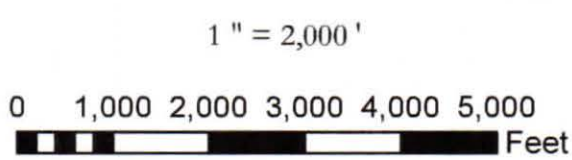
C-0186 Bridge Road Bridge

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-00090		1977	Moss, Madonna	Santa Paula Creek Cultural Resource Survey Ventura County, California	University of California, Santa Barbara	56-000213, 56-000404, 56-000500, 56-000501, 56-000502
VN-00396		1977	Lopez, Robert	An Archaeological Survey of the City of Santa Paula's 1998 General Plan Study Area		
VN-00410		1981	Edberg, Bob, Clay A. Singer, and Leslie Schupp Wessel	Santa Paula Creek Cultural Resource Project, Ventura County, California.	Northridge Archaeological Research Center, CSUN	56-000273, 56-000274, 56-000404, 56-000500, 56-000501, 56-000502, 56-000738, 56-100006
VN-01213		1993	Romani, John F. and Portia Lee	Archaeological and Historical Architectural Survey Report for the Proposed Flood Channel Improvements Along Santa Paula Creek Ventura County, California	Greenwood and Associates	56-000273, 56-000274, 56-000500, 56-000501, 56-000502, 56-000738, 56-001099, 56-100006
VN-01914		2000	Schmidt, James J.	Sce Damon Distribution System Upgrade	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	
VN-02418		2004	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for 90 Acres of Land Located in the Northern Portion of Fagan Canyon (portions of Lots 10 and 19), West of Highway 150, City of Santa Paula, County of Ventura, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
VN-02705		2008	Grant, Joanne	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - Bridge, 5400 Rafferty Road, Ojai, Ventura County, CA, 90360	URS	56-000274, 56-000500

Resource Map



USGS Santa Paula Peak 7.5' Quadrangle T4N R21W Section 34



- Bridge Replacement
- Temporary Detour
- Temporary Low Water Creek Crossing
- 1/2 mile Radius
- Bridge Road Bridge Replacement Project

Project Location Map

Arch Sites

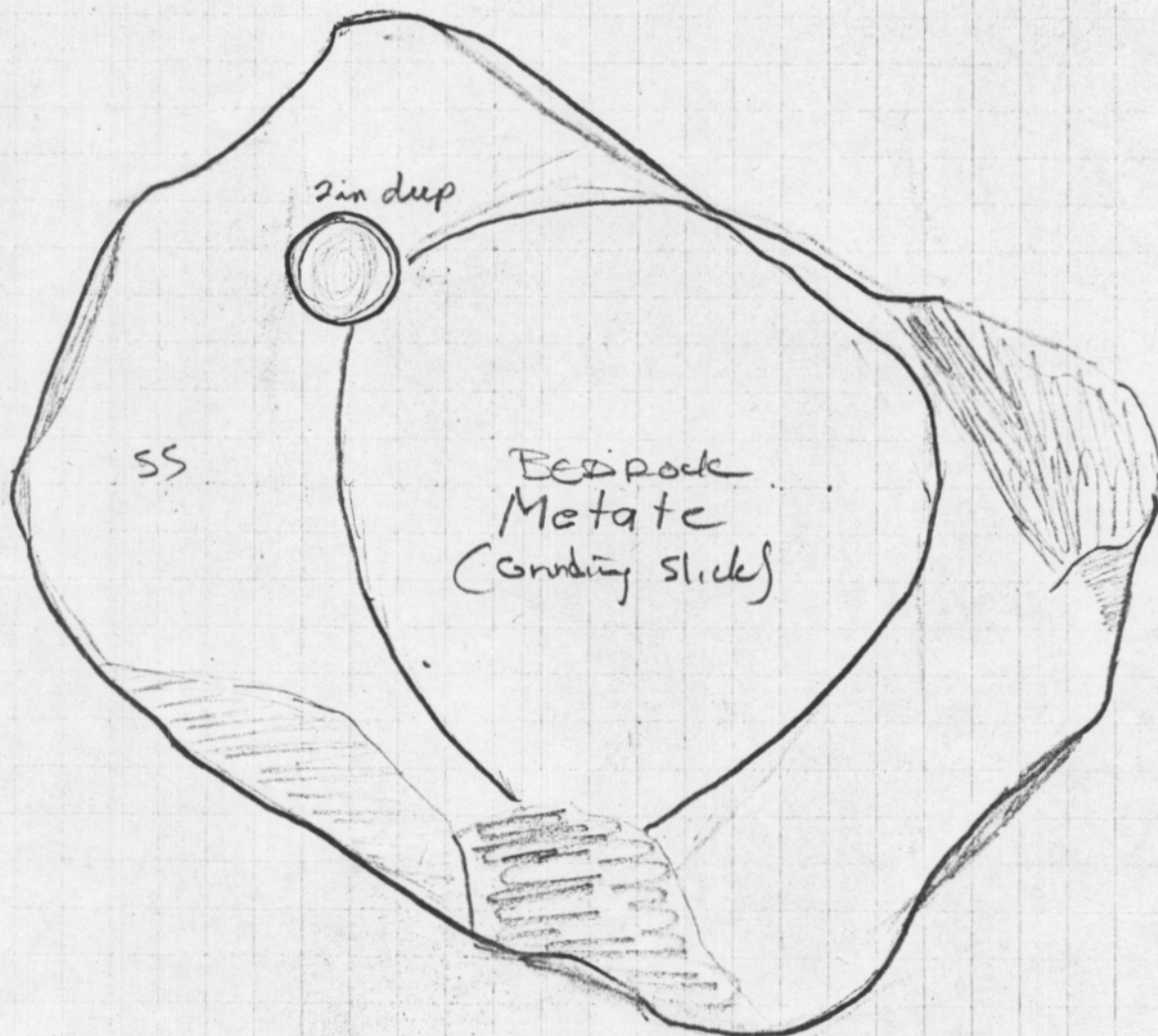
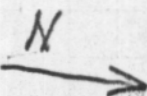
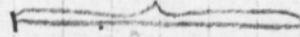
11, 310120 E.
38055121
56-000273

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site Ven-273 2. Map USGS Santa Paula Peak 7.5' 3. County VENTURA
4. Twp. 4N Range 21W; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec. 34
5. Location About 1 mile north of the City of Santa Paula; 500' east of Santa Paula Creek Channel on the east slope of the dirt road that runs north-south along the creek area. 6. On contour elevation 520'
7. Previous designations for site _____
8. Owner County of Ventura (?) 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site A sandstone boulder with a grinding slick (bedrock metate) and one small bedrock mortar.
14. Area 4' dia. 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation semi-desert chaparral 18. Nearest water Santa Paul Cr. 500' west
19. Soil of site yellow-brown sandy loam 20. Surrounding soil type same
21. Previous excavation _____
22. Cultivation none 23. Erosion _____
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Dirt road
25. Possibility of destruction bulldozing of road has moved the boulder
26. House pits - -
27. Other features BRM ca. 5" dia. & 2" deep; grinding slick ca. 25" in. dia.
28. Burials *- -
29. Artifacts none
30. Remarks Minimal evidence of a site
31. Published references - -
32. Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date 4 - 9 - 72 35. Recorded by H.E. Hanks 36. Photos b&w

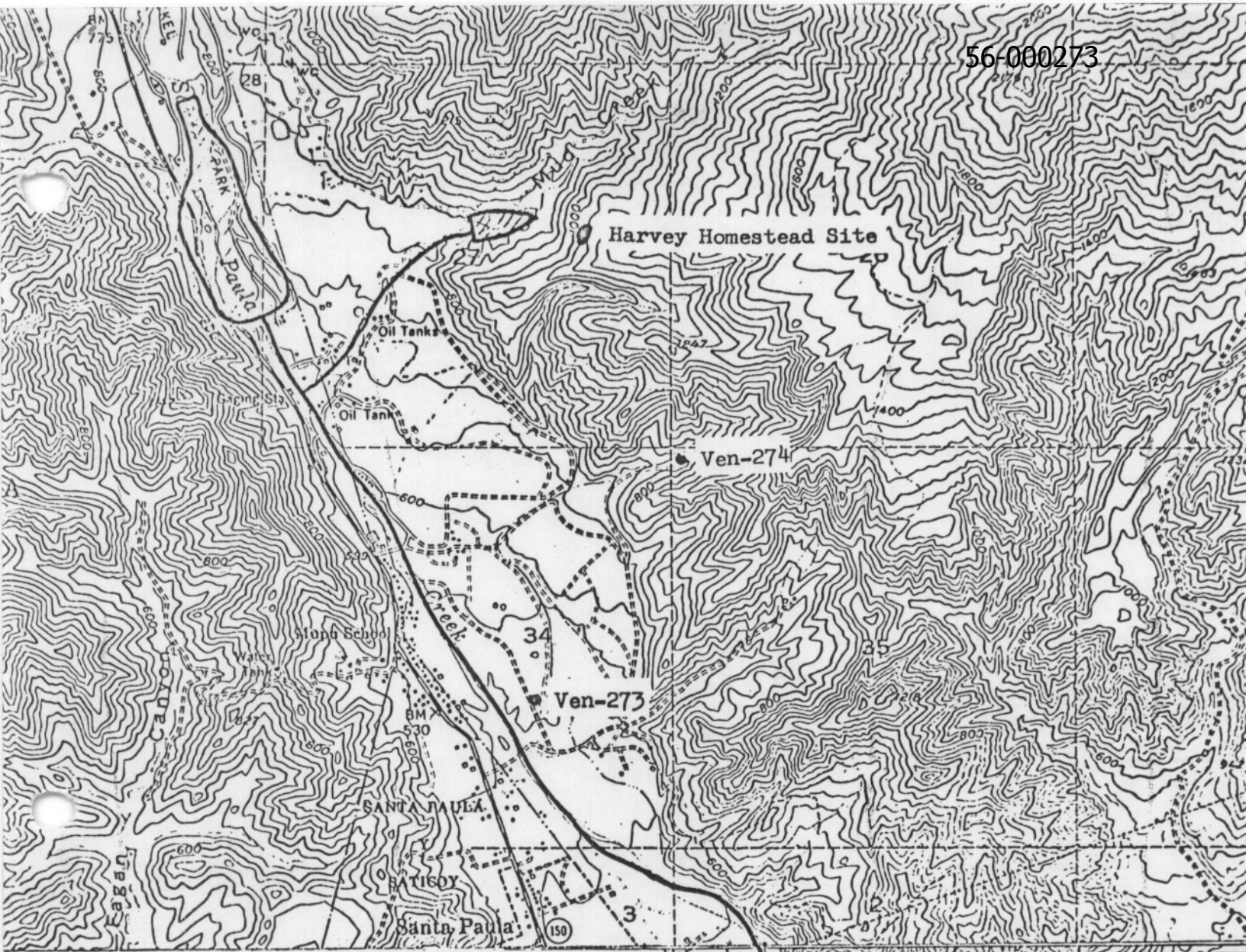
Yen-243

164





facing NE

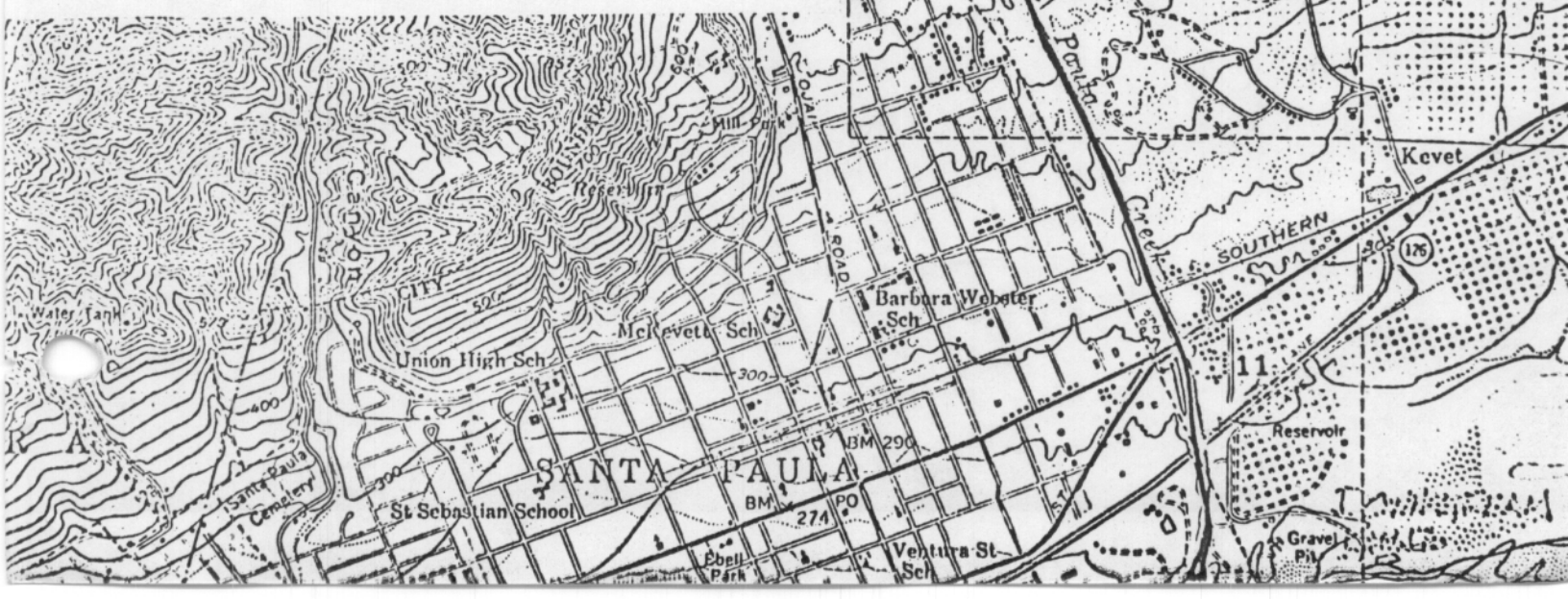
J. BINNING



Archaeological Reconnaissance of Santa Paula Creek

-  Proposed construction right-of-way
-  Archaeological finds

SCALE 1 : 24000

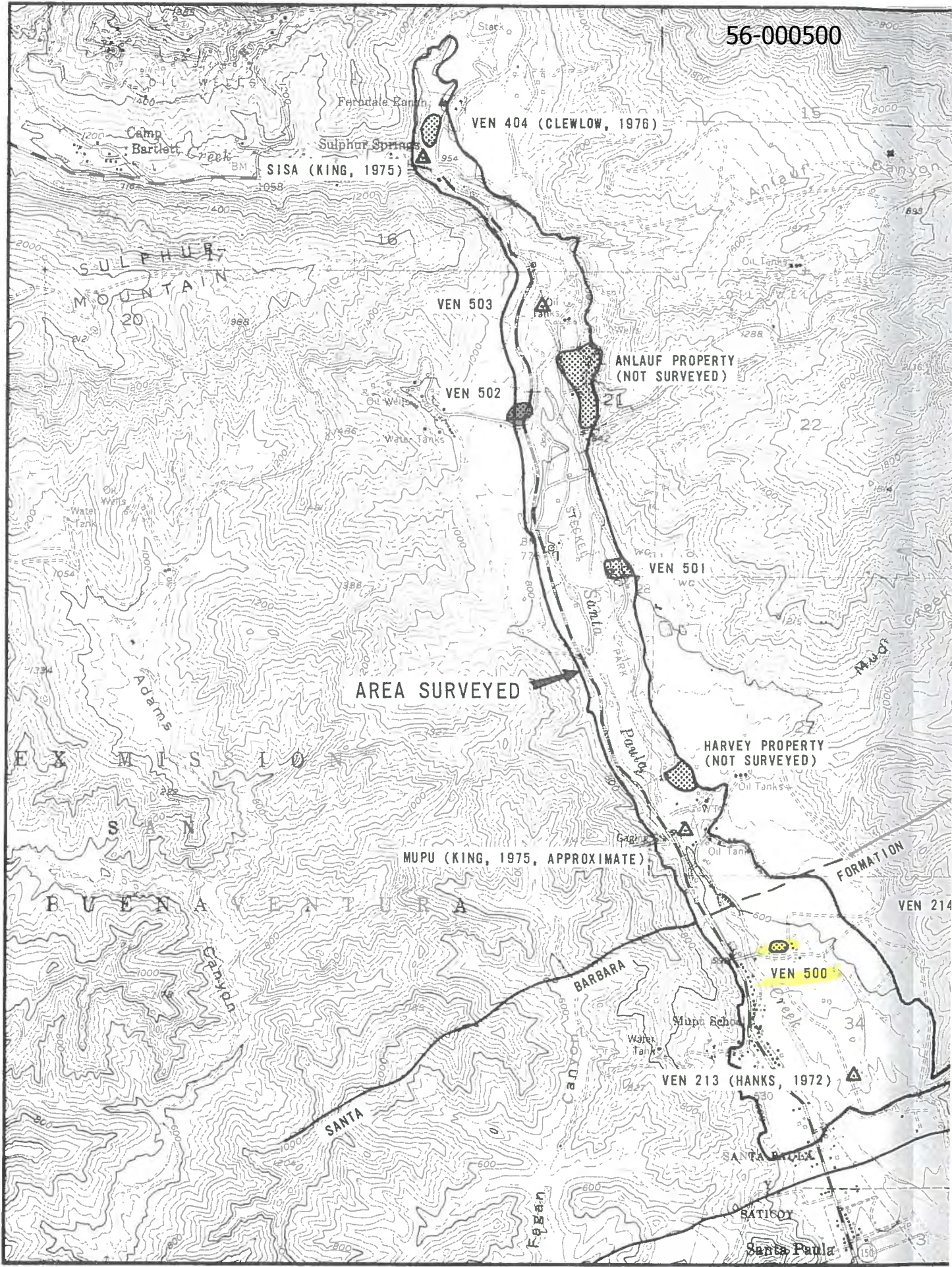


State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. Ven-500

1. Previous Site Designation - - - 2. Temporary Field No. - - -
 3. USGS Quad Santa Paula Peak 7½' X 15' Year 1951
 4. UTM Coordinates 097071
 5. Twp. T4N Range R21W; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 34
 6. Location Orange grove 3 meters above private dirt road running east.
Across Santa Paula Creek by way of bridge at BM 599.
 7. Contour 600' 8. Owner & Address Rafferty
 9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic Historic 10. Site Description Light,
non-localized scatter of small Mytilus and Protothaca.
 11. Area 50 x 30 meters, 1500 square meters. 12. Depth of Midden surface
 13. Site Vegetation orange grove Surrounding Vegetation same
 14. Location & Proximity of Water Santa Paula Creek, 75 meters to the west
 15. Site Soil Alluvium, mostly silt Surrounding Soil same
 16. Previous Excavation - - -
 17. Site Disturbance Extensive cultivation, inundation by 1969 flood
 18. Destruction Possibility good
 19. Features - - -
 20. Burials - - -
 21. Artifacts - - -
 22. Faunal Remains Shell--small shell fragments of Mytilus and Protothaca,
most within 1 cm² in size.
 23. Comments Southeast of road were found localized scatters of pismo clam
associated with various types of recent ceramics. Most likely recent garbage
associated with Ohaco property.
 24. Accession No. 218 25. Sketch Map - - - by where
 26. Date Recorded 2/26/77 27. Recorded By Moss, Ford
 28. Photo Roll No. Frame No. Film Type(s) Taken By

56-000500



AREA SURVEYED

VEN 404 (CLEWLOW, 1976)

SISA (KING, 1975)

VEN 503

ANLAUF PROPERTY (NOT SURVEYED)

VEN 502

VEN 501

MUPU (KING, 1975, APPROXIMATE)

HARVEY PROPERTY (NOT SURVEYED)

BUENA VENTURA

FORMATION

VEN 214

VEN 500

VEN 213 (HANKS, 1972)

SANTA

BARBARA

SANTA PAULA

SANTOYO

Santa Paula

306 307 1:670 000 FEET 308 5' 309 CITY HALL 10 MI (SANTA PA) FILLMORE 11 MI 2152 1 S

*MAP FROM VN-90

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
 University of California, Los Angeles Regional Office
 SITE NO. CA-Ven-738

County Ventura

1. Previous Site Designation _____ 2. Temporary Field No. Santa Paula-1
3. USGS Quad Santa Paula Peak 7 1/2' x 15' Year 1951/photorevised 1967
4. UTM Coordinates 3805925 - 3806175 mN / 310650 - 310825 mE
5. Twp. 4N Range 21W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 35
6. Location This site is located on a high bluff, 80 feet above Santa Paula Creek, on the eastern edge of the Santa Paula Creek Canyon. It is reached by taking the dirt road, located 0.45 miles south of the Mupu Schoolhouse, east from Ojai Road (Highway 150). Take the dirt road 0.38 miles east past a ranch complex and then turn southeast up a hill (cont.)
7. Contour 560'-680' 8. Owner & Address Private ownership - Forest or Biggers Ranch?
9. Prehistoric Ethnographic _____ Historic 10. Site Description This site is a combination historic Anglo homestead and prehistoric habitation. The historic component is a moderate scatter of circa 1890 to 1930 trash (cont.)
11. Area N-S 250 x E-W 175 meters, 33,000 square meters. 12. Depth of Midden Unknown (cont.)
13. Site Vegetation Avacado Orchard Surrounding Vegetation Avacado Orchard (cont.)
14. Location & Proximity of Water 300 meters west to Santa Paula Creek, which (cont.)
15. Site Soil Light brown silty loam. Surrounding Soil Light brown silty loam.
16. Previous Excavation None known. Local people may have collected artifacts.
17. Site Disturbance Site has been planted in orchard (now young avacados) for (cont.)
18. Destruction Possibility Unknown at this time. Site continues to be damaged (cont.)
19. Features One apparent fire hearth consisting of about one dozen (cont.)
20. Burials None noted.
21. Artifacts Prehistoric artifacts consist principally of numerous flakes, mainly of fused shale (black, gray, red, brown, tan, pink, etc.) with some chert and a few chalcedony. There are mano and metate fragments (sandstone), two sandstone pestle fragments, and a large sandstone (cont.)
22. Faunal Remains None, save a few, very tiny (less than 1 cm) burned fragments of mammal bone. No shell or charcoal evident on surface.
23. Comments This is a really fine site, evidently a hamlet or seasonal camp. Needs to be surface collected with precise proveniences recorded.
24. Accession No. VS-566 25. Sketch Map Yes by LSW where attached
26. Date Recorded 2 December 1981 27. Recorded By Bob Edberg, Leslie Schupp Wessel Northridge Archaeological Research Center
28. Photo Roll No. SP-2 Frame No. 1-18 Film Type(s) B&W Taken By LSW

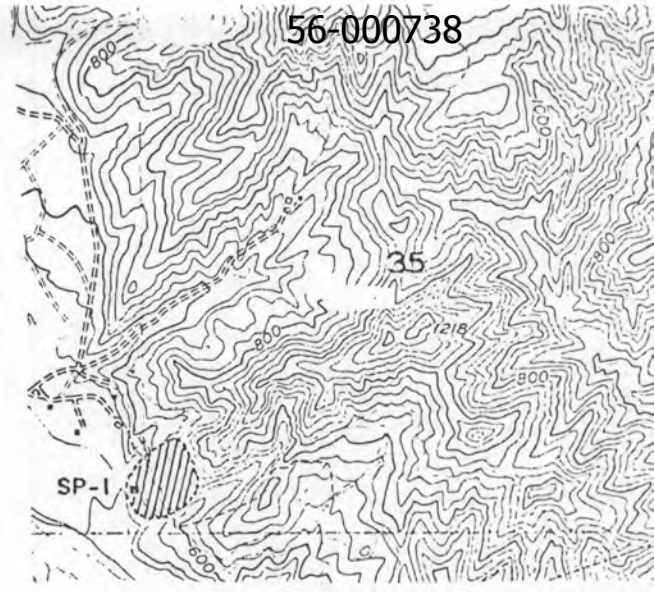
Santa Paula-1 Site Record
Continuation Sheet #1

6. through avacado groves for 0.2 more miles until reaching the ravine at the north end of the site. Two large transmission towers are the site datums.
9. from the Cooper Homestead, patented March 26, 1892, to John Cooper. The prehistoric component appears to date to the Late Period (based on small fused shale projectile points), although it may extend back to the Middle Period. The artifact assemblage suggests it was at least a seasonal village or hamlet for one or more families.
12. No bedrock is visible, and based on the exposures in the cliff on the west edge of the site, it is possible the site could have depth, from 30 to 90 centimeters. No visibly darkened soil.
13. Site was probably formerly covered with coastal chaparral, and an oak grove still exists along the ravine on the north end of the site.
14. flows year-round nearly every year. The water is not particularly good to drink since Mud Creek empties boron and salt contaminated waters into Santa Paula Creek only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles upstream. There may have been springs in either of the ravines which run east-west on the north and south edges of the site. An apparent dry spring (in July and December when recorded) is situated on the north edge of the site. According to Joe Rafferty (local resident), springs and wells in the Santa Paula Creek area run dry on a cyclic basis.
17. at least the last 20 years. This site has been damaged by all the processes enumerated in line #18. Joe Rafferty says there used to be apricots and sheds on the site.
18. every year by orchard activities. Future damage will consist of artifacts being crushed and broken by vehicle tires; artifacts will be moved around by discing; portions of the site will be redistributed by bulldozing; the site will slowly fall, piece by piece, into the Santa Paula Creek as the western cliff erodes; the site will be disturbed by tree root growth and when the stumps are ripped up; and any soil chemistry the site may have will be wiped out by fertilizers.
19. fire-cracked and blackened stones placed in a circle was noted on the eastern edge of one of the two dirt roads which transect the site. It could not be relocated on 12-2-81, after the late November rains may have silted it over and the road freshly graded. The observations of the fire hearth are based on recollections from the first visit to the site in July. The hearth was originally 20-30 cm deep and the top was nicely exposed. Due to the excellent integrity of the hearth, it is possible that it is of recent origin, made by migrant farm laborers.

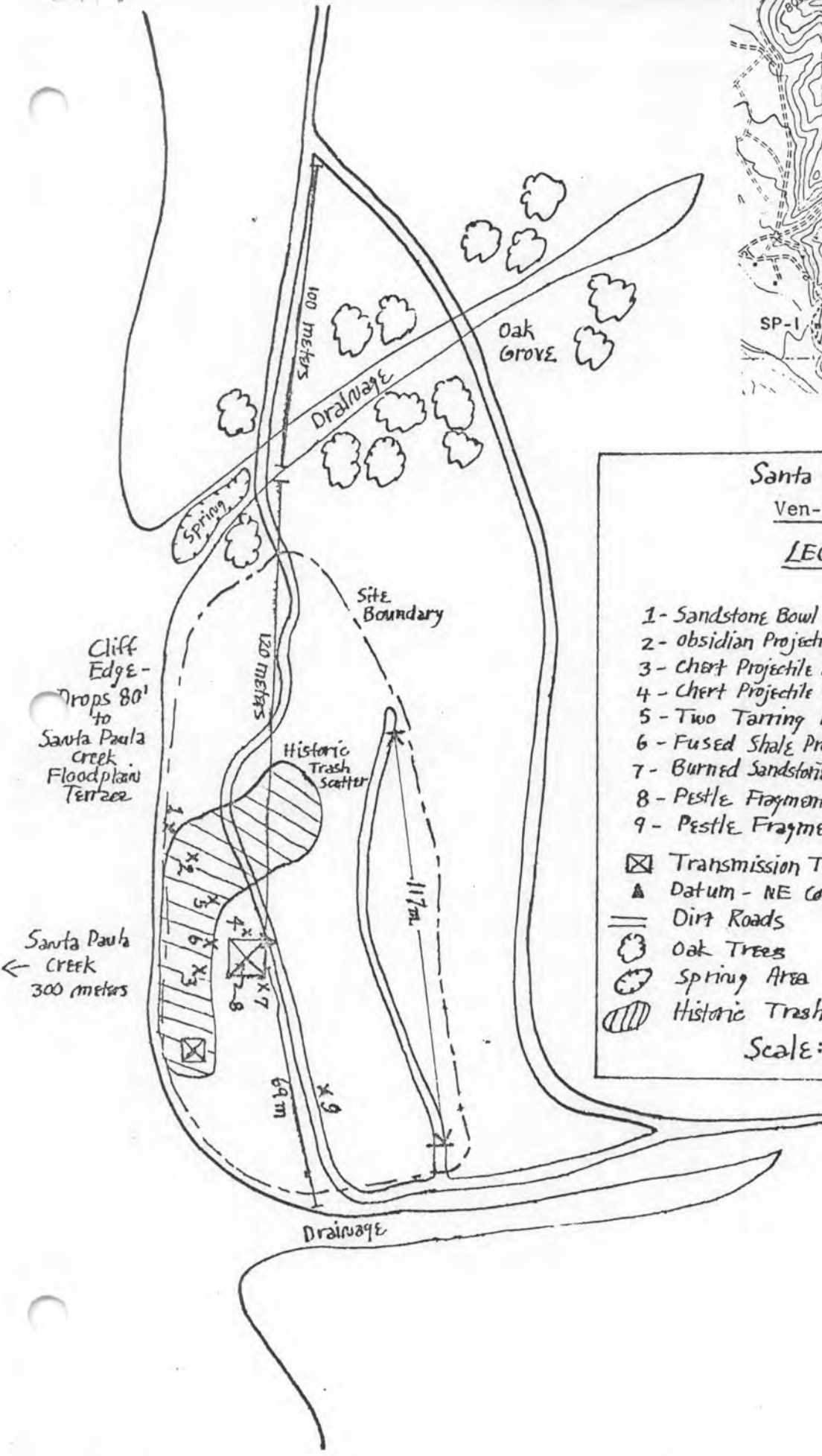
Santa Paula-1 Site Record
Continuation Sheet #2

21. bowl fragment (spherical shape). One chert projectile point tip (6 meters at N72W from datum tower); one gray-banded chert stemmed projectile point base (21 meters at S68W from datum tower); one burned sandstone pestle fragment; butt end only, heavily pitted (possibly a preform, never used); two tarring pebbles, only one foot apart from each other; several large quartzite flakes; two core/scrapper planes; two cobble hammerstones; one angular hammerstone; one stemmed, slightly hydrated, obsidian projectile point, collected (30 meters at N45W from datum tower); much fire-cracked rock; gray fused shale projectile point tip (16 meters at N88W from datum tower); one large utilized andesite flake.

The historic artifacts consist principally of fragments of metal (tin cans, some hardware); glass (amethyst, aqua, clear, milk); and ceramics (white earthenwares mainly, some with transfer prints); also one milk glass four-holed button, and several gun cartridges.



Santa Paula Peak USGS 7.5' 1951, revised 1967



Santa Paula-1 Site

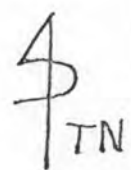
Ven-738

LEGEND

- 1- Sandstone Bowl (315°, 36 m)
- 2- obsidian Projectile Point (315°, 30 m)
- 3- Chert Projectile Point Base (248°, 21 m)
- 4- Chert Projectile Point Tip (288°, 6 m)
- 5- Two Tarring Pebbles (300°, 18 m)
- 6- Fused Shale Projectile Point Tip (272°, 16 m)
- 7- Burned Sandstone Bowl Fragment (103°, 10 m)
- 8- Pestle Fragment (210°, 7 m)
- 9- Pestle Fragment (163°, 52 m)

- ☒ Transmission Tower
- ▲ Datum - NE corner of NE Tower
- == Dirt Roads
- ☁ Oak Trees
- ☁ Spring Area
- ▨ Historic Trash Scatter

Scale: 1 cm = 15 m



L. Schupp Wessel
2 December 1981

ISOLATE RECORD

PAGE: 1 OF 2

INFORMATION CENTER Reference Number: V-1F-6
TEMPORARY NUMBER: BRM-1 and BRM-2
AGENCY DESIGNATION: N.A.

1. COUNTY: Ventura
2. USGS QUAD: Santa Paula Peak 7.5' 1951 REVISED: 1961
3. UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 11, Easting; 308800 m Northing; 3808860 m
4. TOWNSHIP 4N RANGE 21W SECTION 21 - partially sectioned
BASE MER. SBM
5. MAP COORDINATES: 468 mm S 210 mm E
6. ELEVATION: 760 feet
7. LOCATION: Picnic area in southwestern Steckel Park
8. ARTIFACT/FEATURE DESCRIPTION: Two bedrock mortars on granitic boulders. BRM-1 measures 13 x 13 x 9 cm, BRM-2 measures 13 x 11 x 9 cm. BRM-2 is situated approximately 10 meters southwest of BRM-1.
9. NEAREST WATER: Santa Paula Creek - 100 meters to east
10. VEGETATION COMMUNITY: Oak Woodland and riparian
11. LANDFORM: river terrace
12. GEOLOGY: sedimentary
13. EXPOSURE: full
14. SLOPE: 0
15. LANDOWNER(S)/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Steckel Park
16. REMARKS:
17. REFERENCES:
18. NAME OF PROJECT: Santa Paula Creek Flood Channel Improvements
19. PHOTOS:
20. PHOTO ACCESSION NUMBER:
21. DATE RECORDED: Sept 1, 1992
22. RECORDED BY: John F. Romani
23. AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS: Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA. 90272
24. CURATED AT:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

PAGE 2 OF 2

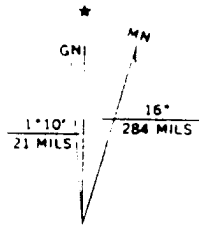
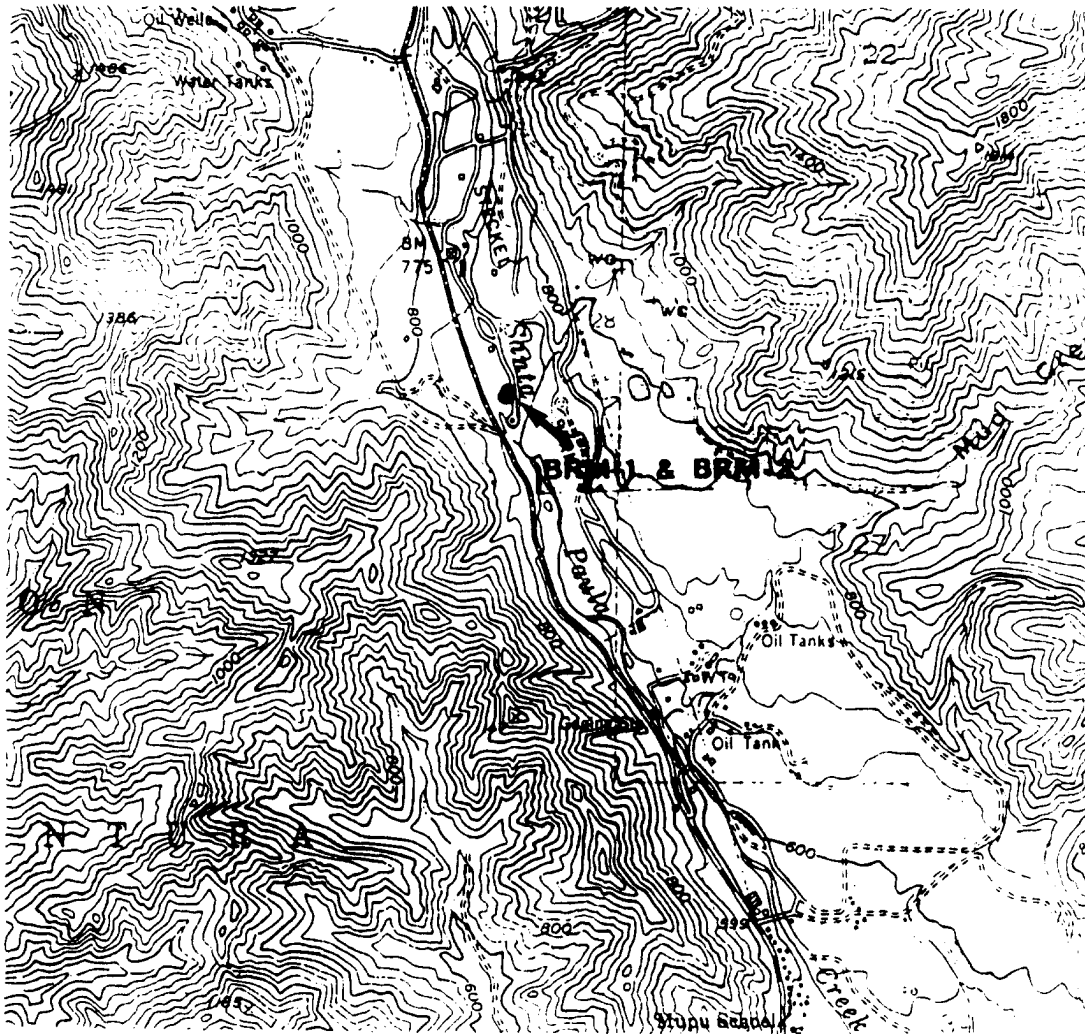
INFORMATION CENTER Ref. No. V-1F-6

TEMPORARY NUMBER: BRM-1 and BRM-2

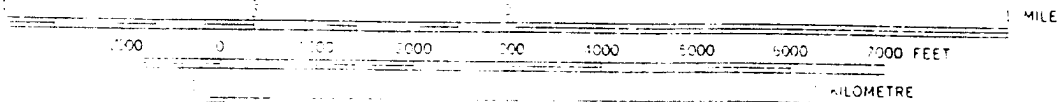
DATE OF THIS FORM: 9/1/92

AGENCY DESIGNATION: N/A

U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE: Santa Paula Peak



SCALE 1:24,000



ISOLATE RECORD

PAGE: 1 OF 2

INFORMATION CENTER Reference Number: V-IF-7
TEMPORARY NUMBER: BRM-3
AGENCY DESIGNATION: N.A.

1. COUNTY: Ventura
2. USGS QUAD: Santa Paula Peak 7.5' 1951 REVISED: 1961
3. UTM COORDINATES: ZONE 11, Easting; 308800 m Northing; 3089060 m
4. TOWNSHIP 4N RANGE 21W SECTION 21 - partially sectioned
BASE MER. SBM
5. MAP COORDINATES: 460 mm S 210 mm E
6. ELEVATION: 760 feet
7. LOCATION: Picnic area in southwestern Steckel Park, west and adjacent to the camp amphitheater.
8. ARTIFACT/FEATURE DESCRIPTION: One bedrock mortar on a granitic boulder. The BRM measures 12 x 12 x 3 cm. BRM-3 is situated approximately 200 meters northeast of BRM-1 and 2.
9. NEAREST WATER: Santa Paula Creek - 30 meters to northeast
10. VEGETATION COMMUNITY: Oak Woodland and riparian
11. LANDFORM: river terrace
12. GEOLOGY: sedimentary
13. EXPOSURE: full
14. SLOPE: 0
15. LANDOWNER(S)/TENANT AND ADDRESS: Steckel Park
16. REMARKS:
17. REFERENCES:
18. NAME OF PROJECT: Santa Paula Creek Flood Channel Improvements
19. PHOTOS:
20. PHOTO ACCESSION NUMBER:
21. DATE RECORDED: Sept 1, 1992
22. RECORDED BY: John F. Romani
23. AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS: Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA. 90272
24. CURATED AT:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

PAGE 2 OF 2

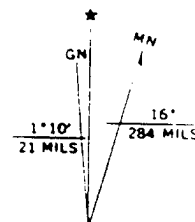
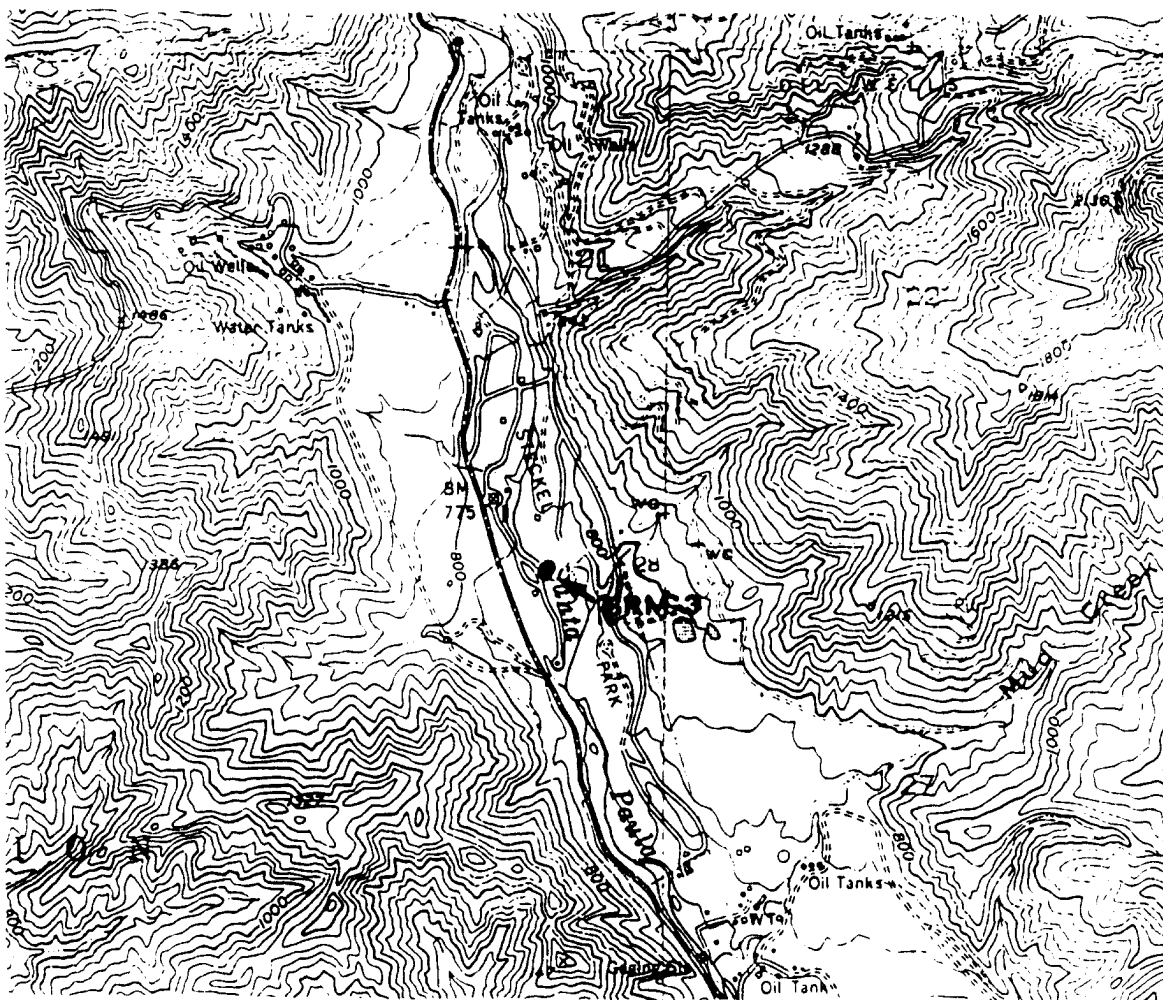
INFORMATION CENTER Ref. No. V-1F-7

TEMPORARY NUMBER: BRM-3

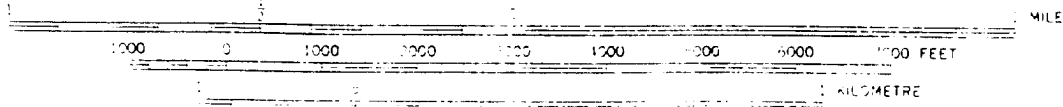
DATE OF THIS FORM: 9/1/92

AGENCY DESIGNATION: N/A

U.S.G.S. 7.5' QUADRANGLE: Santa Paula Peak



SCALE 1:24,000



APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 2, 2020

Brian Glenn, MA, RPA, Principal Investigator
DUKE CRM

Via Email to: brianglenn@dukecrm.com

Re: Bridge Road Bridge (CalTrans/GPA to 2) Project, Ventura County

Dear Mr. Glenn:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Ventura County
12/2/2020**

**Barbareno/ Ventureneno Band of
Mission Indians**

Eleanor Arrellanes,
P. O. Box 5687 Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93005
Phone: (805) 701 - 3246

**Northern Chumash Tribal
Council**

Fred Collins, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 6533 Chumash
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (805) 801 - 0347
fcollins@northernchumash.org

**Barbareno/ Ventureneno Band of
Mission Indians**

Raudel Banuelos,
331 Mira Flores Chumash
Camarillo, CA, 93012
Phone: (805) 427 - 0015

**San Luis Obispo County
Chumash Council**

Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road Chumash
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461
Fax: (805) 474-4729

**Barbareno/Ventureneno Band of
Mission Indians**

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie,
Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com

**Santa Ynez Band of Chumash
Indians**

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997
Fax: (805) 686-9578
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org

**Barbareno/ Ventureneno Band of
Mission Indians**

Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

**Chumash Council of
Bakersfield**

Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street Chumash
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

**Coastal Band of the Chumash
Nation**

Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 665 - 0486
cbctribalchair@gmail.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Bridge Road Bridge (CalTrans/GPA to 2) Project, Ventura County.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 7, Division of Environmental Planning
100 S. MAIN STREET, SUITE 100, MS 16A
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 335-0015
TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov



*Making Conservation
a California Way of Life.*

March 1, 2021

The County of Ventura, Public Works Agency, Transportation Department (County), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) propose to conduct minor rehabilitation of the existing single-span bridge at Bridge Road over Santa Paula Creek (Bridge # 52C-0053) (County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053) and conduct scour mitigation within the floodplain boundary to protect the bridge (Project; Federal Project No. BHLO-5952 186).

Please consider this letter and preliminary Project information as the initiation of Section 106 consultation for the project pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and formal notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Code (PRC) 21080.3.1. Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this project. Please provide a designated lead contact person if you have not provided that information to us already.

The Bridge Road bridge will not be replaced but will receive minor rehabilitation that would include the installation of wooden railroad ties on each end of the bridge deck to limit vehicles on the bridge to the existing single lane. In addition, the project would include minor recommended repairs. These repairs would consist of fixing approximately 10 deck bolts that are sticking up above the bridge deck surface; replacing a missing washer and nut on one floor beam; tightening the bolts connecting the retrofit channels through the web of one floor beam; and relocating a pipe support strap on the bridge truss.

Bridge Road Bridge crosses Santa Paula Creek, which is an active natural drainage channel and endangered species habitat. The Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) is located directly adjacent to Bridge Road approximately 200 feet east of the road's intersection with State Route 150 (Figure 1). The location is illustrated on the Santa Paula Peak 7.5' quadrangle within Township 4S, Range 21W, Section 36. In addition, the APE includes a temporary creek crossing at Fair Weather Crossing, located 0.63 miles south of the bridge and the portion of Bridge Road connecting the two locations (Figure 1). In addition, a temporary ramp will

March 1, 2021

Page 2

be constructed on the north east side of the bridge (APN 040-0-100-195) to allow construction equipment to enter the creek.

A records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center of the Project APE and a ½ mile radius indicates seven (7) previous investigations, four (4) of which cover all or portions of the Project APE. The records search identified three (3) previously recorded prehistoric cultural resource sites within the ½ mile search radius of the APE. Two of these resources, P56-100273 (a displaced milling boulder) and P56-100500 (a sparse scatter of marine shell), are adjacent to, but outside of the APE.

Caltrans has received search results of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File. The results were negative. Caltrans would appreciate any input you may provide regarding the presence of sensitive Native American cultural resources within the project location and/or vicinity. Early identification of heritage sites or other concerns will ensure their consideration and protection to the maximum extent feasible.

If you know of any cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed project, or if you would like additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me by email at Dustin.Kay@dot.ca.gov or by phone at (213) 335-0015. DUKE CRM has been tasked with conducting the cultural studies for the project. If you know of any cultural resources that could be impacted by the proposed project, or if you would like additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Brian Glenn at brianglenn@dukecrm.com or by phone at (714) 345-9883.

Thank you in advance for your time and involvement in our consultation efforts.

March 1, 2021

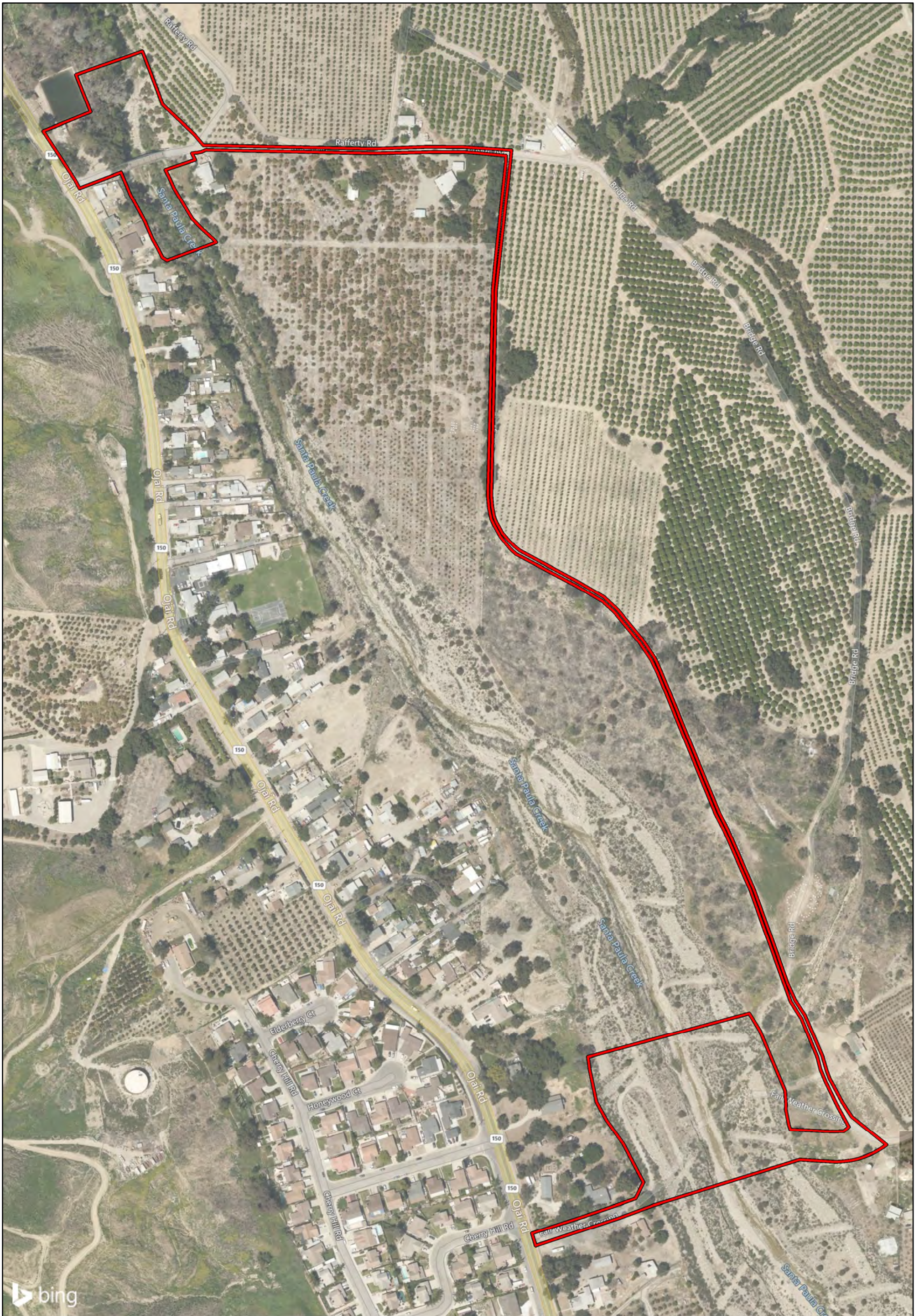
Page 3

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dustin Kay". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "D" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dustin Kay
Associate Environmental Planner (Archaeology)
Cultural Studies Unit, Caltrans District 7

Enclosure




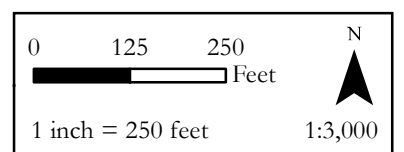
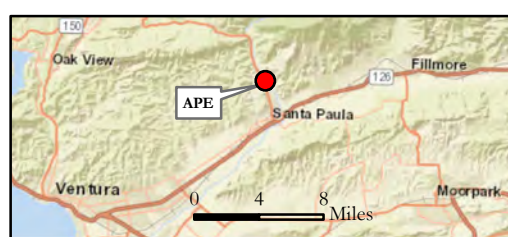
Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project

County Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053

Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)

Ventura County, California

 Area of Potential Effects (APE)



California Department of Transportation

Bridge Road Bridge Scour Mitigation Project Ventura County, Country Bridge #442; Caltrans Bridge #52C-0053 Federal Project No. BHLO-5952(186)

On-going Section 106 Consultation/Communication Log

Updated May 21, 2021

DATE	FROM WHOM /WHOM INVOLVED	TO WHOM/WHOM INVOLVED	DESCRIPTION
11/20/2020	DUKE CRM	Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Sacred lands file (SLF) search request and map.
12/2/2020	NAHC	DUKE CRM	Letter stating that the SLF search was negative and nine Native American tribes may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Their contact information was provided.
2/24/2021	Caltrans	DUKE CRM	Caltrans approved the consultation letter drafted by DUKE CRM
2/25/2021	DUKE CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbareno/ Ventureneno Band of Mission Indians, Eleanor Arrellanes, Patrick Tumamait, Raudel Banuelos, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie • Chumash Council of Bakersfield, Julio Quair • Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, Mariza Sullivan • Northern Chumash Tribal Council, Fred Collins • San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, Mark Vigil • Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Kenneth Kahn 	On behalf of Caltrans, DUKE CRM sent a letter regarding cultural resource concerns for the Project and initiated consultation under of Section 106 pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and formal notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It also contained a brief project description, and the results of the NAHC SLF search.
3/4/2021	DUKE CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbareno/ Ventureneno Band of Mission Indians, Eleanor Arrellanes, Patrick Tumamait, Raudel Banuelos, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie • Chumash Council of Bakersfield, Julio Quair • Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, Mariza Sullivan • Northern Chumash Tribal Council, Fred Collins • San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, Mark Vigil • Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Kenneth Kahn 	Revised letter with issue date of 3/1/21 sent starting 30-day clock

DATE	FROM WHOM /WHOM INVOLVED	TO WHOM/WHOM INVOLVED	DESCRIPTION
3/10/2021	NCTC, Fred Collins	DUKE CRM, Brian Glenn	NCTC supports the local Tribal Governments recommendations.
4/5/2021	Duke CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie Chumash Council of Bakersfield, Julio Quair Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, Mariza Sullivan Northern Chumash Tribal Council, Mark Vigil Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Kenneth Kahn 	Follow-up to letters sent 3/1/21. Mr. Quair's email returned.
4/5/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie 	Duke CRM, Brian Glenn	In response to an email follow-up, Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie would like to consult / set up monitoring. She reports hes family are descendants from that village (<i>Mupu</i>).
5/20/2021	Duke CRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians, Eleanor Arrellanes Patrick Tumamait Raudel Banuelos 	Voice mail No input Recommended caution and monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chumash Council of Bakersfield, Julio Quair 	No answer and no voice mail
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, Mariza Sullivan 	Voice mail
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Chumash Tribal Council, Mark Vigil 	Number no longer in service
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Kenneth Kahn 	Voice mail left with Mr. Kahn's assistant, Karen Cheever