



### **11.3 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment/Tribal Consultation Documentation**

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# CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project  
Los Angeles County, California**

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***PUBLIC VERSION***

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## **1 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

The City of Lancaster (City) is the lead agency in charge of environmental review for the Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project (project). The City is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed project.

The project site consists of two components within the western portion of Lancaster: 1) an approximately 7,153-acre Annexation Area, and 2) a 1,860-acre area within the Annexation Area identified as the Specific Plan Area. The Annexation Area and Specific Plan Area together make up the “project site.”

The Specific Plan is proposed to allow for a site-specific land use plan, development standards, design guidelines, infrastructure systems, and implementation strategies on which subsequent development activities would be implemented. The Specific Plan area would be separated into eight planning areas with Light Industrial and Heavy Industrial land use designations.

Within Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, the project proposes to construct approximately 11.3 million square feet of industrial warehouse buildings and associated site improvements. The proposed development would be constructed over a 5-year duration.

This study consists of a desktop analysis of the entire project site, and an intensive analysis of Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8. It includes background and archival research; a Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) and other paleontological records searches; a South Coastal Central Information Center (SCCIC) records search; a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search; historical society consultation; an archaeological and built environment field survey; California Register of Historical Resources (California Register, CRHR) evaluation of resources within Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8; and impacts analysis. These efforts were completed to determine whether the project could result in significant impacts to historical and archaeological resources as defined by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5.

Based on the results of the study, the project has a high potential to disturb paleontological resources within undisturbed bedrock, with sensitivity increasing with depth. The SCCIC records search, literature review, and interested parties consultation identified 60 archaeological sites (Table MS-1) and 6 assessor parcels with documented historic-aged buildings (Table MS-2) located within the project site. Specific to Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 49 historic sites, 11 prehistoric sites, and 1 multicomponent site were identified. Fifty-eight of these resources were evaluated by this or earlier studies and are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the California Register. Further testing is recommended for four prehistoric resources to determine their significance.

If future proposed projects have the potential to impact potentially eligible resources, they will require evaluation for inclusion in the California Register and/or National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP). Further, a Phase I cultural resources study will be required for each project to identify potential unknown resources that may be impacted by the proposed project within areas not previously subjected to pedestrian surveys.

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**TABLE MS-1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE**

Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
P-19-001925	CA-LAN-001925H	Homesite ruin, possible duck hunting club, including dike and pond system	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002085	CA-LAN-002085H	Oban USGS datum monuments	Unevaluated	Planning Area 3
P-19-002086	CA-LAN-002086H	Highway culvert/bridge	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002289	CA-LAN-002289	Lithic scatters and fire affected rock	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002903	None	Sierra Highway	Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process	Annexation Area
P-19-003044	CA-LAN-003044H	Domestic refuse deposits	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
P-19-004224	None	Duck ponds	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 4
P-19-004691	CA-LAN-004691H	Refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
P-19-004692	None	Refuse deposit	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-004751	CA-LAN-004751H	Refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Annexation Area
P-19-100015	None	Isolated lithic	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 3
P-19-100016	None	Isolated lithic	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 3
P-19-100557	None	Isolated lithic	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Annexation Area
P-19-101396	None	Fence	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
AVLC-001H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6

**Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment**

Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
AVLC-002H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC-003H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC-004H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC-005H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC2-001H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-002H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-003H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-004H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-005H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-006H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-007H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-008H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-009H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-001H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-002H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7

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Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
AVLC3-003H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-004H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-005H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-006H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-007H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-008H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-009H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-010H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-011H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-012H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-013H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-014H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-015H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-016H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-017H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8

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Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
AVLC3-018H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-001	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, shell, and faunal bone scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-P-002	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-P-003	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-004	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-005	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, and fire affected rock scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-006	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-007	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-008	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-009	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, and fire affected rock scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-010	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, and fire affected rock scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-011	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
1344 W Avenue E	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century gun club remains	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 2
1351 W Avenue E	None	Twentieth century gun club remains	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 2

**TABLE MS-2. ASSESSOR PARCELS WITH DOCUMENTED HISTORIC-AGED STRUCTURES**

APN	Address	Description	Construction Date	Location	Eligibility
3145-009-015	721 West Avenue E	Mobile home parks	1958	Annexation Area	Unevaluated

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3117-007-001	2200 West Avenue E	Single family residence	1954	Annexation Area	Unevaluated
3116-022-002	1351 West Avenue E	Two units	1955	Planning Area 2	Recommended ineligible for CRHR
3116-019-003	1815 West Avenue F	Single family residence	1922	Planning Area 5	Unevaluated
3116-015-002	48303 20th Street West	Mobile home parks	1975	Annexation Area	Unevaluated
3116-008-032	1344 West Avenue D	Single family residence	1947	Planning Area 2	Recommended ineligible for CRHR

By following the recommended mitigation measures, impacts to cultural and paleontological resources within the project site would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Table MS-3, below, gives specific recommendations of additional work for the Annexation Area and each Planning Area.

**TABLE MS-3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL WORK BY LOCATION**

Project Location	Recommendations
Annexation Area	Project-specific cultural resources study, including pedestrian archaeological survey and, as necessary, evaluation of resources P-19-001925, P-19-002086, P-19-002289, P-19-004692, P-19-101396, 721 West Avenue E, 2200 West Avenue E, and/or 48303 20th Street West.
Project Area 1	Project-specific cultural resources study, including pedestrian archaeological survey.
Project Area 2	Compliance with recommended mitigation measures.
Project Area 3	Project-specific cultural resources study, including pedestrian archaeological survey and evaluation of resource P-19-002085.
Project Area 4	Compliance with recommended mitigation measures.
Project Area 5	Project-specific cultural resources study, including pedestrian archaeological survey and evaluation of 1815 West Avenue F.
Project Area 6	Compliance with recommended mitigation measures
Project Area 7	Compliance with recommended mitigation measures and, if necessary, treatment of resource AVLC3-P-001.
Project Area 8	Compliance with recommended mitigation measures and evaluation and, if necessary, treatment of resources AVLC3-P-005, AVLC3-P-009, and AVLC3-P-010.



## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 PROJECT LOCATION**

The City is located in northern Los Angeles County, approximately 70 miles north of downtown Los Angeles (**Figure 1**). The City and its sphere of influence consist of 94.54 square miles. Unincorporated Los Angeles County surrounds the City on all sides with unincorporated Kern County farther north and the City of Palmdale south. The Antelope Valley Freeway (State Route [SR] 14) traverses the City in a north–south orientation.

The project site consists of two components within the western portion of Lancaster: 1) an approximately 7,153-acre Annexation Area, and 2) a 1,860-acre area within the Annexation Area identified as the Specific Plan Area. The Annexation Area and Specific Plan Area together make up the “project site.”

The Specific Plan is proposed to allow for a site-specific land use plan, development standards, design guidelines, infrastructure systems, and implementation strategies on which subsequent development activities would be implemented. The Specific Plan area would be separated into eight planning areas with Light Industrial and Heavy Industrial land use designations.

Within Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8 of the Specific Plan Area, the project proposes to construct approximately 11.3 million square feet of industrial warehouse buildings and associated site improvements. The proposed development would be constructed over a 5-year duration.

### **2.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS**

As shown in Error! Reference source not found., the project site encompasses approximately 7,153 acres in the Antelope Valley of unincorporated Los Angeles County. The site is generally bound by Avenue B to the north, Sierra Highway and Edwards Air Force Base to the east, Avenue G to the south, and 30th Street West to the west. SR-14, Sierra Highway, 10th Street West, and 20th Street West transect the site in a north-south direction. The City of Lancaster is located south of the site.

The project site consists of two areas as described below:

- **Annexation Area:** The Annexation Area encompasses the entirety of the approximately 7,153-acre project site.
- **Specific Plan Area:** The approximately 1,860-acre Specific Plan Area is generally located in the center of the Annexation Area. The Specific Plan Area is bounded by Avenue D to the north, Sierra Highway to the east, Avenue F-8 to the south, and 20th Street West to the west.

Much of the project site is vacant and undeveloped with scattered rural residences, mobile home parks, and industrial uses. The Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant is located in the northern portion of the site.

### **2.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed project involves two components: 1) annexation of the project site from unincorporated Los Angeles County into the City of Lancaster jurisdiction; and 2) adoption of the proposed North

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Lancaster Industrial Specific Plan, which would allow up to approximately 38.5 million square feet of industrial development.

### **Annexation (ANX24-002)**

The proposed project includes the annexation of approximately 7,153 acres currently in unincorporated Los Angeles County into the City's jurisdiction.

### **General Plan Amendment (GPA24-002)**

A General Plan Amendment would be required to amend the General Plan Land Use Map to reflect annexation of the project site and application of the proposed land use designations, including non-urban residential, mixed use, industrial, public uses, multiple family residential, and specific plan. Other General Plan elements would be amended as required to reflect the project.

### **Prezoning (PZ24-001)**

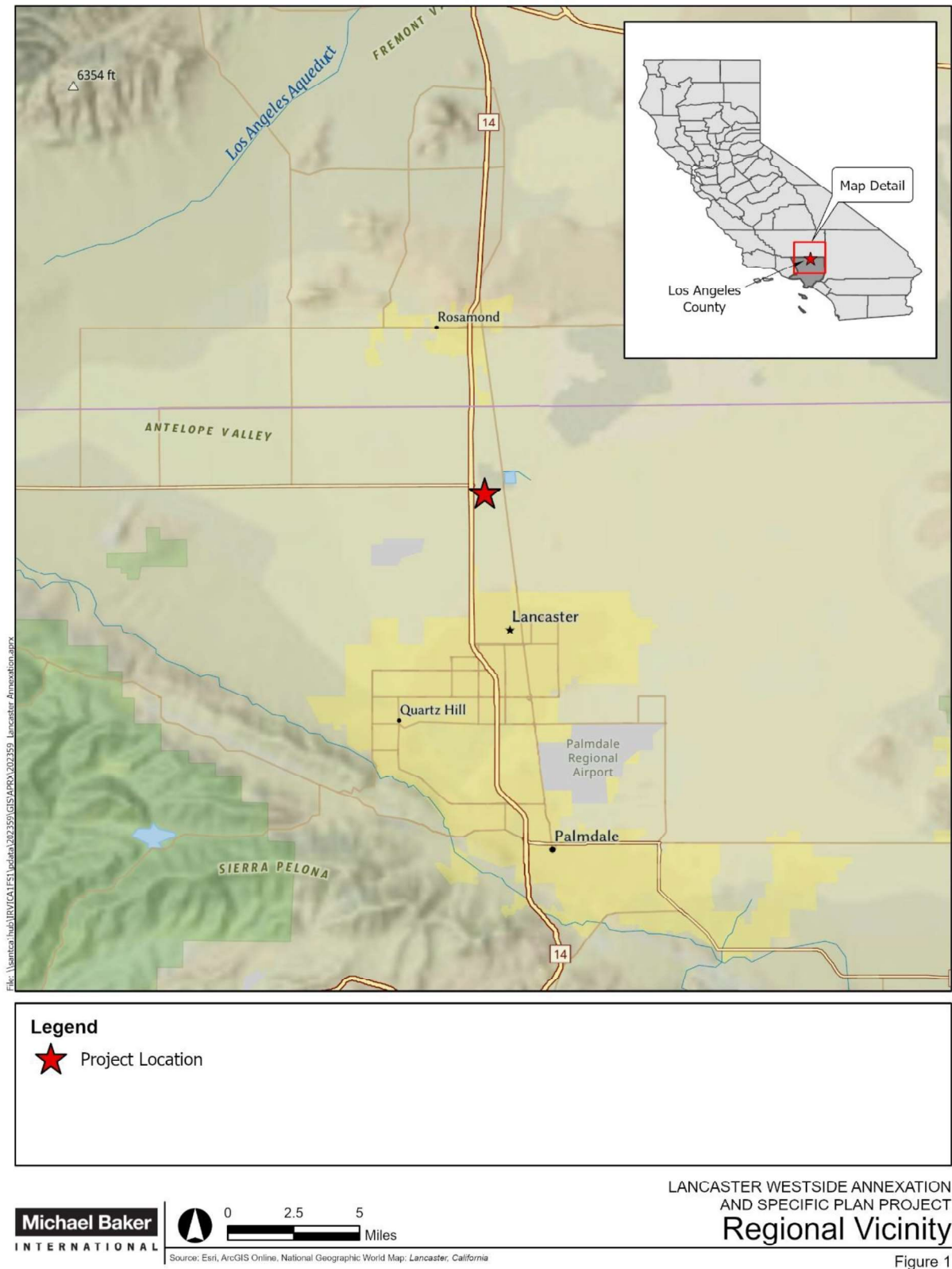
The proposed Specific Plan Area would be prezoned Specific Plan to allow for implementation of the proposed North Lancaster Industrial Specific Plan while the remainder of the Annexation Area would be prezoned a mix of public uses, residential, commercial, and industrial zones.

### **Specific Plan (SP24-002)**

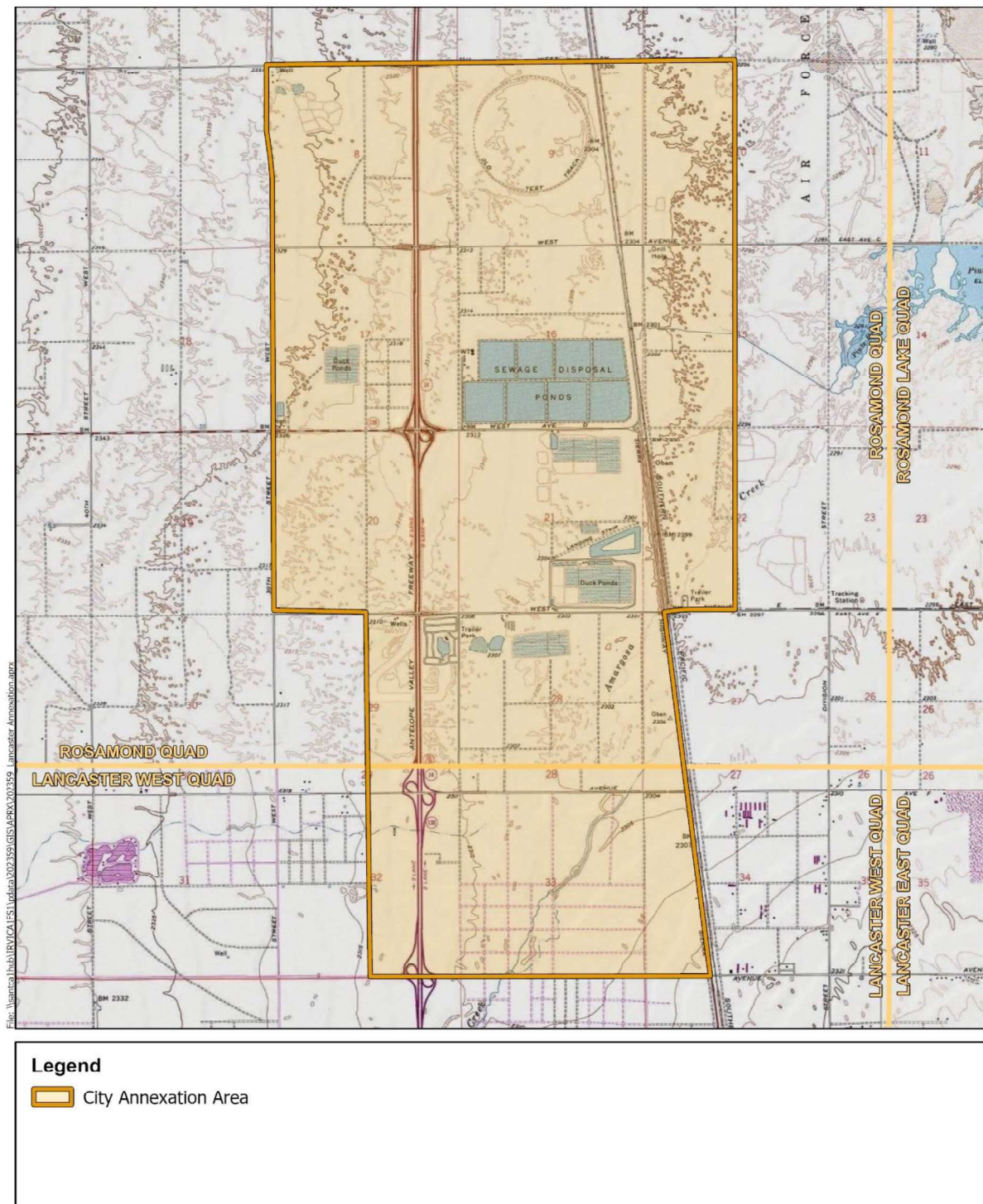
The North Lancaster Industrial Specific Plan would encompass approximately 1,860 acres in the central portion of the Annexation Area. The Specific Plan is proposed to allow for a site-specific land use plan, development standards, design guidelines, infrastructure systems, and implementation strategies on which subsequent development activities would be implemented. The Specific Plan Area would be separated into eight planning areas with Light Industrial and Heavy Industrial land use designations.

Within Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, the project proposes to construct approximately 11.3 million square feet of industrial warehouse buildings and associated site improvements. The proposed development would be constructed over a 5-year duration.

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INTERNATIONAL

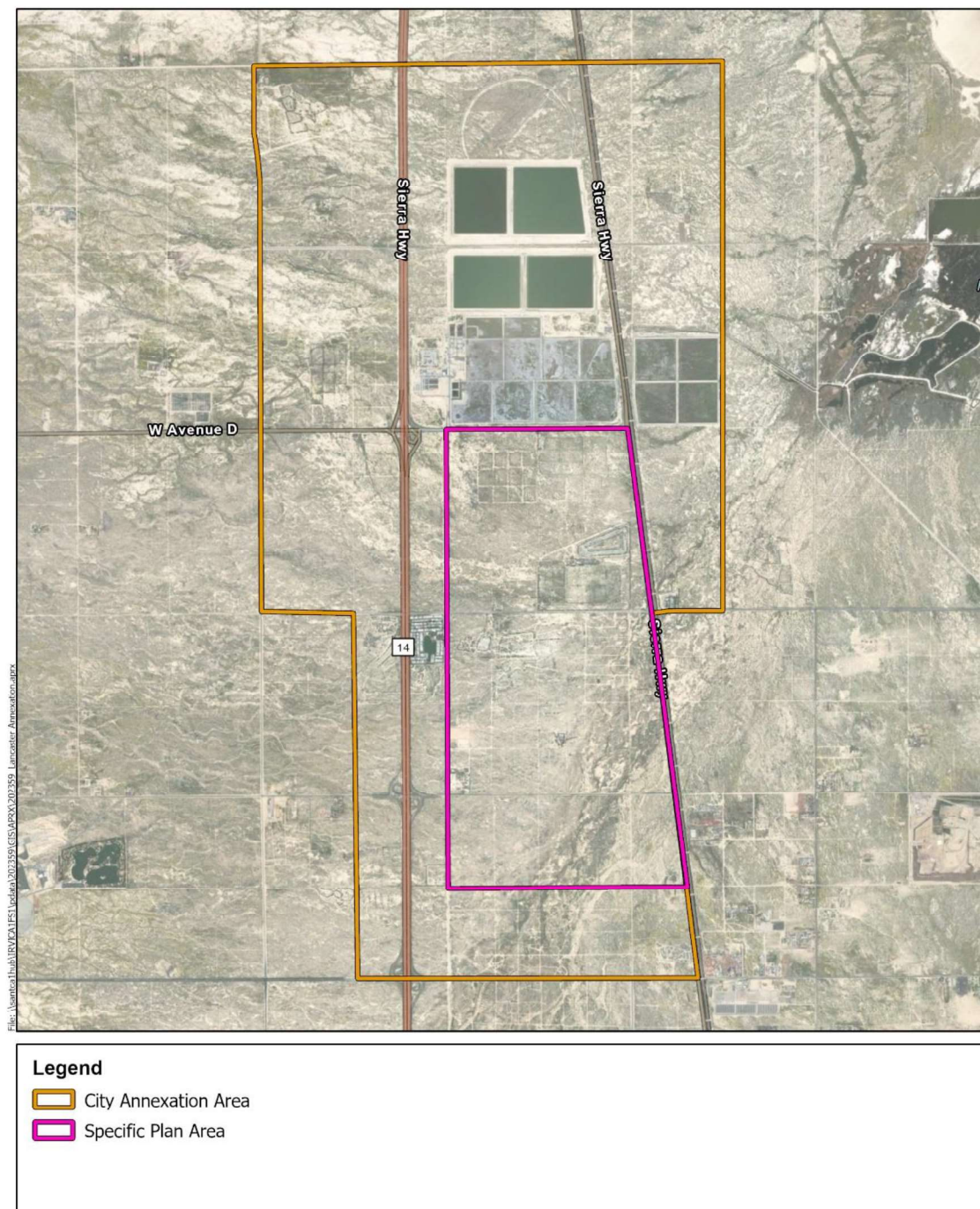
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LANCASTER WESTSIDE ANNEXATION  
AND SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT  
**Project Vicinity**

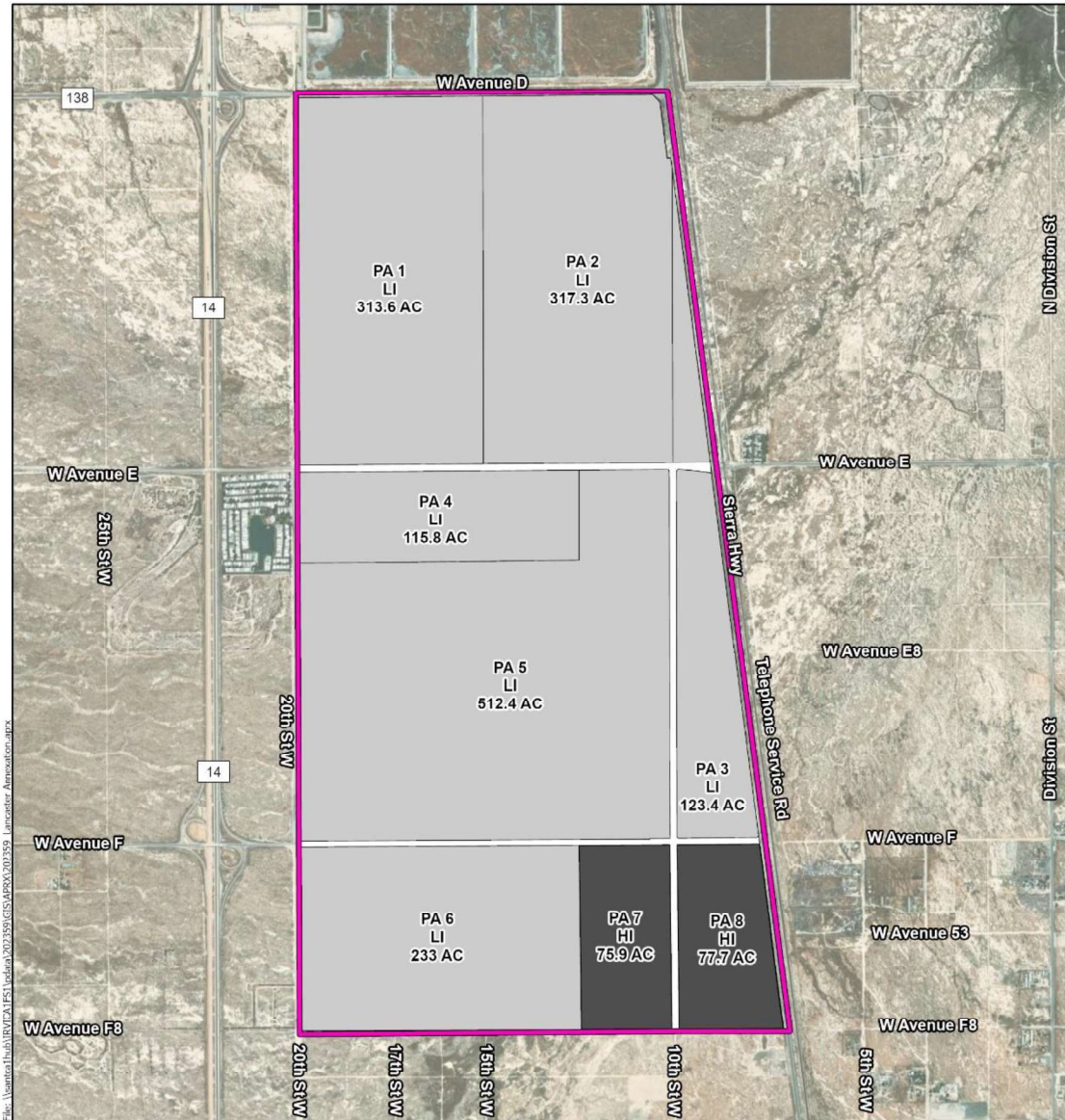
Figure 2



## ***Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment***



# Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment



## Legend

Specific Plan Area

## Land Use

- Heavy Industrial
- Light Industrial
- Roadway

PA	Land Use	Acres	Maximum Buildout (Sq. Ft.)
1	Light Industrial (LI)	313.6	6,830,208
2	Light Industrial (LI)	317.3	6,910,794
3	Light Industrial (LI)	512.4	11,160,072
4	Light Industrial (LI)	233	5,074,740
5	Light Industrial (LI)	75.9	1,653,102
6	Light Industrial (LI)	77.7	1,692,306
7	Heavy Industrial (HI)	115.8	2,522,124
8	Heavy Industrial (HI)	123.4	2,687,652
	Roadway	91.6	--

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Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online, 2024 World Imagery Imagery; Lancaster, California

## LANCASTER WESTSIDE ANNEXATION AND SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT Conceptual Land Use Plan

Figure 4



## **3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

Federal undertakings are subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The NHPA dictates that it is necessary to identify, evaluate, and mitigate effects to historic properties within the area of potential effects (APE) of proposed undertakings as defined by 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y). The NHPA defines a historic property as any “prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource” (54 United States Code Section 300308).

#### **National Register of Historic Places**

The National Register is the official register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects determined to be worth special protections due to their historic or artistic significance. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All resources or properties nominated for listing in the NRHP must retain integrity, which is the authenticity of a historic resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for nomination.

### **3.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14[3] Section 15002[i]). CEQA conditions that it is the policy of the state of California to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with historic environmental qualities and preserve for future generations examples of the major periods of California history" (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21001[b], [c]). Under the provisions of CEQA, "a project

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with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b]).

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register.
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in PRC Section 5020.1[k]).
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements.
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a]).

A historical resource consists of "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[a][3]).

The CEQA planning process requires considering historical resources and unique archaeological resources (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5; PRC Section 21083.2). If feasible, adverse effects to the significance of historical resources must be avoided or mitigated (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[b][4]). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters adversely those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and justify its eligibility for the California Register. If there is a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, the preparation of an EIR may be required (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15065[a]).

If the cultural resource in question is an archaeological site, CEQA (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15064.5[c][1]) requires that the lead agency first determine if the site is a historical resource as defined in CCR Title 14(3) Section 15064.5(a). If the site qualifies as a historical resource, potential adverse impacts must be considered in the same manner as a historical resource (OHP 2001a). If the archaeological site does not qualify as a historical resource but does qualify as a unique archaeological site, then the archaeological site is treated in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2 (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15069.5[c][3]). In practice, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource. CEQA defines a "unique archaeological resource" as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2[g]).



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If an impact to a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible mitigation measures to minimize the impact (CCR Title 14[3] Section 15126.4[a][1]). Mitigation must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Generally, drawings, photographs, and/or displays do not mitigate the physical impact on the environment caused by the demolition or the destruction of a historical resource. However, CEQA (PRC Section 21002.1[b]) requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate impacts to a less than significant level (OHP 2001a:9).

### **California Register of Historical Resources**

The California Register is a guide to cultural resources that must be considered when a government agency undertakes a discretionary action subject to CEQA. The California Register helps government agencies identify and evaluate California's historical resources (OHP 2001b:1) and indicates which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). Any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register is to be considered during the CEQA process (OHP 2001a:7).

A cultural resource is evaluated under four California Register criteria to determine its historical significance. A resource must be significant in accordance with one or more of the following criteria:

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

### **Age**

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time must have passed to allow a "scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource." Fifty years is used as a general estimate of the time needed to understand the historical importance of a resource (OHP 2006:3). The OHP recommends documenting, and taking into consideration in the planning process, any cultural resource that is 45 years or older (OHP 1995:2).

### **Period of Significance**

The period of significance for a property is "the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for National Register listing" (NPS 1997:42). The period of significance begins with the date of the earliest important land use or activity that is reflected by historic characteristics tangible today. The period closes with the date when events having historical importance ended. The period of significance for an archaeological property is

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“the broad span of time about which the site or district is likely to provide information” (NPS 1997:42). Archaeological properties may have more than one period of significance.

### ***Historic Context***

The significance of cultural resources is generally evaluated using a historic context that groups information about related historical resources based on theme, geographic limits, and chronological period (OHP 1995:11).

### ***Integrity***

The California Register also requires a resource to possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” (OHP 2006:2).

Archaeologists use the term “integrity” to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. Integrity is relative to the specific significance that the resource conveys. Although it is possible to correlate the seven aspects of integrity with standard archaeological site characteristics, those aspects are often unclear for evaluating the ability of an archaeological resource to convey significance under Criterion 4. The integrity of archaeological resources is judged according to the site’s ability to yield scientific and cultural information that can be used to address important research questions (NPS 1997:44–49).

### ***Eligibility***

Resources that are significant, meet the age guidelines, and possess integrity are considered eligible for listing in the California Register.

### ***Paleontological Resources***

Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains, imprints, or traces of past life preserved in the geologic record. These resources include bones, teeth, soft tissues, shells, plant material, microscopic organisms, footprints, trackways, and burrows. Fossils record the natural history of life on Earth. Despite the frequency of sedimentary rock in the geologic record and the number of organisms that have lived throughout the planet’s history, only a minimal number of remains have been preserved in the fossil record.

Paleontological resources are afforded protection by CEQA environmental legislation. Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines explains significant impacts on paleontological resources. It details that a project would significantly impact paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys unique paleontological resources or a unique geologic feature. Additionally, PRC Section 5097.5 specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Penalties for this removal or damage of paleontological resources are set forth in California Penal Code Section 622.5.

### **3.3 CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 5097.5**

PRC Section 5097.5 prohibits excavation or removal of any “vertebrate paleontological site or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands.” Public lands are defined to include lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 5097.5 states that any unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological materials or sites located on public lands is a misdemeanor.

### **3.4 CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 7050.5**

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner’s authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American most likely descendant to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

### **3.5 CITY OF LANCASTER GENERAL PLAN 2030**

The City of Lancaster General Plan 2030 Plan for Active Living includes goals, objectives, policies, and specific actions designed to protect and conserve historic and archaeological resources. Policies that apply to the proposed project are listed below:

- **Goal 12:** To promote community appreciation for the unique history of the Antelope Valley and the City of Lancaster and to promote community involvement in the protection, preservation, and restoration of the area’s significant cultural, historical, or architectural features.
- **Objective 12.1:** Identify and preserve and/or restore those features of cultural, historical, or architectural significance.
- **Policy 12.1.1:** Preserve features and sites of significant historical and cultural value consistent with their intrinsic and scientific values.
- **Specific Action 12.1.1(a):** As part of the CEQA review process, require site-specific historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological studies when there exists a possibility that significant environmental impacts might result or when there is a lack of sufficient documentation on which to determine potential impacts.
- **Specific Action 12.1.1(b):** Include a condition of approval on all development projects that addresses State and Federal regulations with respect to the disposition of cultural resources.
- **Specific Action 12.1.1(c):** Process requests for inclusion in state and federal historic registers those historic and prehistoric sites and features which meet state or federal criteria.

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- **Specific Action 12.1.1(d):** Prior to permitting demolition of any historic structure, require that an evaluation of the condition of the structure, potential adaptive reuse of the structure, and the cost of rehabilitation be undertaken.
- **Policy 19.3.4:** Preserve and protect important areas of historic and cultural interest that serve as visible reminders of the City's social and architectural history.
- **Specific Action 19.3.4(a):** Through the development review process, apply Community Design guidelines that incorporate site-sensitive building design techniques into developments that shall integrate harmoniously into the community to preserve areas of historic and cultural interest.

## **4 PROJECT SETTING**

### **4.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING**

Eleven geomorphic provinces divide California, each defined by unique geologic and geomorphic characteristics. The project site is in the western point of the Mojave Desert geomorphic province, an area marked with mountain ranges and hills of varying orientation separated by broad alluvial basins, whereas the eastern portion of the province contains horst and graben terrain that continues east as the Basin and Range province of adjacent states (DeCourten 2010). The San Andreas and Garlock faults, and adjacent mountain ranges, e.g., the Tehachapi Mountains, define the western border of the Mojave Desert province. This province is bordered to the north by the Sierra Nevada and Basin and Range geomorphic provinces, west by the Transverse Ranges province, south by the Colorado Desert province, and to the east by the Colorado River (CGS 2002).

The western Mojave Desert contains sedimentary (lake and river sourced) and volcanic rocks, ranging from Cenozoic to Quaternary deposition (Dibblee 1967; DeCourten 2010). The Mojave block is a tectonic region in the western Mojave Desert defined by the nearby San Andreas and Garlock faults, with several accessory faults trending northwest that were active throughout the Quaternary Period (Dibblee 1967).

The geology of the Lancaster area was mapped by Ponti, Burke, and Hedel (1981) and Dibblee and Minch (2008) at a scale of 1:62,500 and by Lancaster (2011) at a scale of 1:24,000. Geologic units underlying the project site are mapped as Quaternary alluvial deposits (Qa of Dibblee and Minch 2008), lacustrine deposits of Pleistocene age (Qpl of Ponti, Burke, and Hedel 1981), and old playa, lacustrine, and estuarine deposits of late to middle Pleistocene age (Qol of Lancaster 2011).

The soil in the project site consists of six soil units (**Figure** ). Most of the Annexation Area is mapped as Pond-Oban Complex (Px). The Pond-Oban Complex contains fine sandy loams and clay loams (USDA 2003, 2015). Small exposures of Tray sandy loam (Tu), Tray sandy loam (Tu), and Tray sandy loam, very slightly saline (Tv) exist in the northwest corner of the Annexation Area. A relatively small amount of Pond loam (Po) is mapped in the south-central Annexation Area (NRCS 2024).

The project site is within the Western Mojave Basin ecoregion, which includes alluvial fans and plains resulting from the drainage of nearby valleys and mountain ranges. This ecoregion receives little summer rainfall, and the vegetation is dominated by creosote bush and white bursage. Soil temperatures in this region are thermic and soil moisture is aridic (Griffith et al. 2016).



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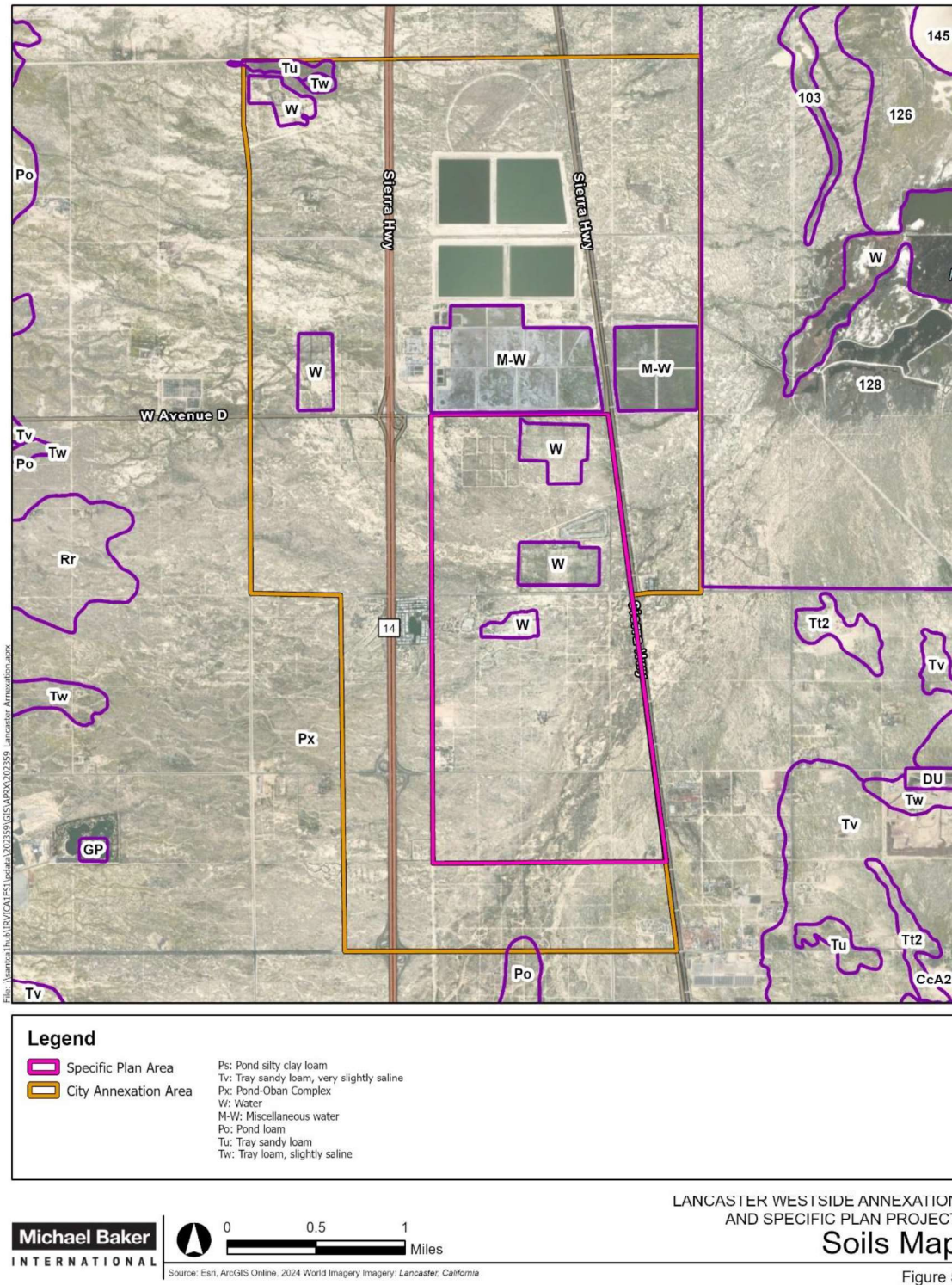


Figure 5. Soils Map

## **4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project site is located in the western Antelope Valley. Surrounded by the Tehachapi, Sierra Paloma, and San Gabriel Mountains, the Antelope Valley is the western tip of the Mojave Desert. The project site is located on a relatively flat alluvial plain, overlain in places with aeolian deposits. Summers are hot, arid, and clear, and winters are cold and partly cloudy. The average annual rainfall is just 7.7 inches.

At an altitude of approximately 2,359 feet above mean sea level (amsl), Lancaster is located in C. Hart Merriam's Lower Sonoran Life Zone. This low elevation, hot desert life zone is dominated by plants which can survive the arid environment, including creosote bush, desert shrubs, Joshua trees, and other succulents. Animals found in the Antelope Valley include the pronghorn antelope, which gives the valley its name, jackrabbits, pocket gophers, and various reptiles.

The natural surface water in the project site is limited to seasonal creeks, streams, and washes. One named river, the Armagosa River, passes through the project site. Water would have been more reliable and accessible before the water table was artificially lowered due to groundwater exploitation and other human activity in the twentieth century.

## **4.3 CULTURAL SETTING**

Unless otherwise noted, this section has been adapted from "Cultural Resources Assessment, Baldy Mesa Solar Project, Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California" (BCR Consulting 2019). Both the Baldy Mesa Solar Project and the Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project are located in the western Mojave Desert, and the two project locations share a similar prehistoric and historic background.

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks. Mojave chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as ground stone. Five prehistoric periods are proposed for the western Mojave area.

**Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 before present [BP]) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods.** Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian period to the Lake Mojave period. This transition also marked the end of Pleistocene epoch and ushered in the Holocene. The Paleoindian period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in situ in the Great Plains. Some fluted bifaces have been found in association with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert, and dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP. The Lake Mojave period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments. Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics. Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified.

**Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP).** The Pinto period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler, moister fringes. Pinto

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period sites are rare, characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex, though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed. Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period.

**Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP).** A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of resources. Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era. Concurrently, a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points. Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point.

**Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP).** During the Saratoga Springs period, regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, including the appearance of buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points. Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge. Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

**Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact).** The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography, as well as being subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups and plot them geographically. During the Shoshonean period, continued diversification of site assemblages and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the southwest. Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular varieties. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period. Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River. Trade in the western Mojave was more closely related to coastal groups.

## **4.4 ETHNOGRAPHY**

Ethnographically, the project site is considered by most anthropologists to lie within Serrano territory. The area is also claimed by the Tataviam, and was likely used also by nearby tribes, such as the Kitanemuk.



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The Uto-Aztecan “Serrano” people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. The term “Serrano” is generally applied to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and west-central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. “The Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley” (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally.

Evidence for longer-term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley. Access to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages. Most of the villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (scrub oak [*Quercus sp.*] and sagebrush [*Salvia sp.*]) or forest transition zone (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]). Like many neighboring tribes, the Serrano and Cahuilla were Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers. Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Gabrielino. Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources.

Structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area. Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries, and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates. A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals. Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village “big house” where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated.

## **4.5 HISTORY**

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho period (1821 to 1848), and the American period (1848 to present).

### **Spanish Period (1769–1821)**

The Spanish period is characterized by exploration and settlement of the area by Europeans. In 1772, Pedro Fages became the first known European explorer to enter the Antelope Valley when he traveled through the Cajon Pass and into the Mojave Desert to pursue deserting soldiers. Fages most likely followed the Mojave Trail, a Native American trail predating European exploration of the area, which followed the Mojave River from Soda Lake to the San Bernardino Mountains, and then down the Cajon Pass into the coastal region. The earliest known contact of native inhabitants in Serrano territory came in 1776 when Francisco Garcés visited Native American villages along the upper Mojave River. Garcés later traveled the Mojave Trail again when he visited Mission San Gabriel (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019:16).

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As the Spanish developed commerce between their outposts in Santa Fe and Los Angeles, they further developed a series of trails following the Mojave River, known collectively as the Old Spanish Trail. The trail was utilized for trading goods from Santa Fe and Mexican horses from Los Angeles. After an attack on Mission San Gabriel in 1810 by local Mojave Native Americans, the Spanish used this new trail to raid the deserts, leading to a significant decrease in the native population in the region. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019:16)

### **Mexican Period (1821–1848)**

The Mexican period is marked by the inland settlement on large land grants (ranchos) and by the opening of Alta California to American explorers. One such explorer from New York, Jedediah Strong Smith, crossed the Mojave River in 1826, calling it the “Inconstant River” because of its sporadic and partially underground flow. Later, in 1844, General Fremont recorded the Mojave River as the “Mohave River” while in search of the Old Spanish Trail. The route would later be utilized and improved by the Mormon Battalion as they were stationed there between 1847 and 1848 to guard the Cajon Pass during the Mexican-American War. The Mormons used the route to return to Salt Lake City following the war in 1848. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019:16-17)

### **American Period (1848–Present)**

The American period is distinguished by the influx of American and European settlers into the area. In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter’s Mill near Coloma on the south fork of the American River, thereby kicking off the California Gold Rush and spurring a mass migration into the state from all over the country.

### **Lancaster (1876–Present)**

In 1876, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) completed a new track passing through the western Antelope Valley, connecting Los Angeles and Bakersfield. Approximately 3,000 workers, half of them Chinese, labored on the track. Soon thereafter, the SPRR constructed a siding, roundhouse for locomotive repairs, and shacks for railroad workers. The siding and small railroad settlement was named Lancaster (Gurba 2005). This was the future city’s first non-indigenous settlement.

In 1883, an artisanal well was drilled at Lancaster, meeting the settlement’s most important need. That same year, developer Moses Langley Wicks built a lumberyard in Lancaster, the first commercial structure there. In 1884, Wicks purchased 60 sections (38,400 acres) from the SPRR, marked out lots and streets, and began development of a town (Gurba 2005).

With access to distant markets via a new transcontinental railroad, combined with a climate that provided enough rainfall for dry farming, many homesteaders established farms in the area during the 1880s, cultivating alfalfa, barley, wheat, and tree fruits. The profitability of farming decreased substantially, however, between 1894 and 1904 due to a severe drought that decimated the region’s economy and forced many farmers to abandon their homesteads (Los Angeles County Library 2022).

In the early twentieth century, agriculture revived in the Antelope Valley with increased irrigation, made possible by electricity. By the 1930s, much of the Antelope Valley was under cultivation for alfalfa, and downtown Lancaster served as the local commercial hub (Gurba 2005).

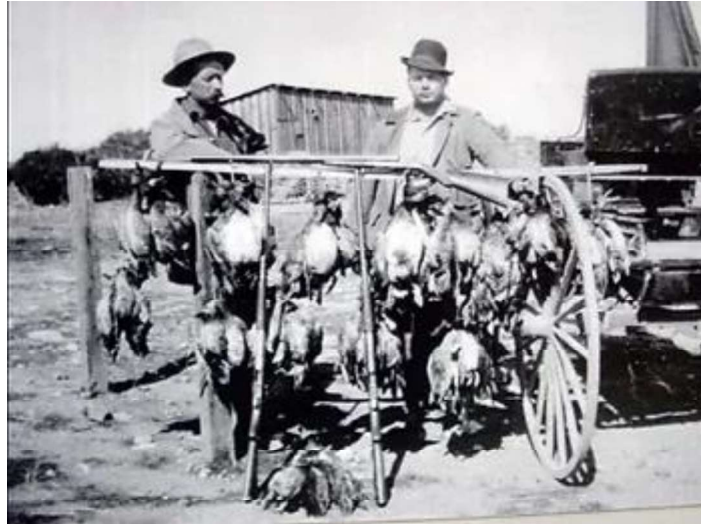
## ***Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment***

The decade-long drought also hurt cattle ranches in the Lancaster area. Cattle ranches had been established in the Antelope Valley as early as the 1840s. With the discovery of gold in California and the rising demand for beef, cattle ranching became increasingly important to the local economy. However, during the second decade of the twentieth century, land disputes between ranchers and farmers led to the fencing of land by farmers and alfalfa growers to protect their crops from damage by livestock. This restriction, combined with a population increase in the Antelope Valley, contributed to a substantial decline in the local cattle industry during the 1920s (Los Angeles County Library 2022).

For farmers, however, the first half of the twentieth century was a productive period overall. With advancements in irrigation methods and electrical water pumps, farmers could access underground water with relative ease. The new, modern pumps provided a more reliable source of water than the free-flowing artesian wells and contributed to a resurgence in local farming beginning in 1905. In addition to reestablishing crops and orchards that had previously thrived, farmers were able to utilize these modern irrigation methods to cultivate crops, particularly alfalfa, on a large, commercial scale. By 1920, alfalfa had emerged as the Antelope Valley's major crop, with up to 100,000 tons produced annually by the early 1930s. Other important agricultural products included pears, grapes, and poultry. After World War II, the economy of the Antelope Valley shifted largely from agriculture to the defense and aerospace industries. The area around the subject property, however, still retains its rural, agricultural character (Thompson 1929; Gardiner 2002).

### ***Duck Hunting in Antelope Valley***

With the advent of the automobile in the early twentieth century, and its proximity to Los Angeles, recreational activities, including duck hunting, became popular in the Antelope Valley (**Photo 3**). The Rosamond Dry Lakebed, northeast of the project site, filled with water seasonally from the Amargosa Creek which flowed from the San Gabriel Mountains. Natural springs also allowed for the excavation of artificial duck ponds like the one illustrated in **Photo 4**. Large flocks of ducks migrated into the area during the fall months and southern California duck hunters flocked to the region to hunt. Multiple duck hunting clubs with artificial ponds, dikes, hunting blinds, windbreaks, and lodging were developed to accommodate the growing number of hunters from the 1920s to the 1950s (Froelich 1939; Jonassen 2022; *Los Angeles Times* 1930). According to a history article posted on the Lancaster History and Art Museum website “three of the most prominent duck hunting clubs established in Antelope Valley were the Oasis Duck Club, the Crystal Wells Gun Club, and the Piute County Club” (Jonassen 2022). These clubs were located northeast of the Clarke Gun Club. Homesteaders founded some of the clubs while others were privately owned by wealthy Angelinos. Hollywood Stars and athletes were common lodgers and participants at these establishments (Jonassen 2022).



*Photo 3. "Duck Hunters, 1905" (Jonassen 2022)*



*Photo 4. "Gun club ponds, Lancaster vicinity, about 1930" (West 1930)*

### *Hoffman Gun Club*

According to historic aerial imagery and topographic maps, the subject property was used for commercial hunting purposes from at least 1928 until circa 2005. By 1928 the duck pond grid with earthen berms were constructed (UCSB 1928). By 1933 the duck pond grid is labeled as “Hoffman Club”, and a building is extant at the upper northwest corner of the property (USGS 1933). By 1947 there are two buildings extant within the northwest corner as shown in the 1948 aerial (**Figure 3**).

By 2005, Google Earth aerial imagery shows that the ponds are dry and empty, suggesting that the property was no longer being used for recreational commercial hunting. Today the property is listed with the county assessor as “single-family property” however there are no extant residences or buildings (Los Angeles County Assessor 2024). While this property at 1344 W Avenue D is no longer used for duck hunting purposes, there are still a few hunting clubs in the area, including the Antelope Valley Sportsman Club and the Antelope Valley Hunting Club (Google n.d.).

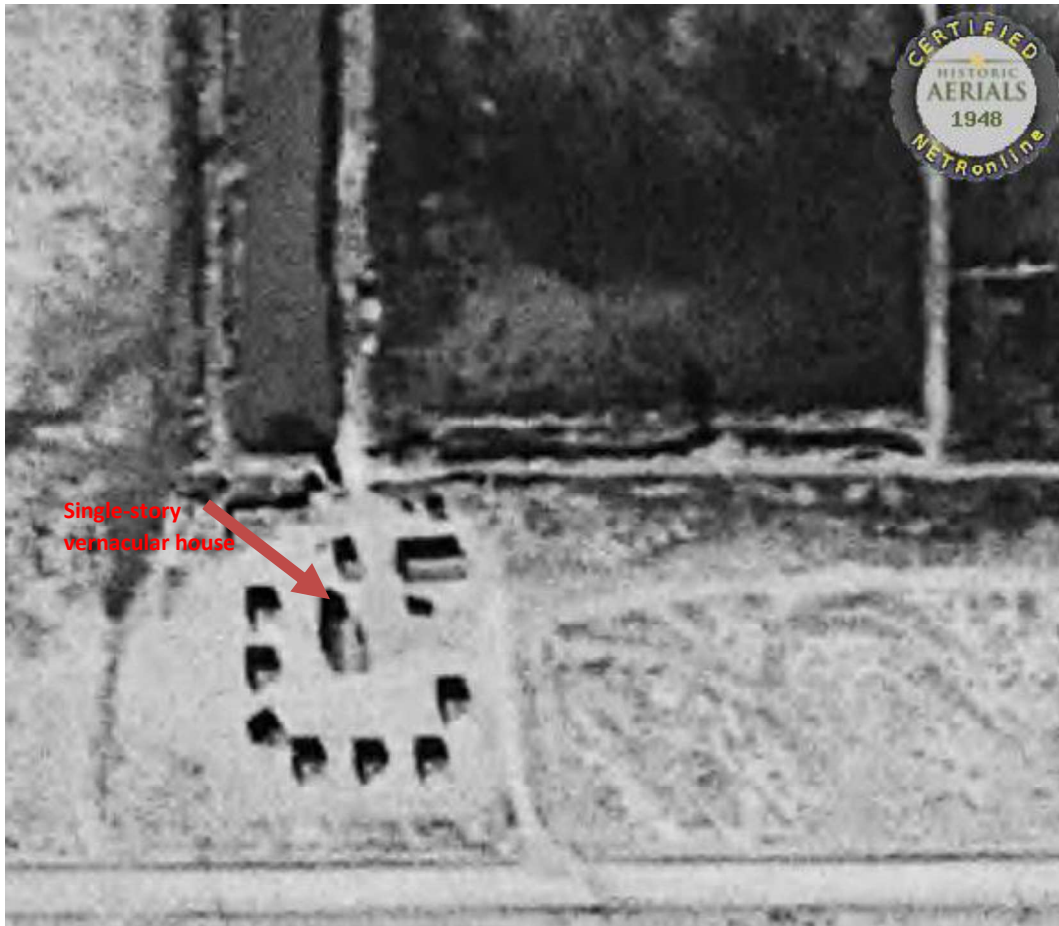
### *Clarke Gun Club*

According to historic aerial imagery and topographic maps, the subject properties were used for commercial hunting purposes from at least 1930 until circa 2005. The southern portion of the club property was developed first. By 1930 the duck pond grid with earthen berms, along with a building had been constructed (USGS 1930; NETR 2024). By 1933 the duck pond grid is labeled as “Clarke Club” on maps, and another building had been constructed next to the older building (USGS 1933). By 1943, both buildings are no longer extant, and a new building is located southwest of the duck pond grid (USGS 1943). The 1948 aerial photograph illustrates a collection of eleven (11) buildings at the southern corner of the southern portion of the club property. It appears that the extant single-story vernacular house remains from this collection as shown in **Figure 7** (NETR 2024). The other buildings within the southern part of the gun club were constructed between 1953 and 1974, including an addition on the original 1948 house (NETR 2024).

Within the northern portion of the property, two rectangular duck ponds were constructed by 1947, expanding the hunting operation (USGS 1947). The operation is further expanded between 1953 and 1974 with a large triangular duck pond with a viewing shelter and deck, a landing strip for small planes, an open area possibly for parking, and more lodging accommodations (NETR 2024).

By 2005, Google Earth aerial imagery shows that the ponds are dry and empty, suggesting that the properties are no longer being used for recreational commercial hunting. Today the northern portion of the property is listed with the county assessor as “vacant land” and the southern portion is listed as “multi-family residence” (Los Angeles County Assessor 2024a; 2024b). While the properties at 1351 W Avenue E are no longer used for duck hunting purposes, there are still a few hunting clubs in the area, including the Antelope Valley Sportsman Club and the Antelope Valley Hunting Club (Google n.d.).





*Figure 5. 1948 aerial photograph showing early Clarke Gun Club hunting accommodations, including the extant single-story vernacular house (NETR 2024)*

### *Architect/Builder*

#### **Architect/Builder**

Research through targeted searches on Ancestry.com (n.d.), Newspapers.com (n.d.), and Google.com (n.d.) did not reveal an architect or builder for any of the buildings, structures, or features of the Hoffman Gun Club or the Clarke Gun Club.

5 PALEONTOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

Michael Baker International conducted background research to identify previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource studies within the project site. The research consisted of records searches for paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources; literature, map, and aerial photograph reviews; local historical group consultation; field surveys; and California Register evaluations. Results of the efforts are presented in this section.

5.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCHES

Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

Michael Baker International staff received a fossil locality records search from the NHMLAC on September 22, 2024 (**Appendix A**). The NHMLAC records search did not find any previously known localities within the project site. The NHMLAC documented the four closest fossil localities from similar sedimentary deposits as those found within the project site (**Table 1**).

TABLE 1. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES FROM NHMLAC RECORDS SEARCH

Collection Number	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Distance to Project Site	Depth
LACM VP 7884	Camels	Unknown formation (fluvial silt)	Pleistocene	~2.5 miles SE	4 ft
LACM VP 7853	Rabbits, camels, rodents (squirrels, rats, voles, mice), lizards, snakes, skinks, and fish (smelt)	Unknown formation (loess and sandstone underlying dune deposits)	Pleistocene	~2 miles E	3–11 ft
LACM VP 7891	Camels	Unknown formation	Pleistocene	~13 miles NW	21 ft
LACM IP 445	Invertebrates (unspecified)	Unknown formation (upper Pleistocene lacustrine deposits)	Pleistocene	~17 miles NE	Unknown

Online Paleontological Records Searches

Michael Baker International conducted supplemental paleontological records searches within 3 miles of the project site using the following websites:

- University of California Museum of Paleontology Locality Search (UCMP 2024)
- San Diego Natural History Museum Collection Database (SDNHM 2024)
- The Paleobiology Database (PBDB 2024)

While the databases showed no previously identified fossil localities within the project site, one locality reported by the PBDB is approximately 1 mile east of the project site (**Table 2**). Upon further examination of this locality, it was discovered that the reported geologic formation (Juncal Formation) does not appear on the local geologic maps (Dibblee and Minch 2008; Lancaster 2011) and the source document for this

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locality (Squires 1988) reports fossil localities for Lockwood Valley in Ventura County (over 50 miles west of the project site). It is possible that the GPS coordinates for this PBDB record were entered incorrectly.

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES FROM ONLINE DATABASES**

Collection	Taxa	Formation	Intervals	Distance to Project Site
PBDB	Bivalves (clams, cockles), gastropods (turban snails, tower snails, cone snails)	Juncal Formation	Eocene	~1 mile E

Sensitivity Analysis

The NHMLAC records search, and UCMP, SDNHM, and PBDB fossil locality searches did not identify any paleontological resources within the project site. However, significant fossil localities have been found within 5 miles of the project site from similar geologic formations to those observed in the project site.

The mapped rock formations within the project site consist of alluvium of Holocene to middle Pleistocene age and lacustrine deposits of Pleistocene age. The Holocene is a period that overlaps with archaeological concern, though Holocene deposits older than 5,000 years in age can possibly contain significant fossil resources (SVP 2010). Sedimentary units of Pleistocene age can also possibly contain significant fossil resources. Per mitigation impact guidelines set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP 2010), due to the fossil sensitivity of the rock formations present within the project site, the project has a high potential to disturb paleontological resources within undisturbed bedrock.

5.2 SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH

On August 27 and 29, 2024, Michael Baker International staff conducted a records search of the Annexation Area at the SCCIC, located at California State University, Fullerton. The SCCIC is the information center of the California Historical Resources Information System, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), which serves as the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Los Angeles County. As part of the records search, the following federal and state of California inventories were also reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976)
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates)
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996)
- Archaeological Resources Directory (OHP 2022). The directory includes determinations for eligibility for archaeological resources in Los Angeles County.
- Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) (OHP 2024). The directory includes the listings of the National Register, National Historic Landmarks, California Register, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest within Los Angeles County.

Results

Previous Studies

A total of 37 previous studies have been conducted within the project site (Table 3). One additional report, which has not yet been incorporated into the CHRIS database but which includes a portion of the Specific



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Plan Area, is also added to the table. Approximately 20 percent of the project site has been subject to pedestrian survey.

**TABLE 3. PREVIOUS STUDIES WITHIN PROJECT AREA AND SEARCH AREA**

Report Number	Author	Title/Description	Date
LA-00244	Ivie, Pamela J.	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a Proposed Irrigation Disposal System for the Los Angeles County Sanitation District 14 Water Renovation Plant, Lancaster, California.	1977
LA-00606	Robinson, R. W.	Cultural Resources Investigation	1979
LA-01063	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Cultural Resources Management Plan for Edwards Air Force Base	1981
LA-01955	Greenwood, Roberta, Michael J. McIntyre, Roger G. Hatheway, Lowell John Bean, and Sylvia Brakke Vane	Research Design for the Preparation of Cultural Resources Overview, Edwards Air Force Base	1979
LA-02322	Wessel, Richard L.	Environmental Planning and Analysis Program Historic Resource overview and Management Plan Volume II: Historic Overview and Management Plan Volume II: Historic Overview	1991
LA-02599	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 50734, a 140 Acre Parcel Near Rosamond in Northern Los Angeles County, California	1992
LA-02635	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Barbie S. Laney	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant Stage Iv Expansion, Los Angeles County, California.	1992
LA-02746	Norwood, Richard H.	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for Tentative Tract No. 51296 and APN 3116-20-02 Two Parcels Near Lancaster, Los Angeles County California	1992
LA-02827	Robinson, R. W.	Phase II Testing of Cultural Resources Associated With Archaeological Site: 90-1 (temporary Designation), Located in Section 27, T.8n, R.12w, Los Angeles County, California	1993
LA-03389	Norwood, Richard H.	Cultural Resources Investigation for Waste Not Enterprises a 10 Acre Parcel in Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	1996
LA-03838	Clellow, William C. Jr.	Archaeological Assessment for Reservoir and Disposal Sites for Palmdale and Lancaster Water Reclamation Plants	1980
LA-04008	Unknown	Cultural Resources Investigation Pacific Pipeline Emidio Route	1996
LA-04205	Norwood, Richard H.	Cultural Resource Management at Edwards AFB, Ca: December, 1986	1986
LA-04744	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the At&t Wireless Services Facility Number C576.2, County of Los Angeles, California	1999

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Report Number	Author	Title/Description	Date
LA-07991	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, and Josh Smallwood	Cultural Resources Technical Report City of Lancaster General Plan Update	2006
LA-08027	Spinney, Harriet E. and Puckett, Heather R.	Final Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Roads and Trails in the Antelope Valley and Edwards Air Force Base, California	2006
LA-08140	Puckett, Heather R. and Spinney, Harriet E.	Mines and Mining-related Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, California: a Phase II Evaluation of 75 Sites and Thematic Synthesis, Volume 1 and 2	2004
LA-08155	Giambastiani, Mark, Ghabhlain, Sinead Ni, Hale, Micah, Catacora, Andrea, Iversen, Dave, and Becker, Mark	Final Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluations of 21 Sites Along the West and Northwestern Boundaries, Edwards Afb, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California	2007
LA-08180	Chandler, Evelyn N., Cotterman, Cary D., Mason, Roger D, and Van Hemelryck, Valerie M.	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Installation of the Trunk "F" Sewer and Rosamond Outfall Relief Trunk Sewer Located Between Lancaster and Rosamond, Los Angeles County, California	2001
LA-08291	Pentney, Sandra and Gavin Archer	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant Stage 5 Project	2006
LA-09493	Bholat, Sara	Archaeological Survey of a Segment of the Goldtown-Lancaster 66KV Line, Lancaster, Los Angeles County	2008
LA-09679	Loftus, Shannon L. and Robin D. Turner	Cultural Resource And Paleontological Assessment, North Los Angeles / Kern County, Regional Recycled Water Master Plan, Los Angeles / East Kern Counties, California.	2008
LA-09879	June A. Schmidt	Lancaster-Redman 66 kV Transmission Line Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project. Los Angeles County, California	2009
LA-09994	Henrikson, L. Suzann, Matthew DeCarlo, and Rebecca Orfila	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Six Proposed Deteriorated pole replacement projects Rosamond, Kern County and Near Gorman and Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA	2008
LA-10206	O'Brien, Teresa	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the AT&T Corp. Cable Upgrade Project for Los Angeles, Kern, and San Luis Obispo Counties, CA	2001

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Report Number	Author	Title/Description	Date
LA-10529	Earle, David D., Barry L. Boyer, Reid A. Bryson, Robert U. Bryson, Mark Campbell, James J. Johannesmeyer, Kelly A. Clark, Cole J. Parker, Matthew D. Pittman, Luz M. Ramirez, Margaret R. Ronning, and Jackson Underwood	Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for Edwards AFB, California, Volume 1: Overview of Prehistoric Cultural Resources	1997
LA-10571	Walsh, Michael R. and C. William Clewlow Jr.	Cultural Resource Inventory Along 30 Selected Utility/Power Line Corridors, Edwards Air Force Base, California	1998
LA-10572	Puckett, Heather R. and Harriot E. Spinney	Final - Historic Period Refuse Deposits on Edwards Air Force Base, California - A Phase II Evaluation of 61 sites	2005
LA-10781	Orfila, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Seven Deteriorated Power Poles on the Forage 12kV, Grubstake 12kV, Jordan 12kV, Lloyd 12kV, Oban 12kV, Seaciff 12 kV, and Titan 12kV Circuits near Carpinteria...	2010
LA-10807	Orfila, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey For The Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Twenty-One Deteriorated Power Poles on Circuits Near Carpinteria (Santa Barbara County), Santa Paula (Ventura County), Covina and Lancaster (Los Angeles County), CA.	2010
LA-10875	Parr, Robert E.	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Replacement of Ten Deteriorated Power Poles on the Southern California Edison Company, Hughes Lake, Lucerne, Duntley, Fairmont, Oban, Kinsley, Bledsoe, and Museum 12 kV Distribution Circuits, Los Angeles County, Ca.	2011
LA-11455	Orfila, Rebecca	Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Thirty-nine (39) deteriorated power poles near Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California	2011
LA-11657	Schmidt, James	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of one Deteriorated Power Pole Structure (#1270571E) on the Lancaster-Purify-Redman 66 kV Transmission Line Circuit (36-TD584286), Lancaster, Los Angeles County, CA	2012
LA-11812	Switalski, Hubert and Bardsley, Andrea	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company's Replacement of Three Deteriorated Power Pole Structures on the Hughes Lake, Oban and Ridge 12kV Distribution Circuits (TD575462 and TD596995), Lancaster and Gorman, Los Angeles County	2012

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Report Number	Author	Title/Description	Date
LA-11976	Dice, Michael and Lord, Kenneth	Cultural Resource Survey of Silverado Power's Proposed Solar Panel Stations , with Paleontological Impact Recommendations following CEQA Guidelines Final Version, with addendum study added as Appendix G	2011
LA-12030	Kilanowski, Dana V.	Air Force Flight Test Center Oral History Program - The Pancho Barnes Legacy	1991
LA-12632	Bissell, Ronald M.	Draft Report: A Review of the Cultural Resources Management Plan Prepared for Edwards Air Force Base by Greenwood and Associates in 1980/81	1987
None	Beherec, Marc A., Marcel Young, Maximilian van Rensselaer, and Alexandra Navarro	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment, Antelope Valley Logistics Center West Project, Los Angeles County, California	2023

*Documented Resources*

A total of 19 resources are previously documented within the Annexation Area (**Table 4**). Of these 19, 8 are located within Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, or 8, and were revisited in the course of this study. The resources are described below.

**TABLE 4. RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY RECORDED IN THE PROJECT SITE**

Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Age	CRHR/NRHP Evaluation	Location Within Project Site
P-19-001925	CA-LAN-001925H	Homesite ruin, possible duck hunting club, including dike and pond system.	1930s-1950s	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002085	CA-LAN-002085H	Oban USGS datum monuments	1929	Unevaluated	Planning Area 3
P-19-002086	CA-LAN-002086H	Highway culvert/bridge	Middle 20th Century	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002289	CA-LAN-002289	Lithic scatters and fire affected rock	Prehistoric	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002903	None	Sierra Highway	ca 1930	Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process	Annexation Area
P-19-003044	CA-LAN-003044H	Domestic refuse deposits	1920s-1950s	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6

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Primary Number	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Age	CRHR/NRHP Evaluation	Location Within Project Site
P-19-004224	None	Duck ponds	ca. 1940s	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 4
P-19-004691	CA-LAN-004691H	Refuse deposit	Ca. 1900-1945	Unevaluated	Planning Area 8
P-19-004692	None	Refuse deposit	1930s-1950s	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-004751	CA-LAN-004751H	Refuse deposit	1940s	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Annexation Area
P-19-100015	None	Isolated lithic	Prehistoric	Unevaluated	Planning Area 3
P-19-100016	None	Isolated lithic	Prehistoric	Unevaluated	Planning Area 3
P-19-100557	None	Isolated lithic	Prehistoric	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-101396	None	Fence	20th century	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
None	None	AVLC-001H refuse deposit	20th century	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
None	None	AVLC-002H refuse deposit	20th century	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
None	None	AVLC-003H refuse deposit	20th century	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
None	None	AVLC-004H refuse deposit	20th century	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
None	None	AVLC-005H refuse deposit	20th century	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6

[P-19-001925/ CA-LAN-1925](#)

This resource, partially located within the Annexation Area, consists of a historic homesite ruin or duck hunting club. The site includes an extensive dike and pond system, tamarisk windbreaks, and a central compound that includes a cement slab foundation, well, pump stand, and refuse deposits. The resource is estimated to have been occupied between the 1930s or 1940s and 1950. Only part of the resource extends into the Specific Plan Area; the bulk of the resource is located outside the project site, on Edwards Air Force Base.



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[P-19-002085 / CA-LAN-2085](#)

This resource, located within Planning Area 3 of the Specific Plan Area, consists of two isolated surveyor's markers. Each is marked Obon. One marker was set in 1929, while the other was placed in 1941.

[P-19-002086 / CA-LAN-2086](#)

This resource, located within the Annexation Area, consists of a box culvert beneath the Sierra Highway. The culvert is embossed with the date 1931.

[P-19-002289 / CA-LAN-2289](#)

This resource, partially located within the Annexation Area, consists of a large prehistoric camp site. More than 2,000 lithic artifacts are scattered across the area, and six dense concentrations were noted. Only part of the resource extends into the Annexation Area; the bulk of the resource is located outside the project site, on Edwards Air Force Base.

[P-19-002903](#)

This resource, partially located within the Annexation Area, consists of the Sierra Highway. The Sierra Highway began as a series of trails in the nineteenth century, which were connected into a highway system extending from Los Angeles to Lake Tahoe in the twentieth century. That portion located within the Annexation Area consists of a paved highway with associated culverts constructed in the early 1930s. This resource was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP through the Section 106 process.

[P-19-003044 / CA-LAN-3044](#)

This resource, located in Planning Area 6 of the Specific Plan Area, consists of a historic refuse deposit consisting of four artifact concentrations and a surrounding sparse scatter of artifacts in an area measuring approximately 656 feet (north–south) by 197 feet (east–west). The assemblage primarily consists of food cans, beverage bottle fragments, and condiment jar fragments, but also includes a smaller number of domestic ceramics, automotive parts and oil cans, and miscellaneous hardware. The resource was revisited in 2022 and recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Beherec et al. 2023).

[P-19-004224 / CA-LAN-4224](#)

This resource, located in Planning Area 4 of the Specific Plan Area, consists of the remains of historic duck ponds and associated refuse and structural debris.

[P-19-004691 / CA-LAN-4691](#)

This resource, located in Planning Area 8 of the Specific Plan Area, consists of a historic refuse deposit. Two loci were identified: one dense can scatter, consisting mainly of vent-hole sanitary cans and measuring approximately 2.4 meters in diameter, and one concentration of broken bottle and jar glass with wire nails, carriage bolts, and lumber fragments measuring approximately 4.2 meters in diameter. The artifacts observed at the site all appear to date to the first half of the twentieth century. In total, the site measures approximately 62 meters east–west by 42 meters north–south.

[P-19-004692 / CA-LAN-4692](#)

This resource, located in the Annexation Area, consists of a historic refuse deposit. It consists of a spatially discrete historic dump off West Avenue E and includes one complete aqua solarized bottle base, aquamarine glass, sanitary cans, and church key beer cans. This single episode of the disposal dates to 1930s through the 1950s.

[P-19-004751 / CA-LAN-4751](#)

This resource, located in the Annexation Area, consists of a historic refuse deposit. It consists of nine complete puncture-opened coolant cans, each labeled "SHELLZONE," which may date from the 1940s. The resource was recommended not eligible for the CRHR when initially recorded (Nava and Caine 2016).

[P-19-100015](#)

This resource, located in Planning Area 3 of the Specific Plan Area, consists of an isolated bifacial rhyolite core. The resource was not evaluated, but isolated artifacts are by their nature generally not considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

[P-19-100016](#)

This resource, located in Planning Area 3 of the Specific Plan Area, consists of an isolated milky quartz flake. The resource was not evaluated, but isolated artifacts are by their nature generally not considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

[P-19-100557](#)

This resource, located in the Annexation Area, consists of an isolated rhyolite primary flake. The resource was not evaluated, but isolated artifacts are by their nature generally not considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

[P-19-101396](#)

This resource, located in the Annexation Area, consists of a series of fence posts connected by barbed wire. Two of the fence posts were fallen, and three remained standing, while the barbed wire connecting them was fragmentary. The resource was not evaluated.

[AVLC-001H](#)

This historic site, located in Planning Area 6 of the Specific Plan Area, is a refuse deposit consisting of a surface deposit of metal cans. The cans are concentrated within a single locus representing a single dumping event, with a small number of cans dispersed around this locus. The various crushed cans and other modern refuse are moderately dispersed. The site is in poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site boundary is approximately 61.5 feet (north–south) by 78 feet (east–west). The locus's approximate center measures approximately 20.5 feet (north–south) by 15.7 feet (east–west). The artifacts are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century. The resource was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Beherec et al. 2023).

#### AVLC-002H

This historic site, located in Planning Area 6 of the Specific Plan Area, is a surface refuse deposit consisting of metal cans and fragmented glass. Scattered artifacts surround a locus which represents a single dumping event. The various crushed and fragmentary cans and glass fragments are moderately dispersed around the locus. The site is in poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site boundary is approximately 46 feet (north–south) by 58 feet (east–west). The artifacts are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century. The resource was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Beherec et al. 2023).

#### AVLC-003H

This historic site, located in Planning Area 6 of the Specific Plan Area, consists of a surface refuse scatter of metal tin cans, glass, and miscellaneous metal. The artifacts are concentrated in two loci, each of which is moderately dense and represents a single dumping event. The cans, crushed cans, glass, metal, and other modern refuse are moderately dispersed within the loci, and other artifacts are scattered around the loci. The site is in poor condition with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site boundary is approximately 132 feet (north–south) by 192 feet (east–west). The artifacts are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century. The resource was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Beherec et al. 2023).

#### AVLC-004H

This historic archaeological site, located in Planning Area 6 of the Specific Plan Area, is a surface refuse scatter consisting of metal containers, glass, and various metal fragments and hardware. The site is in very poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site boundary measures approximately 64 feet (north–south) by 75 feet (east–west). The artifacts are all consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century. The resource was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Beherec et al. 2023).

#### AVLC-005H

This historic site, located in Planning Area 6 of the Specific Plan Area, is a surface refuse scatter consisting of metal cans and glass fragments. The site is in poor condition, with artifacts deliberately broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site boundary is approximately 33 feet (north–south) by 31 feet (east–west). Twenty-five diagnostic artifacts which characterize this resource were documented. All the artifacts are consistent with having been deposited in the middle twentieth century. The resource was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR (Beherec et al. 2023).

### 5.3 GEOGRAPHIC HISTORY REVIEW

Michael Baker International reviewed publications, maps, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the project site and its vicinity.

The project site is located within the traditional ancestral territory of the Serrano. This ethnic group was given the name Serrano, meaning mountaineers, by the Spanish who encountered them in the San

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Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass, but their territory continued east onto the desert floor of the Mojave. The Serrano were organized into small villages and hamlets. Most of these settlements were located in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, ranging in elevation from approximately 3,500 feet amsl to 7,000 feet amsl, from which seasonal parties would depart to exploit the diverse ecologic areas in the desert, mountains, and passes that made up their territory. Some permanent villages were located around permanent water sources on the desert floor (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924; Strong 1929). Unfortunately, the ethnogeography of the western Antelope Valley is little documented. The project site does not appear in comprehensive maps of Native American sites in Southern California such as Kroeber's (1925) or even in maps focused on the Serrano and Desert Serrano (Benedict 1924:367; Strong 1929:7; Sutton and Earle 2017:22). The consulted sources identified no hamlets, villages, or named locations within the project site.

Middle nineteenth century General Land Office maps depict a completely unsettled area, devoid not only of buildings but also of roads and trails. No human-made features are visible in these maps (GLO 1856a, 1856b).

By the late nineteenth century, Lancaster had been founded along the SPRR line southeast of the project site. The project site itself remained undeveloped (Perris 1896; Wheeler 1883).

Development of the Annexation Area remains sparse. In the early twentieth century, only a handful of roads and tracks are mapped in the Annexation Area (USGS 1915, 1917). By 1930, the Oban Siding was established along the railroad within the Annexation Area, just northeast of, and on the opposite side of the railroad tracks from, the Specific Plan Area. Duck ponds were constructed in Planning Area 2 (USGS 1930, 1933). Duck ponds were further developed in Planning Area 2 and extended into Planning Area 3 (USGS 1956). Planning Areas 6, 7, and 8 remained undeveloped into the twenty-first century (USGS 1943, 1947, 1956). Lancaster proper remains to the south of the project site. No named communities are mapped on USGS maps within the Annexation Area at any time in its history.

## **5.4 PARCELS WITH BUILDINGS OVER 45 YEARS OF AGE**

Parcel data provided by the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office identified six parcels (excluding state land) within the Annexation Area that are of historic age (>45 years old) (**Table 5**). Parcel built date data is incomplete and this list may not include all historic-aged buildings in the Annexation Area; however, the archival map review of the area (discussed above) identified very limited development of the area starting in the late nineteenth century, suggesting that the number of historic-aged buildings in the study area is low. Two of the parcels that are identified as having historic-aged buildings are located in Planning Area 2 and were evaluated in the course of this study. The entire Annexation Area has the potential for historic-aged buildings that may require evaluation to the California Register if affected by a future project.

**TABLE 5. HISTORIC-AGED BUILDINGS DOCUMENTED BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ASSESSOR**

<b>APN</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Eligibility</b>
3145-009-015	721 West Avenue E	Mobile home parks	1958	Annexation Area	Unevaluated
3117-007-001	2200 West Avenue E	Single family residence	1954	Annexation Area	Unevaluated

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3116-022-002	1351 West Avenue E	Two units	1955	Planning Area 2	Recommended ineligible for CRHR
3116-019-003	1815 West Avenue F	Single family residence	1922	Planning Area 5	Unevaluated
3116-015-002	48303 20th Street West	Mobile home parks	1975	Annexation Area	Unevaluated
3116-008-032	1344 West Avenue D	Single family residence	1947	Planning Area 2	Recommended ineligible for CRHR

## 5.5 INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION

### Native American Coordination

On August 29, 2024, Michael Baker International sent a letter describing the project to the NAHC in Sacramento asking the commission to review its Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be impacted by the project. The NAHC responded with a letter sent via email dated September 5, 2024. The letter stated, “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” (**Appendix B**).

Separately, the City of Lancaster is conducting appropriate consultations. The City is conducting Assembly Bill 52 consultation with those tribes who have informed the City in writing of their interest in consulting on projects in the City’s jurisdiction. Additionally, the City contacted all parties on the NAHC list and invited them to Senate Bill 18 consultation. No Native American contact was completed by Michael Baker International. The results of the City’s consultations will be documented separately by the City.

## 5.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/BUILT ENVIRONMENT PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

### Survey Methods

Michael Baker International archaeologists Marcel Young, BA, Alexandra Navarro, BA, and Zandra Mikael, MA, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of Planning Areas 7 and 8, and a portion of Planning Area 6, on December 14 through 16, 2022, January 23 to 27, and January 30 to February 2, 2023. James T. Daniels Jr., MA, RPA, Epifanio Figueroa, BA, Rachel Garcia, MA, and Teresa Tran, BA conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of Planning Areas 2 and 4 from August 26 through August 28, 2024. Most of Planning Area 6 was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey in 2022 and so was not resurveyed (Beherec et al. 2022). Some historic sites were revisited and further documented by Marcel Young and Epifanio Figueroa on September 26 and 27, 2024. Marc Beherec, Ph.D., RPA, revisited the prehistoric sites in order to conduct evaluations on August 30, 2024. During the pedestrian survey, the study area was walked in transects spaced approximately 15 meters where possible. Slopes greater than 30 degrees were visually assessed but were not systematically surveyed. There were few areas of slopes of this grade and so did not limit the surveyable area much. Areas of dense vegetation were inspected as access permitted using natural breaks in the vegetation and animal paths. Bedrock outcrops were inspected for Native American milling elements.

Before fieldwork, a map was created in ArcGIS Online that included the proposed project site and GIS feature classes, including point, line, and polygon features for collecting data in the field. The maps were



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then downloaded in Esri's Field Maps app on Apple iPads with an internal GPS. The field crews used the tablets with GPS to accurately locate and survey the project site and to map newly discovered cultural resources. Photographs of features, artifacts, and overviews were attached to GIS points, lines, and polygons recorded in the field. These photographs remained attached to the GIS feature classes in the companion geodatabase submitted with this report. After the fieldwork, this information was imported into Esri's ArcGIS Pro to create digital maps.

The pedestrian survey was a non-collection survey. Michael Baker International archaeologists recorded artifacts and built environment features in the field using appropriate descriptions, drawings, and photos to facilitate interpretations of site character. All resources were mapped and recorded using DPR 523 series forms to OHP standards (**Appendix D, E, and F**). Site recordings included the definition of site boundaries, features, and formed artifacts. Detailed sketch maps were prepared to demonstrate the relationship of the location of each resource to topographic features and other landmarks. Digital photographs documented the environmental associations, specific features, and the general character of the survey area.

A daily survey summary form was completed at the end of the survey to convey the conditions of the survey area and summarize survey findings. This form included a description of vegetation cover (including contextual photographs), as well as estimates of ground surface visibility rated as poor (0-25 percent), fair (26-50 percent), good (51-75 percent), or excellent (76-100 percent). Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought by inspecting natural or artificial erosional exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. In the daily survey notes, the archaeologists assessed the potential for buried sites based on geomorphology.

### ***Survey Results***

As a result of the records search and field survey, 30 historic sites, 11 prehistoric sites, and 1 multicomponent site were identified in Planning Areas 2, 4, 7, and 8 of the Specific Plan Area and were documented or revisited as a result of this study. The resources are described below and DPR 523 series for each of these resources are included in **Appendix F**.

#### ***Planning Area 2***

Two resources were newly identified within Planning Area 2. The newly identified resources consist of one multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic site associated with the historic Hoffman Gun Club, and one resource associated with the historic Clarke Gun Club.

##### ***1344 W Avenue D (Hoffman Gun Club)***

This resource consists of a multicomponent site.

The prehistoric component consists of an isolated obsidian point fragment and a small lithic scatter. The prehistoric artifacts identified within the Hoffman Gun Club site parcel were isolated finds likely in a secondary context as they were located in areas either subject to ground disturbance associated with making the duck ponds or near a commonly traveled dirt road. One isolate prehistoric obsidian projectile point was identified near the southern end of the parcel. The point is approximately 4 centimeters long,

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2.6 centimeters wide, and 1 centimeter thick and has characteristics similar to Silver Lake and Pinto Points, which are associated with the Early to Middle Archaic (Justice 2002:86-87).

The lithic scatter includes the distal end of a rhyolite projectile point and three rhyolite tertiary flakes. The point fragment consists of a red rhyolite interior flake with a denticulated edge that could be from post-depositional processes. This point fragment was identified in one of the southernmost duck ponds within a relatively large historic and modern refuse scatter. The projectile point is lanceolate in shape and measures 4.2 centimeters x 3.7 centimeters x 0.5 centimeters in size and was found in association with three other red rhyolite interior flakes, all of which were within a 2-meter radius of one another.

The historic component of 1344 W Avenue D is a 154.5-acre vacant desert lot located in northern Lancaster within the Antelope Valley. Today there are five extant historic features/structures within the property associated with the former Hoffman Gun Club: remnants of a duck pond grid with point at the northwest corner (Photo 1), culvert, concrete duck blind, wood duck blind, and two concrete pads. All five features/structures, constructed between 1928 and 1948, are over 50 years of age. Each of the five structures/features are in a dilapidated state. Overall, the property is vacant except for mature tamarisk trees along the north and west property lines.

Two concentrations of historic refuse were identified within the Hoffman Gun Club Site Boundaries. The concentration in the southwest portion of the Hoffman Gun Club site boundary contained the prehistoric lithic scatter. The refuse in the scatter was a mix of modern and recent historic bottles, cans, and automotive debris. Very little in the way of diagnostic items were identified. The majority of the cans were church key-opened sanitary cans. The bulk of the deposit appears to date to the mid to late twentieth century. The refuse scatter is approximately 105 meters east–west by 90 meters north–south.

The refuse scatter in the northeast portion of the Hoffman Gun Club site is composed almost entirely of bimetal cans. Some of the cans are hole-in-top cans, which suggest an early twentieth-century date. The scatter of cans is approximately 37 meters east–west by 25 meters north–south and consists of approximately 50 cans.

DPR 523 series forms were completed for the site and are available in **Appendix F**.



**Photo 1. Overview of the duck pond grid, northwest corner. View west, August 26, 2024.**

#### 1351 W Avenue E (Clarke Gun Club)

1351 W Avenue E includes two parcels totaling 159 acres located in northern Lancaster within the Antelope Valley. Historically, these two properties were the Clarke Gun Club circa 1930-2005. The northern parcel (APN: 3116022001) is referred to as Complex A for the purposes of this study. Complex A includes the following historic features and structures: a landing strip, parking area, remnant duck ponds with earthen levees and associated water infrastructure (Photo 2), an air tower, hunting tower, water inlet, viewing shelter and deck, hunting tower, and five remnant duck blinds. Complex A also includes five historic buildings: single-family house (Photo 3), roadhouse, auxiliary building, accessory building, and a storage building. The southern parcel (APN: 311602202) is referred to as Complex B for the purposes of this study. Complex B includes the following historic features and structures: large duck pond grid of 12 square ponds with associated water pipes and valves, duck blind remnants, 12 total, remnants of a wood framed structure, and wood corral. The following five historic buildings are also within Complex B: storage shed, implement storage shed, two-car garage, mobile home, and a single-story vernacular house. The buildings, structures, and features within Complex A and B were constructed between 1930 and 1974 and are over 50 years of age. A DPR 523 series primary record and building, structure, and object record were completed for the site and are available in **Appendix F**.



**Photo 2. Overview of the remnant duck ponds west of buildings. View northwest, August 26, 2024.**



**Photo 3. Single-story vernacular house within Complex B (east elevation). View west, August 26, 2024.**

#### *Planning Area 4*

Resource P-19-004224 was revisited within Planning Area 4.



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P-19-004224 (Update)

Michael Baker International Senior Archaeologist James Daniels and Archaeologists Epifanio Figueroa, Rachel Garcia, and Teresa Tran revisited site P-19-004224 on August 26-28, 2024. This site was originally recorded in 2011 and described as a former hunting club with duck ponds and little surviving, except for the remnants of the duck ponds identifiable by the tamarisk tree boundaries; remnants of a capped well and cement drainages; some limited structural debris from no-longer extant structures; and an occasional artifact associated with the hunting club (Dice 2011).

At the time of revisit on August 26, 2024, site P-19-004224 was found to be in a very similar condition to when it was initially recorded with the former pond walls outlined by tamarisk trees still visible (Photo 4). The concrete well housing feature, surface historical artifacts including construction remnants of timber and metal brackets, a historic can scatter, and a ceramic scatter were observed still in place.

A new sketch map was created for the site, which expanded the boundary from around the duck pond outlines to the parcel boundary (APN 3116014038) that originally housed the hunting club. No artifacts were collected during the site revisit. A DPR 523 series primary record and building, structure, and object record were completed for the site and are available in **Appendix F**.



Photo 4. Overview of the former duck ponds. View north, August 26, 2024.

### *Planning Area 7*

A total of 20 resources were documented in Planning Area 7. They include two prehistoric sites and 18 historic refuse deposits.



**AVLC2-001H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal containers and glass fragments scattered across an area measuring approximately 6 meters east–west by 4.5 meters north–south. Artifacts included 28 sanitary cans, most church key-opened, two knife-opened milk cans, one clear glass bottleneck with a screw top, and modern bottle glass fragments. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies approximately 50 feet south of West Avenue F. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-002H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal containers and glass fragments scattered across an area measuring approximately 46 meters east–west by 33 meters north–south. Artifacts included 30 sanitary cans, two bimetal pull-tab cans, one five-ring coffee can, one round friction-closure can, two friction lids, one short-neck cone top can, two knife-opened milk cans, two clear glass insulators and one clear glass bottle base with the markings “MG 3188 3.” The metal cans are mainly church key-opened sanitary cans, which were first manufactured in 1935 (Rock 1993). The bottle’s maker’s mark is that of the Maywood Glass Company and was used from 1930 to 1959 (Lockhart et al. 2024). This is consistent with a deposit date in the middle twentieth century. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies approximately 50 feet south of West Avenue F. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-003H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal containers scattered across a large spatial area. The metal containers include 7 metal cans including a house-shaped tin can, 5 church key-opened sanitary cans, and 1 cone top beer can. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies adjacent to a dirt road. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-004H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal containers and glass fragments. Artifacts include 3 church key-opened sanitary cans, 2 additional sanitary cans, 1 enamel pot, 1 cobalt glass fragment, and 1 clear glass bottle base. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-005H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal containers. Artifacts include 13 church key-opened metal cans and 1 glass bottle base embossed “Ball 56.” The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-006H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal containers. The site consists of 4 metal cans total, including 2 church key-opened sanitary cans, 1 bimetal sanitary can, and 1 knife-opened sanitary can. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-007H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal containers. Observed artifacts included a variety of metals cans, including 12 solder dot sanitary cans, 1 bimetal sanitary can, and 12 poorly preserved non-diagnostic incomplete metal cans. A large quantity of modern trash lay strewn across the site. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-008H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of seven metal containers. Observed artifacts include 5 church key-opened sanitary cans, 1 friction lid, and 1 wheel-opened can. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. It appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC2-009H**

This historic site consists of a refuse scatter of glass, metal, and is impacted by a modern refuse dump. The artifacts are concentrated in two loci. The crushed cans and glass are moderately dispersed within the loci. The site is in poor condition with artifacts broken through human activity and corroded and scattered by natural processes. The site boundary is approximately 119 feet (north–south) by 150 feet (east–west).

**AVLC3-001H**

This site is a sparse historic refuse scatter, measuring 6.6 meters north–south by 9 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just off of West Avenue F. This site is a sparse historic refuse scatter, consisting of 3 metal cans (1 hole-in-top knife opened, and 2 sanitary, church key opened) and fragments of two glass bottles. The metal cans are mainly church key-opened sanitary cans, which were first manufactured in 1935 (Rock 1993). The resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC3-002H**

This resource consists of a sparse historic refuse scatter consisting of cans and a bottle scattered over an area measuring 15 meter north–south by 10 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just off of West Avenue F. The artifacts consist of two semi-crushed sanitary cans that are church key opened and one brown glass bottle. The metal cans are church key-opened sanitary cans, which were first manufactured in 1935 (Rock 1993). The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC3-003H**

This historic refuse scatter is made up of metal cans scattered over an area measuring 6 meters north–south by 7 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just off West Avenue F. The site consists of three cans, including a sanitary can that has a church key opening, a bimetal can with a pull-tab opening, and a knife-punctured can. The metal cans include a church key opened sanitary cans, which was first manufactured in 1935 (Rock 1993). The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

**AVLC3-004H**

This site is a historic refuse scatter, consisting of 11 metal artifacts scattered over an area measuring approximately 19.5 meters north–south by 13 meters east–west. Five of the cans are church key opened sanitary cans. There are also 4 bimetal pull-tab cans. One oil can was also found, in addition to one oil can lid with a “U” shaped puncture opening. The metal cans are mainly church key-opened sanitary cans,

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which were first manufactured in 1935 (Rock 1993). The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, high desert environment at the west edge of the Mojave. The location is on private land and lies just off West Avenue F. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-005H**

This resource is a historic refuse scatter made up of metal and glass artifacts scattered over an area measuring approximately 22.6 meters north–south by 12.3 meters east–west. The metal artifacts are represented by one knife-punctured oil can and one spent shotgun shell. The shell has manufacturer’s markings indicating it was made by Western Super X and is a 12 gauge. The three glass artifacts are represented by two green duraglass bottle bases and one green duraglass bottle neck. In addition, there are many glass sherds within the site of various colors including green, olive, and amethyst. The metal cans are mainly church key-opened sanitary cans, which were first manufactured in 1935 (Rock 1993). The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just off West Avenue F. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-006H**

This resource consists of a historic refuse scatter made up of metal and glass artifacts scattered over an area measuring approximately 8.9 meters north–south by 16.8 meters east–west. The metal objects consist of a spent shotgun shell and two church key-opened cans. The shell was manufactured by Western brand, of the Super X line, and is a 10 gauge missing the plastic housing. One can is a church key-opened beer can, 2-5/8 inches in diameter and 6-3/4 inches in height. The other can is an oil can with a church key opening. The can has a diameter of 4 inches and a height of 5.5 inches. Writing on the oil can says “SAE 40.” There is one brown glass bottle base with a maker’s mark consisting of a joined MG and the number 54 beside it. The metal cans are mainly church key-opened sanitary cans, which were first manufactured in 1935 (Rock 1993). The bottle’s maker’s mark is that of the Maywood Glass Company and was used from 1930 to 1959 (Lockhart et al. 2024). This is consistent with a deposit date in the middle twentieth century. The brand of shotgun shell (Western) dates between 1932 and 1964 (cartridge-corner.com). The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just off West Avenue F. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-007H**

This resource consists of a historic refuse scatter made up mainly of glass sherds with some metal debris measuring 6.1 meters north–south by 8.5 meters east–west. The glass is mainly brown, clear, aqua, and amethyst glass. The artifacts include brown and amethyst glass bases and necks. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just off 10th Street West. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-012H**

This historic resource consists of a refuse deposit consisting of cans scattered over an area measuring 10.2 meters north–south by 6 meters east–west. The site contains 4 church key-opened sanitary cans. Three of the cans measure 2.75 inches in diameter by 4.75 inches in height, and one is 2.75 inches in diameter and 6.25 inches tall. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, high desert environment at the west edge of the Mojave. The location is on private land 63 feet south of West Avenue F. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-013H**

This site is a brown glass scatter with one metal sanitary can scattered over an area measuring approximately 13 meters north–south by 5.7 meters east–west. This site contains a brown glass scatter with 1 brown

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bottle base with a partial neck and approximately 30 sherds of the same character. There is also one sanitary can present that has been church key opened. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land 80 feet south of West Avenue F. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-P-001**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped and ground stone lithic, shell, and faunal bone scatter covering an area measuring approximately 34 meters north–south by 21 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. Artifacts observed included 1 granite ground stone fragment, 1 white cryptocrystalline silicate (CCS) biface fragment, 90+ lithic flakes and shatters (including 7 quartzite tertiary shatters, 7 CCS tertiary flakes, 34 CCS tertiary shatters, and 40+ rhyolitic tertiary flakes), 6 marine shell fragments, and 5 faunal bone fragments. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. The site appears to represent a hunting or migratory group's temporary campsite and lithic reduction site.

### **AVLC3-P-002**

This prehistoric resource consists of a lithic scatter measuring 24 meters north–south by 9 meters east–west. A total of seven lithic flakes and shatters, including five CCS secondary shatters, one CCS tertiary flake, and one CCS tertiary shatter, were observed. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site appears to represent a hunting or migratory group's stone lithic reduction site.

## ***Planning Area 8***

One previously-documented historic refuse deposit was revisited within Planning Area 8. Additionally, a total of 18 previously undocumented resources were documented within Planning Area 8. The newly-identified sites include 9 prehistoric sites and 9 historic refuse deposits.

### **P-19-004691 / CA-LAN-4691**

This resource consists of a historic refuse deposit. Two loci were identified: one dense can scatter, consisting mainly of vent-hole sanitary cans and measuring approximately 2.4 meters in diameter, and one concentration of broken bottle and jar glass with wire nails, carriage bolts, and lumber fragments measuring approximately 4.2 meters in diameter. The artifacts observed at the site all appeared to date to the first half of the twentieth century. In total, the site measures approximately 62 meters east–west by 42 meters north–south.

The resource was relocated and found to be in the same condition as it was initially recorded.

### **AVLC3-008H**

This resource consists of a historic refuse scatter consisting of glass and cans scattered over an area measuring 26.5 meters north–south by 24.7 meters east–west. This site contains three sanitary cans, one oil can lid, one clear bottle base, one spent shotgun shell, and glass sherds of various colors. Of the sanitary cans, one is a solder dot can, 3 inches in diameter and 4-5/16 inches in height. The other two cans are church key opened, and both have diameters of 2.75 inches and heights of 4.75 inches. The oil can lid has a “U” shaped opening and a diameter of 4 inches, and writing that says, “SAE 30.” The clear glass bottle base is 3.5 inches in diameter and has a maker's mark indicating it was made by Owens Illinois glass company. The spent shotgun shell is a 12 gauge manufactured by the brand “Peters” and is missing the

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plastic housing. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just off 10th Street West. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-009H**

This resource consists of a historic refuse scatter consisting of glass and cans. The site contains 70 cans, 4 glass artifacts, and 1 other metal artifact. The majority of these cans are sanitary cans, as well as other kinds such as rectangular spice tins and larger pails of different sizes. The glass artifacts are represented by a clear glass bottle base with a maker's mark, a clear glass jar with design patent present, and a small bottle (complete). The glass base has a maker's mark with an "L" in a circle, the number 99 in the center, and an omega above that. The base of the jar has "Design Pat'd" along the top, with "H 2" below it and the bottom level says "Feb. 23-15." The small, complete bottle has an embossed label stating it contained Listerine, manufactured by the Lambert Pharmacal Company. The maker's mark on this bottle is an "N" in a square, and beside that is the number 6. The N in a square is the maker's mark of the Obear-Nestor Glass Company, active 1915–1978. The L in a circle is the maker's mark of the W.J. Latchford Glass Company, active in the 1930s, and later the Latchford Glass Company, active 1957–1989 (Lockhart et al. 2024). There is also a spent shotgun shell and many glass sherds of various colors throughout the site. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land and lies just nearby 10th Street West. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-010H**

This resource consists of a historic refuse scatter consisting of cans scattered over an area measuring 9.5 meters north–south by 6.1 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land 52 feet south of West Avenue F between 10th Street West and Sierra Highway. This site contains five sanitary cans. Of these cans, four are church key-opened and one is a bimetal pull-tab can. The site is disturbed by modern dumping, including the presence of modern opened cans. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-011H**

This resource consists of a refuse scatter containing metal cans scattered across an area measuring 4.8 meters north–south by 6.8 meters east–west. Artifacts include four metal sanitary cans with church key openings. The cans all measure 2.75 inches in diameter by 4.75 inches in height. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The location is on private land 67 feet south of West Avenue F. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-014H**

This site is a historical refuse site with sanitary cans, shotgun shells, and glass sherds, scattered over an area measuring 38.5 meters north–south by 22.6 meters east–west. This refuse site is dominated by metal artifacts, in particular sanitary cans with various opening styles. Of the 12 historic cans, two are sampled, one of which is a church key-opened can and the other a bimetal pull-tab can with a still visible brand name (Maier). In addition, two spent shotgun shells were found: one 12 gauge Peters brand, and one American Eagle brand. One milk glass ointment jar with a metal screw top lid was also found. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-015H**

This site is a historical refuse site consisting of two church key-opened cans and one bimetal pull-tab can. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.



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### **AVLC3-016H**

This site is a historical refuse deposit consisting of three metal cans, including one church key-opened sanitary can, one church key-opened beer can, and one crushed bimetal can. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-017H**

This site is a historical refuse site with cans and glass fragments scattered over an area measuring approximately 38 meters north–south by 30 meters east–west. Artifacts include 1 solder top, 7 church key-opened cans, 31 non-diagnostic poorly preserved and crushed cans, 2 cone top cans, and one 1 aqua blue insulator glass fragment. It is strewn with recent trash. This resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-018H**

This site is a historical refuse site with two bottle bases, one church key can, and two crushed cans. This resource appears to be the result of roadside dumping.

### **AVLC3-P-003**

This prehistoric resource consists of a lithic scatter measuring 49 meters north–south by 17 meters east–west. Observed artifacts include 1 light tan/yellowish tan CCS tertiary flake, 1 mottled brown CCS tertiary flake, 1 yellow/white/gray CCS tertiary flake, 1 mottled dark brownish gray and tan CCS tertiary flake, 1 mottled grayish purple rhyolite tertiary shatter, 1 mottled grayish purple rhyolite tertiary shatter, 1 mottled reddish brown banded secondary flake, 1 mottled grayish purple rhyolite tertiary flake, 2 quartzite tertiary shatters, 3 reddish brown rhyolite tertiary flakes, 1 reddish brown rhyolite tertiary flake, 2 gray rhyolite tertiary flakes, 1 gray rhyolite secondary flake with cortex, 1 purplish grey banded rhyolite tertiary flake, 1 grayish purple rhyolite tertiary shatter, 1 reddish brown rhyolite tertiary shatter, 1 reddish brown banded rhyolite secondary flake, 1 white quartzite tertiary shatter, 1 reddish brown rhyolite tertiary flake, 1 mottled reddish gray banded rhyolite primary flake (with cortex present), 2 mottled reddish gray rhyolite tertiary flakes, 1 mottled reddish gray banded rhyolite tertiary flake, 1 mottled reddish rhyolite tertiary shatter, 1 gray rhyolite tertiary shatter, 1 reddish brown banded rhyolite tertiary flake and 1 grayish purple rhyolite tertiary shatter. Also present were 6 grayish green sandstone fragments, which are all possibly part of a single abrader. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. The site appears to represent a hunting or migratory group's temporary camp site and lithic reduction site.

### **AVLC3-P-004**

This prehistoric resource consists of a lithic scatter measuring 14.4 meters north–south by 11.25 meters east–west. Observed artifacts included 1 flake of reddish brown and 1 of pinkish brown rhyolite, 1 white quartzite flake, and 2 reddish brown rhyolite tertiary shatters. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. The site represents a small lithic reduction site.

### **AVLC3-P-005**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped and ground stone lithic scatter covering an area measuring approximately 12 meters north–south by 20.5 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune environment. Artifacts observed included 60 lithic artifacts consisting of rhyolite flakes and shatter; fire affected rocks and fragments; and one granitic ground stone fragment. The site represents a small lithic reduction site.

**AVLC3-P-006**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped stone lithic scatter covering an area measuring approximately 17 meters north–south by 14 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a shallow wash in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. Artifacts observed included one chert flake and four rhyolite shatters. The site represents a small lithic reduction site.

**AVLC3-P-007**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped stone lithic scatter covering an area measuring approximately 8.6 meters north–south by 10.5 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a shallow wash in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. Six total lithics were observed: five mottled gray and reddish brown rhyolite flakes and one grey and light gray banded rhyolite flake. The site represents a small lithic reduction site.

**AVLC3-P-008**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped stone lithic scatter covering an area measuring 5.5 meters north–south by 6.5 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. Seven total rhyolite lithics were observed: one rhyolite secondary flake, one rhyolite core, two rhyolite shatters, and three rhyolite tertiary flakes. The site represents a small lithic reduction site.

**AVLC3-P-009**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped and ground stone lithic scatter and fire affected rock. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. One obsidian flake was observed alongside more common rhyolite and chert chipped stone. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment.

This site consists of chipped stone, a small amount of ground stone, and fire affected rock. Two clusters, documented as loci, were observed.

Locus 1 consists of a concentration of rhyolite and chert chipped stone, one obsidian flake, and fire affected rock. Included in this locus are 1 rust brown rhyolite tertiary flake (1.8 x 1.9 x 0.4 centimeters thick), 1 white with grey speckled chert tertiary flake (14 x 9 x 3 millimeters thick), 1 creamy white with dark grey/black speckled chert tertiary flake (2.7 x 1.9 x 0.5 thick centimeters), 1 grey rhyolite tertiary flake(2.7 x 2 x 0.5 centimeters thick), 1 reddish purple rhyolite tertiary flake(4 x 3.1 x 0.7 centimeters thick), 1 grey hued black obsidian (3.8 x 2.4 x 0.5 centimeters thick), 1 yellowish orange CCS tertiary flake ( 12 x 10 x 4 millimeters thick). Approximately 30 fragments of fire affected rock were also observed.

Locus 2 consists of 30+ fragments of fire affected granitic rock scattered over an area measuring approximately 8.5 meters in diameter. All the stones are pebble-sized. There is no pattern to the stones, which do not appear to represent a hearth.

Also within the site boundary, but outside of the two loci, were one rhyolite tertiary shatter, one rhyolite flake, one granitic ground stone fragment, and approximately 16 fire affected rock fragments.

The site is a temporary resource procurement and campsite. The fire affected rock appear to be too small and too scattered to represent deflated hearths. No charcoal or burnt material was observed, but the site was also highly eroded.

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### **AVLC3-P-010**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped stone lithic scatter with one ground stone fragment and small amounts of fire affected rock spread over an area measuring approximately 65 meters north–south by 38 meters east–west.

The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. Artifacts observed included one obsidian flake and more than 200 tertiary flakes and 200 tertiary shatters of CCS, rhyolite, and quartzite.

One cluster, documented as a locus, was observed. Locus 1 consists of a concentration of quartzite, rhyolite, and CCS chipped stone. Included in this locus are 200+ tertiary flakes and 175+tertiary shatters scattered over an area measuring approximately 35 meters north–south by 15 meters east–west.

Also within the site boundary, but outside of the locus, were 1 obsidian tertiary flake, 4 CCS shatters, 1 rhyolite primary shatter, 24 rhyolite tertiary flakes, 4 quartzite tertiary flakes, 38 rhyolite tertiary shatters, 8 quartzite tertiary shatters, and 4 granitic fire affected rocks.

### **AVLC3-P-011**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped stone lithic scatter including three rhyolite shatters spread across an area measuring approximately 14 meters north–south by 10 meters east–west. The site is in poor condition and highly deteriorated. The site is in a sandy, deflated dune desert environment. The site is an ephemeral lithic reduction site.

### **Isolated Prehistoric Artifacts**

In addition to the 11 prehistoric archaeological sites, 10 isolated prehistoric artifacts were observed, as documented in the table below (**Table 6**). These resources were documented on DPR 523-series forms, included in **Appendix F**.

**TABLE 6. PREHISTORIC ISOLATES WITHIN THE SURVEYED AREA**

<b>Isolate Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Location</b>
AVLC3-ISO-001	Shell bead	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-002	Chert flake	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-003	Cryptocrystalline core	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-004	Late prehistoric Western Triangular Cluster projectile point (Justice 2002:367-372)	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-005	Meta-sedimentary tertiary flake	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-006	Unifacially-worked gray and red rhyolite flake tool fragment	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-007	Brownish red rhyolite primary flake	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-008	Red rhyolite tertiary flake	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-009	Red rhyolite tertiary flake	Planning Area 7

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Isolate Number	Description	Location
AVLC3-ISO-010	Granite hammerstone	Planning Area 8

*Isolated Historic Artifacts*

In addition to those artifacts associated with archaeological sites, 57 artifacts that are historic in age were identified during the field survey, as documented in the table below (Table 7). All these artifacts appear to be associated with roadside dumping. Because of their ubiquity and lack of significance, no DPR 523-series forms were completed for these resources, but their locations are documented in a map in **Appendix E**.

**TABLE 7. HISTORIC ISOLATES WITHIN THE SURVEYED AREA**

Isolate Number	Description	Location
AVLC2-ISO-001H	Tool-opened oil can.	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-ISO-002H	Sanitary can with a church key opening.	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-ISO-003H	Sanitary can with a church key opening.	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-ISO-004H	Solder dot can with knife punctured openings.	Planning Area 6
AVLC2-ISO-005H	Clear glass bottle with a metal screw top cap.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-001H	Brown glass bottle base, 3 ½ inch diameter, with maker's mark "I" within a diamond.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-002H	Oil cannister with "U" shaped puncture hole, 4 inches wide and 5 ½ inches tall, lid reads "S.A.E. 40".	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-003H	Glass jar with metal twist cap, 1-15/16 inches wide and 5-3/16 inches tall, with maker's mark "MG"	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-004H	Oil cannister with "U" shaped puncture hole, 4 inches wide and 5 ½ inches tall, lid reads "S.A.E. 20 W"	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-005H	Historic brown bottle base fragment, with maker's mark "I" with a diamond going through it (Owens Illinois Glass Company), also includes "4602 GB" above mark, "22" to the left, and "7" to the right.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-006H	Fragmented historic brown bottle base, neck, and shoulder; possibly from same bottle, with maker's mark "H" (Anchor Hocking Glass Company).	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-007H	Oval shaped historic brown bottle base fragment, with maker's mark "B" in a circle (likely Brockway Glass Company), nearby neck and should fragments that could possibly be from same bottle.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-008H	Clear glass bottle base and neck with partial metal screwcap, 3-1/8 inch diameter, with maker's mark encircled "I" with a diamond around it (Owens Illinois Glass Company) also includes "101" left of the mark and "44" to the right.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-009H	Clear rectangular bottle base with body fragment, 2 ¾ inches in length by 1 ½ inches in width, with maker's mark "I" in the middle of two diamonds, incomplete side writing.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-010H	Metal makeup box with colorful inlay and butterfly and flower design, 1 ½ inches in length by 1 ½ inches in width by ½ inches in height when closed, repeating triangle pattern on bottom.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-011H	Sanitary can with church key opening, 2 ¾ inch diameter and 6 ¼ inch height.	Planning Area 8

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Isolate Number	Description	Location
AVLC3-ISO-012H	Sanitary can with church key opening.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-013H	Sanitary can with church key opening and interlocking seam type.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-014H	Brown bottle base fragment, with Owens Illinois maker's mark, "9" to left of the mark, "2" to the right, and "17" below, found nearby other brown glass fragments.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-015H	Glass bottle neck with seam, solarized which makes amethyst appearance.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-016H	Sanitary can with a church key opening, 2 ¾ inch diameter and 4 ¾ inch height, found nearby AVLC2-ISO-021H.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-017H	Rectangular spice tin, 3x2 inches across and 3 ¾ inches high, nearby AVLC2-ISO-020H.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-018H	Complete clear bottle, 7 ¾ inch height and 2 ½ inch diameter, with "B" in circle maker's mark (Brockway Glass Company).	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-019H	Spent 12-gauge shotgun shell missing plastic housing, with "Peters" maker's mark.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-020H	Spent 12-gauge shotgun shell missing plastic housing, with "Peters" maker's mark.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-021H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-022H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-023H	Bimetal, short juice can with pull tab opening, diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 3 ½ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-024H	Spent 12-gauge shotgun shell missing plastic housing, with "Peters" maker's mark.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-025H	Short, juice sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 11/16 inches and 3 5/16 inches in height.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-026H	Short, juice sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 1/8 inches and height of 3 13/16 inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-027H	Church key opened oil can, diameter of 3 15/16 inches and height of 5 ½ inches, illegible writing on bottom.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-028H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 5/8 inches and height of 3 13/16 inches, interlocking seam along the body.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-029H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 5/8 inches and height of 4 13/16 inches, interlocking seam along the body.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-030H	Fragment of metal California license plate, reads "370-0...", 4 15/16 inches wide and 7 7/8 inches long.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-031H	Clear glass bottle, diameter of 3 ½ inches, with maker's mark of "O" in a square (Owens Glass Company).	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-032H	Bimetal pull tab can, diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC-ISO-033H	Semi-crushed, church key opened sanitary can; diameter of 2 ½ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC-ISO-034H	Spent shotgun shell missing plastic housing, with maker's mark "Western Field No. 12."	Planning Area 8
AVLC2-ISO-039H	Bimetal can with church key opening, diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 6 ¼ inches, with interlocking seam.	Planning Area 8

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Isolate Number	Description	Location
AVLC3-ISO-036H	Semi-crushed sanitary can with knife opening, bottom of can says "880."	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-037H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 ½ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches, with interlocking seam.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-038H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 ½ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-039H	Clear glass bottle base with maker's mark, base diameter of 2 3/8 inches, writing reads "I-FL-8."	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-040H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-ISO-041H	Solarized, clear glass bottle base; diameter of 2 ¼ inches, reads "Italian Swiss" with maker's mark "H" with "A" underneath (Hazel Atlas Glass Company), middle of base reads "Refilling prohibited" and below reads "6-1" and "COLON[Y?]."	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-ISO-042H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-043H	Sanitary can with church key opening.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-044H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 3 ½ inches and height of 5 inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-045H	Bimetal can with pull tab opening, diameter of 3 ½ inches and height of 5 inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-046H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 3 1/4 inches and height of 5 ½ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-047H	12-gauge shotgun shell missing plastic casing, with maker's mark "Revelation."	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-048H	Bimetal, pull tab can.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-049H	Bimetal, pull tab can; diameter of 2 ¾ inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-050H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 5/8 inches and height of 4 13/16 inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-051H	Bimetal, pull tab can, diameter of 2 5/8 inches and height of 4 ¾ inches.	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-ISO-052H	Sanitary can with church key opening, diameter of 2 5/8(?) inches and height of 4 13/16 inches.	Planning Area 8

## 5.7 BURIED SITE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The archaeological sensitivity for potential unknown buried prehistoric archaeological sites within the project site is low to moderate. The project site is located within territory claimed by the Serrano Native American tribe and the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians. It was likely also used by other neighboring tribes. No village sites are known or anticipated to have existed within the project site. However, human use of the area extends into the deep past, including periods when the climate was much more suitable for human habitation. Moreover, the presence of Amargosa Creek and other ephemeral watercourses in the project site would have drawn Native Americans here seasonally. Numerous prehistoric archaeological sites are documented within the project site, as detailed elsewhere in this report.



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The project site is also sensitive for historic archaeological resources. Hunting clubs, homesteads, and refuse deposits are all known to have existed within the project site.

As shown in Figure 5, most of the Annexation Area is mapped as Pond-Oban Complex (Px). A relatively small amount of Pond loam (Po) is mapped in the south central part of the Annexation Area (NRCS 2024). Pond series soils are generally believed to date to the early Holocene, meaning that in general these soils are likely too old to contain archaeological deposits. However, the soils are not well-dated through absolute dating methods, and there is some indication that these soil categories may include some younger Quaternary deposits. Until these soils are better understood, they are considered to have moderate sensitivity for cultural resources (Kremkau, Stanton, and Becker 2017:15).

Small exposures of Tray sandy loam (Tu), Tray sandy loam (Tu), and Tray sandy loam, very slightly saline (Tv) exist in the northwest corner of the Annexation Area (NRCS 2024). Tray series soils are dated to the early Holocene. They have a low sensitivity for buried resources. However, buried deposits are possible in Tray soils, particularly in shallower deposits where younger alluvium may have been deposited atop the early Holocene soils (Kremkau, Stanton, and Becker 2017:15).

## **6 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATIONS**

As a result of the SCCIC records search and field survey, 30 historic sites, 11 prehistoric sites, and 1 multicomponent site were identified in Planning Areas 2, 4, 7, and 8. Thirty-eight of these resources were evaluated and are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the California Register. Further testing is recommended for four prehistoric resources to determine their significance. Below is a summary of each evaluation. Further documentation for each resource is located in the DPR 523 forms (see **Appendix D**).

### **6.1 1344 W AVENUE D (HOFFMAN GUN CLUB)**

The following includes an evaluation of 1344 W Avenue D in Lancaster, California, for its eligibility for the California Register.

**Criterion 1:** The property at 1344 W Avenue D, the location of the Hoffman Gun Club from approximately 1928 through 2005, is associated with the early twentieth century history of recreational duck hunting in California. The Hoffman Gun Club was a small modest operation and was not considered one of the area's primary clubs during the twentieth century. Research did not show that this property epitomized early duck hunting clubs in the region. The Hoffman Gun Club is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, 1344 W Avenue D does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** Research did not demonstrate that the property is associated with any persons significant in national, state, or local history. Database searches from Ancestry.com, Google, the California Digital Newspaper Collection, and Newspapers.com did not identify any specific person(s) associated with the property. Therefore, 1344 W Avenue D does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The surviving structures and features on the subject property are highly altered and of utilitarian design and are not rare or innovative examples of building types, and neither the design nor the materials of any of the extant features and structures possess high artistic value. Also, none are individually exceptional for method of construction. Although neither the architect(s) nor builder(s) were identified during research, these structures and features are unlikely to qualify as important works of any master. Therefore, 1344 W Avenue D does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The built environment of the subject property is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, people, or architectural styles. Therefore, 1344 W Avenue D does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 4.

The prehistoric component of the subject property is one isolated point fragment and one small lithic scatter consisting of one point fragment and three flakes. The resources were identified amidst historic refuse in the disturbed context of the historic site, and there appears to be no buried component to the resource. The data potential of the resource is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

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Therefore, 1344 W Avenue D does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 4.

**Conclusion:** Lacking significance, this property is recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

**Integrity:** Because 1344 W Avenue D does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four California Register criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

### **6.2 1351 W AVENUE E (CLARKE GUN CLUB)**

The following includes an evaluation of 1351 W Avenue E in Lancaster, California, for its eligibility for the California Register.

**Criterion 1:** The properties at 1351 W Avenue E, the location of the Clarke Gun Club from approximately 1930 to 2005, are associated with the early twentieth century history of recreational duck hunting in California. The Clarke Gun Club appears to have been a small modest operation and was not considered one the primary clubs of the area during the twentieth century. Research did not show that this property epitomized early duck hunting clubs in the region. The Clarke Gun Club is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, 1351 W Avenue E does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** Research did not demonstrate that the property is associated with any persons significant in national, state, or local history. Database searches from Ancestry.com, Google, the California Digital Newspaper Collection, and Newspapers.com did not identify any specific person(s) associated with the property. Therefore, 1351 W Avenue E does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The surviving buildings, structures, and features on the subject properties are highly altered and of utilitarian design and are not rare or innovative examples of building types, and neither the design nor the materials of any of the extant buildings, structures, and features possess high artistic value. Also, none are individually exceptional for method of construction. Although neither the architect(s) nor builder(s) were identified during research, these buildings, structures, and features are unlikely to qualify as important works of any master. Therefore, 1351 W Avenue E does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The built environment of the subject properties is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, people, or architectural styles. Therefore, 1351 W Avenue E does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 4.

**Conclusion:** Lacking significance, this property is recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

**Integrity:** Because 1351 W Avenue E does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four California Register criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

## **6.3 P-19-004224**

### California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation

The following includes an evaluation of P-19-004224 in Lancaster, California, for its eligibility for the California Register.

**Criterion 1:** The property was the location of a gun club (name unknown) from approximately 1952 through 1974 and is associated with the early twentieth century history of recreational duck hunting in California. The club appears to have been a small modest operation and was not considered one of the primary clubs of the area during the twentieth century. Research did not show that this property epitomized early duck hunting clubs in the region. The club is not known to have made a significant contribution to other broad patterns of local, regional, state, or national culture and history. Therefore, P-19-004224 does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** Research did not demonstrate that the property is associated with any persons significant in national, state, or local history. Database searches from Ancestry.com, Google, the California Digital Newspaper Collection, and Newspapers.com did not identify any specific person(s) associated with the property. Therefore, P-19-004224 does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The surviving features on the subject property are not rare or innovative examples of building types, and neither the design nor the materials of any of the extant features possess high artistic value. Also, none are individually exceptional for method of construction. Although neither the architect(s) nor builder(s) were identified during research, these features are unlikely to qualify as important works of any master. Therefore, P-19-004224 does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** Surface features, including sparse refuse scatters and all architectural remnants, have been recorded in detail, exhausting the data potential of the site to yield additional information. The archival record provides a history of the site. It is not likely that subsurface archaeological testing could provide new data to answer important research questions not covered by the archival record of the site. The subject property is not likely to yield valuable information which will contribute to our understanding of human history because the property is not and never was the principal source of important information pertaining to significant events, people, or architectural styles. Therefore, P-19-004224 does not meet the significance threshold for California Register Criterion 4.

**Conclusion:** Lacking significance, this property is recommended ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. It is not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a).

**Integrity:** Because P-19-004224 does not qualify as a significant resource under any of the four California Register criteria, assessment of integrity is not necessary.

## **6.4 P-19-004691/CA-LAN-4691**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

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**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.5 AVL2-001H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).



## 6.6 AVL2-002H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

## 6.7 AVL2-003H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or

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history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.8 AVL2-004H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.9 AVL2-005H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

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**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.10 AVL2-006H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.11 AVL2-007H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

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**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.12 AVL2-008H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

## 6.13 AVL2-009H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

## 6.14 AVL3-001H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or

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history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.15 AVL3-002H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.16 AVL3-003H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.



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**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.17 AVL3-004H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.18 AVL3-005H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

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**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.19 AVL3-006H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

## 6.20 AVLC3-007H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

## 6.21 AVLC3-008H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or

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history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.22 AVL3-009H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.23 AVL3-010H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

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**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.24 AVL3-011H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.25 AVL3-012H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

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**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.26 AVL3-013H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).



## 6.27 AVLC3-014H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

## 6.28 AVLC3-015H

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or

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history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.29 AVL3-016H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.30 AVL3-017H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

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**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.31 AVL3-018H**

The historic-period refuse scatter does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under any criteria.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This refuse scatter, which appears to be the result of opportunistic roadside dumping, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The refuse scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The data potential of the refuse scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.32 AVL3-P-001**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped and ground stone lithic, shell, and faunal bone scatter covering an area measuring approximately 34 meters north–south by 21 meters east–west. Artifacts observed included 1 granite ground stone fragment, 1 white CCS biface fragment, 90+ lithic flakes and shatters (including 7 quartzite tertiary shatters, 7 CCS tertiary flakes, 34 CCS tertiary shatters, 40+ rhyolitic tertiary flakes), 6 marine shell fragments, and 5 faunal bone fragments.

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**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a varied deposit of shell, faunal bone, and lithics. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The area is a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993).

However, the artifact density and the relative complexity of this resource, which includes shell, bone, and lithics, indicate data potential that should be further explored to determine its significance. This resource has not been demonstrated to yield significant information to the prehistory of the community, but further investigations may yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation. Further work is recommended to determine whether this resource is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, prior to project construction, a testing plan should be developed and implemented to determine whether this resource is eligible for listing in the California Register.

### **6.33 AVLC3-P-002**

This resource consists of an extremely sparse lithic CCS scatter representing an ephemeral lithic reduction site. Seven pieces of lithic debitage were documented over a 9 meter by 24 meter area.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

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**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a very sparse lithic scatter. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The area is a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993). The data potential of the lithic scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.34 AVLC3-P-003**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped stone lithic scatter covering an area measuring approximately 17 meters by 49 meters. Artifacts observed included 31 rhyolite and CCS flakes and shatters, and sandstone fragments that may be a fragmentary abrader.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a very sparse lithic scatter. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The area is a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993). The data potential of the lithic scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

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In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.35 AVLC3-P-004**

This resource consists of an extremely sparse lithic CCS and rhyolite scatter representing an ephemeral lithic reduction site. Five pieces of lithic debitage were documented over a 11.25 meter by 14.4 meter area.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a very sparse lithic scatter. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The area is a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993). The data potential of the lithic scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.36 AVLC3-P-005**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped and ground stone lithic scatter covering an area measuring approximately 12 meters north–south by 20.5 meters east–west. Artifacts observed included 60 lithic artifacts consisting of rhyolite flakes and shatter; fire affected rocks and fragments; and one granitic ground stone fragment.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.



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**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of chipped and ground stone lithics. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The area is a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993).

However, the artifact density and the relative complexity of this resource, which includes chipped lithics, ground stone, and fire affected rocks, indicate data potential that should be further explored to determine its significance. This resource has not been demonstrated to yield significant information to the prehistory of the community, but further investigations may yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation. Further work is recommended to determine whether this resource is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, prior to project construction, a testing plan should be developed and implemented to determine whether this resource is eligible for listing in the California Register.

### **6.37 AVLC3-P-006**

This resource consists of an extremely sparse lithic chert and rhyolite scatter representing an ephemeral lithic reduction site located in what is now a wash. Five pieces of lithic debitage were documented over a 14 meter by 17 meter area.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a very sparse lithic scatter. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The resource is

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located within a wash that is, in turn, on a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993). The data potential of the lithic scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### **6.38 AVLC3-P-007**

This resource consists of an extremely sparse lithic chert and rhyolite scatter representing an ephemeral lithic reduction site located in a wash. Six pieces of lithic debitage were documented over an 8.6 meter by 10.5 meter area.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a very sparse lithic scatter. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The resource is on a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993). The data potential of the lithic scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### 6.39 AVLC3-P-008

This resource consists of an extremely sparse lithic rhyolite scatter representing an ephemeral lithic reduction site. Seven pieces of lithic debitage were documented over a 5.5 meter by 6.5 meter area.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a very sparse lithic scatter. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The resource is on a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993). The data potential of the lithic scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).

### 6.40 AVLC3-P-009

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped and ground stone lithic scatter and fire affected rock. One obsidian flake was observed alongside more common rhyolite and chert chipped stone. Two artifact clusters, documented as loci, were observed.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

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**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a varied deposit of shell, faunal bone, and lithics. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The area is a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993).

However, the artifact density and the relative complexity of this resource, which includes chipped stone including obsidian, ground stone, and fire affected rock distributed over two loci which may be discrete activity areas, indicate data potential that should be further explored to determine its significance. This resource has not been demonstrated to yield significant information to the prehistory of the community, but further investigations may yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation. Further work is recommended to determine whether this resource is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 4. In conclusion, prior to project construction, a testing plan should be developed and implemented to determine whether this resource is eligible for listing in the California Register.

### **6.41 AVLC3-P-010**

This prehistoric resource consists of a chipped stone lithic scatter with one ground stone fragment and small amounts of fire affected rock. Artifacts observed included one obsidian flake and more than 200 tertiary flakes and 200 tertiary shatters of CCS, rhyolite, and quartzite.

One cluster, documented as a locus, was observed. Locus 1 consists of a concentration of quartzite, rhyolite, and CCS chipped stone. Included in this locus are 200+ tertiary flakes and 175+ tertiary shatters scattered over an area measuring approximately 15 meters by 35 meters.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

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**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a varied deposit of shell, faunal bone, and lithics. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The area is a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993).

However, the artifact density and the relative complexity of this resource, which includes chipped stone including obsidian, ground stone, and fire affected rock, including one concentration which may be a discrete activity area, indicate data potential that should be further explored to determine its significance. This resource has not been demonstrated to yield significant information to the prehistory of the community, but further investigations may yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation. Further work is recommended to determine whether this resource is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

In conclusion, prior to project construction, a testing plan should be developed and implemented to determine whether this resource is eligible for listing in the California Register.

### **6.42 AVLC3-P-011**

This resource consists of an extremely sparse lithic rhyolite scatter representing an ephemeral lithic reduction site. Three pieces of lithic debitage were documented over a 10 meter by 14 meter area.

**Criterion 1:** This site is located on an undeveloped parcel, with no known historical associations. Research has not revealed any significant events in national, state, regional, or local history associated with the site. The site does not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register under Criterion 1.

**Criterion 2:** This ephemeral lithic reduction site, which appears to be the result of opportunistic tool maintenance, cannot be associated with any specific individual or group. Therefore, the site is recommended ineligible under Criterion 2.

**Criterion 3:** The lithic scatter does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Thus, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 3.

**Criterion 4:** The resource consists of a very sparse lithic scatter. The site is located in an area of ephemeral dune hummocks atop well-developed hard pans resulting from water and wind erosion. The resource is on a floodplain that is frequently inundated, and these loose surface soils are frequently moved by wind and water. There is little deposition atop the alkaline hard pan on which the artifacts sit. Archaeological testing of nearby site CA-LAN-2083 found that because of their recent deposition, these hummocks are unlikely to contain significant archaeological deposits, and the archaeological deposits do not extend into the hard pan (Robinson 1993). The data potential of the lithic scatter is exhausted by this documentation. Available information does not indicate any further potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the community, state, or nation; therefore, the resource is recommended ineligible under Criterion 4.

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In conclusion, this resource is not eligible for listing in the California Register and is not a historical resource as defined by PRC Section 15064.5(a) or a unique archaeological resource as defined by PRC Section 21083.2(g).



## 7 FINDINGS

The mapped rock formations within the project site consist of alluvium of Holocene to middle Pleistocene age and lacustrine deposits of Pleistocene age. The project has a high potential to disturb paleontological resources within undisturbed bedrock, with sensitivity increasing with depth.

The SCCIC records search, literature review, field survey, and interested parties consultation identified 59 archaeological sites (**Table 8**) and six assessor parcels with documented historic-aged buildings (**Table 9**) located within the Project Site. A map of the documented archaeological sites is included in confidential **Appendix F**. If future proposed projects have the potential to impact identified but unevaluated resources, they will require evaluation for inclusion in the California Register and/or National Register. Further, a Phase I cultural resources study will be required for each project to identify potential unknown resources that may be impacted by the project.

Specific to Planning Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 35 historic sites, 11 prehistoric sites, and 1 multicomponent site were identified. Forty-three of these resources were evaluated and are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the California Register. No further work is recommended for these ineligible resources; however, it is recommended that Native American tribes be consulted as to their potential tribal significance. Further testing is recommended for four prehistoric resources to determine their potential eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR.

**TABLE 8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE**

Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
P-19-001925	CA-LAN-001925H	Homesite ruin, possible duck hunting club, including dike and pond system.	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002085	CA-LAN-002085H	Oban USGS datum monuments	Unevaluated	Planning Area 3
P-19-002086	CA-LAN-002086H	Highway culvert/bridge	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002289	CA-LAN-002289	Lithic scatters and fire affected rock	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-002903	None	Sierra Highway	Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through the Section 106 process	Annexation Area
P-19-003044	CA-LAN-003044H	Domestic refuse deposits	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
P-19-004224	None	Duck ponds	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 4

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Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
P-19-004691	CA-LAN-004691H	Refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
P-19-004692	None	Refuse deposit	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-004751	CA-LAN-004751H	Refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Annexation Area
P-19-100015	None	Isolated lithic	Unevaluated	Planning Area 3
P-19-100016	None	Isolated lithic	Unevaluated	Planning Area 3
P-19-100557	None	Isolated lithic	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
P-19-101396	None	Fence	Unevaluated	Annexation Area
AVLC-001H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC-002H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC-003H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC-004H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC-005H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 6
AVLC2-001H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-002H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-003H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-004H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-005H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7

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Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
AVLC2-006H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-007H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-008H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC2-009H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-001H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-002H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-003H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-004H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-005H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-006H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-007H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-008H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-009H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-010H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-011H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8

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Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
AVLC3-012H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-013H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-014H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-015H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-016H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-017H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-018H	None	Twentieth century refuse deposit	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-001	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, shell, and faunal bone scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-P-002	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 7
AVLC3-P-003	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-004	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-005	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, and fire affected rock scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-006	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-007	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-008	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8

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Primary Number / Temporary Identifier	Permanent Trinomial	Description	Evaluation Status	Location within Project Site
AVLC3-P-009	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, and fire affected rock scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-010	None	Prehistoric chipped stone, ground stone, and fire affected rock scatter	Requires additional study	Planning Area 8
AVLC3-P-011	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 8
1344 W Avenue E	None	Prehistoric lithic scatter and twentieth century gun club remains	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 2
1351 W Avenue E	None	Twentieth century gun club remains	Recommended ineligible for CRHR	Planning Area 2

**TABLE 9. ASSESSOR PARCELS WITH DOCUMENTED HISTORIC-AGED STRUCTURES WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE**

APN	Address	Description	Construction Date	Location	Eligibility
3145-009-015	721 West Avenue E	Mobile home parks	1958	Annexation Area	Unevaluated
3117-007-001	2200 West Avenue E	Single family residence	1954	Annexation Area	Unevaluated
3116-022-002	1351 West Avenue E	Two units	1955	Planning Area 2	Recommended ineligible for CRHR
3116-019-003	1815 West Avenue F	Single family residence	1922	Planning Area 5	Unevaluated
3116-015-002	48303 20th Street West	Mobile home parks	1975	Annexation Area	Unevaluated
3116-008-032	1344 West Avenue D	Single family residence	1947	Planning Area 2	Recommended ineligible for CRHR

By following the recommended mitigation measures PALEO-1, 2, 3, and 4, impacts of the project to paleontological resources would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Compliance with the mitigation measures below will reduce cultural resource impacts of projects within the project site to a less than significant level with mitigation incorporated.

## **8 RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Full-time paleontological monitoring is recommended during ground disturbance, at depths greater than 3 feet, in **undisturbed geologic contexts** which have the potential to contain significant paleontological resources. Ground disturbance refers to activities that would impact subsurface geologic deposits, such as grading, excavation, boring, etc. Activities taking place at depths less than 3 feet, e.g., clearing and grubbing, or at the current topsoil surface, e.g., building renovations, do not require paleontological monitoring. The following mitigation measures (MM) are recommended to be implemented such that in the event of any discovery of unknown paleontological resources during earthwork, impacts would be **less than significant**.

**MM PALEO-1:** The contractor must retain a Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) qualified paleontologist to provide or supervise a paleontological sensitivity training to all personnel planned to be involved with earth-moving activities, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities within the Annexation Area. The training session will focus on how to identify paleontological localities such as fossils that may be encountered and the procedures to follow if identified.

**MM PALEO-2:** Prior to grading or excavation in sedimentary rock material other than topsoil within the Annexation Area, the contractor shall retain an SVP-qualified paleontologist to monitor these activities at depths of 3 feet below present grade or greater. In the event that fossils are discovered during grading at any depth, the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall redirect work away from the location of the discovery. The recommendations of the paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery. If no fossils have been recovered after 50 percent of project excavations are complete, then full-time monitoring may be modified to weekly spot-check monitoring at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist.

**MM PALEO-3:** If the fossils are determined to be significant, then the SVP-qualified paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- The paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials (which may include the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County);
- The paleontologist shall ensure that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate, for any significant fossil collected; and



- The paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils is completed in consultation with the City. A letter of acceptance from the curation institution shall be submitted to the City.

**MM PALEO-4:** If any paleontological resources are encountered during construction or the course of any ground-disturbance activities, all such activities shall halt immediately. At this time, the applicant shall notify the City and consult with a qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of the find. The assessment will follow SVP standards as delineated in the *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources* (2010). If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the consultant and approved by the City must be followed unless avoidance is determined to be infeasible by the City. If avoidance is infeasible, other appropriate measures (e.g., data recovery, excavation) shall be instituted.

If no additional fossils have been recovered after 50 percent of the remaining excavation has been completed, full-time monitoring may be modified to weekly spot-check monitoring at the discretion of the qualified paleontologist. The qualified paleontologist may recommend to the client to reduce paleontological monitoring based on observations of specific site conditions during initial monitoring (e.g., if the geologic setting precludes the occurrence of fossils). The recommendation to reduce or discontinue paleontological monitoring in the project site shall be based on the professional opinion of the qualified paleontologist regarding the potential for fossils to be present after a reasonable extent of the geology and stratigraphy has been evaluated.

A qualified professional paleontologist is a professional with a graduate degree in paleontology, geology, or related field, with demonstrated experience in the vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical paleontology of California, as well as at least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in paleontological research (i.e., the identification of fossil deposits, application of paleontological field and laboratory procedures and techniques, and curation of fossil specimens), and at least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American paleontology as defined by the SVP.

## 8.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

Impacts to cultural resources may be avoided or reduced to a less than significant level by implementing the following recommendations:

**MM CUL-1:** Prior to project ground-disturbing activities in Planning Areas 7 and 8 of the Specific Plan Area, which have the potential to impact resources AVLC3-P-001, AVLC3-P-005, AVLC3-P-009, and AVLC3-P-010, a Phase II archaeological testing plan shall be devised and implemented in consultation with interested Native American tribes in order to determine whether the resource is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. If testing

## ***Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment***

indicates that the resource is eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, then a Phase III data recovery plan shall be devised and implemented in consultation with interested Native American tribes. All work shall be conducted under the direction of a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738).

**MM CUL-2:** Prior to ground-disturbing activities within the Annexation Area, an Archaeological Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (ARMDP) shall be prepared for any projects with the potential to impact either known or unknown resources. The ARMDP shall clearly specify the steps to be taken to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources. The ARMDP shall specify monitoring methods, personnel, and procedures to be followed in the event of a discovery. The monitoring plan shall at minimum include an introduction; project description; statement of archaeological sensitivity and rationale for the monitoring program; archaeological context and research design; statement of methods and identification of what activities require monitoring; description of monitoring procedures; outline the protocol to be followed in the event of a find; and terms of the final disposition of any non-funerary artifacts. Criteria shall be outlined, and triggers identified when further consultation is required for the evaluation and treatment of a find. Additionally, criteria for reducing or eliminating monitoring may be included. Key staff, including Native American representatives and other consulting parties, shall be identified, and the process of notification and consultation shall be specified within the ARMDP. A curation plan shall also be outlined within the ARMDP.

**MM CUL-3:** If archaeological material is uncovered in the course of ground-disturbing activities, work shall be temporarily halted in the vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) and the project proponent shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology to evaluate the significance of the find and recommend appropriate treatment for the resource in accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(i) and the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following shall apply:

- If the qualified archaeologist determines the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume, and no agency notifications are required. A record of the archaeologist's determination shall be made in writing to the City.
- If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource and is considered potentially eligible for listing on the California Register, and avoidance is not feasible, then the City shall be notified and a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement appropriate treatment measures. The treatment measures may consist of data recovery excavation of a statistically significant part of those portions of the site that will be damaged or destroyed by the project. Work cannot resume within the no-work radius until

***Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment***

the lead agency (the City), through consultation as appropriate, determines that the find is either not eligible for the California Register, or that appropriate treatment measures have been completed to the satisfaction of the City.

- Additionally, if the resource is prehistoric or historic-era and of Native American origin, as determined by a qualified professional archaeologist, then those Native American tribes that have requested consultation on the project pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 shall be notified of the find, and shall consult on the eligibility of the resource and the appropriate treatment measures.

**MM CUL-4:** If human remains are encountered, work within 60 feet of the remains will be suspended and the Los Angeles County coroner contacted. If the remains are deemed Native American in origin, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission and identify a most likely descendant pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5. If avoidance is not feasible, then the City shall be notified and a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement appropriate treatment measures as determined by the City in consultation with the most likely descendant.

**MM CUL-5:** Future projects planned within areas of the project site that have not yet been subjected to a cultural resources study (including Planning Areas 1, 3, and 5 of the Specific Plan Area, and those parts of the Annexation Area that lay outside the Specific Plan Area) will require an additional Phase I cultural resources study prepared by a qualified archaeologist and/or architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology, architectural history, and/or history. The study will include an identification effort including, at minimum, a South Central Coastal Information System records search, literature review, field survey, interested parties consultation, and buried site sensitivity analysis. Any cultural resource greater than 45 years of age that may be impacted by the project shall be evaluated for their eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and/or National Register of Historic Places. Additional mitigation measures may be developed depending on the results of that study.

## **9 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

This report was prepared by Michael Baker International Archaeologists Marc Beherec, and James Daniels; Architectural Historians Annie McCausland and Susan Wood; and Paleontologist Peter Kloess. Archaeologists Zandra Mikael, Epifanio Figueroa, Marcel Young, Rachel Garcia, Teresa Tran, Alexandra Navarro, James Daniels, and Marc Beherec conducted the field survey and site recordation.

**Marc A. Beherec, PhD, RPA, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist**, has more than 20 years of experience in prehistoric and historical archaeology and cultural resources management. His experience includes writing technical reports, including National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), NHPA, and CEQA compliance documents. He has supervised and managed all phases of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, Phase II testing and evaluations and Phase III data recovery, and monitoring at sites throughout Southern California. Dr. Beherec meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistory and historical archaeology.

**James T. Daniels, MA, RPA, Senior Archaeologist**, has cultural resource management experience in California, Nevada, and North Carolina. His experience includes archaeological surveys, evaluations of historic and prehistoric sites for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources and National Register of Historic Places, site mitigation data recoveries, mitigation monitoring, and preparation of archaeological resource management reports and cultural resources technical reports. As Senior Archaeologist, he supports projects needing CEQA, NEPA, NHPA, Section 106, NAGPRA, AB52, ACOE 404 Permits, and local cultural resource regulation compliance. He also assists with EIS and EIR reports and alternative mitigation measures for clients, including interpretive signage, informative website design, brochures, and ethnographic studies. He also assists in Native American consultation and coordination of Native American monitoring. Mr. Daniels provides advanced technical services for clients, including geophysical surveys with ground penetrating radar (GPR), obsidian and ceramic sourcing using portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF), photogrammetry, and GIS predictive modeling and data collection using ESRI Field Maps. Mr. Daniels meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

**Annie McCausland, MA, Senior Architectural Historian**, is extensively experienced in the management of historical resources within the private, non-profit, and government sectors in California. Knowledge and application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, technical report preparation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), archival research, and resource significance and eligibility evaluations are her specialties. She exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history and history.

**Susan Wood, PhD, Senior Architectural Historian**, is experienced in historic preservation and cultural resource management in California. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History, History, and Archaeology. Ms. Wood's professional activities include historical resource evaluations, significance evaluations, integrity assessments, effects analysis, mitigation documentation, design review, archival and historical research, architectural and archaeological field surveys, and project management.

***Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment***

**Peter A. Kloess, PhD**, has over 20 years of experience in paleontology, with eight years in paleontology mitigation working as a project paleontologist and project coordinator. His experience includes public and private consultation, field monitoring, excavation, and laboratory research on projects across the western United States, predominantly in California. He has consulting experience with a range of projects, including construction, transportation, utility, transmission, monitoring, and surveys, as well as experience recovering a diversity of fossils from project sites, such as marine invertebrates, microfossils, plants, small mammals and birds, large marine and terrestrial mammals, and dinosaurs. In addition to extensive field and curation work, Dr. Kloess has researched, written, and published articles for paleontology publications. Several of his research projects have relied on paleontology and modern comparative collections housed in institutions across California, spanning geologic time from the Cretaceous period to present. He meets the SVP Standards for Qualified Professional Paleontologist.

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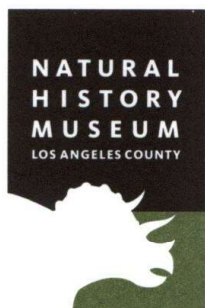
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# **Appendix A**

## **Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Records Search Results**



Natural History Museum  
of Los Angeles County  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO  
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: [paleorecords@nhm.org](mailto:paleorecords@nhm.org)

September 22, 2024

Michael Baker International  
Attn: Marc Beherec

re: Paleontological resources records search for the Lancaster Westside Annexation Project

Dear Marc:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the Lancaster Westside Annexation project area as outlined on the portion of the Rosamund and Lancaster West USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on September 20, 2024. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that may occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA).

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
			Rabbit ( <i>Sylvagus</i> ), camel family (Camelidae), antelope squirrel ( <i>Ammospermophilus</i> ), kangaroo rat ( <i>Dipodomys</i> ), pocket mouse ( <i>Perognathus</i> ), pack rat ( <i>Neotoma</i> ), deer mouse ( <i>Peromyscus</i> ), vole family (Microtinae), iguana ( <i>Dipsosaurus</i> ), pocket gopher ( <i>Thomomys</i> ), spiny lizard ( <i>Sceloporus</i> ), side blotched lizard ( <i>Uta</i> ), colubrid snakes ( <i>Trimorphodon</i> , <i>Masticophis</i> , <i>Phyllorhynchus</i> ), night lizard ( <i>Xantusia</i> ), western alligator lizard ( <i>Elgaria</i> ), toothy skinks ( <i>Plestiodon</i> ), whiptail lizard ( <i>Aspidocelis</i> ), spiny lizards (Phrynosomatidae), smelt (Osmeridae)	3-11 feet bgs
LACM VP 7853	Waste Management of North America Lancaster Landfill	Unknown formation (Pleistocene; sandy loess under a dune deposit strand, sandy siltstone, siltstone to clayey siltstone)		
LACM VP	E of the SE corner	Unknown formation	Camel ( <i>Camelops hesternus</i> )	4 feet bgs



Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
7884	of the intersection of East 3rd Street & East Avenue H-13	(Pleistocene; fluvial brown clayey silt)		
LACM VP 7891	near the California Aqueduct between the Tehachapi Mountains & the Rosamond Hills north of Willow Springs	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Camel ( <i>Hemiauchenia</i> )	21 feet bgs
LACM IP 445	Lake Rogers; Edwards Air Force Base	Unknown formation (upper Pleistocene lacustrine deposits)	Invertebrates (unspecified)	Unknown

*VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs, below ground surface*

This records search covers only the records of the NHMLA. It is not intended as a paleontological assessment of the project area for the purposes of CEQA or NEPA. Potentially fossil-bearing units are present in the project area, either at the surface or in the subsurface. As such, NHMLA recommends that a full paleontological assessment of the project area be conducted by a paleontologist meeting Federal (43 Code of Federal Regulations Part 49.110) or Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards.

Sincerely,



Alyssa Bell, Ph.D.  
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

enclosure: invoice

# **Appendix B**

## **Native American Heritage Commission Coordination**



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 5, 2024

Marc Beherec  
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: [Marc.Beherec@mbakerintl.com](mailto:Marc.Beherec@mbakerintl.com)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan

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

### Re: Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project, Los Angeles County

To Whom It May Concern:

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: [Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians	N	Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager	1019 Second Street San Fernando, CA, 91340	(818) 837-0794
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Robert Robinson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(760) 378-2915
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Brandy Kendricks, Tribal Member Monitor	30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	(661) 821-1733
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167
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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.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the project.



**Heritage Commission**  
**Member Contact List**  
**San Diego County**  
**2024**

Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
	CRM@tataviam-nsn.us	Tataviam	Kern, Los Angeles, Ventura	5/25/2023
	bbutterbredt@gmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare	1/29/2024
	krazykendricks@hotmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare	1/29/2024
(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	

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**n Contact List**  
**as County**  
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	culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
	historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
	executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Ventura	5/8/2023
	alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
	serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023

	serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	10/10/2023
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5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.  
used Lancaster Westside Annexation and Specific Plan Project, Los Angeles County.

Record: PROJ-2024-004656  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: Los Angeles  
NAHC Group: All

**Appendix C**  
**Previously Documented**  
**Resources within the**  
**Project Site Department**  
**of Parks and Recreation**  
**Forms (Confidential)**

**Michael Baker**  
INTERNATIONAL

Confidential appendix removed to protect resource location confidentiality (California State Government Code section 6254.10).

**Appendix D**  
**Map: Resources within**  
**the Project Site**  
**(Confidential)**

**Michael Baker**  
INTERNATIONAL

Confidential appendix removed to protect resource location confidentiality (California State Government Code section 6254.10).



**Appendix E: Map: Newly  
Recorded Archaeological  
Isolates within the  
Project Site  
(Confidential)**

**Michael Baker**  
INTERNATIONAL

Confidential appendix removed to protect resource location confidentiality (California State Government Code section 6254.10).

**Appendix F  
Newly Documented  
Resources within the  
Project Site Department  
of Parks and Recreation  
Forms (Confidential)**



Confidential appendix removed to protect resource location confidentiality (California State Government Code section 6254.10).