APPENDIX C

Cultural Resource Study Findings Memorandum

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Cultural Resources Evaluation Letter Report for the Maple Avenue and Vineyard Avenue/Rialto Annexation Island 4 Industrial Project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Fidler,

This letter report summarizes a cultural resources study conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for the Maple Avenue and Vineyard Avenue/Rialto Annexation Island 4 Industrial Project, San Bernardino County, California. The property within this project area is proposed for development, and this letter report was requested as part of an Initial Study currently being prepared for the project. Both an archaeological and architectural history survey were conducted for the project. One parcel in the project area contains buildings constructed more than 45 years ago, and as such their potential for historical significance must be considered in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This letter report provides the results of an archaeological survey and an evaluation of the buildings on that parcel for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as historical resources under CEQA. The results of this analysis will assist the City of Rialto (City) in determining whether the Project has the potential to cause significant effects in accordance with CEQA.

This letter report is divided into the following sections: Introduction, Methodology, Historic Context, Survey Results, Eligibility Criteria, Evaluation of Eligibility, Assessment of Effects, Recommended Mitigation, and Conclusion. References are included as Attachment A; photographs as Attachment B; a summary of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search as Attachment C; correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Attachment D; and Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 site record forms as Attachment E.

INTRODUCTION

The proposed Maple Avenue and Vineyard Avenue/Rialto Annexation Island 4 Industrial Project (proposed Project) comprises one 382,018 square foot (sf) warehouse distribution building with approximately 6,000 sf of office space and associated parking and landscaping on approximately 15.95 acres (Figures 1 and 2). The Project site is located in a predominately industrial and residential area. The land uses surrounding the Project site consist of a mix of uses including industrial, residential, and vacant parcels. Single family residential uses are immediately north and east of the proposed Project site and vacant parcels and industrial uses are located south and west of the proposed site (Figure 3). The Project site is located on Assessor Parcel No. (APNs) 1133-201-04, 1133-221-02, 1133-221-06, and 1133-221-07. The northern and western portions of the Project site are currently vacant disturbed areas. The remaining portion of the Project site consists of one single family residence, one metal storage garage, and a metal canopy structure, all within a fenced enclosure. Outbuildings include a number of small sheds and canopies. The site generally slopes downward from the northwest corner of the property to the southeast corner of the property. There is existing utility access (water, sewer, electricity, gas) to the Project site.

The proposed Project is located within an "island" or small pocket of land that is currently located within an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County, but substantially surrounded by the City of Rialto and designated as a Rialto Sphere of Influence within the City's General Plan. The proposed Project would require a Precise Plan of Design (PPD), a General Plan Amendment (GPA), a Zone Change, and an Annexation to allow for the parcels within Annexation Island 4 Industrial to be rezoned from Single Residential (RS-1) to Planned Industrial Development (I-PID) upon annexation by the City of Rialto. The project would also require a Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) to allow for parcel consolidation.

The industrial warehouse building would be one level and would include 48 dock doors on the western side of the building. West of the building, adjacent to the dock doors, would be 43 trailer parking stalls. Surface parking totaling 141 standard stalls and eight dedicated ADA stalls would be located on the northern, western, and southern sides of the building. Landscaping in the amount of 90,032 sf and permeable paving in the amount of 24,165 sf, for a total of 114,197 sf of permeable area, is anticipated for the site. Roadway frontage improvements including sidewalk, curb and gutter improvements would be provided along Maple Avenue on the eastern site boundary and at the terminus of Vineyard Avenue on the western site boundary.

ASM prepared this report to assess the potential for cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. ASM evaluated the historical and architectural significance of buildings located at 18293 Vineyard Avenue. The parcel contains a single-family residence and ancillary buildings, all of which are proposed for demolition.

None of the buildings have previously been listed on the CRHR or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), nor are they listed as a California Point of Historical Interest or California Historical Landmark. The City of Rialto does not have a historic preservation ordinance or program, and no official local eligibility criteria, although there are some locally designated resources. No comprehensive citywide survey has been conducted to identify historic resources nor has a historic context statement been developed for Rialto. In this letter report, ASM evaluates the residential building and ancillary buildings located within the proposed Project for their eligibility for designation on the local and state level as individual resources and as potential contributors to a historic district.

METHODOLOGY

ASM began the project by requesting a records search from the SCCIC, and results were received on September 2, 2018. A search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the NAHC was requested on August 31, 2018; the response from the NAHC was received on September 14, 2018.

ASM conducted both an archaeological and architectural history field survey on August 30, 2018, to determine the presence of any previously undocumented cultural resources. The reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted by ASM Architectural Historian Laura Taylor Kung, M.A., and ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA.

For the archaeological survey, accessible portions of the parcel were walked in transects spaced approximately 15 m apart and oriented primarily north/south along the long axis of the parcel. Documentation of the buildings included multiple photographs (exterior only) from the public right-of-way and within the site to document the resources and their setting. The buildings' plans, architectural features, condition, and historical integrity were noted. In order to determine whether the buildings might be associated with a potential historic district, a brief windshield survey of the surrounding neighborhood and select comparable areas of Rialto was conducted to identify comparable properties. The DPR 523 site record form prepared to document this field survey is provided in Attachment E.

ASM conducted archival research to develop a general historic context for Rialto and site-specific information. ASM conducted research through the City of Rialto, Rialto Public Library, Rialto Historical Society, San Bernardino County Historical Archives, and the San Bernardino County Hall of Records. Archival information at these repositories is limited as the area was undeveloped county land for most of its history. County deed records for the Project area are available only after the 1970s. City building permits are not available for buildings more than 15 years old. The years of the buildings' construction were confirmed by the San Bernardino County Assessor's year-built data; full property records were not obtained (San Bernardino County Assessor 2018). ASM also consulted historic maps and aerial photos to further understand the development of the area (Historicaerials.com 1938, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1994, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012; topos for 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1988, 1999, 2012, and 2015). To determine potential project effects on cultural resources, ASM also reviewed the conceptual site plan for the Maple Avenue and Vineyard Avenue/Rialto Annexation Island 4 Industrial Project (Herdman 2017).

In evaluating the currently extant buildings within the Project area, ASM considered a number of factors relevant to making a recommendation of eligibility, including:

- the history of Rialto;
- the history of the buildings' construction, use, and association with local development in Rialto;
- the history of the surrounding community and the buildings' relationship to that community;
- the buildings' association with important people or events;
- whether the buildings are the work of a master architect, craftsman, artist, or landscaper;
- whether the buildings are representative of a particular style or method of construction; and
- whether the buildings have undergone structural alterations over the years, the extent to which such alterations have compromised their historical integrity, and the current condition of the properties.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

SCCIC Records Search

The SCCIC records search was conducted to determine whether the Project area has been previously subject to survey as well as the presence or absence of cultural resources previously documented within the Project area. The search included all records and documents on file with the SCCIC, as well as the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory.

A total of 36 previous reports were identified as a result of the records search (Table 1), three of which involve a very small portion of the Project area (bolded below).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Projects Conducted within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
00150	1973	Schuiling, Walter C. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological Survey of Cedar Avenue between Baseline and Highland Avenues
00377	1976	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 9001 – Located above El Rancho Verde Golf Course, Rialto Area
00488	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of 14.6 Acres M/L Rialto Bench
00506	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Ca. 6.77 Acres Located at the SW Corner of Rialto Airport at Miro Way and Linden Avenue in Rialto
00559	1977	Hearn, Joseph E. / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 10161 in Rialto
00876	1979	Hammond, Stephen R.	Archaeological Survey Report: Route 30, City of Rialto
01169	1981	Smith, Gerald A., Robert Reynolds, and Michael K. Lerch / San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District Project for Two Thousand Feet of Pipe and Construction of a Pressure Reducing Structure, Rialto, California
01501	1985	Mason, Roger D. / Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Etiwanda Pipeline and Power Plant EIR
02043	1989	Sutton, Paula A.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
02066	1990	Van Wormer, Stephen, and Paul E. Langenwalter II / Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	Lytle Creek Wash Archaeological Survey
02205	1990	Swanson, Mark T. / Research Associates	Cultural Resources Survey of a Circa 200-Acre Tract at Art Scholl Memorial Airport/Miro Field, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
02527	1989	Hammond, Stephen R.	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Foothill Freeway
02530	1989	Gallup, Aaron A., Bonnie W. Parks, Denise O'Connor, and Stephen D. Mikesell / Harvey Sawyer	Historical Architectural Survey Report and Historic Resource Evaluation Report for a Proposed Highway on New Alignment
03538	**1995**	**White, Laurie, and Robert S. White / Archaeological Associates**	**Cultural Resources Investigation for the 3000 +/- Acre City of Rialto Airport Area Specific Plan, North Rialto, CA**
03634	1998	Cotterman, Cary / Tetra Tech	Historic Structures Evaluation of WWII Ordinance Storage Igloos in Support of the Mid-Valley Landfill Expansion, Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04016	1997	Macko, Michael / Macko, Inc.	Historical, Archaeological & Paleontological Assessment of the Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill Expansion, San Bernardino County, CA
04017	2002	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of the North Rialto Warehouse Distribution Center Project Area, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04208	2003	Dice, Michael / Michael Brandman Associates	Records Search Results & Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility SB56XC804B (Rialto Municipal Airport), 1451 N. Linden Ave., Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA
04231	2004	Bonner, Wayne H. / Michael Brandman Associates	Records Search Results & Site Visit for Spring Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB60XC818B (Pyramid Precast), 2538 N. Locust Ave., Rialto, San Bernardino County, CA

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
05090	2005	Billat, Lorna	SHPO Cover Letter FCC Form 620 (Section 106) Submittal Earthtouch Inc. (Consultants on Behalf of Nextel of California, Inc.) Rialto Airport / CA-5689B Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05096	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0085-01 (Birdsall Park), 2611 Linden Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05629	2003	Pletka, Nicole	Cultural Resource Assessment: Highland Avenue Detour, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05688	2005	Budinger, Fred E.	Proposed Wireless Device Light Standard and Associated Equipment; Linden Site, 2611 N. Linden Avenue, Rialto, California 92376
05692	2007	Austerman, Virginia, and Frederick Lange	Cultural Resources Assessment: UPS Freight Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
05766	1997	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
05884	2008	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Facility Candidate CA 6731C (Kolb), 2644 North Cedar Avenue, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06060	2008	Rockman, Marcy, and John Gooding / PCR Services	Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lytle Creek Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Rialto, County of San Bernardino, California
06394	2008	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Record Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site ES0085 (Lightpole Antenna Installation), Located at 2611 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, California 92377
06966	**2006**	**Dice, Michael**	**Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Renaissance Specific Plan Project, Rialto, San Bernardino County, California**
06985	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Ayala Drive Widening Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
06986	2010	Glover, Amy, and Sherri Gust / Cogstone	Phase I Resources Assessment Report for the Falcon Ridge Substation Project in the Cities of Fontana and Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07126	2012	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I and Class III (Section 106) Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Cactus Basins Improvements in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California
07507	2013	Puckett, Heather R. / Tetra Tech	Wildflower-Candidate B; 2175 North Linden Avenue, Rialto, CA 92377
07517	**1999**	**SAIC**	**Site Survey Report for DERP-FUDS Site #J09CA057200, Rialto Ammunition Storage Point**
07960	2010	Self, William / William Self Associates	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernardino County, California
08211	2016	Ballester, Daniel / CRM Tech	Paleontological Monitoring Program Upper Cactus Basin 3/A, 4 and 5; WO# 20 14-1 1-007 in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3032

Thirteen resources have been previously documented within the 1-mi. records search radius, but none appear within the Project area. All of the resources documented within the records search radius are historic, the vast majority of which are historic buildings or structures (Table 2).

Table 2. Resources Previously Recorded within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Recorded by / Date	Description	Attribute Codes
006250	6250H	Sutton, Caltrans / 1989	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH3. Landscaping/orchard; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters
006329	6329H	Sutton / 1989	-	AH5. Wells/cisterns; AH6. Water conveyance system
006699	6699H	Langenwalter, Heritage Resource Consultants / 1989; 2009	Fontana Powerhouse Plant	HP9. Public utility building
006700	6700H	Langenwalter, Heritage Resource Consultants / 1989	Sandbox	AH6. Water conveyance system; AH15. Standing structures
006780	6780	Swanson, Research Associates / 1990	-	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters
06781	6781H	Swanson, Research Associates / 1990	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads
08696	8696H	Vargas, Macko Inc. / 1997	Rialto Military Munitions Bunker Complex	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades; HP34. Military property
014203	-	Gallup, Caltrans / 1989	2044 Ayala Av., Rialto / Nadon House	HP2. Single family property
015376	-	2016 / 1989 / Anacic, Fontana Historical Society / 1987	Grapeland Homesteads & Water Works / SBR-116	AH6. Water conveyance system
021564	13869H	Nixon and Maeyama, URS / 2009	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters
021615	-	Hollins, URS / 2008	Art Scholl Municipal Airport	HP8. Industrial building
021616	-	Hollins, URS / 2008	2780 & 2806 N. Linden Av., Rialto	HP2. Single family property
029447	29447H	Andrews, ASM / 2015	-	AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

Historical Image Research

Historic aerials from 1938, 1959, 1966, 1980, 1994, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historic topographic maps dated 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1936, 1938, 1941, 1946, 1955, 1959, 1960, 1965, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1988, 1999, 2012, and 2015.

No structures or land use are depicted within proximity the Project area on any of the topographic maps between 1896 and 1926. One structure appears within the center of the Project area on the 1929 map, but

this structure is no longer shown on the 1936 map. The southern half of the Project area appears to have been in use as an orchard starting with the 1955 map and through the 1965 map. The orchard no longer appears on the 1968 map but a structure appears along the eastern edge in the northeast portion of the former orchard area, just south of Vineyard Avenue, which first appears on this map. Two additional structures appear on the 1980 map, and one more is depicted in 1988, when Maple Avenue first appears along the eastern edge of the Project area.

In contrast to the topographic maps, the aerial photo from 1938 shows the Project in use as an orchard, while the 1959 image indicates that the land had been cleared by this time, and the structure depicted on the 1968 topo is already evident. By the 1980 image, the area around the structures at the southwest corner of the intersection of Maple and Vineyard is well-developed and surrounded by fences and large hedges or trees. The remainder of the Project area remains cleared and undeveloped, though evidently heavily disturbed, through the 2014 aerial image.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands File held by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was made by ASM on August 31, 2018. This search was undertaken to supplement the SCCIC records search to inquire as to whether resources important to local Native American groups may exist within the proposed Project area that may not appear within the CHRIS system. The NAHC response of September 11, 2018, indicated that resources may be located within the Project area. A list of seven tribal contacts who may have interest in the Project area was provided with the NAHC response; this response and contact list is provided with this memo as Attachment D.

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The City of Rialto located approximately 40 mi. east of the City of Los Angeles, situated in the San Bernardino Valley and northwest of the Santa Ana River channel. The Project site lies in the southern portion of Rialto, between Bloomington to the west and Colton to the east. Elevations range from approximately 970 ft. above mean sea level at the north edge to 917 ft. The City is largely urbanized and surrounded by other developed cities; the setting surrounding the Project area is primarily business/industrial. The Project area is flanked on the north by a truck lot and the south by a refining operation.

Prehistoric Cultural Setting

The following brief overview of the prehistory of the region is adapted from Moratto (1984), Warren (1984), and Warren and Crabtree (1986).

Lake Mojave Period (Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic; ca. 12,000 - 7000 B.P.)

The Lake Mojave complex represents the earliest human occupation in the Mojave Desert region, beginning at about 12,000 B.P. (Grayson 1993; Wallace 1962). Considered a Paleo-Indian assemblage, it is thought to be ancestral to the Early Archaic cultures of the subsequent Pinto period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Claims for archaeological assemblages dating to periods earlier than Lake Mojave period, such as those made for Tule Springs (Harrington and Simpson 1961), China Lake (Davis 1978), and Manix Lake (Simpson 1958, 1960, 1961), are controversial and, even if eventually proven to be authentic, these manifestations appear to have no relationship to later cultural developments in the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). This era, at the close of the Pleistocene, was a time of extreme environmental change as the relatively cool and moist conditions of the terminal Wisconsin glacial age were gradually replaced by

the warmer and drier conditions of the Holocene (Spaulding 1990). Desertification continued throughout the period with mesquite appearing by ca. 8000 B.P. (DuBarton et al. 1991).

Cultural materials characteristic of the Lake Mojave Complex include Lake Mojave, Parman, Silver Lake, and rare fluted projectile points (Clovis). Other artifacts typically found in these assemblages include lunate and eccentric crescents, small flake engravers, technical scrapers, leaf-shaped knives, drills, and heavy choppers or hammer stones. Milling stones are generally absent in the Lake Mojave Complex (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

In the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin, this assemblage is typically (but not exclusively) found in association with Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene lake stands and outwash drainages, although the role of the lakes in the overall adaptation remains in dispute (e.g., Bedwell 1970, 1973; Davis 1978; Warren 1967; Willig 1988). Some researchers have argued that lacustrine resources were the subsistence focus, while others suggest that grasslands suitable for the grazing of Late Pleistocene megafauna would have surrounded the lakes, and that these were the primary subsistence focus of the Lake Mojave cultures. Warren (1967) postulated that the assemblages are the remains of a widespread, generalized hunting adaptation found throughout the western Great Basin. Bedwell (1970, 1973), Hester (1973), and others interpret the same assemblages as indicating a specialized exploitation of the lacustrine resources of the pluvial lakes and call the complex the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition." Jonathan O. Davis (1978) proposes a combination of these models positing a generalized hunting and collecting economy, in which lakeside sites represent the seasonal exploitation of marsh resources.

This complex represents Early Man in the Mojave Desert, and exhibits similarities to sites in the western Great Basin and to the San Dieguito complex of the southern California culture area (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Alternate designations for the manifestation of the complex in the interior desert area include: Lake Mojave Culture (Campbell et al. 1937; Wallace 1962), San Dieguito Complex (Warren 1967) and Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Establishing strong temporal definition of the period is also hampered by the shortage in datable sites throughout the Great Basin and Mojave Desert. Few sites dating to the early portion of the Lake Mojave period have been excavated and little direct evidence of subsistence practices has been reported. When sites do contain datable materials, artifacts are generally found on the surface with no stratigraphic separation. Unlike sites in the Southwest, no early Great Basin projectile point types have been found in undisputed association with the large mega-fauna known to have existed during that time (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Characterization of this period of prehistory in California is extremely complex due to the large number of competing models. For detailed discussions of the Lake Mojave period, see Moratto (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Warren's contributions in Blair et al. (2004).

Pinto Period (Middle Archaic; ca. 7000 - 4000 B.P.)

The transition from pluvial to arid conditions at the end of the early Holocene appears to have been the most extreme environmental change in the southern Great Basin during post-Pleistocene times. Increasingly arid conditions prevailed throughout the region between about 7500 and 5000 B.P. (Hall 1985; Spaulding 1991). Woodland environments reached their approximate modern elevations and the modern desert scrub communities appeared with the migration of plant species such as creosote bush into the area.

Warren (1984) sees the cultural manifestations of this period as indicative of adaptation to increasing aridity. As the Pleistocene lakes and rivers dried up and plant and animal life changed, human populations adapted or withdrew to more desirable areas. Pinto populations appear to have withdrawn to desert margins and scattered oases, undergoing the changes as the Pinto Basin Complex assemblages gradually replace those of the preceding Lake Mojave period (Warren 1984:414). As in the Lake Mojave period, Pinto period sites are usually found in open settings in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity. Artifacts dating to the Pinto period include Pinto series projectile points, leaf-shaped points

and knives, domed and elongated keeled scrapers, and occasional Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Simple flat milling stones, occasional shallow-basined milling stones, and hand stones also occur in Pinto period sites (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184-187). Warren (1990) attributes the latter development to the exploitation of hard seeds, which is seen as part of a process of subsistence diversification brought on by increased aridity and reduced ecosystem carrying capacity. Big-game hunting probably continued as an important focus during this time, but the economic return of this activity likely decreased as artiodactyl populations declined in response to increased aridity (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The appearance of Pinto projectile points in the archaeological record denote this period in the Mojave Desert, although their dating remains controversial (Lyneis 1982:176; Schroth 1994; Warren 1984). Warren and Crabtree (1986) and Warren (1984:414) postulate that the Pinto Complex represents a continuation and evolution from the hunting complexes of the Lake Mojave period. During this period, small, mobile populations continued to be dependent upon hunting and gathering. The use of grinding implements is expanded; however, these were poorly developed as might be expected in a newly acquired technology. This development suggests that the processing of hard seeds was becoming more important in the subsistence system, although it is believed that Pinto period people maintained a mobile subsistence strategy focused primarily on the hunting of highly ranked large game (Elston 1982).

The question of how people adjusted to environmental change is central to varying interpretations of the Pinto period (Warren 1984:410-411). Some (Donnan 1964; Kowta 1969; Wallace 1962) argue the desert was essentially abandoned between 7000 and 5000 B.P., while others (Susia 1964; Tuohy 1974; Warren 1980) argue that no evidence of an occupational hiatus of such magnitude exists in the archaeological record. The ongoing debate revolves around the definition and dating of Pinto projectile points (Schroth 1994; Warren and Crabtree 1986:184).

Gypsum Period (Late Archaic; ca. 4000 - 1500 B.P.)

Gradual improvement of the climate began by around 5000 B.P. culminating in the Neoglacial at about 3600 B.P. A period of greater effective moisture emerged in the latter part (by 3000-4000 B.P.) of the middle Holocene (for an overview of Neoglacial and Little Ice Age environments in the Mojave Desert, see Enzel et al. 1989, 1992; Spaulding 1995). At this time, the barren pans in the Mojave Sink intermittently held perennial water (Enzel et al. 1992), although it is not known if this was the case for other closed basins in the region.

The Gypsum period is characterized by population increases and broadening economic activities as technological adaptation to the changing environment evolved. Hunting continued to be an important subsistence activity, but the increase in the occurrence and diversity of ground stone artifacts indicate that plant foods were becoming a more important subsistence item. The reduction in the size of projectile points about 1350 B.P. marks the introduction of the bow and arrow (Bettinger and Eerkins 1999), increasing the efficiency of hunting and possibly indicating a shift from larger to smaller game. Perhaps as a result of these new adaptive mechanisms, the increase in aridity during the late Gypsum period (after ca. 2500 B.P.) seems to have had relatively little consequence on the distribution and increase in human populations (Warren 1984:418-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189).

The use of rock shelters appears to have increased at this time although the occupation of open sites continues. Base camps with extensive midden development are a prominent site type in well-watered valleys and near concentrated subsistence resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Additionally, several types of special purpose sites in upland settings begin to appear during this period. Considerable evidence is present indicating increased contact with the California coast and the Southwest, and the presence of split-twig figurines and zoomorphic petroglyphs, thought to date to this period, suggest a rich ritual life was present (Fowler and Madsen 1986). Evidence of this increased ritual life is clearly seen in the archaeological record at Newberry Cave (Davis and Smith 1981), where split-twig figurines, ritual bows, arrows,

pictographs, and what was interpreted as a wand were recovered supporting what was interpreted as ritual hunting magic.

Gypsum period artifact assemblages are characterized by medium- to large-stemmed and notched projectile points (i.e., Elko series, Humboldt Concave Base, and Gypsum types). The assemblages also include rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, infrequently large scraper planes, choppers, and hammer stones. Milling equipment becomes more common and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time.

Sites dated to the Gypsum period are well represented in the mountains and in adjoining areas toward the coast. The Siphon site in Summit Valley, characterized by Sutton et al. (1993) as a middle to late Millingstone horizon base camp, has been dated to about 1550 B.C. Other sites in the area from this period include those at Yucaipa (Grenda 1998) and at Prado Basin (Grenda 1995). In general, the Gypsum period was a time of intensified settlement and exploitation of the desert valley floor and surrounding mountains.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 - 750 B.P.)

During the Saratoga Springs period, marked regional diversification in artifact and site types is evidenced throughout the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). The primary projectile point types of the southern Mojave Desert—and by extension, the San Bernardino Mountains—are Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points. The Rose Spring types common to the north are rarer in the San Bernardino Mountains but have found around Baldwin Lake, while Eastgate and Rose Spring points began to dominate assemblages in other parts of the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin (Lyneis 1982). These regional variations might have been the result of intensified contact with neighboring groups along the coast, in the mountains, and in the southwest. Evidence from the Oro Grande site on the Mojave River below the northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains indicates trade with coastal groups during this period and a more structured settlement hierarchy centered on large village sites (Rector et al. 1983). Cultural developments south of the Mojave River and Providence Mountains diverge from those in the northern area during this period, reflecting influence from Hakataya developments along the lower Colorado.

Ceramics were likely introduced into the region during this period, though evidence is scarce. Lower Colorado Buff Ware and Tizon Brown Ware ceramics are often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points and likely date from the very end of the Saratoga Springs period and into protohistoric times. Unlike some communities farther to the north who were using Anasazi-inspired pottery as early as A.D. 500 (Warren 1984:421–422), the southern desert and mountain groups seem to have concentrated on contacts with coastal communities. For example, marine shell beads are much more common at Saratoga Springs period sites, suggesting trade with the southern California coast, probably along the Mojave River valley route later known as the Mojave Trail (Warren 1984).

Evidence for Ancestral Puebloan influence or occupation is limited to the occurrence of pottery, which has been found as far west as the Halloran Spring (Blair 1985; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980; Rogers 1929; Warren 1980) and the Cronise Basin in California (Larson 1981; Rogers 1929). It is unclear whether the pottery was left by small foraging or hunting parties (Berry 1974:83-84; Fowler and Madsen 1986:180; James 1986:114-115; Rafferty 1984:30-35; Shutler 1961:7; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191), the result of Ancestral Puebloan people working the turquoise mines near Halloran Springs (Blair 1985:2-4; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980:251; Rogers 1929:12-13; Warren 1980:81-84), or if it was being traded along the Mohave trading route along with shells, obsidian and salt (Harrington 1927:238-239; Heizer and Treganza 1944; Hughes and Bennyhoff 1986; Morrissey 1968; Pogue 1915:46-51; Ruby 1970; Shutler 1961:58-66). Overall, the nature of the Ancestral Puebloan presence in the Mojave Desert is poorly understood at this time and warrants future research. In contrast, a strong Ancestral Puebloan influence is seen in the northeastern Mojave, where this horticultural people (termed the Lowland Virgin Branch Anasazi) resided in residential communities along the Muddy and lower Virgin rivers in southeastern Nevada and adjacent portions of Utah and Arizona (Fowler and Madsen 1986:175-

181; Lyneis 1982, 1995; Lyneis et al. 1978:178-179; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191; Winslow 2003a, 2003b).

In the remainder of the Mojave Desert region, sites of this period seem to exhibit general continuity with the Gypsum pattern. One of the most conspicuous changes from the earlier period is the reduction in size of projectile points. Rose Spring and Cottonwood series points dominate assemblages of this period and are morphologically similar to Gypsum period points with the exception of their smaller size, and milling equipment (i.e., metates, manos, mortars and pestles) continues to be in use (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Late in prehistory (approximately 1000 B.P.), it is theorized, groups of people speaking Numic languages expanded from somewhere in the Death Valley area across the Great Basin. The Numic Expansion hypothesis gained widespread support in the years following its introduction by Sydney Lamb in 1958 (Lamb 1958). Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982:485) believe that the Numa were able to displace the previous inhabitants because of low-cost adaptive strategies oriented around the exploitation of diverse plant resources. This hypothesis is supported by similarities in artifact types and glottochronological theory advanced by Lamb (1958:99). Young and Bettinger (1992:85), supporting Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982), propose that a competitive interaction existed between the Numic and pre-Numic groups in the Great Basin. In recent years, however, the hypothesis has been challenged and remains controversial.

Protohistoric Period (750 B.P. - Contact)

The Protohistoric era, a transitional period between the prehistoric and the historic/ethnohistoric, dates from ca. 750 B.P. and continues until first contact with Euro-Americans (Warren 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Cultural developments established earlier during the Saratoga Springs period continue with some modifications. Numerous sites dating to this most recent period of prehistory are located along the Mojave River (Altschul et al. 1989; Schneider 1988; Smith 1963), in the San Bernardino Mountains (Simpson et al. 1972; White and Reeder 1970), and in the inland valleys to the south of the mountains (Grenda 1998). Diagnostic artifacts for this period are Desert Side-notched points and various poorly defined types of brown ware pottery. Most archaeologists agree that trade along the Mojave Trail was steady throughout this period, accounting for much of the coastal and Colorado River influences in the San Bernardino Mountains (Warren 1984).

Regional diversity continued during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). South of the Mojave River, the influence of the Yuman-speaking Hakataya continued. It is clear that by around A.D. 600, Hakatayan groups occupied a wide area in western Arizona, southeastern California, and southern Nevada (Schroeder 1979). The Hakataya were centered primarily on the lower Colorado River, however, and their assemblages, characterized by brown, buff, and red-on-buff pottery, and Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, are found along the length of the Mojave River to the Mojave Sinks (Drover 1979; Rogers 1929; Smith 1963). These ceramics, along with the continued use of coastal artifacts such as shell beads, suggest fairly long-distance trade contacts and possibly more extensive seasonal rounds.

North of the Mojave River, the Saratoga Springs artifact assemblage continued, with the addition of Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points and Great Basin Brown Ware pottery. Also present in these assemblages are steatite beads, large triangular knives, unshaped manos and milling stones, mortars and pestles, incised stones, slate pendants, and shell beads (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Bettinger (1975, 1976, 1977) attributes the beginning of regular pinyon exploitation to this period, as shown by the appearance of camps in the pinyon-juniper woodland (Warren 1984:424-427; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191-192). Warren and Crabtree (1986:191-192) note that the initial occurrence of this assemblage is linked with the ancestors of the historic Southern Paiute and is roughly contemporaneous with the terminal date for the Ancestral Puebloan occupation of the region. Virgin Anasazi development and influence had been curtailed in the eastern Mojave Desert by the Protohistoric period (Warren 1984:427). Occupation by the hunter-gatherer groups present earlier, however, appears to have continued relatively unchanged.

Ethnohistoric Background

The major ethnographic group associated with the Project area was the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924; Kroeber 1925:611-619; Strong 1929:5-35). The following summary is closely drawn from a recent ethnography by Lerch and Ciolek-Torrello (2007). Details concerning other aspects of Serrano culture, such as social organization and religion, may be found in a number of sources, including Benedict (1924), Gifford (1918), Kroeber (1907, 1925), Strong (1929), Bean and Smith (1978) and Bean et al. (1981). The Serrano were so called by the Spanish because they lived in and around the San Bernardino Mountains (serrano, from sierra, means "mountain dweller" in Spanish). The Serrano's own general name for themselves was Takhtam, or "people," although most individuals were identified by the name of their particular clan or village, and these names are frequently referred to as "tribes."

The Serrano language is part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Ergle 1999; Moratto 1984:534), which includes a wide variety of language groups extending as far south as the Basin of Mexico. Closer to home, the culture groups neighboring the Serrano to the south of the San Bernardino Mountains—the Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Cahuilla—were also Takic-language speakers. The Serrano appear to have been most closely linguistically aligned with the Cahuilla people, the easternmost of the three. In the Mojave Desert, to the west, north, and east, were the Kawaiisu, Panamint, and Chemehuevi, who spoke Numic languages, another subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Although these language group names are often understood as some sort of tribal identity reflecting politically unified groups, this was clearly not the case. Designations such as Serrano and Chemehuevi are purely linguistic labels that, when applied to a geographic region, simply refer to the total territory inhabited by a number of independent bands who spoke a common language. Very often, significant cultural interactions crosscut language groups as a result of topography or other factors. The Serrano, in particular, seem to have maintained close ties with peoples on both sides of the mountains, regardless of linguistic affiliation.

The Serrano, and many neighboring language groups, were organized into independent but interconnected village communities. Each of these villages consisted of one or more patrilineal clans that belonged to one of two exogamous moieties, named coyote or wildcat. The clan-based villages and the larger moiety groups maintained complex ceremonial relationships with one another (Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). Frequently, a number of communities would combine to celebrate important festivals, harvest cycles, and other ceremonial events, occasionally inviting distant, linguistically unrelated groups.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were hunters and gatherers who exploited a wide variety of resources from the mountains, the desert, and the Mojave River, including both large and small game, as well as numerous plant resources. Large game—such as deer, mountain sheep, and pronghorn—was hunted with bow and arrow, and smaller animals such as rabbits, rodents, and reptiles were taken with throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Acorns, pinyon nuts, and mesquite beans were among the staple foods, which were seasonally supplemented by chia and ricegrass seeds, roots, tubers, and various fresh greens (Bean and Smith 1978; Lerch 2002).

The presence of a perennial water source was the determining factor in the nature, duration, and distribution of Serrano villages (Benedict 1924:368). Most Serrano village-hamlets "were in the foothill Upper Sonoran life-zone while a few were out on the desert floor (near permanent water sources) or in the forest Transition zone" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Small villages were more common, although there were larger villages in the Summit Valley and the Cajon Pass. Small special purpose sites, such as temporary camps, food processing stations, and lithic procurement areas, were located as needed. The Serrano who inhabited the San Bernardino Mountains would inhabit the milder areas of Apple Valley and Lucerne Valley during the winter and the area in and around Baldwin Lake during the summer.

In the early literature, there are only occasional references to the Project study area and the Native Americans who once lived there (Beattie and Beattie 1951:421; Brown and Boyd 1922:21-25; Pierson 1970:110-111), although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771. By 1806, the Serrano were recruited into the mission systems and most of them were removed from their homelands to the missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939:366). Missionization led to the loss of their native lifeways; although, northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass, Serrano culture survived.

By 1975, most Serrano lived on two southern California reservations (Morongo and San Manuel), where with other native Californians, they participated in ceremonial and political affairs on a pan-reservation. According to Bean and Smith (1978:543), at the time of the writing, only slightly over 100 people claimed Serrano descent, reduced from a pre-contact figure between 1,500 (Kroeber 1925:617) and 2,500 (Bean 1962-1972), and even fewer speak their native language; however, all recall with pride their history. Ethnic identity is strong and they remain a readily identifiable cultural entity.

BRIEF HISTORY OF RIALTO

In 1769, Spanish explorers established Mission San Gabriel in what is presently eastern Los Angeles County. The area that is now known as Rialto was under Spanish rule as part of the Mission San Gabriel lands until 1822, when Mexico gained its independence from Spain. After independence, Mexican land grants further divided the land into ranchos. Rancho San Bernardino (37,700 acres), granted to the Lugo family, encompassed present-day Rialto (Dice 2006). In 1848, the United States took over the Mexican rancho land in California.

Typical of many San Bernardino County towns, the area that would one day become Rialto was a fertile agricultural area, due to the warm, dry climate. The beginnings of southern California's citrus culture can be traced to the Mission San Gabriel; an orange grove encompassing 6 acres was planted on mission lands in 1804. In 1841, William Wolfskill used seedlings from the San Gabriel orchard to plant his own larger orchard. Wolfskill is credited with establishing citrus commercially (Pronin 1989). Small ranching operations were established in the Rialto area in the mid-nineteenth century (City of Rialto 2015). In 1887, the first railroad connection was established, and the land that now comprises Rialto was purchased by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (City of Rialto 2015). The company named the community Rialto and began development in the area. Shortly thereafter, a group of midwestern Methodists immigrated to Rialto and furthered its development (City of Rialto 2015). By the late nineteenth century, Rialto was a typical small southern California agricultural community for which citrus was the main crop. In 1893, the community contained approximately 35 homes with 250 residents, a few local businesses, and a three-story Hotel del Rialto (City of Rialto 2015). The first citrus packing house was built in 1894, and a citrus association was established (City of Rialto 2015).

Rialto was officially incorporated in 1911 by the Chamber of Commerce, with 1,500 residents and 40 businesses comprising the small town (Stoebe 1965). The area on Riverside Avenue between Santa Fe station and First Street housed most businesses. Those businesses included the bank, four real estate agencies, a few grocery stores, two meat markets, two department stores, two barbershops, a weekly newspaper (Rialto Record), two garages, and two telephone companies. On the southeast corner of Riverside Avenue and First Street stood the J. H. Crowder Building occupied by a grocery store, which has since been demolished. On the west side of Riverside Avenue stood the offices of the Lytle Creek Water and Improvement Company. The First National Bank of Rialto opened its new building in February 1908 on the northwest corner of Riverside and Rialto avenues. In 1913, Rialto's Light and Power Company was sold to California Electric Power Company.

Citrus agriculture was the most important industry to Rialto in the twentieth century. Connections to improved transportation resulted in steady growth, as the small agricultural community was able to expand

the markets for their local product. In addition to the Santa Fe railroad connection, in 1914 Los Angeles' Pacific Electric Railway completed the San Bernardino Line through the City of Rialto. Improved transportation through Rialto not only included the rail line but also the repaving of Foothill Boulevard (the main east-west transportation route) in 1913, which eventually became part of U.S. Highway 66, better known as the transnational Route 66 (City of Rialto 2015). With these improved transportation connections, small local agricultural operations developed into a robust citrus packing industry with at least seven citrus packing houses located along the Santa Fe railroad tracks. A fire in the 1920s destroyed many of the buildings in downtown Rialto.

As a result of post-World War II expansion and the general population boom in southern California, Rialto also became a bedroom/commuter community to larger cities in the county and region. Between 1950 and 1980, the population of Rialto grew tenfold from 3,156 to 330,500 (City of Rialto 2015). Today, with a population of around 100,000, only a few acres of the original citrus land are in active use, and Rialto is supported by several large retail distribution centers.

According to local historian Richard McInnis, the area in which the Project is located was unincorporated land. The lands were undeveloped mostly due to loss of water rights in the 1800s. Historic maps suggest the area was surrounded by citrus and grape farms. Therefore, there is a possibility that the Project area had been used as part of either the citrus or grape industry. It is believed the City acquired the area sometime during the late 1970s. There are no extant records that show whether the properties were in anyway related to the agricultural industry of the surrounding area.

SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological Survey

The Project area is in mixed use, with a currently occupied home and outbuilding complex along the eastern edge while the remainder is vacant. It has undergone a large amount of disturbance over time, beginning with its agricultural use and continuing into the present day. The portion of the Project area north of Vineyard is very heavily disturbed with large piles of dirt and debris along the western edge and the remainder graded, run through with informal tracks, and littered with modern dumping and refuse (Figures 4 and 5). Vineyard Avenue within the Project parcel is a dirt track, providing access to the gate that surrounds the still extant and occupied structures at the southwest corner of the intersection of Maple and Vineyard (Figure 6). The occupied compound encompasses the western half of the Project area south of Vineyard and the entire area is heavily modified. The eastern half of the Project parcel south of Vineyard is graded and also run through with various tracks and a small amount of modern refuse (Figure 7). The Project area was carefully inspected for any sign of the presence of cultural materials.

No previously undocumented resources were encountered during the intensive pedestrian archaeological survey.

Architectural History

18293 Vineyard Avenue

The property at 18293 Vineyard Avenue consists of two 2-acre parcels located just west of Maple Avenue in the city of Rialto (Figure 3). Most of the buildings are located on the north parcel (APN 1133-22-06) and the south parcel has no permanent structures (APN 1133-22-07). The parcels are surrounded by a chain link fence that separates it from the vacant 5-acre lot to the west (Figure 8). One single-family residence is located near the northeast corner of the parcel. The 1,500-square-foot one-story house was built in 1951 in a simple Ranch style (Figure 9). It has an L-shaped plan and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The low-pitched hipped roof has an intersecting front-facing cross gable punctuated by a large aluminum framed picture window on the main (north) façade. The entrance is centrally located on the north façade and

consists of a solid wood door with square panels flanked by vertical sidelights of tinted dimpled plastic (Figure 10). A three-light casement sash is located just east of the door. There is an additional window to the west of the entrance with a fixed central square and flanking rectangular casement sash (Figure 11). The east façade of the house is punctuated by three windows. There is a large fixed sash to the north with a tripartite casement to the south and a window with two vertical casement sashes at the south corner (Figure 12). A patio is located on the rear façade where the gabled front and hipped roof sections intersect (Figure 13). It is enclosed by cinderblock piers connected by metal railings. A sliding glass door provides access to the patio on the south façade of the house. Three additional casement sash windows are located on the west-facing wall of the house. A wide cinderblock chimney is located at the west corner of the south façade.

Just west of the patio is a one-story garage with a square plan and side-facing gable roof (Figure 14). There is a large roll-up garage door on the north façade. A wood door with a glazed upper panel is located on the rear (south) façade along with a small aluminum framed slider sash (Figure 15). An additional entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a solid wood door. A large aluminum framed casement sash is located just north of the entrance. The west façade is punctuated by a tripartite window near the south corner (Figure 16).

A building referred to as the "chicken coop" also dates to 1951. It is located south of the garage and has a simple square plan with a side-facing gable roof (Figure 17). It has a fold-up door on the south façade and a small fixed sash centrally located on the west façade (Figure 18).

To the east of the chicken coop is a large steel building with a low-pitched roof and roll up doors on the south and east facades (Figure 19). It was erected in 1984 according to the homeowner. An additional steel shade structure is located southwest of the storage building which was added within the last 20 years (Figure 20). The other buildings on the lot are temporary storage units or mobile homes (Figure 21).

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of

significance" (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines on which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based upon.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

CEQA Section 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as "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."

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant

impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be a "historical resource" if it:

1) Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by, the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2) Is included in a local register of historical resources or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.

Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

18293 Vineyard Avenue
Three buildings on the property are older than 45 years: the house, the garage, and the chicken coop. All three buildings are recommended not eligible for the CRHR, neither individually nor as a contributor to any historic district under any criteria. The property does not collectively represent Rialto's significant historic themes under any of the CRHR criteria. Therefore, the property at 18293 Vineyard Avenue is not a potential contributor to any historic district.

In consideration of the buildings' individual eligibility, 18293 Vineyard Avenue is not associated with significant historic themes or events in Rialto's history. Thus, 18293 Vineyard Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. The home has been occupied by the current owner, Robert Berry, since 1968 and he acquired it from the original owner who built the house himself. As no historically significant individuals were identified that were associated with 18293 Vineyard Avenue, the buildings are recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2. The house at 18293 Vineyard Avenue is an example of the Ranch style and has elements, such as the low-pitched roof and large windows, that are associated with that style. However, it is not a particularly good representation of the Ranch style and there are other better examples in Rialto. Furthermore, no evidence was found that the building is a work of a master architect or a noted local architect as the homeowner indicated that the previous owner had built it himself. Therefore, the home at 18293 Vineyard Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. The buildings at 18293 Vineyard Avenue are recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. They are common property types that do not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

As the buildings at 18293 Vineyard Avenue are not recommended eligible for the CRHR either individually or as contributors to a historic district, they are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1) define a substantial adverse change as one that would materially impair the significance of an historical resource. According to Section 15064.5 (2)(C), "the significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA." As a result of the evaluation of the three buildings more than 45 years old within the Project area, all are recommended not eligible for the CRHR and therefore are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. They are not included in a local register of historical resources, nor identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code. As a result of ASM's evaluation, none are recommended as a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. The demolition of the house and ancillary structures will not result in a substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Therefore, according to Title 14, Chapter 3 of the CEQA Guidelines, ASM recommends that this action does not constitute an adverse impact.

RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

There is no significant adverse impact; therefore, mitigation is not required.

CONCLUSION

After documentation and evaluation of the history of 18293 Vineyard Avenue, and careful consideration of the ability of these buildings to reflect the significance historic contexts and themes in Rialto, all of the buildings are recommended not eligible for the CRHR under any criteria. None of the buildings are included in a local register nor are they recommended as historically significant buildings. As such, the buildings are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA compliance. The three buildings are not considered contributors to a potential historic district under any criteria. No archaeological resources were identified within the Project area as a result of the current study. Therefore, no CEQA historical resources will be adversely impacted as a result of the project. Please contact me as needed, if you have questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

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Attachment A: References
Attachment B: Photographs
Attachment C: SCCIC Records Search Summary
Attachment D: NAHC Response
Attachment E: DPR Form

ATTACHMENT A: REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT B: FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

Figures and Photographs

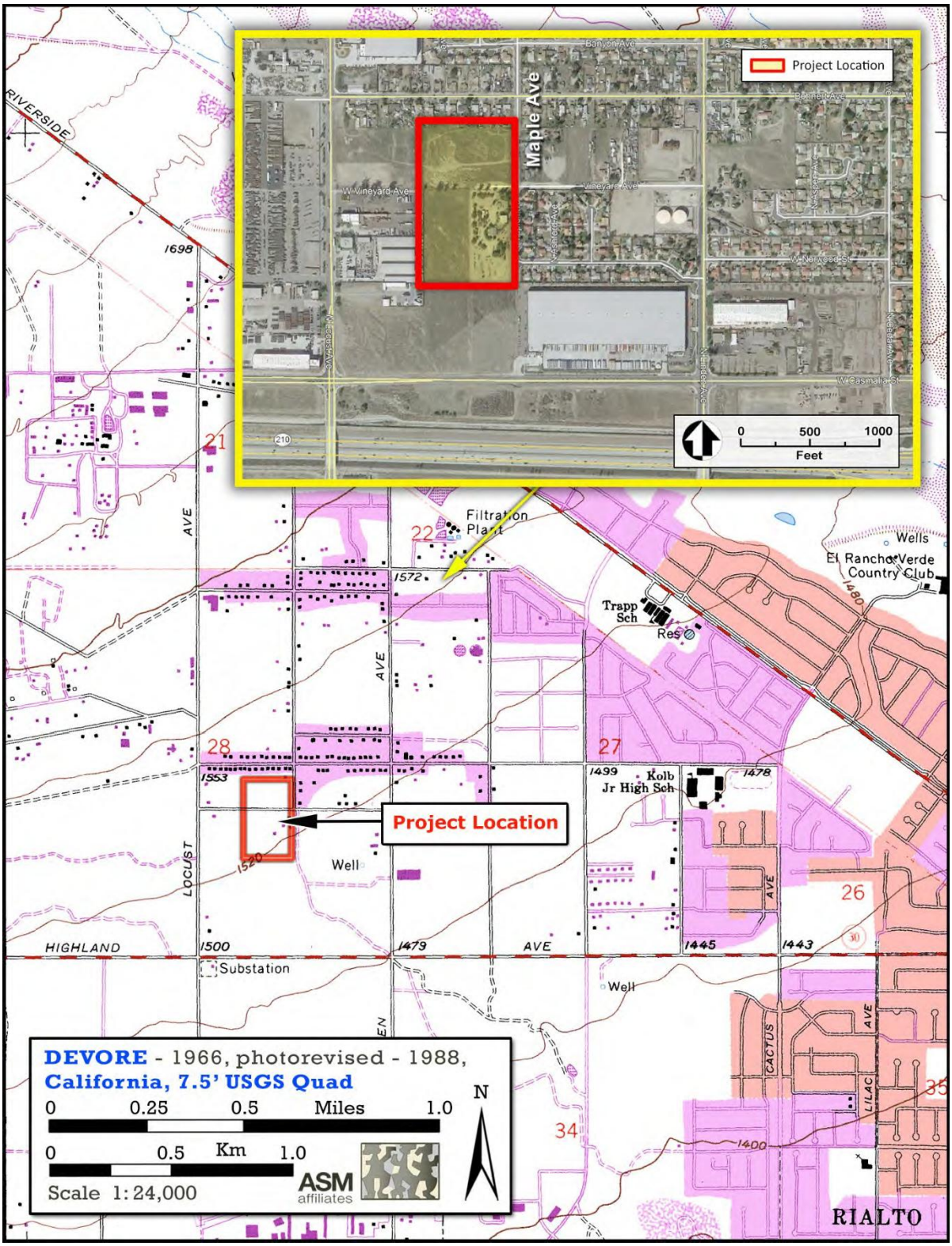


Figure 2. Project location map.

Figure 3. Project area map, subject parcels outlined in red.

Figure 4. Vacant area north of Vineyard Avenue from northwest corner showing ground disturbances and informal roads, view toward east.

Figure 5. Vacant area north of Vineyard Avenue from southwest corner showing debris piles, ground disturbances, and informal roads, view toward north-northeast.

Figure 6. Vineyard Avenue within Project area north of residence at 18393 Vineyard Avenue, view toward east.

Figure 7. Vacant lot west of 18293 Vineyard Avenue, view toward the north-northeast.

Figure 8. View toward the northwest of chain link fence separating vacant lot from subject property at 18293 Vineyard Avenue.

Figure 9. View of front façade of 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking southeast.

Figure 10. Detail of front door at 18293 Vineyard Avenue.

Figure 11. Detail of window at 18293 Vineyard Avenue.

Figure 12. View of east façade of 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking northwest.

Figure 13. View looking north of rear façade of 18293 Vineyard Avenue showing patio.

Figure 14. Oblique view of garage at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking southeast.

Figure 15. Oblique view of the rear façade of the garage at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking northeast.

Figure 16. Oblique view of the garage at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking northwest.

Figure 17. View of the “chicken coop” at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking north.

Figure 18. View of the west façade of the “chicken coop” at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking northeast.

Figure 19. View of the steel structure at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking west.

Figure 20. View of the shade structure at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking south.

Figure 21. View of outbuildings at 18293 Vineyard Avenue looking east.

ATTACHMENT C: SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

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

8/29/2018 Records Search File No.: 19330.5281

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Av., Ste. 220
Pasadena, CA 91103

Re: Record Search Results for the Bridge Maple Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Devore and Fontana, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

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

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 13	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within 1-mile radius: 0	None
Reports within project area: 3	SB-03538, SB-06966, SB-07517
Reports within 1-mile radius: 33	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Historic Properties Directory:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Custom Maps – 4 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 2 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 15 pages

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 13 lines

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 5 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 37 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 36 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 99 pages

(X) Report Copies – (project area only) 181 pages

(X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility – 2 pages

(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

(X) Historical Maps – 4 pages

ATTACHMENT D: NAHC CORRESPONDENCE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

September 11, 2018

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates

Sent by Email: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

Re : Bridge Partners Maple Avenue Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Andrews,

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 indicate Native American cultural sites are present. Please contact the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians Kizh Nation. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the 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 to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
September 11, 2018

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90012
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 807-0479

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr. Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 755-5200
(951) 922-8146 Fax

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-9032

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed **Bridge Partners Maple Avenue Project, San Bernardino County**

ATTACHMENT E: DPR FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

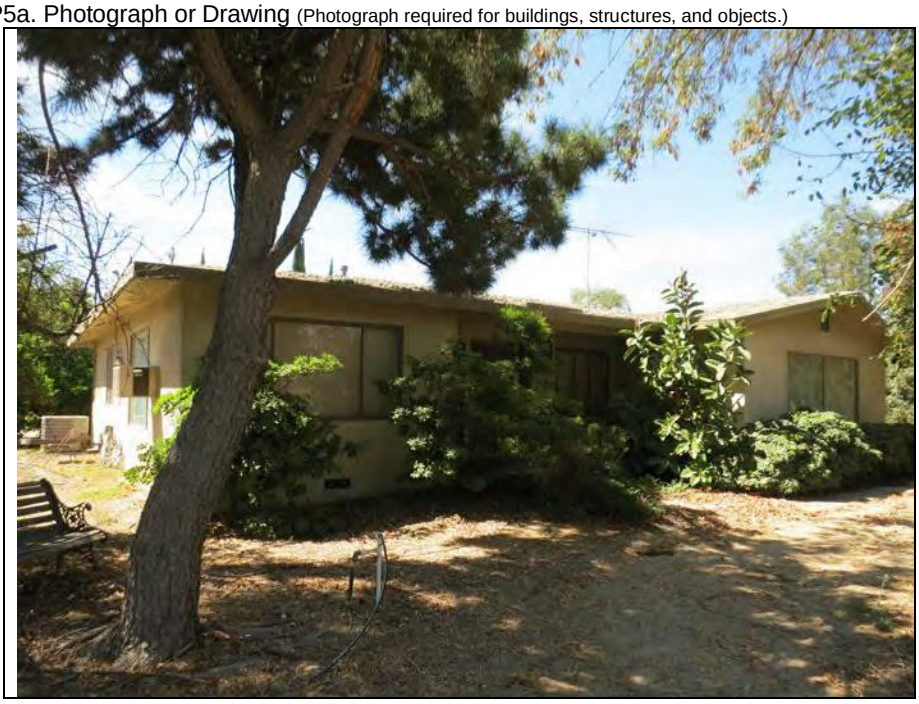
Page 1 of 4 ***Resource Name or #:** 18293 Vineyard Avenue
P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** San Bernardino **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Devore **Date** 1998 T 1N R SW SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 32 S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 18293 Vineyard Avenue City Rialto Zip 92377
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone mE/ mN;
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) APN 1133-22-06

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 18293 Vineyard Avenue consists of two 2-acre parcels located just west of Maple Avenue in the city of Rialto. Most of the buildings are located on the north parcel (APN 1133-22-06) and the south parcel has no permanent structures (APN 1133-22-07). The parcels are surrounded by a chain link fence which separates it from the vacant 5-acre lot to the west. One single-family residence is located near the northeast corner of the parcel. The 1,500-square-foot one-story house was built in 1951 in a simple Ranch style. It has an L-shaped plan and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The low-pitched hipped roof has an intersecting front-facing cross gable punctuated by a large aluminum framed picture window on the main (north) façade. The entrance is centrally located on the north façade and consists of a solid wood door with square panels flanked by vertical sidelights of tinted dimpled plastic. A three-light casement sash is located just east of the door.

(continued on pg. 3)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Residence
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)
Oblique view of north façade looking southwest.
Photo taken on August 30, 2018.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1951 (Assessor's records)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Robert Berry
18293 Vineyard Avenue
Rialto, CA 92377

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Laura Taylor Kung
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 North Raymond Avenue, Suite 220
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** August 30, 2018

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Building Evaluation

***P11. Report Citation:** (cite survey report and sources or enter "none.") **Cultural Resources Evaluation Letter Report for the Bridge Development Center, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California (2018),** ASM Affiliates, Inc.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☒ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____

***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 18293 Vineyard Avenue

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Single-Family Residence
B4. Present Use: Single-Family Residence
***B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch
***B6. Construction History:** **(Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)** Constructed in 1951

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:**
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** 1950s City of Rialto Development **Area:** City of Rialto

Period of Significance: 1950s **Property Type:** Residential **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Three buildings on the property are older than 45 years: the house, the garage and the chicken coop. All three buildings are recommended not eligible for the CRHR, individually not as a contributor to any historic district under any criteria. The property does not collectively represent Rialto's significant historic themes under any of the CRHR criteria. Therefore, the property at 18293 Vineyard Avenue is not a potential contributor to any historic district.

In consideration of the buildings' individual eligibility, 18293 Vineyard Avenue is not associated with significant historic themes or events in Rialto's history. Thus, 18293 Vineyard Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 1. The home has been occupied by the current owner, Robert Berry, since 1968 and he acquired it from the original owner who built the house himself. As no historically significant individuals were identified that were associated with 18293 Vineyard Avenue, the buildings are recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

(continued on page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

***B12. References:** See report

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Laura Taylor Kung and Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

***Date of Evaluation:** August 30, 2018

(This space is reserved for official comments)

Sketch Map with north arrow required.

P3a. Description (continued)

There is an additional window to the west of the entrance with a fixed central square and flanking rectangular casement sash. The west façade of the house is punctuated by three windows. There is a large fixed sash to the north with a tripartite casement to the south and a window with two vertical casement sashes at the south corner. A patio is located on the rear façade where the gabled front and hipped roof sections intersect. It is enclosed by cinderblock piers connects by metal railings. A sliding glass door provides access to the patio on the south façade of the house. Three additional casement sash windows are located on the west-facing wall of the house. A wide cinderblock chimney is located at the west corner of the south façade.

Just west of the patio is a one-story garage with a square plan and side-facing gable roof. There is a large roll-up garage door on the north façade. A wood door with a glazed upper panel is located on the rear (south) façade along with a small aluminum framed slider sash. An additional entrance is located on the east façade and consists of a solid wood door. A large aluminum framed casement sash is located just north of the entrance. The west façade is punctuated by a tripartite window near the south corner.

A building referred to as the “chicken coop” also dates to 1951. It is located south of the garage and has a simple square plan with a side-facing gable roof. It has a fold-up door on the south façade and a small fixed sash centrally located on the west façade.

To the east of the chicken coop is a large steel building with a low-pitched roof and roll up doors on the south and east facades. It was erected in 1984 according to the homeowner. An additional steel shade structure is located southwest of the storage building which was added within the last 20 years. The other building on the lot are temporary storage units or mobile homes.

***B10. Significance** (continued)

The house at 18293 Vineyard Avenue is an example of the Ranch style and has elements, such as the low-pitched roof and large windows, that are associated with that style. However, it is not a particularly good representation of the Ranch style and there are other better examples in the neighborhood. Furthermore, no evidence was found that the building is a work of a master architect or a noted local architect as the homeowner indicated that the previous owner had built it himself. Therefore, the home at 18293 Vineyard Avenue is recommended as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 3. The buildings at 18293 Vineyard Avenue are recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4. They are common property types that do not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

As the buildings at 18293 Vineyard Avenue are not recommended eligible for the CRHR either individually or as contributors to a historic district, they are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 4 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** 18293 Vineyard Avenue
Recorded by: Laura Taylor Kung **Date:** August 30, 2018
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Image 1. View of rear façade of house looking northeast.

Image 2. View of front door looking southwest.

Image 3. Detail of window looking south.

Image 4. View of garage looking southeast.

Image 5. View of garage looking northeast.

Image 6. View of chicken coop looking northeast.