

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Temporary Number: _____

Page 1 of _____

Agency Designation: _____

1. County: Riverside
2. USGS Quad: Murrieta, CA (7.5') 1953 (15') Photorevised 1973
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 / 488300 Easting / 3715160 Northing ()
4. Township 7S Range 2W ; _____ % of SW % of SW % of NW % of Section 7 Base (Mer.) SBM ()
5. Map Coordinates: _____ mmS _____ mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 1320'
7. Location: 600 m south of Auld Road and 670 m east of Winchester Road, rock outcrops on level unplowed bench in hay field.

8. Prehistoric XX Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 9. Site Description: single bedrock slick on a rock outcrop surrounded by a hay field

10. Area: 1 m(length)x 1 m(width) 1 m². Method of Determination: tape ()

11. Depth: surface cm Method of Determination: no other indications ()

12. Features: one slick, ground surface - 18 x 20 cm; 1-2 cm deep located on dark granitic rock about 1 x 1 m is size ()

13. Artifacts: none ()

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: none ()

15. Date Recorded: 11-1-84 16. Recorded By: S. Wilmoth ()

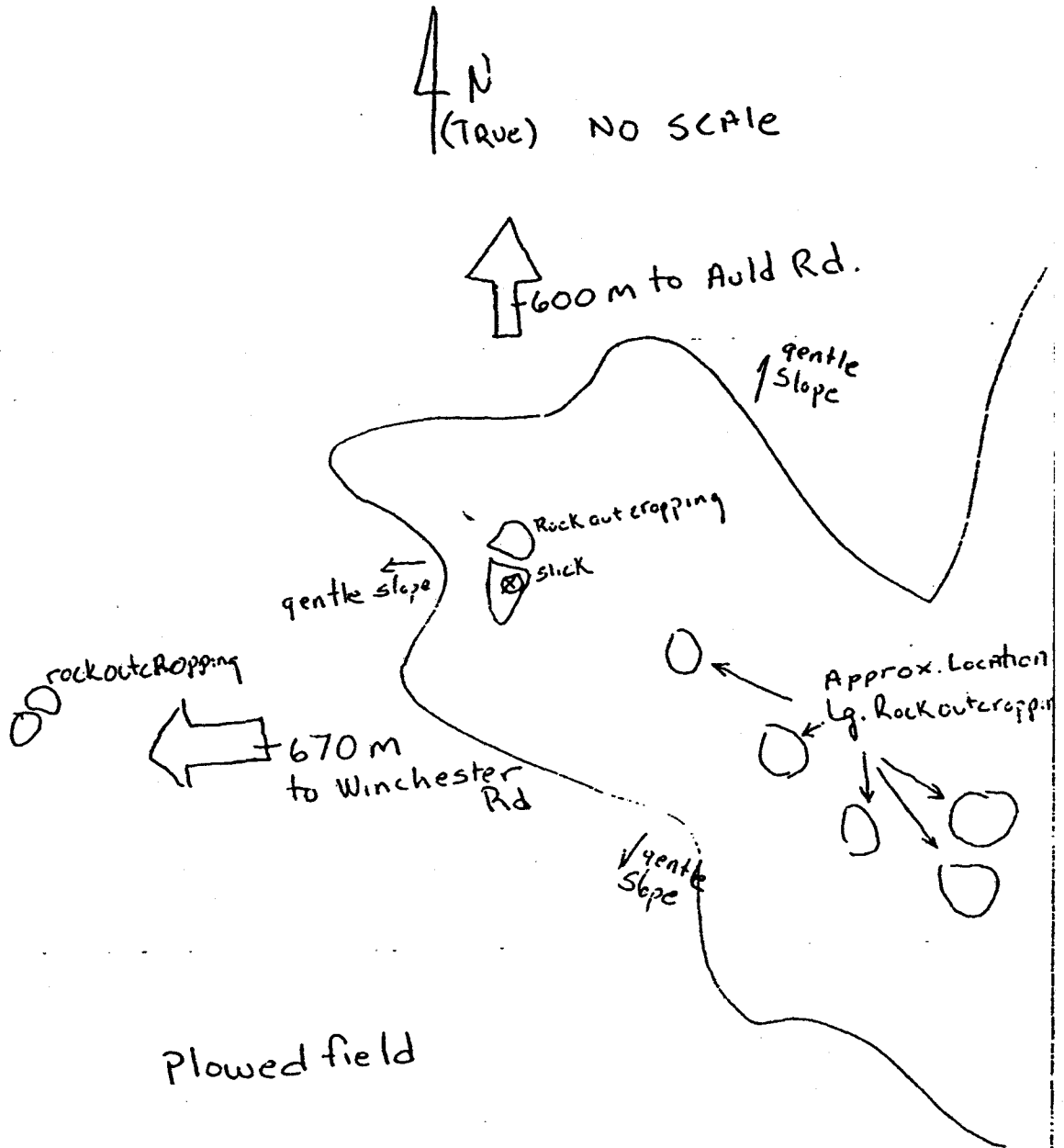
17. Affiliation and Address: Arch Res. Unit, Univ. of California, Riverside ()

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

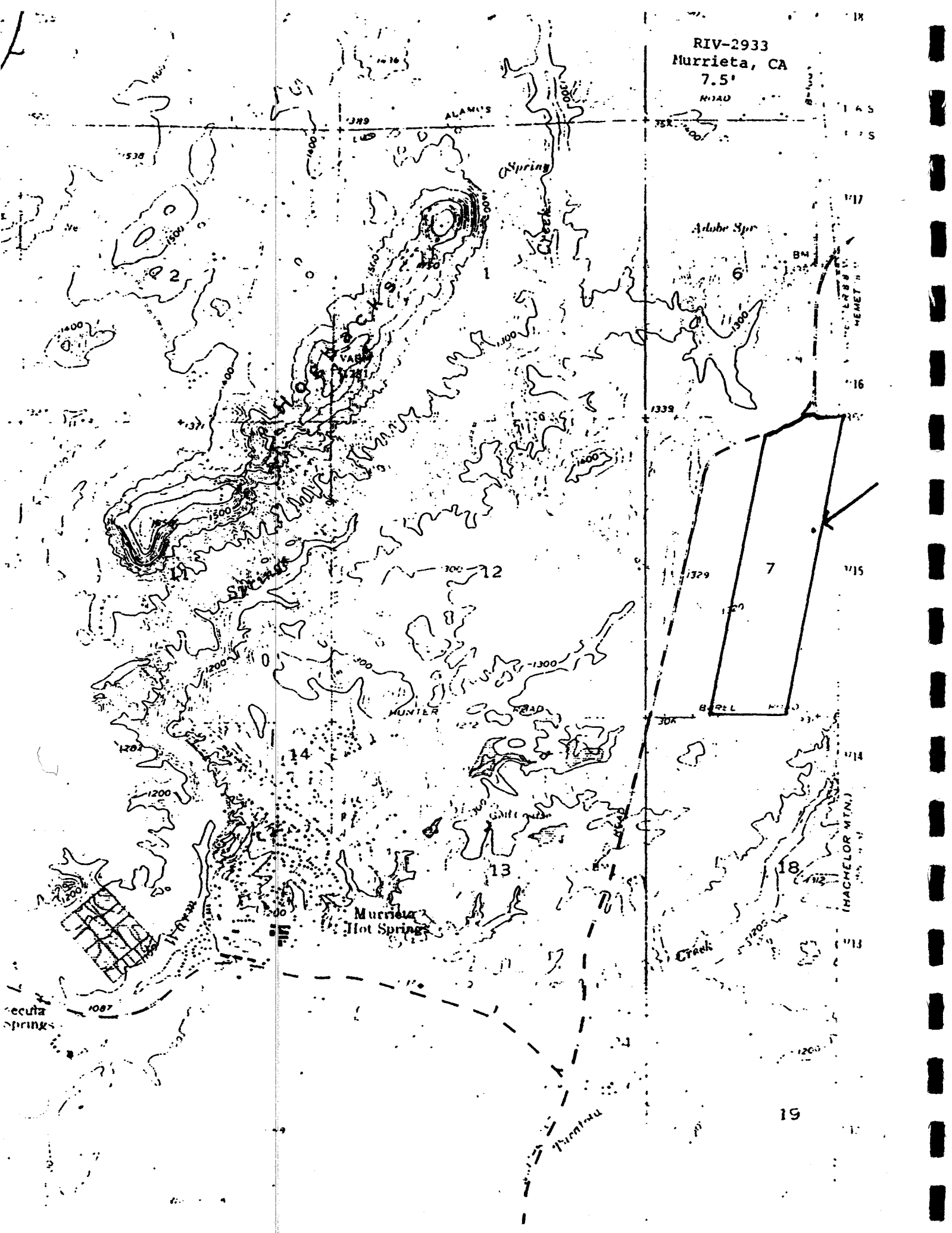
Permanent Trinomial: RIV-2933 / 11/84
mo. yr.
Temporary Number: _____
Agency Designation: _____

Page 2 of _____

18. Human Remains: none
19. Site Integrity: rock is broken and slick is battered. New airport may also disturb site
20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): 700 m NW is spring
21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): same
22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Valley grassland [Plant List ()]
23. Vegetation Community (on site): hay crop [Plant List ()]
- References for above: none
24. Site Soil: granite boulder () 25. Surrounding Soil: d.g. ()
26. Geology: granite () 27. Landform: rolling valley floor ()
28. Slope: 0% () 29. Exposure: open ()
30. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: private
31. Remarks: none
32. References: none
33. Name of Project: New Rancho California Airport Survey
34. Type of Investigation: Archaeological Assessment - See UCRARU #797
35. Site Accession Number: none Curated At: _____
36. Photos: none Taken By: _____
37. Photo Accession Number: none On File At: _____



RIV-2933
Murrieta, CA
7.5'



18

165
175

177

16

115

114

113

19

A CULTURAL RESOURCE ADDENDUM**AIRPORT BUSINESS PARK****French Valley, Riverside County, California**

for:

Mr. Ernie Egger
Urban Logic Consultants
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Temecula, California 92390

by:

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14 September 1993

RECEIVED IN

JUN 16 1994

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY.....3

SUMMARY OF CURRENT KNOWLEDGE.....5

RESPONSE TO BRUCE LOVE'S COMMENTS.....7

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT.....9

RESEARCH METHODS AND STRATEGY.....10

RESULTS.....11

MITIGATION MEASURES.....12

REFERENCES CITED.....18

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY:

In September 1993, Mr. Egger of Urban Logic Consultants inquired about the previous (Drover 1990) archaeological assessment of the Airport Business Park Project on behalf of Ran Pac Engineering. A letter, authored by Bruce Love, Ph.D. and presented to the Riverside County Planning Commission during a public hearing on the project suggested that a historic site on the subject project was not recorded and that a prehistoric site was "misplaced" during the original cultural resource study (Drover 1990). The present study is prepared in response to these comments. The subject properties are planned for various development including both residential and commercial. A cultural resources assessment was prepared in 1990 to satisfy the requirements of the County of Riverside with regard to identification and protection of cultural resources.

Apparently a misunderstanding occurred between the client, consultant and existing archaeological records as to the original boundaries of the project area and what areas were to be surveyed. In fact, project area boundaries changed several times during the initial phases of the project as various land owners were included or excluded. As a result, two northern areas of the present study area were not surveyed at the time (a triangular parcel in the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6, and a "tear" shaped parcel at the intersection of Auld Road and Winchester, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6, Murrieta and Bachelor Mt. 7.5' USGS quadrangles).

An addendum archaeological records check and survey was undertaken in September 1993, for the above mentioned project portions located in Section 6 of the Murrieta and Bachelor Mt. 7.5' USGS quadrangles, to ascertain whether any other cultural resources might be impacted by the proposed development. In addition, a U-shaped parcel in the northwest corner of Section six has been omitted by amendment from the subject project. A surface survey conducted on the subject property and an update of the archaeological site records on file at the Eastern California Information Center, University of California, Riverside, were accomplished.

Archaeological records search activities indicate that while the triangular project portion was not surveyed by the author in 1990 as noted above, it had been previously surveyed with negative results as early as 1974 (SBCMA 1974). Even though the 1974 survey did not record either the prehistoric or historic sites, a topographic parcel map was included distinctly showing each of the historic structures (see appendix).

In the attempt to bring all portions of the property up to a uniform, Phase I cultural resource coverage, this study was undertaken. Upon inspection of the portions of the property which was omitted in 1990, an additional prehistoric and historic site have been located for a total of two additional sites within the larger project boundaries. Cultural resource constraints (mitigation measures for the two additional sites are included herein).

SUMMARY OF CURRENT KNOWLEDGE:

A review of the archaeological site records on file at the ECIC showed no previously recorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the subject portions of the larger project site. While the triangular portion of the project area had been studied in 1974, the historic features on the property noted by Love (1993) were not recognized as having historic significance, nor was a prehistoric archaeological site observed. It is possible that the historic features may have been overlooked in 1974 due, in general, to the fact that archaeologists often focused solely on prehistoric resources at that time. The additional prehistoric site observed may have been missed due to dense, low plant growth obscuring the surface of >90% of the property (recent sheep grazing had cleared the hilltop in question).

Perhaps the most pertinent regional study of the general area regarding prehistoric land use is that accomplished at Perris Reservoir (O'Connell et al. 1974). This research took place about 15 miles north of the property, in the San Jacinto Plains. Given the similarities between the environments between the two areas the general settlement/subsistence of the Perris Reservoir project provides an excellent example of prehistoric land-use patterns in the area.

Most of the archaeological sites described in that study were late prehistoric age (pottery present) and may have resulted from population intrusions from the Coachella Valley caused by

the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla (ancestral Salton Sea) (Wilke 1978). settlement patterns seem to consist of campsites (located near perennial water sources) and temporary processing locations (O'Connell et al. 1974).

Considering the topography and proximity portions of the subject parcel to water, site density may be expected to be moderate as in similar areas of the Perris Reservoir. Based on settlement/subsistence models generated by O'Connell et al. (1974), temporary food gathering/processing sites, campsites and even longer term habitation sites might be expected on the subject project given the existing environmental setting.

Through time, land use patterns at nearby Perris Reservoir changed from being rather sporadic between 2200 years ago (the earliest occupations) to about A.D. 1500 when an influx of population with different subsistence exploitation strategies (O'Connell et al. 1974).

At European contact times, the study area was within areas occupied by groups known as the Luiseño, named after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in present-day Oceanside, California, which some of their linguistic group frequented. The Luiseño culture area incorporated southwestern Riverside County, northern San Diego County, eastern Orange County and was linguistically comprised of a language of the Shoshonean language family (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). The Contact period ethnicity of the study area is clear as Luiseño villages such as Pechanga are relatively close to the project area. Murrieta Hot Springs was

apparently utilized prehistorically and the existing site Riv-1012 may be related to such prehistoric usage. Ethnographic literature pertinent to the Luiseño and surrounding ethnographic groups is fairly extensive and has been collected since the 1800's (see Barrows 1900; Sparkman 1908; Kroeber 1925; White 1963 and Bean 1972).

RESPONSE TO BRUCE LOVE'S COMMENTS:

Love's comments (1993), were listed as consisting of three concerns:

1. Site CA-RIV-716 is misplaced on the project-map so that it falls outside the project boundaries when indeed it falls inside the project area (Love 1993).

This concern expressed by Love is simply wrong. The 1990 archaeological report not only indicates a portion of site Riv-716 is clearly within the subject project boundaries (see attached map and aerial photo), it explicitly states that "...two, previously recorded archaeological sites [are] within the subject property boundaries Riv-716 and 2932". The original statement that "The vast majority of this site lies outside the subject property" is apparently correct. Perhaps Love either misread the original document or misplotted the sites boundaries in relation to the project area. The text goes on to describe the site in detail (Drover 1990:8), and includes detailed mitigation measures (Drover 1990:13). The author was given project site boundaries on a 24,000 scale, USGS map, and access to the property constituting greater Riv-716 was not authorized at that time. Furthermore, the precise relationship of project impacts and the identification of archaeological site boundaries are issues undertaken in the Phase II testing procedures of cultural resource management.

2. An important historic site from the early settlement of French Valley was missed altogether by the archaeologist.

¹ In response to comments, a review of the 1990 location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 were discussed, however, the project has been amended such that the property which adjoined Riv-716 is no longer part of the project.

A historic archaeological site noted by Love was missed by archaeologists in an earlier study (SBCMA 1974), on a triangular portion of the study area (northeast corner Section 6). This subject portion of the larger project area was not studied in 1990, but is included herein, as a project addendum, resulting in the recordation of the historic site in question and, an additional, prehistoric site.

3. The recommendations for mitigation do not follow standard archaeological phases. The survey phase, which has been completed needs to be followed by an evaluation phase to determine the sites' significance. Sites that are determined to be significant during the evaluation phase, then require some form of mitigation, with preservation being the preferred form of mitigation for significant sites. The current archaeological report makes mitigation recommendations prematurely, before the evaluation phase has been completed.

The origin of misunderstanding must have stemmed from the enumeration used in the following comment: "Once a site has been located [Phase I], two phases may follow: 1) boundary testing [Phase II], which includes both surface collection and subsurface testing; and if depth or overall significance warrant, 2) site 'salvage' [Phase III] (data collection) and/or preservation" brackets mine. In this case my enumeration 1), 2), etc., is being confused with the jargon, "Phase I, Phase II" etc., often used to describe the phases of cultural resource mitigation. A more careful reading would likely have clarified the issue. With the understanding that the survey, recordation and recommendations which are initially conducted represent "Phase I", all of the appropriate steps in resource mitigation are in agreement with general procedure with recommendations toward the next phase (Phase II evaluation), in the original report (1990:10-14).

In addition, Love makes three project recommendations,

1. The two sites in question, Ca-Riv-716 and the historic French ranch, be resurveyed and properly recorded.

The original plotting and record update of Riv-716² was "properly recorded", accomplished from aerial photographs and need not be revised for purposes of a Phase I study. At the time Phase II testing occurs, the property boundary should be flagged in the field by surveyors for a more accurate relationship. The historic site in question, located on property not surveyed in 1990, has been recorded and will warrant a further, Phase II investigation.

2. A Phase II evaluation of all recorded sites be performed to determine if the sites meet

² In response to comments, a review of the 1990 location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 were discussed, however, the project has been amended such that the property which adjoined Riv-716 is no longer part of the project.

CEQA criteria for "importance." This phase should include documentary, archival, and historical research and consultation with the Pechanga Band in addition to the normal test excavation units currently proposed.

These comments are so noted. Please see recommendations in the original report pages 10-15. As the nature of impacts were unclear in 1990, the author conservatively assumed all impacts would be potentially direct, or "worst case".

3. Phase III mitigation measures should not be agreed on until the completion of the evaluation phase.

These comments are so noted. Love may be referring to a comment regarding sites Riv-716 and Riv-2932 "...1-3% final salvage excavation dependant upon the findings of subsurface testing". This comment was designed to suggest the magnitude of work which may be necessary at these two sites if mitigation took the form of data collection.

In response to the above comments, a review of the 1990 location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 is presented below along with a description of the newly recognized historic and prehistoric sites located on the project addendum property.

EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT:

The physiography of the subject property consists of the north-south trending French Valley which joins the Tocalota Creek water course, ultimately collecting into the Santa Gertrudis Creek, and which joins Murrieta Creek south property boundary near Temecula. Soils on the property consist primarily of decomposed granitics with limited granite outcroppings visible.

Precipitation is mainly a result of winter dominant, frontal storms from the northwest, although occasional summer thundershowers result from damp air intruding from the southern (Gulf of Mexico--Sea of Cortez) monsoon season.

The property ranges from 1320 to 1440 feet above sea level. Aside from agriculturally disturbed areas, the project contains some native vegetation, a sage-scrub community, dominated by buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), and california sagebrush (Artemisia californica). Narrow riparian environments also exist along the Tocalota Creek, dominated by plant such as willow (Salix sp.) along with limited Oak Woodland plant associations. The riparian habitat may have been enhanced in recent years due to increased run-off from Lake Skinner. The above mentioned plant communities are noted as having many ethnographic uses among the neighboring Cahuilla (Bean and Saubel 1972).

RESEARCH METHODS AND STRATEGY:

Archival study of the archaeological records compiled at the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside was conducted by the author in September 1993.

The field methods for the survey of the addendum parcel consisted of an on-site survey, conducted in September 1993. The field crew consisted of David Smith and the author. Survey of the parcel included transects defined by the project boundaries, and geographical contours, conducted on an east-west orientation approximately 10m. apart. Special attention was paid to two bedrock granite outcrops, several hilltops and a grove of pepper and Eucalyptus trees surrounding the remains of a historic residence. Dense European grasses (Gramineae) and other ground cover exists in excess of 90% of the property), resulting in

relatively poor conditions for observation, especially in low areas of the property where riparian species indicate a seasonal drainage. Much of the addendum parcel had been under intense cultivation in recent years, for crops such as barley (Hordeum vulgare). Such heavy cultivation provided both for excellent conditions for observation.

RESULTS:

A review of the 1990 description, location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 is presented below along with the description of the newly recognized historic and prehistoric sites located on the project addendum property.

Site Descriptions:

Riv-716: 106,200m² ; 21.94 acres³

This site is .5km west of the intersection of S.R. 79 and Benton Road. This is a major, long-term habitation site. This site is associated with the late, ethnographic use of the springs by the Luiseño. Local historic literature suggest that the Temecula Massacre (a battle between the Cahuilla and Luiseño) which ended in "Nigger Canyon" near the present Vail Lake) began at this site. This site may be one of the more significant deposits, (from the perspectives of archaeology and Native American concern), to be impacted within the subject project area. It consists of numerous and extensive bedrock grinding features, darkened soil, fire-cracked rock, debitage and well established midden. Despite the considerable unauthorized digging which has occurred on the property, much of the site is intact and should be investigated and protected.

ABP 10-H: 1414m²

This site is located on the northern side of HWY 79 .5 kilometers south of the intersection of HWY 79 and Thompson Road. The site is situated in a prominent grove of Eucalyptus and Pepper trees.

³ Autocad estimate of EIC areal plot. In response to comments, a review of the 1990 location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 were discussed, however, the project has been amended such that the property which adjoined Riv-716 is no longer part of the project.

IV. If an archaeological resource is not an important archaeological resource, and the effect on it shall be noted in the Initial Study or EIR but need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

V. If avoidance of the important archaeological resource is not feasible (determined by the Lead Agency), the Lead Agency should include an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of the project on the qualities which make the resource important under Section III.

Phase II Significance Determination Recommendations:

Riv-716⁴:

The vast majority of this site lies outside the subject property. While a small, northerly portion of the site may suffer direct impact, the southern portion of the site, outside the project area, may experience secondary (indirect) impacts as described above, ultimately requiring surface collection and protection. That portion of site which is within the boundaries of the property would undergo the following testing procedures. Project boundary relocation and impact assessment verification; 100% surface collection; 5-10 subsurface test excavation units; Phase III recommendations dependant upon the findings of these (Phase II) subsurface findings. Test level activities may require 30-50 crew-days of field work.

ABP-10-H:

Phase II efforts at this site should consist of a formal title search to determine the era of construction and ownership, photography and mapping of architectural features; clearing of brush should commence simultaneous with the survey and mapping of historic features; test excavation should be conducted to determine if significant subsurface features (dump sites or privy) may exist as well as the collection of any period, surface artifacts. Formal liaison should be continued with appropriate Riverside County agencies, and citizen interest groups (eg. Citizens for Historic Murrieta or local residents of French Valley descent), to acquire the collective historical knowledge regarding this site. Regardless of the fact that this site may not experience direct impacts, and may remain in an area designated as OSHP land use, the protection and information gathering phase of mitigation should proceed within six months time. Fencing of the larger site area based on information gained from Phase II would help to protect the site from further vandalism

⁴ In response to comments, a review of the 1990 location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 were discussed, however, the project has been amended such that the property which adjoined Riv-716 is no longer part of the project.

relatively poor conditions for observation, especially in low areas of the property where riparian species indicate a seasonal drainage. Much of the addendum parcel had been under intense cultivation in recent years, for crops such as barley (Hordeum vulgare). Such heavy cultivation provided both for excellent conditions for observation.

RESULTS:

A review of the 1990 description, location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 is presented below along with the description of the newly recognized historic and prehistoric sites located on the project addendum property.

Site Descriptions:

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ABP 10-H: 1414m²

This site is located on the northern side of HWY 79 .5 kilometers south of the intersection of HWY 79 and Thompson Road. The site is situated in a prominent grove of Eucalyptus and Pepper trees.

³ Autocad estimate of EIC areal plot. In response to comments, a review of the 1990 location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 were discussed, however, the project has been amended such that the property which adjoined Riv-716 is no longer part of the project.

This site is an historic residence with a main house foundation and several other features. Features consist of a concrete house foundation, a concrete water trough, a rock oven, a rock wall, an adobe floor, a concrete foundation, a non-structural rock wall, a pile of rock, and several rubbish deposits. Numerous recent trash deposits litter the site: cans, both aluminum and steel, jugs, jars, plate glass, etc. The only remaining intact structures are the oven, and the water trough. Numerous pits exist near the foundations and oven suggesting looting activities and others have been using the site for a dumping ground. None of the historical rubbish deposits observed during this recordation were appeared to be contemporaneous with the domicile. Most appear relatively recent. Others may exist and are obscured by vegetal matter. The fact that amateur collectors have been digging near the house suggests deposits existed and still may exist that are of historical relevance to the property.

ABP 11: 1885m²

This site is located at the end of a southwest trending ridgeline and is accessed from Los Alamos Rd. This site has milled stone and flaked stone suggesting seasonal and possibly more ephemeral use. Artifacts observed on the site consisted of 1 Bedford metasedimentary single platform core (approx. 200 g); 2 fragments granite groundstone, same piece (total wgt. approx. 1.5kg); 1 large metavolcanic groundstone frag (approx 2 kg.), and 1 possible granite fire-affected rock. The site is situated in a field used extensively for agricultural purposes. Nearly every rock inspected, and the artifacts observed, is scarred from discing or similar activities. An unnamed intermittent drainage is 50 meters southwest of the site. A shepherd had tended his flock where this site was located just prior to the survey. This greatly facilitated the discovery of the site. The surrounding dense vegetation hindered efforts to extend this site's boundaries, or to locate other loci or sites.

Interesting similarities exist between ABP 10-H noted above and another historic site recorded by the author nearby (Dutch Valley), in which also includes a distinctive oven or "kiln". These small, domed shaped ovens are similar to the "hornos" or bread ovens characteristic of the southwestern, Spanish-Indian communities. These similarities, including the rather distinct oven features may indicate shared cultural traditions (French?) among early European inhabitants in the Valley.

MITIGATION:

Eleven archaeological sites and one historic site exist on the subject property, Riv-716, 2932, ABP 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10-H and 11 (please note that ABP-8 is an unused temporary number synonymous with Riv-2932 in the original report). The new Airport Business Park (ABP) temporary numbers (ABP-10-H and ABP-11) will be replaced by official Riverside County numbers. While several of these sites consist simply of bedrock grinding features, the settlement patterns within the subject project area also reflect short-term campsites and larger, longer-term habitation (village?) sites. As most of the sites have not been investigated beyond their initial recording, it is difficult to determine any chronological patterns in settlement. However, it is assumed that most of these sites are, generally, late given the research at Perris reservoir. Several of these sites, however, may have components of an earlier period (ca. 4,000 years ago) called Archaic or late Archaic in southern California (see the discussion in Drover 1986:26-27; Fig. 4, of the Santa Gertrudis Site just outside the subject property boundaries).

Two new sites may suffer direct impacts from the proposed development of the Airport Business Park, ABP 10-H and 11. The appropriate mitigation measures for each of these sites are described below in addition to the review of mitigation measures for Riv-716. Since project specific impacts are not yet distinct enough to differentiate between direct and indirect impacts, impacts will be assumed to be direct, implying actual

physical damage as opposed to indirect which would include secondary disturbances by unauthorized artifact collection, grading staging or induced erosion from later phases of construction.

Given the scale of maps provided for the project assessment, and the present stage of planning, impact analysis is somewhat limited. Impact analysis amounts to comparing the proximity of known site location on a 7.5' map (24,000 scale), to proposed improvements shown on an 800 scale map to be illustrated on a 200 scale aerial photo. At these scales, errors may exist in the estimation of specific site impacts. For this reason, it is first recommended that, *prior to any mitigation efforts, archaeological sites be relocated along with the surveyed flagging of proposed road alignments or development areas to specifically ascertain the nature of impacts.* In some cases, sites which have been described above as suffering direct impacts, may only suffer indirect impacts.

With regard to mitigation recommendations, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), prefers preservation, if possible of significant cultural resources:

II. Public agencies should seek to avoid damaging effects on an archaeological resource whenever feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, the importance of the site shall be evaluated using the criteria outlined in Section III.

a. In-situ preservation of a site is the preferred manner of avoiding damage to archaeological resources. Preserving the site is more important than preserving the artifacts along because the relationship of the artifacts to each other in the site provides valuable information that can be lost when the artifacts are removed. Further, preserving the site keeps it available for more sophisticated future research methods. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.

b. Avoiding damage may be accomplished by many approaches, including:

1. Planning construction to miss archaeological sites;
2. Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites;
3. "Capping" or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities. Capping may be used where:
 - a. the soils to be covered will not suffer serious compaction;
 - b. The covering materials are not chemically active;
 - c. The site is one in which the natural processes of deterioration have been effectively arrested; and
 - d. The site has been recorded.
4. Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.

Assuming direct impacts as described above, the following mitigation measures are recommended on a site specific basis. Note that the recommendations reflect only the second phase (testing--information gathering) of the sites, for the purposes of determining their significance.

The significance of a cultural resources is defined in CEQA as:

III. If the Lead Agency determines that a project may effect archaeological resources, the agency shall, as part of the determination made pursuant to Section 21080.1 determine whether the effect may be a significant effect on the environment. If the project may cause damage to an important archaeological resource, the project may have a significant effect on the environment. For the purposes of CEQA, an "important archaeological resource" is one which:

- a. Is associated with a theme, event, person, or group of recognized significance in California or American history;
- b. Is considered by a discrete social or ethnic group to be of important traditional cultural significance;
- c. Is valuable as a means of interpreting a significant aspect of California or American history or prehistory to the public;
- d. Can provide information useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions; or
- e. Has special or particular qualities such as oldest, best example, largest or last surviving example of its kind.

If a site is determined to be significant under CEQA guidelines, the following alternatives exist:

IV. If an archaeological resource is not an important archaeological resource, and the effect on it shall be noted in the Initial Study or EIR but need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

V. If avoidance of the important archaeological resource is not feasible (determined by the Lead Agency), the Lead Agency should include an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of the project on the qualities which make the resource important under Section III.

Phase II Significance Determination Recommendations:

Riv-716⁴:

The vast majority of this site lies outside the subject property. While a small, northerly portion of the site may suffer direct impact, the southern portion of the site, outside the project area, may experience secondary (indirect) impacts as described above, ultimately requiring surface collection and protection. That portion of site which is within the boundaries of the property would undergo the following testing procedures. Project boundary relocation and impact assessment verification; 100% surface collection; 5-10 subsurface test excavation units; Phase III recommendations dependant upon the findings of these (Phase II) subsurface findings. Test level activities may require 30-50 crew-days of field work.

ABP-10-H:

Phase II efforts at this site should consist of a formal title search to determine the era of construction and ownership, photography and mapping of architectural features; clearing of brush should commence simultaneous with the survey and mapping of historic features; test excavation should be conducted to determine if significant subsurface features (dump sites or privy) may exist as well as the collection of any period, surface artifacts. Formal liaison should be continued with appropriate Riverside County agencies, and citizen interest groups (eg. Citizens for Historic Murrieta or local residents of French Valley descent), to acquire the collective historical knowledge regarding this site. Regardless of the fact that this site may not experience direct impacts, and may remain in an area designated as OSHP land use, the protection and information gathering phase of mitigation should proceed within six months time. Fencing of the larger site area based on information gained from Phase II would help to protect the site from further vandalism

⁴ In response to comments, a review of the 1990 location and mitigation recommendations of Riv-716 were discussed, however, the project has been amended such that the property which adjoined Riv-716 is no longer part of the project.

until a time when the proposed land use, possibly including site interpretation, could occur. (Mitigation measures were suggested or agreed upon by Ms. Diana Seider of the Riverside County Parks Department and members of the Riverside County Historical Commission at an on-site visit of the property 20 October 1993).

ABP-11:

Site relocation and impact assessment verification, and mapping of spatial distribution of surface artifacts; 3-5 subsurface test excavation units to check for depth, although it is unlikely that this site would yield any significant subsurface deposits. Test level activities may require 5-10 crew-days of field work.

Archaeological efforts involving prehistoric, Native American resources should strive to include a Native American representative for monitoring. While artifactual collections derived from projects sites technically belong to private landowners, curation promising security and future scientific public access is recommended. Historic collections are recommended to be donated to the County of Riverside Parks Department at the request of Ms. Diana Seider and the Historical Commission. The preferable repository of the prehistoric artifacts would be a public (County?) institution where security and future public and scientific access can be guaranteed such as the Parks Department, University of California, Riverside, San Bernardino County Museum or possibly the Pechanga Indian Reservation where a cultural center and museum are planned.

Aside from the archaeological sites described here, it is possible that archaeological materials could be found during grading activities in proximity to these sites.

Additionally, grading observation (monitoring) should occur for any earth moving activities conducted within 50' of any known

archaeological or historic site, even if the site is to be "avoided" as mitigation. It is recommended that grading observation be attached as a condition to any grading permits issued for properties containing cultural resources. A pre-grading conference should be held to clarify monitoring specifications with the grading contractor and County/City Grading Inspector. Monitoring would also include observation of sites at which Phase II or Phase III mitigation activities have already been conducted. Archaeological observation then, should consist of a qualified archaeologist with a Native American representative present during all grading activities within 50' of known cultural resources to identify or ascertain significance of any potential artifacts or to aid in the avoidance of sensitive areas. While it is unlikely, the archaeologist would be empowered to stop (or relocate) excavation activities for short periods of time to conduct further, controlled excavation for evaluation of significance. Observation would not be necessary during the grading of "non-cultural" deposits, only those soils in which cultural materials are likely to be present.

In addition to the measures noted above, it is recommended that a research design be prepared prior to any Phase II data collection activities, by the consulting archaeologist, specifying the following kinds of information: specific research questions to be addressed at each archaeological/historic site (questions should be shown to be pertinent to local and regional research questions), test implications (if-then statements) for

each hypothesis (question) being addressed at a given site, a plan for the disposition of artifactual materials recovered from a site(s), a plan for addressing the potential for human remains recovered during testing procedures (such a plan should require contact of the Pechanga Band via the Native American Heritage Commission, as most likely "nearest descendants" regarding the discovery and disposition of remains), specification of field methods to be utilized, preferably including ¼" mesh water screen recovery, discussion of proposed analytical techniques including lithic, floral, faunal, and chronometric techniques etc., and a voluntary peer review solicited of an archaeologist registered with the County of Riverside Planning Department.

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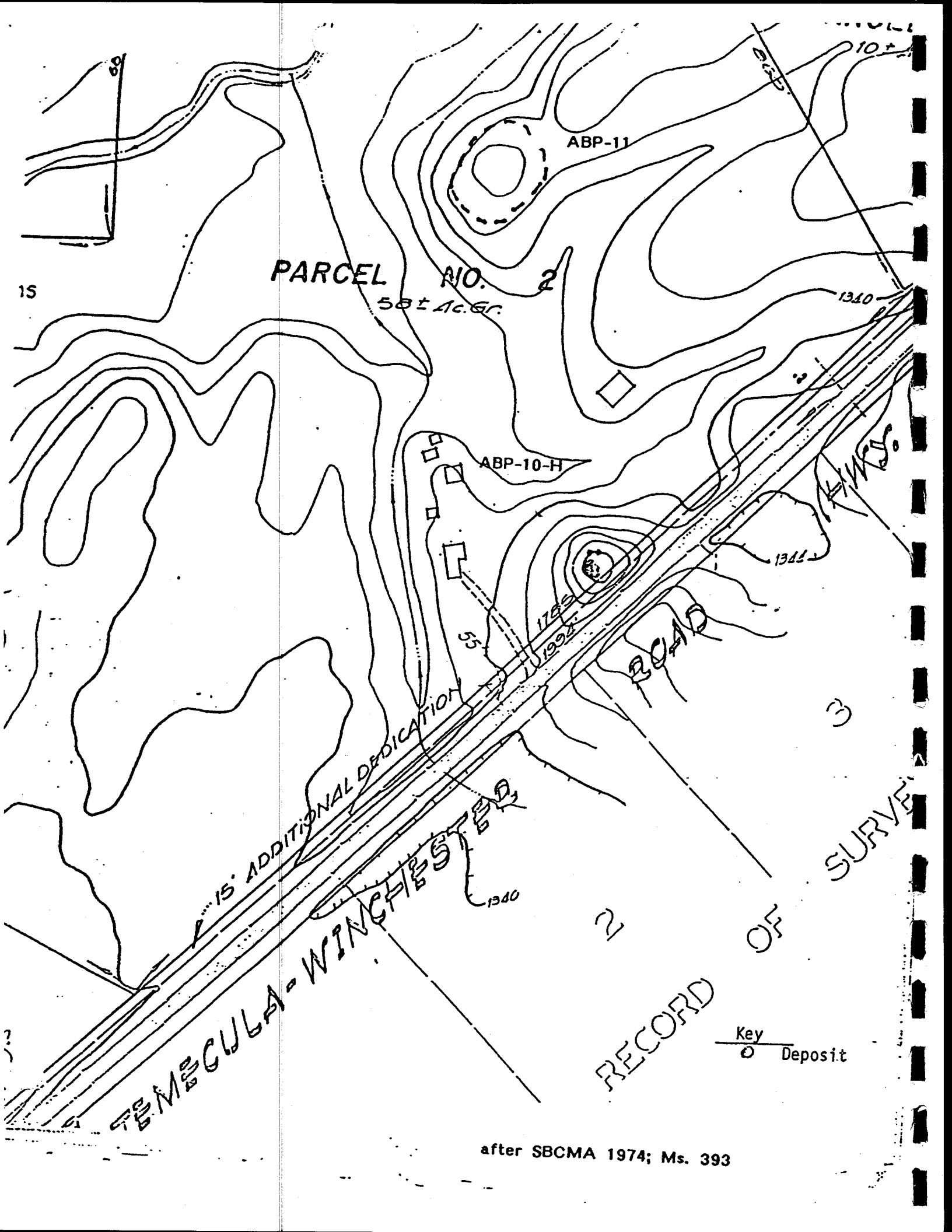
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PARCEL NO. 2
58± Ac. Gr.

ABP-11

ABP-10-H

15' ADDITIONAL DEDICATION
WINCHESTER
ROAD

RECORD OF SURVEY

Key
○ Deposit

after SBCMA 1974; Ms. 393

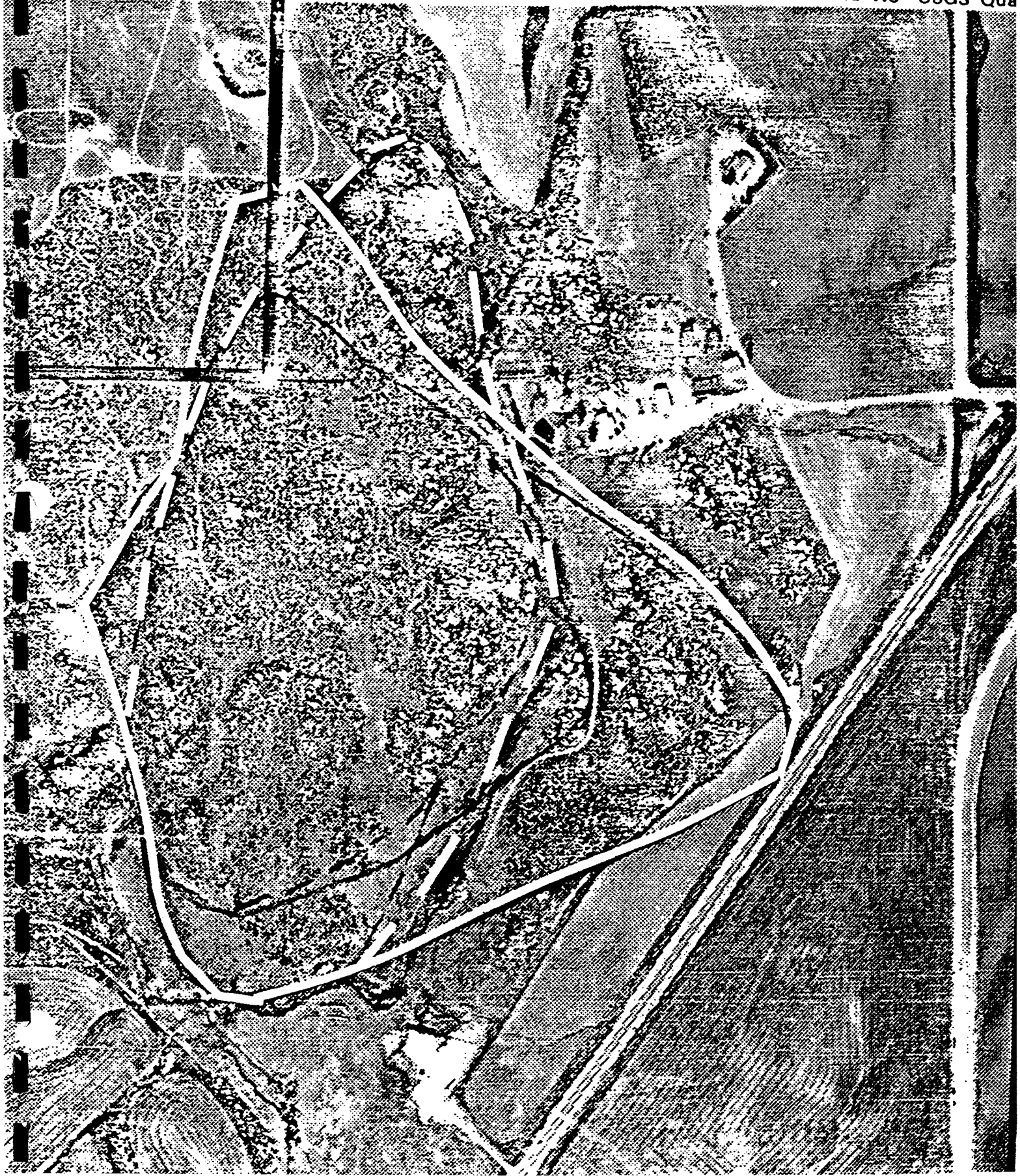
INVESTIGATION TO ESTIMATED BOUNDARIES

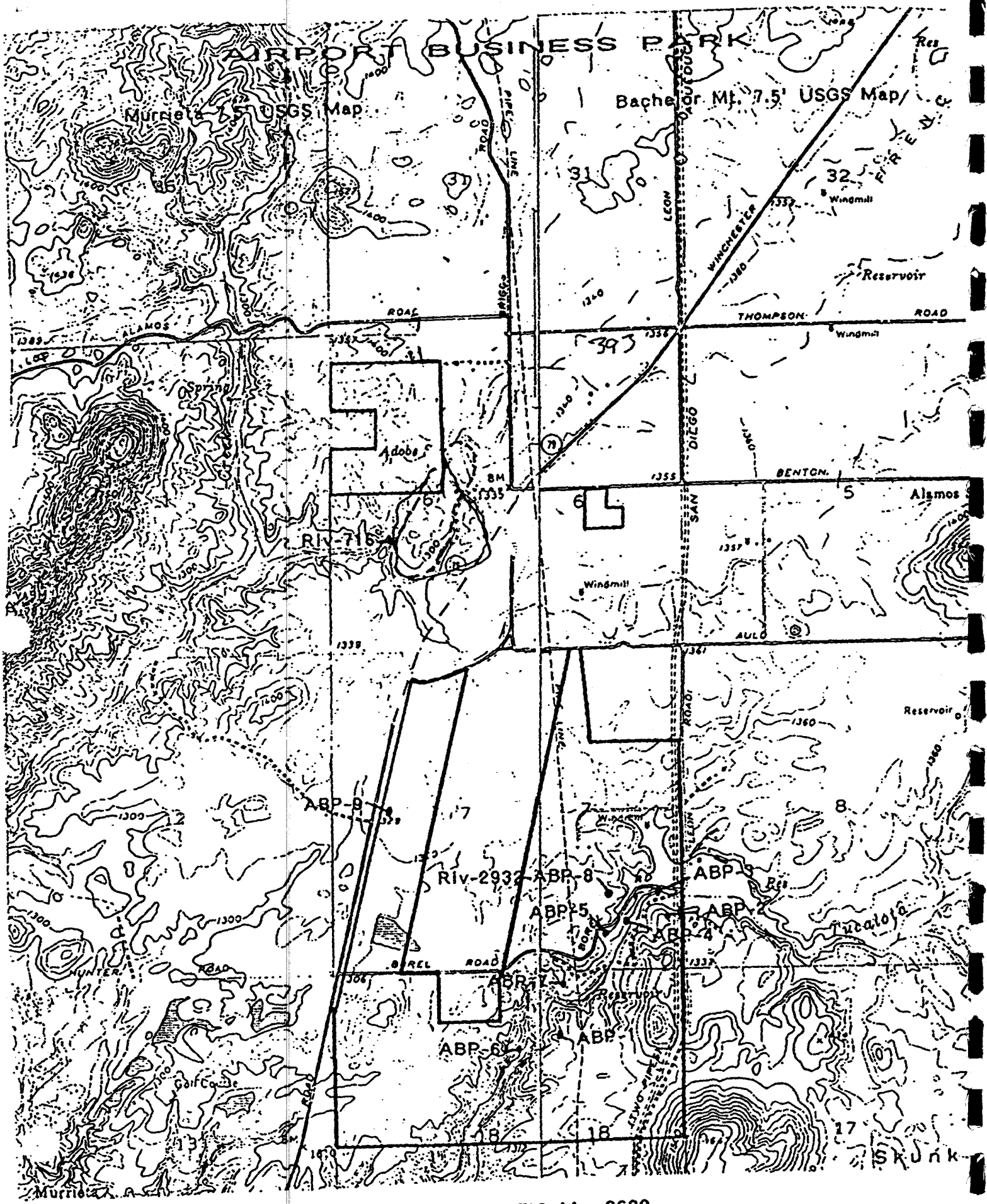
solid line--Eastern Information Center Record

dashed line--Drover 1990 estimate
(site inaccessible in 1990)

Actual property boundary

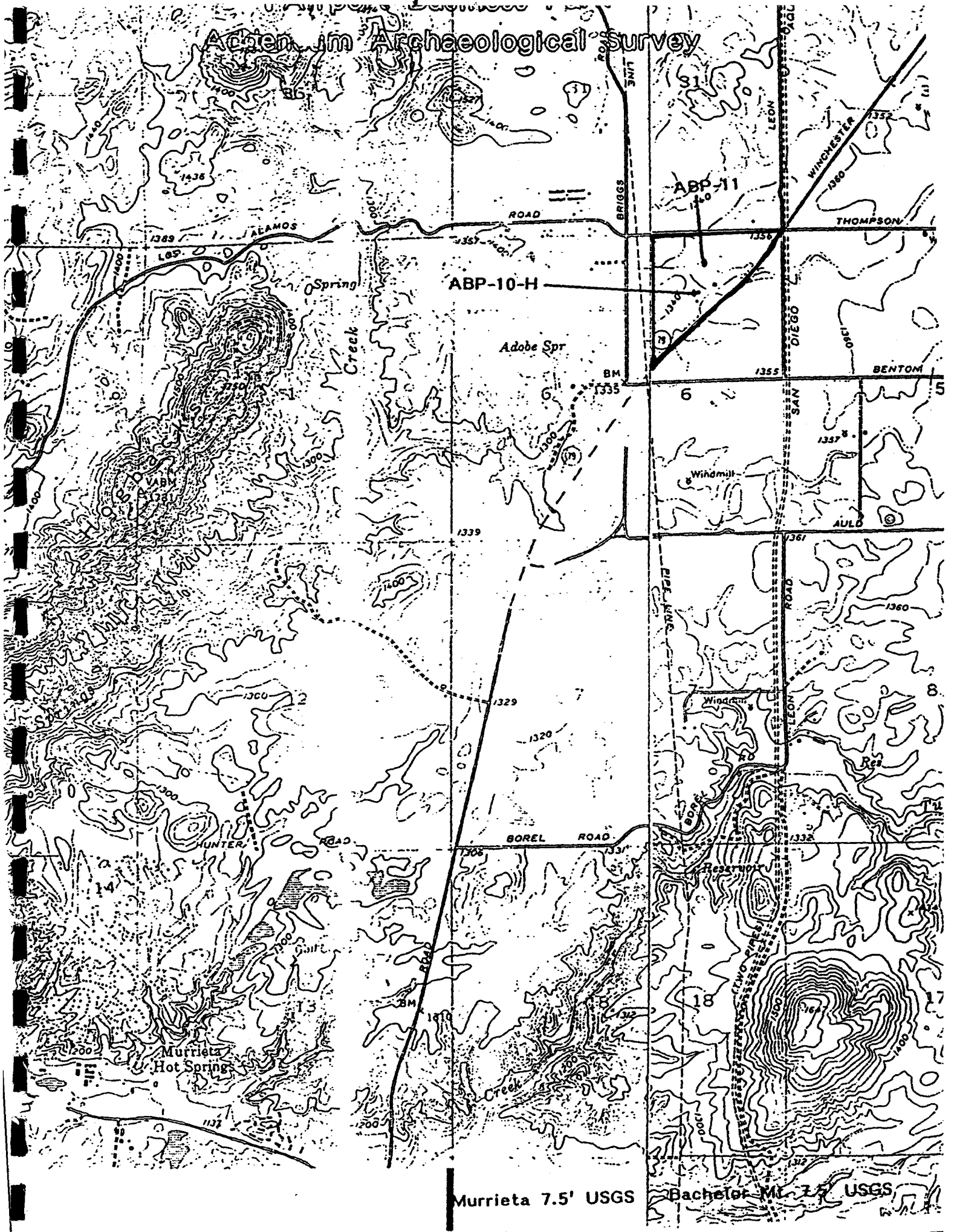
Murrieta 7.5' USGS Quad





Drover 1990; EIC Ms. 3609

Achen in Archaeological Survey



Murrieta 7.5' USGS

Bachelor Mt. 7.5' USGS



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