

APPENDIX E

CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES REPORT

SAN LUIS REY RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
Hargreaves Associates
398 Kansas Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

and

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite P
San Diego, California 92123

Prepared by:
Richard L. Carrico
Cultural Resources Specialist
Mooney & Associates
San Diego, California

This page intentionally left blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Purpose	198
II. Methodology	198
III. Study Results	198
A. Existing Conditions Within the CSA	198
B. Constraints Within the CSA	200
C. Opportunities Within the CSA	201
IV. Recommendations	202

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Summary of Cultural Resource Sites in the CSA	203
--	-----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Regional Location Map	205
Figure 11- Cultural Resource Areas	206

PURPOSE

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation is pursuing, through the preparation of a Master Plan, the development of a vision for the proposed San Luis Rey River Park. The Master Plan will establish the framework for development of a river park within the eight-mile corridor of the San Luis Rey River between Interstate 15 (I-15) and the Old Bonsall Bridge. This Cultural Resources Constraints and Opportunities Report is being prepared in support of the San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan, to identify archaeological, historical, and Native American constraints and opportunities within the Master Plan Draft Core Study Area (CSA).

The goals and objectives of this Cultural Resources Constraints and Opportunities Report for the San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan are as follows:

- Identify areas within the CSA boundary that have the least cultural resources constraints to park development;

- Identify areas within the CSA boundary that are important for preservation, enhancement, and interpretation;

- Identify regulatory approvals associated with park development within the CSA.

METHODOLOGY

The majority of the CSA consists of privately held lands. Access to private property was not feasible leading to a primary focus on compiling and reviewing existing available data. Data reviewed and synthesized in the preparation of this constraints and opportunities report include:

- Records search data from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University;

- The National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historic Sites;

- Previous archaeological and historical studies conducted for the project area;

- Ethnographic accounts of the region including portions of J. P. Harrington's notes.

Field surveys were conducted to "spot check" the accuracy of the existing data but only to the extent that the field surveys did not require access to private lands.

STUDY RESULTS

EXISTING CONDITIONS WITHIN THE CSA

The CSA for the proposed San Luis Rey River Park Master Plan consists of approximately 6,200 acres along an eight-mile corridor of the San Luis Rey River, extending from just east of I-15 to the Old Bonsall Bridge within the communities of Fallbrook and Bonsall, San Diego County (Figure 1). Existing land uses within and adjacent to the CSA consist primarily of residential development, agricultural development, and vacant land. The low, flat San Luis Rey River basin and adjacent steep slopes characterize the topography within the CSA.

The soil types within the CSA consist of: Altamont clay, Bonsall sandy loam, Cienega coarse sandy loam, Cienega very rocky coarse sandy loam, Cienega rocky coarse sandy loam, Cienega-Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, Fallbrook sandy loam, Fallbrook-Vista sandy loam, Grangeville sandy loam, Greenfield sandy loam, Los Posas fine sandy loam, Las Posas stony fine sandy loam, Placentia sandy loam, Ramona gravelly sandy loam, Ramona sandy loam, Redding cobbly loam, Riverwash, Steep gullied land, Tujunga sand, Visalia sandy loam, Vista coarse sandy loam, Vista rocky coarse sandy loam, and Wyman loam (Bowman 1973).

As in more detail below, the cultural resource setting in the CSA spans thousands of years of human activity and includes prehistoric sites associated with the Luiseno and their predecessors, the Spanish period after 1769, the Mexican period after 1821 and the American period after 1848. It should be noted that less than twenty five percent of the CSA has been intensively surveyed for the presence/absence of cultural resources and that the existing data base reflects only a small percentage of the sites and site types that exist within the study area.

Regulatory Environment

Resource Protection Ordinance

The County of San Diego adopted the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) in 1991 to strengthen guidelines for development within the County's wetlands, wetland buffers, floodplains, steep slopes, sensitive biological habitats, and prehistoric and historic sites such that preservation of these sensitive lands would be guaranteed.

The RPO applies to Tentative Parcel Maps, Tentative Maps, Major Use Permits, Site Plans, Administrative Permits, Vacations of Open Space Easements, and Certificates of Compliance filed pursuant to County Code Sections 81.616.1 and 81.616.2. However, this ordinance does not apply to "Any essential public facility or project, or recreational facility

which includes public use when the authority considering an application listed at Article III, Section 1 above makes the following findings:

- a. The facility or project is consistent with adopted community or subregional plans;
- b. All possible mitigation measures have been incorporated into the facility or project, and there are no feasible less environmentally damaging location, alignment, or non-structural alternatives that would meet project objectives;
- c. Where the facility or project encroaches into a wetland or floodplain, mitigation measures are required that result in any net gain in the wetland and/or riparian habitat;
- d. Where the facility or project encroaches into steep slopes, native vegetation will be used to revegetate and landscape cut and fill areas; and
- e. No mature riparian woodland is destroyed or reduced in size due to otherwise allowed encroachments."

However, according to the County of San Diego, this ordinance does not apply to park projects, as they are not required to obtain any of the permits mentioned above.

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (Section 15064.5) and Public Resources Code 5020.1(k) require that projects and actions that may affect the environment be assessed for the potential to disturb, destroy, or degrade important archaeological and historical resources. Important resources are those that are listed on local registers or on the California Register of Historic Resources or that would qualify for such registration. In the event that it is determined that actions will impact important/significant resources, appropriate mitigating measures must be developed to reduce the level of impact to less than significant.

Federal Regulations

In the event that the United States Army Corps of Engineers assumes a role in the project and there is a requirement for a 404 permit, all, or portions of, the CSA would then fall under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 requires that cultural resources (properties) within the area of potential effect be inventoried and evaluated for a determination of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Sites

Historic sites are those features, buildings, places, objects, landscapes, and locales that date from circa 1769 to circa 1959. Known historical resources located within the approximately 6,200-acre CSA consist historic trash deposits, ranch buildings, the Bonsall Bridge, portions of old Highway 395, the Rancho Monserate land grant, and the route of Highway 76, which approximates the old trail and road linking the coast with the inland areas. Far more historical resources exist within the project area but have not been recorded or officially recognized.

Prehistoric Sites

Prehistoric resources located within the approximately 3,700-acre CSA are those sites, features, artifacts, landscapes, and objects that were in existence prior to circa 1769. In general, these sites are associated with the Luiseno people and their predecessors. In general prehistoric archaeological sites in the study area date back to at least 6,000 years ago and some site may be even older. Prehistoric site types in the study area include rock paintings (pictographs), bedrock milling features, campsites, quarry sites, trails, a possible village site, and other locales reflecting prehistoric land use. Prehistoric sites, and ethnographic sites as discussed below, are not shown on detailed maps within this report because of the

sensitive nature of the sites and to ensure that the sites will not be disturbed or looted.

Ethnographic Sites

Ethnographic sites are those sites that are of importance to local Luiseno and Kumeyaay people and may not necessarily be represented by a physical manifestation on the ground. Examples may include a place with spiritual or religious value, a place with mythic connotations, or a place of particular iconic value. In addition, places where certain types of vegetation were/are gathered for baskets making, construction materials, medicinal purposes, or other functions, may be of particular value to local Indian people.

CONSTRAINTS WITHIN THE CSA

The literature/data search and synthesis of existing data resulted in the identification of the following cultural resources constraints within the CSA:

Sensitive vegetation communities that may be of cultural value to Luiseno people;

Sensitive archaeological sites that are of value to the Luiseno community;

Sensitive archaeological sites that are of value to the archaeological and historical communities;

Historic site locations such as the Bonsall Bridge.

Constraints Within Segment 1

Areas that include significant archaeological resources are located throughout the valley floor in Segment 1 (See Figure 11). At least ten prehistoric sites including bedrock milling and campsite features are recorded in Segment 1. The individual sites do not cover a relatively large area but they do represent fragile resources. Disturbance of the sites with park facilities would be precluded.

The Bonsall Bridge is a historic resource within Segment 1 as is Highway 76. Existing

interpretive features are located in proximity to an area where the bridge can be viewed from a public vantage point.

Constraints in Segment 2

Areas surrounding the golf course include significant cultural resources sites. At least six prehistoric bedrock-milling features and campsite features are located within Segment 2. These sites do not cover a large area and should not present a substantial constraint to implementation of park facilities. However, park facilities should avoid disturbance of these individual sites.

Constraints in Segment 3

Significant cultural resources, perhaps the most sensitive area within the CSA, are located in Segment 3. Several of the more than seven sites in the area probably comprise a prehistoric village site that is located in proximity to SR-76. Any disturbance of the village site must be avoided in sighting park facilities.

Constraints in Segment 4

As shown in Figure 11, Segment 3 consists primarily of vacant land.

The more than ten archaeological sites located within Segment 4 reflect areas of cultural sensitivity (See Figure 11). The specific location of the sites should be considered in sighting any park facilities. Multiple prehistoric bedrock milling and campsite features are located within the valley floor and slope areas within Segment 4. A highly important prehistoric settlement with rock art and elements important to the Indian community is located immediately adjacent to the CSA east of I-15.

OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE CSA

The literature/data search and compilation of data resulted in the identification of the following cultural resources opportunities within the CSA:

- Preservation and long-term maintenance and management of sensitive and significant prehistoric and historic sites within the San Luis Rey River corridor;

- Opportunities for interpretation of the prehistoric and historic past of the area; and

- Re-establishment of a Native American (Luiseno) presence within the San Luis Rey River corridor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the synthesis of literature review, and experience with other large-scale linear park projects, general recommendations for park development include the following:

Incorporate within the Master Plan the preservation and long-term maintenance and management of sensitive prehistoric and historic resources;

Ensure that the local Native American communities (Luiseno and Kumeyaay) are included in all planning and development activities;

Conduct intensive archaeological field inventories prior to development of specific plans for land uses that could disturb or destroy sensitive and significant cultural resources;

Focus the placement of active park development within areas of lower sensitivity to include previously developed lands and areas that have been severely disturbed by agriculture; and

Focus the placement of passive park development within areas of lower sensitivity levels to include previously developed lands and areas that have been severely disturbed by agriculture.

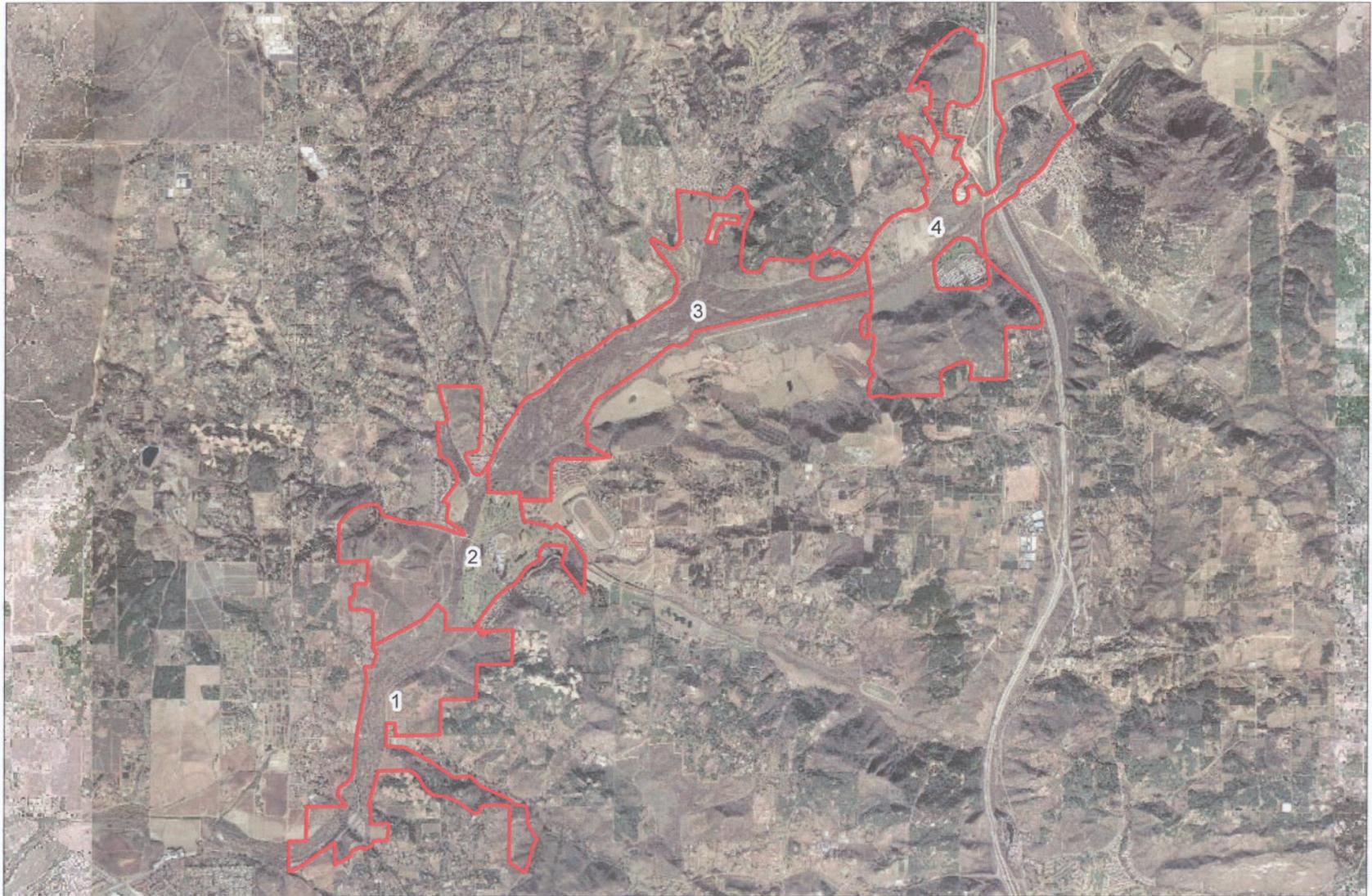
The recommendations listed above are general recommendations for park planning and are intended as a tool to guide the development of Master Plan alternatives. These recommendations, and associated figures, do not represent specific boundaries where park program elements are precluded. It is anticipated that negotiations with the resource agencies and local Native American groups will ultimately determine what park features are acceptable within each sensitivity level. Concerns likely to be raised by the resource agencies include: any impact, whether resulting from active park programming (play fields, etc.) or passive park programming (picnic tables, trails, etc.), to cultural resources. Project-level analysis will ultimately be required to determine exact impacts to sensitive cultural resources. Mitigation measures will also need to be identified that will reduce impacts to below a level of significance. In general, avoidance and preservation of sensitive cultural resources should be considered as the first alternative for mitigation.

Summary of the Cultural Resource Sites in the CSA

Record No.	Resource Description	Initial Recorder	Record Update 1	Record Update 2
EAST OF I-395				
SDi-683	8 BRM & associated prehistoric scatter.	D. True 60	Whitney-Desautels & Beer 91	B. Glenn 97
SDi-8871	2 BRM & prehistoric scatter	Kasper 81		
SDi-773	Multiple BRM	D. True 60		
SDi-314	Rock art	Plonticov ?		
SDi-682	20+ BRM & prehistoric scatter. Probable village	D. True 60	J. Kasper 81	
SDi-16890	Probable site of Rancho Monserate	S. Andrews et al. 03		
SDi-9854	BRM & prehistoric scatter	Cottrell 84		
SDi-684	"small camp", FAR, & BRM	D. True 60		
SDi-9855	BRM	Cottrell 84		
PALA MESA TO BONSALE				
SDi-12207H	Historic scatter	Wells & Snyder 91		
SDi-12550	Rock ring & BRM	Cerretto & Adamson 91		
SDi-8237	Rock art	K. Hedges 80		
SDi-784	Potsherd scatter	D. True 60		
SDi-785	5 BRM & lithic scatter	D. True 60		
SDi-783	lithic scatter	D. True 60		
SDi-776A	Prehistoric scatter (midden) & BRM. 776 complex a potential settlement.	D. True 60	C. Bull et al. 77	
SDi-776B	Multiple BRM	D. True 60	C. Bull et al. 77	
SDi-776C	Isolate metate frag	C. Bull et al. 77		
SDi-776D	Isolate basalt flake	C. Bull et al. 77		
SDi-776E	Isolate metate frag	C. Bull et al. 77		
SDi-776F	5 metate frags	C. Bull et al. 77		
SDi-776G	BRM	C. Bull et al. 77		
SDi-776H	BRM	C. Bull et al. 77		
SDi-776I	Isolate metate frag	C. Bull et al. 77		
SDi-1083	Prehistoric scatter (midden)	D. True 60		
SDi-5590	BRM	C. Bull 78		
SDi-772	BRM, prehistoric scatter, hearth	D. True 60	T. Gross 72	
SDi-5589	Multiple BRM, prehistoric scatter(midden), rock art, FAR ,cremation. Probable village	Hatley & Walker 78		
SDi-681	Lithic scatter, "camp site"	D. True 60		
SDi-4543	?	?		

Record No.	Resource Description	Initial Recorder	Record Update 1	Record Update 2
SDi-675	BRM & prehistoric scatter (midden). Site disturbed due to construction by 82 survey	D. True 60	DeCosta 82	
SDi-12948	Shell scatter	D. Saunders 92		
SOUTH OF BONSALL				
SDi-8663A	6 BRM with ~50 milling features	Walker & Cheever 81		
SDi-8663B	BRM	Walker 81		
SDi-8663C	2 BRM	Walker 81		
SDi-674	Lithic scatter & BRM	D. True 60		
SDi-680	Potsherd scatter	D. True 60		
SDi-679	Lithic scatter	D. True 60		
SDi-10879	Prehistoric scatter	L. White 87		
SDi-16497	BRM	K. Moslak et al. 03		
SDi-782				
SDi-10880	BRM	L. White 87		
SDi-673	BRM & potsherd scatter	D. True 60		
SDi-6003	2 lithic tools	L. Eckhardt		
SDi-16884	Prehistoric & historic scatter	Guerrero & Tift 03		
SDi-12155	Lithic scatter	M. Rosen et al. 91		
SDi-1281	Lithic scatter, many patinated tools	T. Kearns 71		
SDi-1250	Lithic scatter, "quarry site"	T. Kearns 71		
SDi-9593	BRM	M Rosen 82		
SDi-676	BRM & lithic, shell scatter. Potential camp site	D. True 60	McManus & Cirilo 79	
SDi-1251	Lithic scatter. Site disturbed due to construction by 73 survey	T. Kearns 71	Ezell & Kearns 73	
SDi-16498	2 BRM	K. Moslak et al. 03		
SDi-1253	Lithic scatter. "Village/Camp site"	T. Kearns 71		
SDi-1252	Lithic scatter. "Village/Camp site"	T. Kearns 71		
SDi-16499	BRM	K. Moslak et al. 03		
SDi-14046	3 BRM	Pigniolo & Bowden-Renna 95		
SDi-14047	3 BRM, prehistoric scatter, & FAR. Probable camp site.	Pigniolo & Bowden- Renna 95		

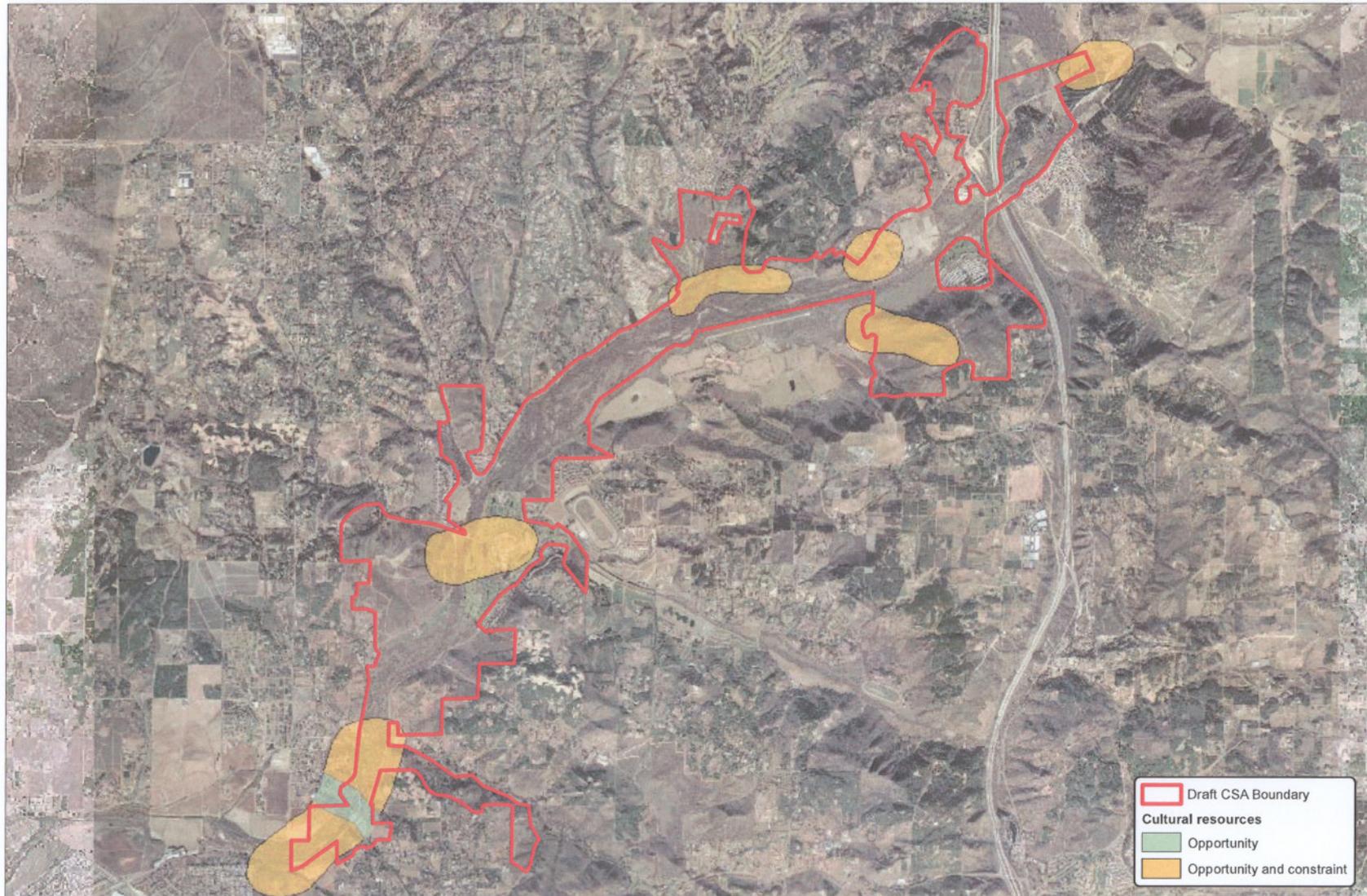
FIGURE 1
Draft Core Study Area & Segments



Source: Aerial Access (2004)

FIGURE 11

Cultural Resource Areas



Source: Aerial Access