

# **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE GOLF GREEN ESTATES PROJECT**

**APNs 126-300-47, 49, 126-060-72, 126-070-18, 19, 22, and 27;  
TM 5498/ER 06-02-016**

*Submitted to:*

**County of San Diego  
Department of Planning and Land Use  
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B  
San Diego, California 92123**

*Prepared for:*

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***November 14, 2006;  
Revised June 27, 2007; Revised December 1, 2009***

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**USGS Quadrangle:** *Bonsall* California (7.5 minute)

**Study Area:** 29.45 acres

**Key Words:** Archaeological assessment of 29.45 acres; USGS *Bonsall* quadrangle (7.5 minute); previously recorded Site CA-SDI-680; no impacts; negative; monitoring recommended.

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*\*Confidential Appendix; bound separately*

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## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

On behalf of San Luis Rey Enterprises, Inc., Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) conducted an archaeological assessment of the Golf Green Estates property located in Bonsall in the County of San Diego. The project is defined by Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 126-300-47, 49, 126-060-72, 126-070-18, 19, 22, and 27. The archaeological assessment involved institutional records searches and a survey of the parcel. The assessment was conducted to determine if any archaeological or historical cultural resources are present that would be affected by the proposed project, and whether these resources are significant according to state and/or county criteria.

In order to comply with the environmental guidelines of the County of San Diego and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an archaeological survey of the project was conducted on October 17, 2006 under the direction of Brian F. Smith. No evidence of cultural materials was detected during the survey. However, records searches contained information for a site that was previously recorded within the subject property. This site, CA-SDI-680, was recorded in 1960; unfortunately, the official site record is missing, so the description of the site is not available. The property and surrounding area have been previously disturbed, and any evidence of SDI-680 has been removed or buried. Since no evidence of cultural resources was observed, it appears that no cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed development. Due to the presence of a previously recorded site within the project boundaries, it is recommended that a mitigation measure be included with the project as a condition of approval which requires archaeological monitoring during grading or excavation.

No constraints or limitations were encountered during the study. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU). All notes and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION/SETTING**

The project is a 29.45-acre property located in Bonsall in northern San Diego County (Figures 1 and 3). Specifically, the property is located on Camino Del Rey and Old River Road, surrounded by San Luis Rey Golf Course, and encircling Bonsall Elementary School. The project area is depicted on the USGS *Bonsall* Quadrangle (7.5 minute), Township 10 South, Range 3 West, Section 20 in Figure 2. The proposed project involves the development of 116 residential lots with associated roads extending off of Camino Del Rey and Old River Road (Figure 4).

### **2.1 Environmental Setting**

The project lies along the flood plain of the San Luis Rey River and is situated at an elevation of 180 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Prehistoric vegetative community of the area would have been characterized as Coastal/Inland Sage Scrub on the slopes along the flood plain and Oak Woodland along the course of the San Luis Rey River. Vegetation that is typical on the slopes of the area includes sagebrush, buckwheat, sage, and laurel sumac; along the flood plain, typical vegetation is oaks, willows, and grasses. Mammals in the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and kangaroo rat; and birds such as hawk, eagle, owl, quail, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow. Soils in the project area are listed as eroded, fine sandy loams (Bowman 1973).

The project is relatively level and located on elevation just above and overlooking the flood plain. The property has been generally cleared of all native vegetation and appears to have been disturbed, perhaps even graded and reconstructed by the site work for the school and golf course. The property was clear of substantial ground cover of leaves and appears to be maintained by the golf course maintenance crews. Visibility was excellent. Fill material was observed in some areas, again suggesting that the area was previously disturbed. Vegetation remaining on the property consists of commercial development ornamental landscaping.

### **2.2 Cultural Setting**

Artifacts and prehistoric sites found throughout southern California have documented a diverse and rich record of human occupation spanning the past 10,000 years. The culture history of the northern San Diego region spans over 10,000 years and includes the PaleoIndian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric Shoshonean periods of prehistory, and the Mission, Rancho, and American Settlement Periods of history. The San Dieguito Complex, Millingstone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex are archaeological manifestations that have been used to describe the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in northern San Diego was represented primarily by the Luiseño and the Cahuilla Indians, with influences from the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians.

The PaleoIndian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,500 to 9,000 YBP) and in the southwest is generally associated with the Clovis Culture. The Clovis culture is distinctly recognized by large, fluted points, although other artifacts including knives, scrapers, choppers, perforators, and casual flake tools, have been found in Clovis and other late Pleistocene sites (Fagan 1991; Moratto 1984). True Clovis sites do not appear in Southern California; however, the San Dieguito Complex represents a PaleoIndian manifestation in this area that shares traits with other contemporary PaleoIndian cultures like the Clovis sites, including large biface knives, marginal milling tool assemblages, and a tool kit that appears focused on hunting. Fluted points that highlight the Clovis culture do not appear in southern California. The lack of sites with late Pleistocene and/or early Holocene subsurface assemblages hinders our understanding the San Dieguito Complex in the southern California region (True and Bouey 1990).

The Archaic Period of prehistory begins with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene is marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and rising sea levels. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene. Archaeological research indicates that southern California was occupied between 9,000 YBP and 1,300 YBP by population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. This time period is broadly labeled the Archaic period in southern California and a number of different archaeological manifestations are recognized. The La Jolla, Encinitas, Pinto, Millingstone, and Pauma are archaeological expressions of the Archaic time period, although they differ by setting (i.e., coastal versus inland). Archaic cultural traits typically reflect a hunting and gathering society with very well developed milling and hunting technologies highlighted by the presence of dart points, which demonstrate the use of the "atl-atl" for efficient hunting. The Archaic Period is considered to be pre-bow and arrow and pre-ceramic. The Archaic people buried their dead as flex inhumations, a religious and cultural practice that is distinct from the Late Prehistoric groups that succeeded the Archaic people in southern California.

The Late Prehistoric period begins approximately 1,300 YBP when a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Diego County. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, but effective, technological innovations such as the bedrock mortar for use in acorn processing. Atl-atl darts were replaced by smaller arrow points to be used with the bow and arrow.

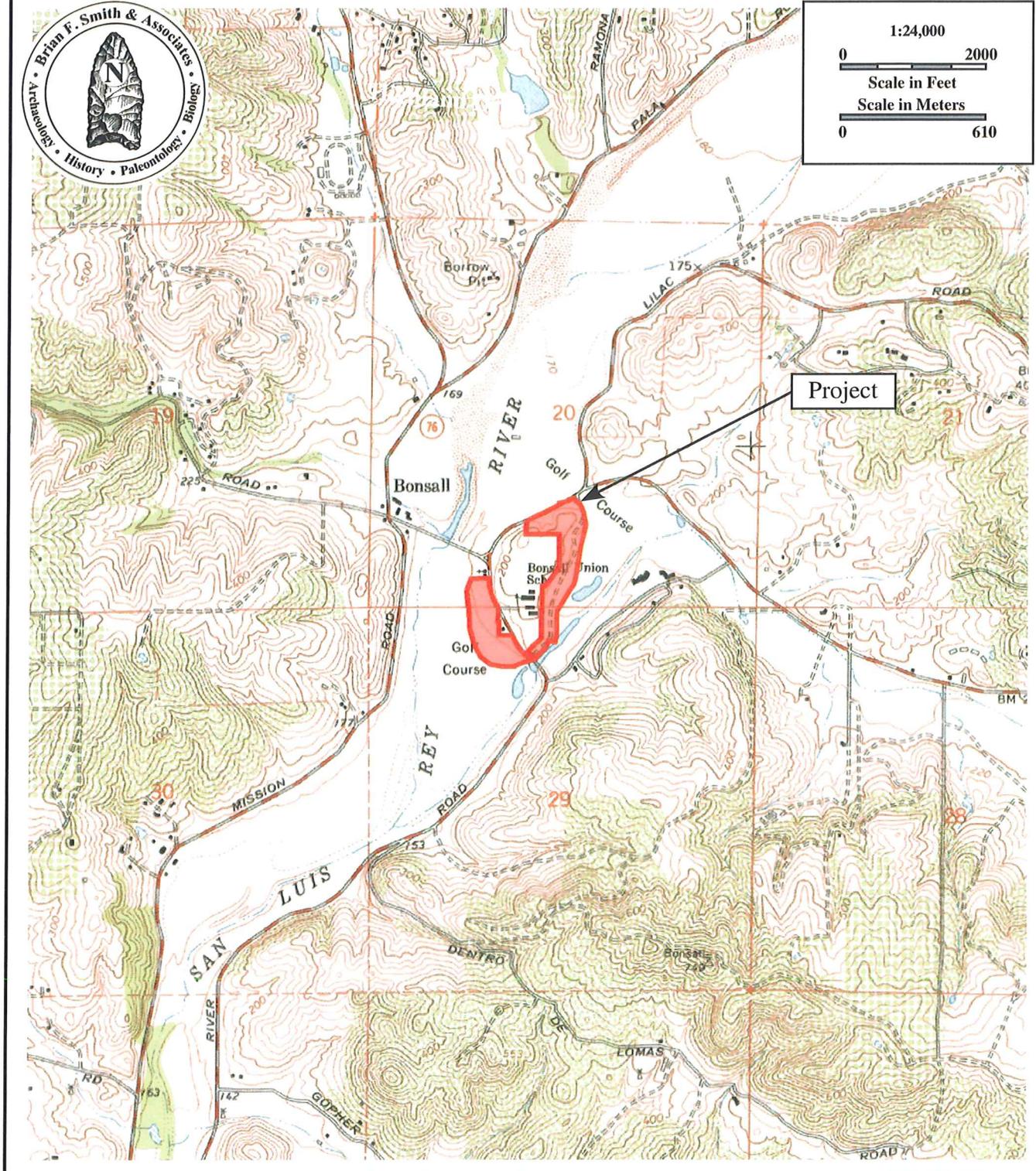
The ethnographic period begins at approximately AD 1769 when the Mission San Luis Rey was established. Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that the Cahuilla and the Luiseño occupied northern San Diego County. These groups were seasonal hunter-gatherers with cultural elements that were very distinct from the Archaic Period peoples, including cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of the marine resources available by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño and Cahuilla groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and Cahuilla and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts and steatite from the Channel Islands. The Luiseño and Cahuilla were Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to each other and the Gabrielino and Cupeño than to the Kumeyaay, who occupied territory to the south.

The Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range Mountains at San Jacinto, including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen datura, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being “Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

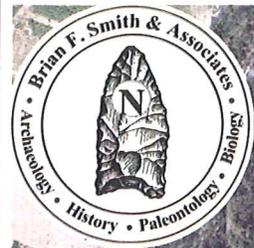




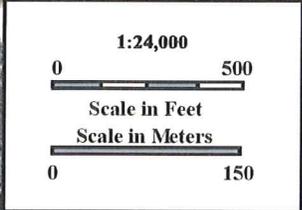
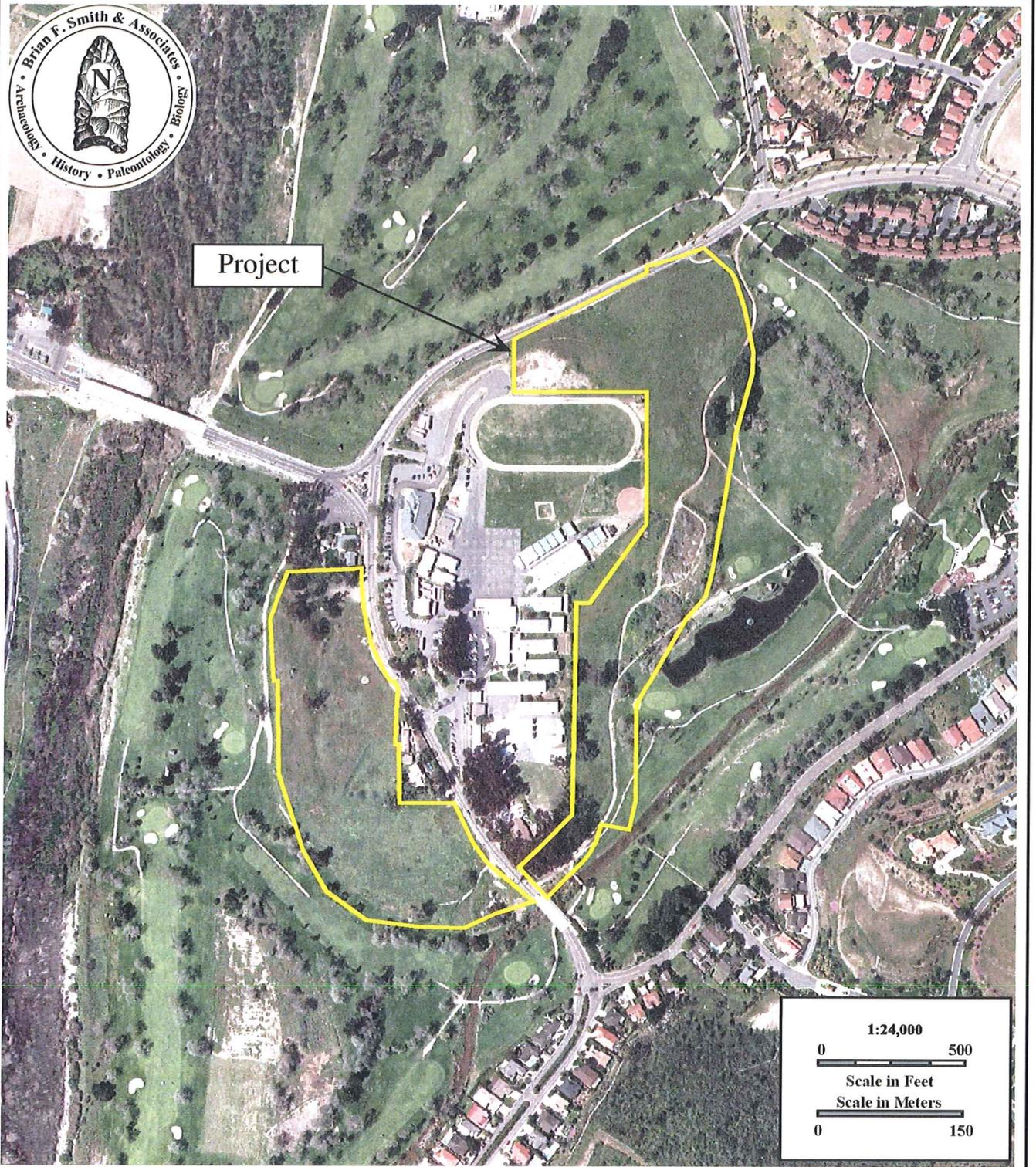
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**Figure 2**  
**Data Recovery Map**  
The Golf Green Estates Project  
USGS Bonsall Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)



Project



**Figure 3**  
**Aerial Photograph**  
The Golf Green Estates Project



### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological assessment of the project included archaeological records searches of the property requested from the SCIC at SDSU and from the Native American Heritage Council (NAHC) Sacred Lands Files. The results were reviewed to determine if any known archaeological sites, historic structure locations, or other cultural resources are present in or adjacent to the project. The results of the records searches are found in Appendices I and II.

The field survey consisted of a thorough examination of the surface areas by walking transects spaced at five-meter intervals. A Native American Monitor was present during the course of the survey.

### **4.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS**

#### **4.1 Institutional Records Search Results**

Both the SCIC and NAHC reported one cultural resource, Site CA-SDI-680, at the northwestern end of the project. Site SDI-680 was originally recorded in 1960; however, the site record is listed as officially missing from the SCIC files, and therefore, the description of the site contents is not available. Thirteen additional cultural resource sites were reported within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries (Appendix I). The majority of these sites are described as Late Prehistoric characterized by bedrock milling, pottery, lithics, and projectile points.

#### **4.2 Survey Results**

The archaeological assessment of the project was performed under the direction of Brian F. Smith with the assistance of Charles Callahan, Shaun Murphy, Matt Smith, Brad Comeau, and Native American Monitor "Shot" Linton. No observable surface cultural indicators of prehistoric or historic cultural resources were detected. In the area of Site SDI-680, the field crew closely inspected the ground surface for any indicators or evidence of this recorded site. In spite of this focused review, no artifacts or ecofacts were observed, nor were there any indications of any potential buried deposits or features. In fact, the site area appears to have been previously disturbed and may have been leveled and graded in the past.

### **5.0 DISCUSSION/MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **5.1 Statement of Effects**

Although the records search showed a prehistoric site recorded within project boundaries, the property does not appear to contain any intact cultural resources. As such, no impacts to

cultural resources are expected as a consequence of the proposed development. Previously recorded Site SDI-680 could not be relocated and is assumed to have been destroyed by grading associated with either the existing school or the golf course.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Due to the absence of cultural resources within the project boundaries, no further archaeological study is recommended or is necessary for project approval. However, because the project area contains a recorded cultural resource site, it is recommended that a mitigation measure be included with the project as a condition of approval which requires archaeological monitoring during grading or excavation. If cultural materials associated with Site SDI-680 or any other resources are uncovered by grading, earthwork in the area of the discovery shall halt until the County is notified and the procedures completed to record and evaluate the site, and potentially conduct mitigation data recovery.

## **5.3 Grading Monitoring and Data Recovery Conditions**

Prior to approval of grading and/or improvement plans, the applicant shall:

- A. Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Golf Green Estates Project, TM5498Rpl/Log No. 06-02-016 to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions.
  1. Provide evidence that a County approved archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use. The letter shall include the following guidelines:
    - a. The project archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).
    - b. The County approved archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).

- c. The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
- d. An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored.
- e. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time to perform full-time monitoring. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
- f. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits shall be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- g. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
- h. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

- i. Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
  - j. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.
  - k. Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.
  - l. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
  - m. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to the effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading and monitoring activities have been completed.
- B. Provide Evidence to the Director of Public Works (DPW) that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

1. The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
2. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite full-time to perform full-time monitoring. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Principal Investigator in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.
3. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.
4. The consulting archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.
5. If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted in order to determine the proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
6. The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Land Use starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a

final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

7. Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Principal Investigator.
8. Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use, a final report of the Archaeological Monitoring Program.
  - a. In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

– Or –

- b. In the event that resources are found, a detailed report shall be required that includes the following:
  - i. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
  - ii. Evidence that all cultural materials collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at the San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researches for further study. The collections and associated record shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

## 6.0 PERSONNEL

The archaeological survey was conducted under the direction of Brian F. Smith with assistance supplied by Charles Callahan, Shaun Murphy, Brad Comeau, and Matt Smith. The records searches review and drafting of this report was conducted by Karl James Lorenzen, Ph.D., Senior Archaeologist, under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principle Investigator. Melanie Lytle and Dylan Amerine conducted the technical editing, Amanda Erb produced the report, and Clint Callahan produced the graphics.

## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and County of San Diego Guidelines.



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Brian F. Smith  
Principle Investigator

December 1, 2009

Date

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**APPENDIX I**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*Deleted for public review; bound separately*

**APPENDIX II**

**NAHC Sacred Lands Files Search Results  
and Tribal Correspondence**

*Deleted for public review; bound separately*