A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE BERK SUBDIVISION PROJECT

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PDS2013-TM-5577
APN 106-280-10

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted a cultural resouces survey of the Berk Subdivision Project located in Fallbrook, San Diego County, California. The assessment was conducted as part of the environmental evaluation required for the development of the 26.48-acre property identified by Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 106-280-10. The assessment included a survey of the entire property conducted in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and County of San Diego guidelines to determine the presence of the cultural resources that would be affected by the proposed project.

Records searches were requested from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) to identify previously recorded archaeological sites within the project and surrounding area. The SCIC records search results indicated that no resources have been previously recorded for the project area; however, the historic maps provided by the SCIC established a correlation between a structure observed during the field survey and a marked structure recorded on a historic map. A Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to list potentially sacred or ceremonial sites or landforms on or near the project has been requested by County of San Diego staff.

BFSA field archaeologists Claire Allen and Mary Lenich conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the subject property on June 12, 2013 under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator. Subsequently, the property was resurveyed with a Native American representative, P.J. Stoneburner of the San Luis Rey Band, on January 13, 2014. The archaeological surveys of June 12, 2013 and January 13, 2014 included the examination of the entire parcel for cultural resources. A potentially historic residence (1650 Winter Haven Road) was located on proposed Lot 15. The current project development plans will not affect the building. No prehistoric resources were encountered during examination of the property. Any further study of the building or significance evaluations will be conducted only as directed by the County of San Diego.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU in San Diego, California. All notes and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Berk Subdivision Project is located within the boundary of the Rancho Monserate land grant in Fallbrook, San Diego County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The proposed 26.48-acre project is situated north of Bonsall and the San Luis Rey River. Specifically, the property (APN 106-280-10) is within an unsectioned portion of the USGS *Bonsall* 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Township 9 South, Range 3 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1.1–2).

The Berk Subdivision Project proposes to subdivide the 26.48 acres into 21 lots (Figure 1.1–3). The project will require grading for residential house pads with driveways, utilities installation, and street paving.

1.2 Existing Conditions

The following section describes the environmental setting (natural and cultural) of the project and the results of the SCIC records searches.

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

Location

The current project area lies within the foothills of Fallbrook, west of Lancaster Mountain, north of the San Luis Rey River, and south of Santa Margarita River (see Plates 1.2–1 and 1.2–2). Variable slopes characterize the project area. An unnamed seasonal creek is located northwest the property and non-native and cultivation plants (eucalyptus, avocado, and oranges) are located within the project boundary. A large diversity of disturbances is present within the project boundary that includes dirt roads, graded land, orchards, beehives, a water reservoir, a historic residence (1650 Winter Haven Road), and modern trash. No oak trees or exposed bedrock were observed within the property.

Geology

San Diego County lies in the Peninsular Range Geologic Province of southern California. The mountainous zone, which extends from northwest to southeast through the county, rises to a maximum height of 6,533 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Beauchamp 1986). Foothills and

valleys, which comprise the cismontane region, extend west from the mountains. This region typically receives more rainfall than the mesas and less than the mountainous region. Between the foothills and the coast lies the coastal mesa region, which is cut by several large drainages originating in the mountains and foothills. The coast is characterized by large bays and lagoons, where the major rivers empty into the sea, and mesas which terminate at the ocean in the form of bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

The Berk Subdivision Project is located in the foothills, or cismontane region, north of the San Luis Rey River in southern Fallbrook, in northern San Diego County (Figures 1.1–1 and 1.1–2). The geology in the project area is mainly characterized by Mesozoic granitic rocks consisting of tonalite and diorite (Weber 1963). To the northeast of the project area lies the Cretaceous gabbroic rocks of Red Mountain.

Soils

Soils in the project area are within the Fallbrook-Vista Association, which are well-drained sandy loam and coarse sandy loam topsoils with sandy clay loam and sandy loam subsoils over decomposed granodiorite (Bowman 1973). These soils are developed from weathered granitic rock and occur at elevations ranging from 200 to 2,500 feet AMSL (Bowman 1973). Four soil types exist within the defined project area. The most prominent soil type is Fallbrook sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes (FaC). Placentia sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (PeC) and Bonsall sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (BlC) are present to a lesser degree.

Biology

The plant and animal communities within the parcel have been altered by cultivation, residential landscaping, and clearing activities (Plates 1.2–1 and 1.2–2). The habitat in the vicinity of the project is characterized by low hills covered with inland sage scrub vegetation and seasonal drainages containing riparian vegetation. The project area consists of hilly terrain, and the elevation ranges from approximately 595 to 685 feet AMSL.

Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and kangaroo rat; birds include hawks, eagles, owls, quail, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crows, finches, and sparrows. Species of concern in the area include the cactus wren, California gnatcatcher, Least Bell's vireo, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frog, orange-throated whiptail, and California mountain kingsnake (USDA and USDI 2001).

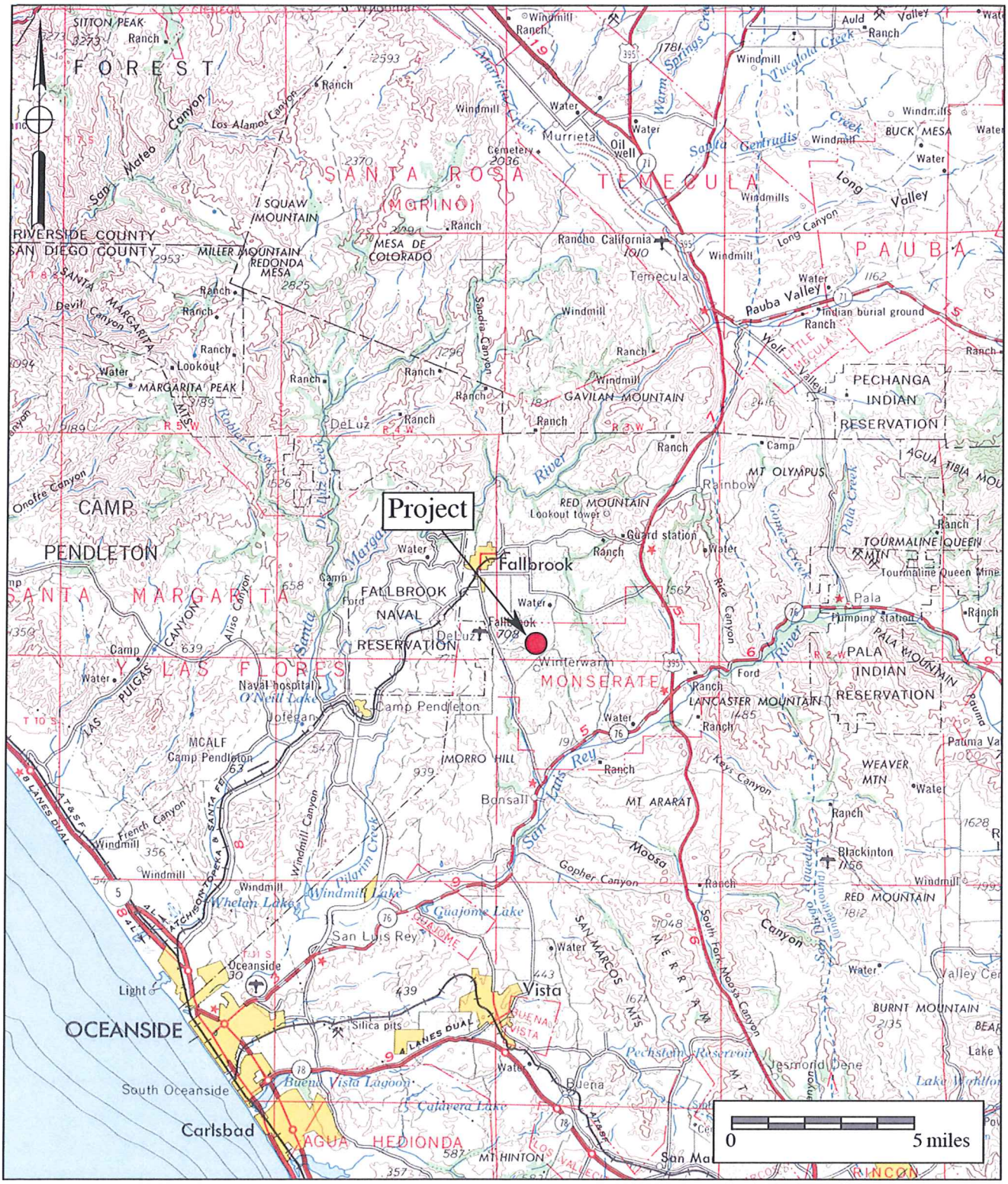

Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Berk Subdivision Project

USGS *Santa Ana* (1:250,000 series)

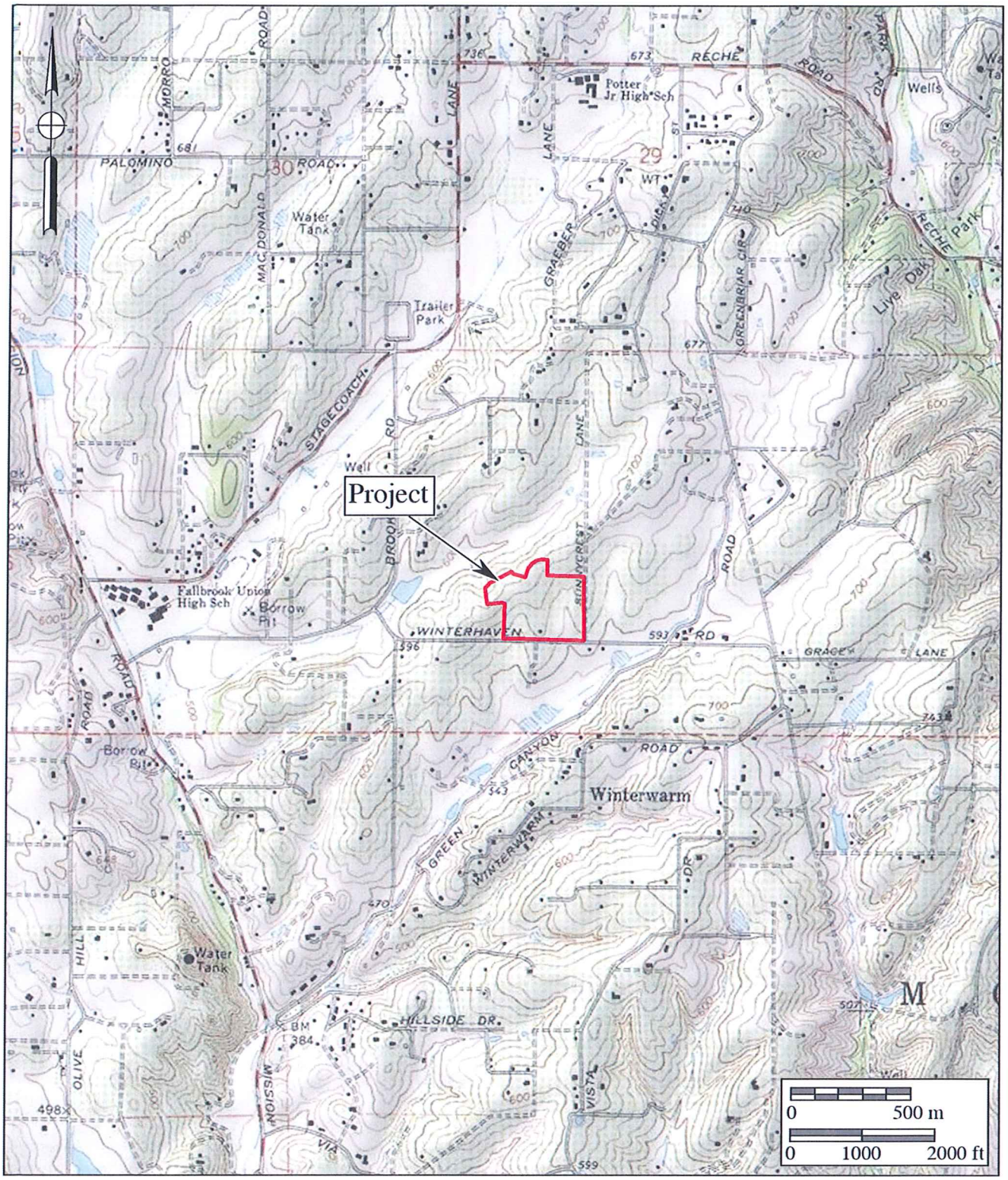

Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Berk Subdivision Project

USGS *Bonsall* Quadrangle (7.5 minute series)

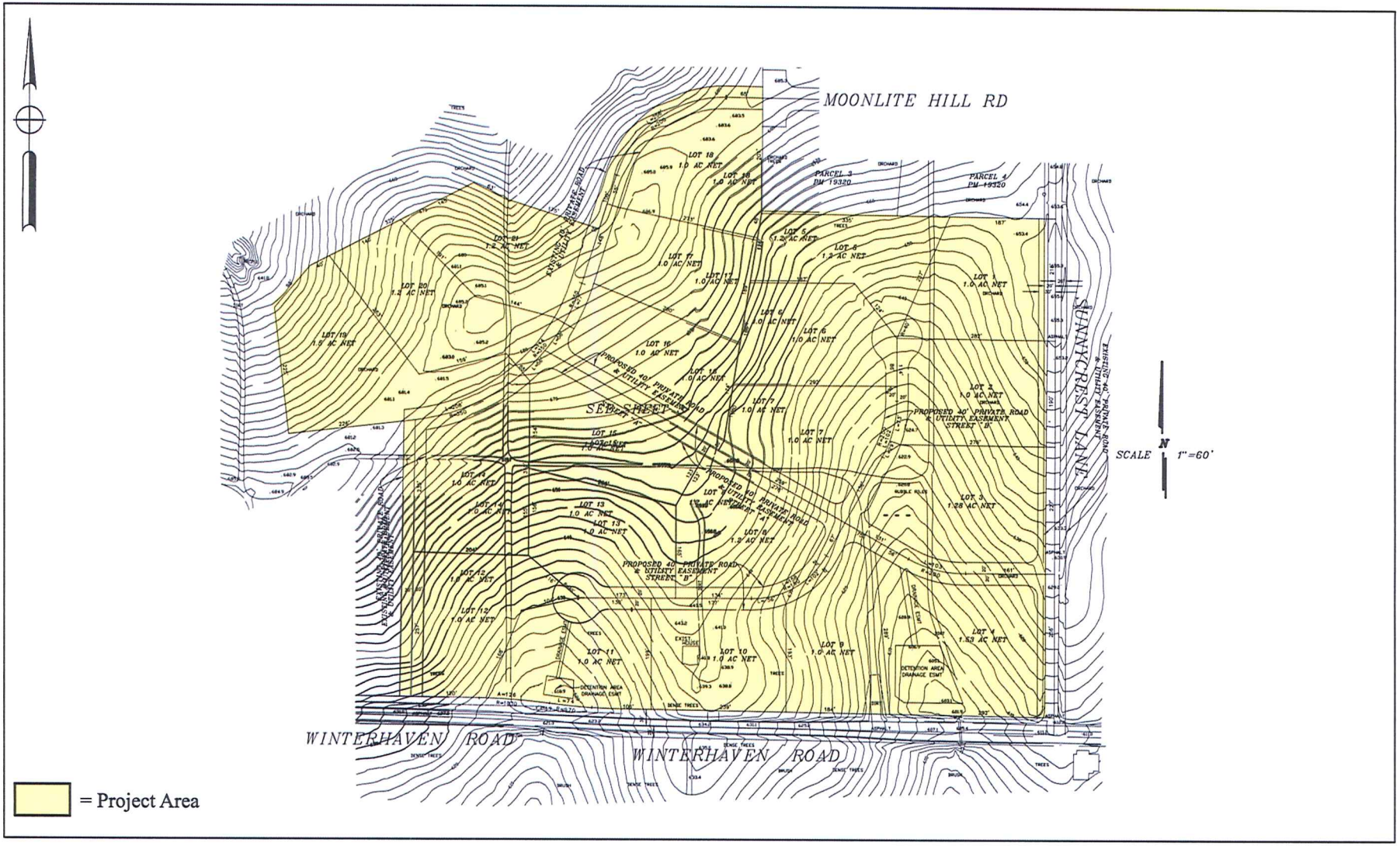

Figure 1.1–3

Project Development Map

The Berk Subdivision Project

Plate 1.2–1: General view of the Berk Subdivision Project from the northwest corner, facing east.

Plate 1.2–2: General view of the Berk Subdivision Project from the southwest corner, facing east.

Hydrology

An unnamed creek is located within the northwest portion of the property. Other large water resources in the area include the Santa Margarita River, located approximately 3.9 miles (6.9 kilometers) to the north, and the San Luis Rey River, located approximately 3.2 miles (5.2 kilometers) to the south.

Cultural Setting

Archaeological investigations in southern California have documented a diverse and rich record of human occupation spanning the past 10,000 years. In northern San Diego and Riverside Counties, most researchers organize prehistory into the Paleo Indian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric Periods, and history into the Mission, Rancho, and American Settlement Periods. The San Dieguito Complex, Milling Stone 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.

Prehistoric Period

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basinlands (Moratto 1984). At approximately 10,000 YBP, a cool/moist climate was present in San Diego County. This is supported by pine pollen found in deposits at Point Loma and Encinitas and oak pollen identified in deposits from Otay Mesa (Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Kaldenberg 1982). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the global climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The San Diego shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending on the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobaths, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The end of the Paleo Indian Period marks the beginning of the San Dieguito Complex in San Diego County. The San Dieguito Complex has long been viewed as a group of people who occupied the San Diego County region between 10,000 and 8,000 YBP. It has been suggested that they were related to or were contemporaneous with the Paleo Indian groups in the Great Basin area. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally consist of scrapers and scraper planes, choppers, and bifacially flaked knives, with few or no

milling tools. The absence of grinding or milling stones suggests to researchers that cereal grains and nuts were not an important part of the subsistence pattern. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex and the general pattern of site locations has led to the interpretation that they were a wandering, hunting, and gathering society (Moriarty 1969).

The Archaic Period 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 was 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 and 1,300 YBP by population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. A number of different archaeological manifestations, based on geographical setting, tool kits, and/or chronology, are recognized during the Archaic Period, including the San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, and Pauma complexes. Archaic sites generally contain milling tools, especially manos and metates, cobble and flake tools, dart projectile points, and the concomitant use of the atlatl, crescents, shell, fish bone, and animal bone representing large and small game. Additionally, Archaic groups buried their dead as flex inhumations, a religious and cultural practice that is distinct from the succeeding Late Prehistoric groups.

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. 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, yet effective technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between 400 and 600 A.D. Atl-atl darts are replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin, and cremation of the dead. The period is divided into two phases, San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, based upon the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Through radiocarbon dating determinations, the introduction of pottery and the initiation of the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately 1300 A.D. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates, and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs. The fluorescence of rock art likely appeared as the result of increased populations sizes, and

increased sedentism (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur. Subsistence is thought to have been focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative inactivity and increased population sizes.

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County were the Luiseño. Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of the marine resources available by fishing and collecting molllusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern deserts, and steatite from the Channel Islands.

When contacted by the Spanish in the 16th century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range mountains, 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 were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east, rather than to the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group who occupied territory to the south. 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). The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group.

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages, most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching, and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were both publicly and privately, or family, owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were utilized when inland food resources were scarce, particularly from January to March. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. For the remainder of the year, the Luiseño remained at village sites, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The most important food source of the Luiseño was acorns, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizeni*). Seeds, particularly of grasses (Gramineae), composits (Compositae), and mints (Labiatae), were also heavily utilized. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also utilized. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hares (*Lepus californicus*), woodrats (*Neotoma* spp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), quail (*Callipepla californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), ducks (Anatidae), freshwater fish from mountain streams, and marine mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks, particularly abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), from the coast. A variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were taken as well (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or *nota*, which was headed by a chief who organized religious ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge, and who, with the chief, were part of a cultic social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal villages and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents; these arrangements were often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches, and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering while men were responsible for hunting, although, at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children, while elderly men were active participants in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs, while alaso being responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritualistic implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular-shaped, protected workplaces for domestic chores, including cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses, which were important in purification rituals, were round, partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis, which was located in the center of the village and served as the place of rituals, including sand painting, which was associated with the Chingichngish cult (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included sandals fashioned from yucca fibers and deerskin moccasins. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made from bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claws, mica sheets, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made of cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones, including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wooden tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally-available felsite or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing, and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry; baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Pottery containers, which were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow open pits, were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Additional tools included knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills. Shamanistic items included soapstone or clay smoking pipes, and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, the County acknowledges that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their creation stories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as "La Jolla" or "San Dieguito." They instead believe that there is a continuum of ancestry, from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego. To acknowledge this perspective, consultation with affected Native American communities can be beneficial to fully understand the impact to cultural resources. The consultation is typically administered pursuant to Senate Bill 18.

As part of the Native American consultation process, a Native American representative from the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians was invited to participate in a property survey on January 13, 2014. P.J. Stoneburner of the San Luis Rey Band was in attendance during the resurvey of the project.

Historic Period

The historic period begins on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based on a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who made an application, but many tracts reverted to the government for lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain, and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order, under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the

missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the needs of the native peoples (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied for them or had gained favor with the Mexican government, as well as to settle government debts. The Berk Subdivision Project is located within the Rancho Monserate land grant. It is unclear as to what degree the early activities of the land grant affected the current project area.

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Raising cattle soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy changed from stock raising to farming (Rolle 1969). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys; also, the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the 20th century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which became a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas.

1.2.2 Records Search Results

Archaeological records searches were requested from the SCIC at SDSU. The SCIC records search results indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the boundary of the current project. Seven cultural resources were reported within one mile of the study area (Table 1.2–1). Four are historic resources, two are prehistoric activities areas, and the remaining resource is a dual component site that consists of a prehistoric habitation site and an historic bridge. The approximate period of construction for the historic resources within the area ranges from the 1920s to the 1930s. The single recorded historic residence represents the Spanish stucco architectural style. There have been at least 18 previous cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area, two of which (Joyner 1989; Wright 2004) incorporate the current subject property (Appendix B). Furthermore, this property was previously studied by BFSA in 2008 as part of a larger residential development project also known as the Berk Subdivision Project, though the 2008 project did not materialize. The complete records search results from SCIC are provided in Appendix B.

Table 1.2–1

Previously Recorded Sites Within One Mile of the Berk Subdivision Project

Site Number	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference/ Recorded By
P-37-028323	Spanish stucco-style residence with barn and water reservoir, 1938	2.6 acres	Professional Archaeological Services
CA-SDI-11,236/H; W-4259	Prehistoric habitation site; Historic 1920s bridge	1,429 square meters	Brian F. Mooney and Associates
CA-SDI-11,479; W-4430	Prehistoric lithic scatter	3,000 square meters	BFSA
CA-SDI-11,480; W-4431	Prehistoric bedrock milling	400 square meters	BFSA
W-7687	Historic prospecting excavation	-	James & Briggs Archaeological Services
W-7688	Historic pump shed	-	James & Briggs Archaeological Services
W-7689	Historic wells	-	James & Briggs Archaeological Services

1.3 Applicable Regulation

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA, the San Diego

County Local Register of Historic Places (Local Register), and the County of San Diego RPO provided the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) 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 may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

    a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
    d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public

Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) 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 California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level, as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego or its communities;

3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

> Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:
>
> 1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
>
> a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register; or
> b) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
>
> 2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials; and
> 3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
>
> a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or,
> b) Other formally designated and recognized sites, which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation authorized by the County. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted

RPO criteria for prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is in the Fallbrook area of northern San Diego County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Berk Subdivision Project included the survey of an approximately 26.48-acre property and a records search. Given the small area involved and the narrow focus of the survey, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early San Diego, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project area discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principle research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research was undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project area;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

Under the direction of Brian F. Smith, the archaeological survey was conducted on June 12, 2013 by field archaeologists Claire Allen and Mary Lenich. Brian F. Smith had also conducted the 2008 survey of the larger parcel also called the Berk Subdivision, which has been reduced in size for the current plan. The methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The survey consisted of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately three to 10-meter intervals. Areas of exposed soil (such as animal burrow backdirt) were examined in greater detail for cultural resources. Following the survey update of June 12, 2013, the County of San Diego requested that BFSA conduct a subsequent site survey with a Native American representative. That subsequent survey was completed on January 13, 2014 with P.J. Stoneburner from the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians.

3.1.2 Curation

All notes, records, maps, research results, and any other relevant materials pertaining to the project are stored at the BFSA offices in Poway, California and will be curated/archived with the SCIC.

3.2 Results

The property has been disturbed by historic and modern development, occupation, and agricultural activities. Specifically, the gently sloped hilly land was covered with agricultural grasses/weeds and tree orchards (avocado and oranges). Associated dirt roads were also present within the parcel. Ground surface visibility varied from poor to moderate, with approximately five percent of the overall ground only being visible depending on the density of low-lying grass and vegetation.

The property was thoroughly surveyed for cultural resources following the methodology described in Section 3.1.1. No prehistoric cultural resources were identified, and no artifacts, features, or darkened soils were observed within the project area. Within the central south portion of the parcel, in proposed Lot 15, a potentially historic residence (1650 Winter Haven Road) was located (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). The potentially historic residence appears to be vacant and in a state of decay. Portions of the roof are covered with a black tarp, siding has been

removed, some windows are boarded, paint is deteriorated, PVC piping protrudes from the house, and modern trash surrounds the building. An abandoned vehicle was also observed parked very close to the structure and hundreds of golf balls and a few golf clubs were scattered throughout the adjacent field. Overall, the house and surrounding property appears to have fallen into disrepair as a result of the supposed recent inhabitants abandoning that area of the property. The landscaping around the residence consists of varieties of ornamental trees and an avocado tree, although no landscape maintenance was noticed. Information provided by the property owners indicates that the structure was built during the early 1940s to house farm laborers and was renovated in the late 1950s to early 1960s. The owners provided documents pertaining to the building, including a legal description and summary index of a Chain of Title for the land, the San Diego County Assessor's Residential Building Records, and a brief family account of the structure and its past function as farm employee housing (Appendix C).

Plate 3.2–1: Historic residence (1650 Winter Haven Road), facing north.

Plate 3.2–2: Historic residence (1650 Winter Haven Road), facing south.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

As a result of the archaeological assessment of the Berk Subdivision Project, an historic structure (1650 Winter Haven Road) was recorded within the project boundary. Information provided by the current property owners indicates that the structure was built during the early 1940s and renovated in the late 1950s to early 1960s. It once served as farm employee housing. The structure represents a poorly preserved, common post-war residential structure with wood siding. Under the McAlester and McAlester (1988) architectural system, this structure would be considered a modern split-level residence. The structure has no noteworthy architectural elements or adornment. Given the poor state of preservation, the use of the structure to house farm laborers, the absence of any link to important local historical events or individuals, the structure is not considered to meet any significant criteria listed in CEQA and the County of San Diego Cultural Resources Guidelines. The structure does meet the age threshold to be considered historic, but is not historically or architecturally significant.

4.2 Impact Identification

The historic residence is located within the proposed Lot 15 of APN 106-280-10. This particular lot will not be affected by the proposed development plan. Figure 4.2–1 shows the location of the resource at 1650 Winter Haven Road in the current development plan.

As identified in Section 3.2, visibility during the survey was poor to moderate with only five percent of the ground visible. As such, there is the potential for buried resources to be present.

Table 4.2–1

Summary of Cultural Resources Within the Berk Subdivision Project

Site	Tested (Y/N)	Evaluation	Mitigation Required
1650 Winter Haven Road	No	Not Significant	None
Buried Resources	No	Not Evaluated	Archaeological Monitoring

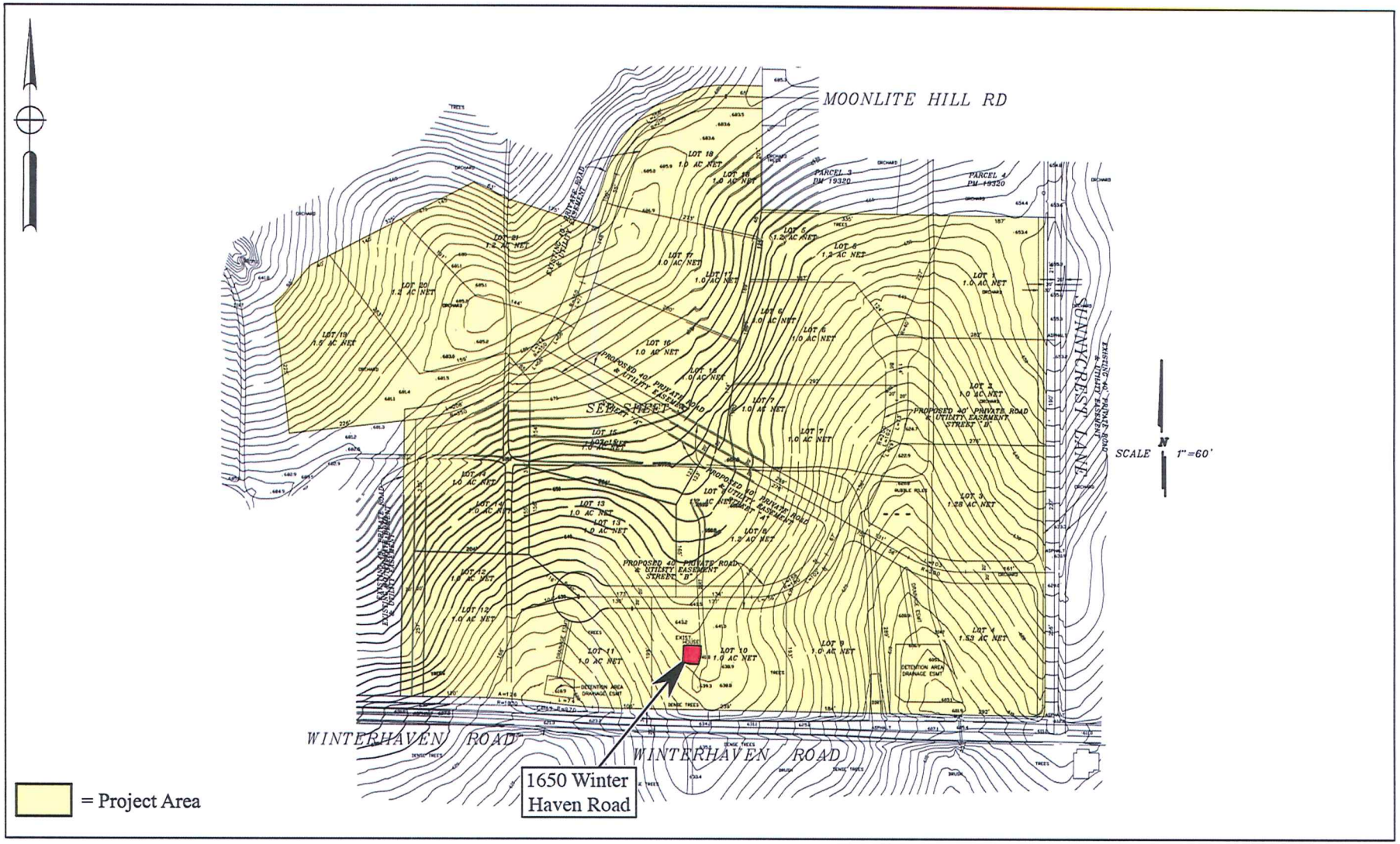

Figure 4.2–1

Project Development Map Showing Location of the Historic Residence at 1650 Winterhaven Road

The Berk Subdivision Project

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Unavoidable Impacts

The development plan for the Berk Subdivision Project proposes a division of the parcel into 21 residential lots. The current reconnaissance has located a historic residence (1650 Winter Haven Road) that will not be impacted by the current development plans. No other cultural resources were identified.

5.2 Mitigable Impacts

The proposed land uses do not directly impact the residence at 1650 Winter Haven Road, and therefore no mitigation is proposed. A preliminary significance assessment of this structure is that while it meets the minimum age threshold to be considered historic, the condition (integrity) of the structure, lack of any link to historically important people or events, and lack of any historical architectural elements lead to the conclusion that the structure is not historically significant.

As identified in Section 3.2, visibility during the survey was poor to moderate with approximately only five percent of the ground visible. As such, there is the potential for buried resources and the project will be conditioned with an archaeological monitoring program during earth-disturbing activities.

5.3 No Significant Adverse Effects

Investigations determined that no prehistoric resources were present within the project boundaries and that the surrounding one-mile radius contained only a low-density of prehistoric resources. The proposed development will not incur any significant adverse effects to identified prehistoric or historic cultural resources.

6.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
1650 Winter Haven Road	None Required	None
Buried Resources	Archaeological Monitoring	None

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. In the past 35 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Brian Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Crops of Engineers (USACE), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BR), the Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts which have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric lifeways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large number of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to

the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade. 2000-2007.

The Navy Broadway Complex: Architectural and historical assessment of over 25 structures that comprise the Naval Supply Depot, many of which have been in use since World War I and were used extensively during World War II. The EIR/EIS which was prepared included National Register evaluations of all structures. The archaeological component of the project involved the excavation of backhoe trenches to search for evidence of the remains of elements of the historic waterfront features that characterized the bay front in the latter half of the 19th century. This study was successful in locating portions of wharves and shanties that existed on the site prior to capping of this area after construction of the sea wall in the early 20th century.

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the City of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the City of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs which document this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the City and County of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the City. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the City showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Midbayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the City. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric sites.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-September 2002.

Cultural resources evaluation of sites within the proposed development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural resources survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project Manager/Director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of a Archaic cultural resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural resource survey and geotechnical monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnichal borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

Cultural resources survey and test of sites within the proposed development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of the San Diego Presidio identified during water pipe construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced cultural resource survey and evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project Manager/Director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage mitigation of a portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and testing of two prehistoric cultural resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural resources Phase I and II investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County,

California: Project Manager/Director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project Archaeologist/Director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project Archaeologist/ Monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single-dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and testing of an historic resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project Archaeologist/ Director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and testing of a prehistoric cultural resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project Manager/Director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project Archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and evaluation of cultural resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project Manager/Director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural resources Phase I, II, and III investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project Manager/Director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997-January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project

Archaeologist/Project Director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

Archaeological evaluation of cultural resources within the proposed corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project Manager/Director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project Manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

Reports/Papers

Author, coauthor, or contributor, to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological constraints study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an archaeological review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in te City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of archaeological monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

Claire M. Allen, BA

Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: claireallen@outlook.com

Education

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, Oregon State University **2012**

Specialized Education/Training

Oregon State University Archaeological Field School, Champoeg State Park, June-August 2011

Experience

Archaeologist **December 2012–August 2014**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Excavation of sites in San Diego and surrounding areas, associated lab work, and monitoring of construction sites as needed.

Laboratory Technician **June 2012-August 2012**
Oregon State University Archaeological Field School, Champoeg State Park **Corvallis, Oregon**

Utilized archaeological laboratory and field methods, gave lectures to tours discussing laboratory work, fieldwork, and cultural interpretation, operated and managed a full field lab, identified cultural/historic materials, soil changes, and soil interruptions, cataloged/labeled artifacts, mapped artifacts/features, conducted archival research, and surveyed and laid out units based on a Cartesian grid.

Laboratory Student/Volunteer **September 2011–May 2012**
Oregon State University, Waldo Hall **Corvallis, Oregon**

Aided in the processing of artifacts from past field seasons of the Oregon State University's Historic Archaeology Department. As both a student working for credit and then as a volunteer, tasks required included cleaning, cataloguing, labeling, and sorting artifacts.

Student Assistant **November 2010 & March 2011**
Oregon State University Paleocoastal Survey **Bandon, Oregon**

Weekend excavations at Devil's Kitchen, a beach located at the southern end of the Bandon State Natural Area, conducted in order to aid Loren Davis's research on human occupation of the area as early as 12,700 years ago.

Technical Reports

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. **Allen,** and Jennifer R. Kraft
2014 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Christopher Development Group. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. **Allen,** Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. Kraft
2013 *A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Claire M. **Allen**
2013 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Berk Subdivision Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Paxton Surveying & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Historic Residence Documentation
(1650 Winter Haven Road)

Sid and Jean Berk
1190-A Drazil Road
Fallbrook, CA 92028

July 28, 2008

Brian F. Smith & Associates
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

RE: Proposal for Additional Historical Services at the Berk Project on Sunnycrest Lane

Dear Mr. Smith:

We are in receipt of your proposal and have reviewed it. The scope of work states several subjects to be explored, such as items 2 and 3, which we have information on. We wish to share our information with you that has been obtained from San Diego County records, compiled in chronological order and assembled by Attorney. E. Ludlow Keeney, Jr., of San Diego. This volume of information shows Chain of Title for the land and its legal description. We have provided you with a copy of the index that summarizes all 41 documents dated from August 26, 1913 to December 23, 1998. Copies of documents can be supplied by us.

San Diego County Assessor's office, Residential Building Records, established that a construction permit was recorded in 1936 for the structure of interest and became effective in 1940. The Records also establish that the address of this property is 1650 Winterhaven Road which is the current address. In addition, the Records note extensive remodeling (a second floor add-on) that was permitted in 1955 and approved in 1966, that alters the original architectural structure.

We can conclude that prior to 1940 this structure did not exist on the property. The above record shows that information about the structure was established during McCormac ownership. Our records further reveal that J.W. McCormac was granted this property (Parcels 16 & 17) on May 5, 1925. Copies of theses documents have been enclosed.

J.W. McCormac is the Grandfather of Jean Berk who is the co-owner of this property with Sid Berk. This property has been in her family since 1925. J.W. McCormac's primary residence was in Santa Ana, CA, (Orange County) and he conducted his business there. The property was farmed and employees of J.W. McCormac occupied the structure of interest.
As of today, Jean and Sid Berk are still farming on this property and the structure continues to provide housing for farm employees.

The structure is in poor condition and is not very livable. It is our desire to tear it down and replace it with a more suitable building.

Based on family knowledge and recorded information in San Diego County, we think there is no reason to continue research on this project and therefore do not want to pursue the proposal. Please contact us if you have further information we should consider. We respect your expertise and appreciate all work that you and your associates have performed.

Sincerely,

Sid Berk

Sid Berk

Jean Berk

Jean Berk

cc: Larry Paxton

COUNTY ASSESSOR
SAN DIEGO CO-CALIFORNIA
M. S. DORMAC

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING RECORD

ADDRESS 1650 WINTERHAVEN RD.

PARCEL 106-280-6-10
SHEET 1 OF 7 34 SHEETS

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

CLASS & SHAPE: D4+2 B

ARCHITECTURE: X Standard; Above-Standard; Special

2 Stories

TYPE

Use	Design
X Single	X
Double	
Duplex	
Apartment	
Flat-Court	
Motel	

1 Units

CONSTRUCTION: Light; Sub-Standard; X Standard; Above-Standard; Special

FOUNDATION: X Concrete; Reinforced; X Brick; Wood; Piers

Light / Heavy

STRUCTURAL: X Frame; "x" - "; Sheathing; Concrete Block; B.&B. / T.&G.; Brick; Adobe; X Floor Joist: 1st: "x" - "; X 2nd: "x" - "; Sub-Floor; X Concrete Floor; Insulated Ceilings; Insulated Walls

EXTERIOR: Stucco on; Siding "x"; X Shingle ASB; Shake; B.&B. / T.&G.; Brick; Stone; Metal Sash; Screens

WINDOWS: D.H. / X Casement

ROOF: Flat / Pitch; X Gable 3/4 L; Hip 1/4; X Shed 1/4 L; Cut Up; Dormers; X Rafter "x" - "; Gutters; Shingle; Shake; X Tile; Tile Trim; X Compo.; X Compo. Shingle

LIGHTING: X Wiring; K.T. / Conduit; B.X. / Cable

Fixtures: Few / X Cheap; X Avg. / Med.; Many / Special

PLUMBING: Poor / X Std. / Spec.; X Sink; X Laundry; X Water Htr.-Auto.; Water-Softner

AIR CONDITION: Heating / Cooling; Forced / Clean'g; Gravity / Humid.; Wall Unit; X P.P.; Floor Unit; Zone Unit; Central; Oil Burner; M-B.T.U.; Fireplace

ROOM AND FINISH DETAIL

Rooms	Floors B	1	2		Floor Finish Material	Grade	Trim	Interior Finish Walls	Ceilings
All		X			LINO	A	S	PLB-PT	T&G
			X		LINO	A	S	PLB-PT	AC-T.
Ent. Hall									
Living		1						T&G	
Dining									
Bed		1			AT	M			AC-T.
Bed			3						
Kitchen		1			AT	M	S	T&G	AC-T.

Drain Bd. Material: MSL Lgth: Ft. Splash:

CONSTRUCTION RECORD

Permit No.	For	Amount	Date	Effec. Year	Appr. Year	Age	Remain'g Life	Table	%	Cond.	Arch. Attr.	Func. Plan	Conform	Storage Cupbd	Space Closet	Work-m'nshp
NR	D	-	'36	'48	'61	18	38	R-55	76	A	A	F	F	A	A	F+
NR	REMOD	-	'55		66											
					69	29	33	R60	67							

BATH DETAIL

Fl.	No.	Finish Floors	Finish Walls	Fixtures Wc.	La.	Tub	Type	Grade	Shower St.	Q.T.	G.D.	Finish
1	1	AT	PLB PL-T.	1	1	1	M	A		1		PL-T.
2	1/2	AT	PLB	1	1		M	A				

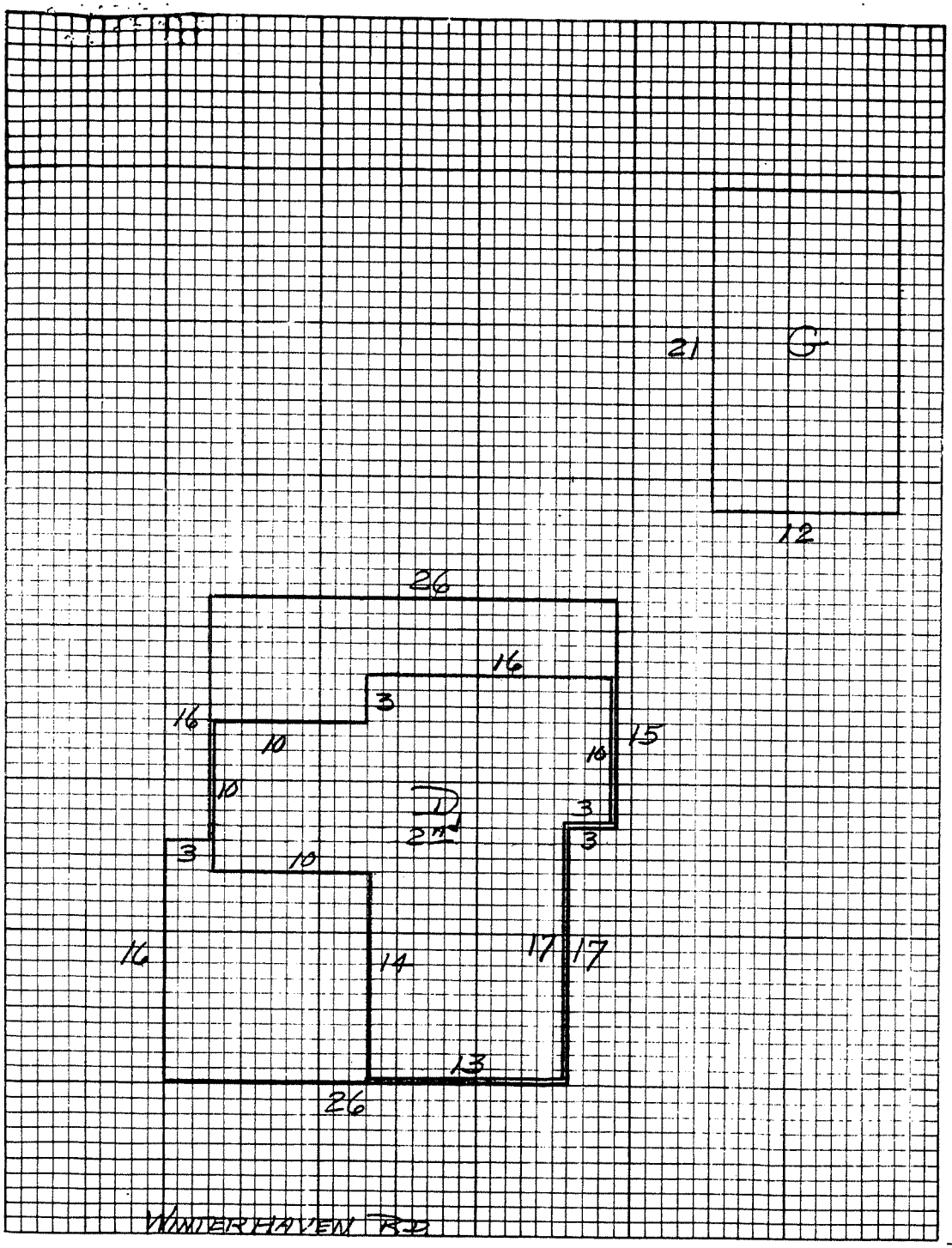
SPECIAL FEATURES

Book Cases		Built in Refrig.	Venetian Blinds
Shutters		" " Oven & Plate	
Vent Fan		" " Dishwasher	

COMPUTATION

Appraiser & Date		9-9-60 MM		JB 9-65		ZWART 4-28-69											
Unit	Area	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost	Unit Cost	Cost
D 1st Floor	829	7.00	5803			7.70	6383										
2nd D-4	481	5.90	2838			6.00	2886										
G	252	1.50	378			2.00	504										
TOTAL			9019		9019		9773										
NORMAL % GOOD			.76	JB	65		67										
R.C.L.N.D		CH	6854	M	5862		6548										

A-11 8-56 A 3-54 A.V. 1727



MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

Structure	Found.	Cons.	Ext.	Roof	Floor	Int.	Size, etc.
G	MS	FR	C1	C-1	DIRT	UNF	12 X 21

COMPUTATIONS D44

1st Floor

16 X 26 = 416
1 X 23 = 23
15 X 26 = 390
829

Per = 122

BF 1st fl. = 6.90
Fireplace = .08
6.98

2nd fl. area

14 X 13 = 182
3 X 23 = 69
7 X 26 = 182
3 X 16 = 48
481

Per = 106

BF 2nd floor = 5.90

Remarks: 1. Previous B.S. showed D as 14 X 19. mj 9-7-60

Both Sides

Photographed By P.G. SHELLEY, Deputy Recorder

THOUSAND, Dollars.

IT IS ORDERED that said bond be, and the same is hereby approved.

Force Parker

Referee in Bankruptcy

CERTIFICATE OF TRUE COPY,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,)SS.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.)

I, FORCE PARKER, Referee in Bankruptcy, in and for the County of Los Angeles State of California, in and for said District, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of ORDER APPROVING TRUSTEE'S BOND in the above entitled matter as the same appears of record in the proceedings in said matter now on file in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of April, 1925.

Force Parker

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Recorded at Request of Union Title Insurance Co. May 5, 1925 At 9 o'clock A. M.

John H. Perry, County Recorder

21406 Fee $ .80 By N. C. Fargina, Deputy

16 + 17 to McCormac

--00--

SOUTHERN TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY,

a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of California, and having its principal place of business in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California,

For and in consideration of Ten ($10.00) DOLLARS,

DOES HEREBY GRANT TO J. W. McCormac,

ALL THAT REAL PROPERTY situated in County of San Diego, State of California bounded and described as follows:

All that portion of the Subdivision of Tract "D" of the Partition of the Rancho Monserate, according to the Map thereof No. 821, filed in the office of the Recorder of said San Diego County, September 25, 1896, described as follows:

The East Twenty (20) acres of Lot Eighteen (18), the West line thereof being a line parallel with and distant Westerly far enough from the East line of said lot to enclose exactly Twenty (20) acres of land, the North, East and South boundaries thereof being respectively the North, East and South boundaries of said Lot Eighteen (18).

The West Twenty (20) acres of Lot Twenty-six (26) in said Subdivision of said Tract, the East line thereof being a line parallel with and distant South 89° 38' 12" East far enough from the West line of said Lot to enclose or make exactly Twenty (20) acres of land; the North, West and South boundaries thereof being respectively the North, West and South boundaries of said Lot Twenty-six (26) as shown by the Map aforesaid.

The East Twenty (20) acres of Lot Twenty-six (26) in said Subdivision of said Tract.

The East Twenty (20) acres of Lot Twenty-five (25), the West line thereof being parallel with and distant North 89° 38' 12" West far enough from the East line of said lot to enclose or make exactly Twenty (20) acres of land; the North, East and South boundaries thereof being respectively the North East and . . . . . South boundary lines of said Lot Twenty-five (25), as shown on the Map aforesaid.

The West Twenty-five and 34/100 (25.34) acres of Lot Seventeen (17) in said Subdivision of said Tract, the East line thereof being a line parallel with and distant South 89° 38' 12" East far enough from the West line of said lot to enclose or make exactly Twenty-five and 34/100 (25.34) acres of land; the North, West and South boundaries thereof being respectively the North, West and South boundary lines of said Lot Seventeen (17) as shown by the Map aforesaid.

The East Fourteen and 66/100 (14.66) acres of said Lot Seventeen (17) in said Subdivision, the West line thereof being a line parallel with and distant North 89° 38' 12" West far enough from the East line of said lot to enclose or make exactly fourteen and 66/100 (14.66) acres of land; the North, East and South boundaries thereof being respectively the North, East and South boundary lines of said Lot Seventeen (17), as shown by the Map aforesaid, Also all of Lots Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16).

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above granted and described premises unto the said Grantee his heirs and assigns, forever,

Subject to all encumbrances, if any.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Southern Title Guaranty Company has caused this deed to be signed by its President and Secretary, and its corporate seal to be attached thereto, this 24th day of April, 1925.

Southern Title Guaranty Company San Diego Cal. Incorporated Jan.3, 1908

SOUTHERN TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY,

By A. P. Johnson Jr. President.

R. S. Reed Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of San Diego. } SS.

On this 24th day of April, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-five, before me, L. J. Williams a Notary Public, in and for said County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared A. P. Johnson, Jr., known to me to be the President, and R. S. Reed, known to me to be the Secretary of the Southern Title Guaranty Company, the Corporation that executed the within instrument, and known to me to be the persons who executed the within instrument in behalf of the Corporation therein named, and acknowledged to me that such Corporation executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office, in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, State of California, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

L. J. Williams
Notary Public in and for the County of San Diego, State of California.

Recorded at Request of Union Title Insurance Co. May 5, 1925 At 9 o'clock A. M.

John H. Ferry, County Recorder

21408 Fee $ 1.30

By N. C. Parsons, Deputy

Sample

----------00----------

Photographed By P.G. SHELLEY, Deputy Recorder

INDEX

No.	Document	Dated/Recorded
1	Corporation Grant Deed: Sharer Investment Company/J. E. O'Donnell	Recorded 8/26/13, 4:30 PM, Book No. 613 of Deeds, page 257, Records, San Diego Co.
2	Quitclaim Deed (Corporation): Sharer Investment Company/J. E. O'Donnell	Recorded 11/25/13, 9:00 AM, Deed Book 635
3	Grant Deed: J.E. O'Donnell/Sara E. Lord [easement appurtenant to Lot 13]	Recorded 12/24/13, 10:14 AM, Deed Book 631
4	Grant Deed: J. E. O'Donnell/John H. Henry	Recorded 12/24/13, 10:40 AM, Deed Book 631
5	Grant Deed: J. E. O'Donnell/A.W. Morton, [O'Donnell portion of Berk Ranch to Morton. Easement reserved]	Recorded 2/3/14, 11:45 AM, Deed Book 643
6	Grant Deed: J.E. O'Donnell/A.W. Morton [easement in Lot 16 conveyed to Morton, but he already owned it. See 643,49]	Recorded 2/4/14, 9:01 AM, Deed Book 635
7	Deed: A. W. Morton/William Moore [East 14.66 acres of Lot 17 and Lot 16]	Recorded 9/22/16, 715-291
8	Order Approving and Confirming Trustee's Return of Proposed Sale of Real and Personal Property [See deed of 9/22/16, Lots 16 & 17]	Recorded 5/5/25, 9:00 AM, Deed Book 1096
9	Trustee's Deed: Ernest U. Schroeter, Trustee of Estate of Moore/William Moore	Recorded 5/5/25, 9:00 AM, Deed Book 1088
10	Grant Deed: H. Stanley Benedict/L. E. Cross	Recorded 4/27/14, 9:33 AM, Deed Book 645
11	Certificate of True Copy [Order Approving Trustee's Bond]: Southern Title Guaranty Company/J. W. McCormac [16 & 17 to McCormac]	Recorded 5/5/25, 9:00 AM, Deed Book 1087

12	Order For Partial Distribution (Estate of John Wesley McCormac): 16+ portion of Lot 17	Recorded 5/14/51, Book 4097, Page 256
13	Deed: Jeannette L. McCormac & Isabel M. Angelsen to Fallbrook Methodist Church	Recorded 12/31/68 Document No. 229546
14	Deed: J. L. McCormac & Isabel M. Angelsen to Fallbrook Methodist Church	Recorded 12/30/71, Book 1971, File/Page No. 305491
15	Gift Grant Deed: J.L. McCormac & Isabel M. Angelsen to Fallbrook United Methodist Church	Recorded 12/28/73, File/Page No. 73-357717
16	Grant Deed: Thelma V. Webb & Joyce Fylling and Herbert M. Greenberg to Elizabeth A. Greenberg	Recorded 11/27/73, File/Page 73-327697
17	Grant Deed: Elizabeth A. Greenberg to Frederick W. Rood & Isabelle P. Rood	Recorded 11/14/74, File/Page 74-300885
18	Individual Quitclaim Deed: Isabel M. Meirs, aka Angelsen to Isabel M. Angelsen, Jean Berk and Paul R. Meirs, Trustees under the Isabel M. Angelsen Family Trust	Re-Recorded: 6/15/78, File/Page 78-511168
19	Grant Deed: Evlin V. Stahl & Margaret G. Stahl to Ronald C. DeWolf	Recorded 4/8/80, File/Page 80-118702
20	Individual Grant Deed: Sunnycrest Limited to Richard J. Nelson	Recorded 9/24/82 File/Page 82-296270
21	Individual Quitclaim Deed: Halstead Bresee McCormac to Halstead B. McCormac as Trustee of Halstead B. McCormac Trust	Recorded 10/12/82, File/Page 82-313145
22	Individual Quitclaim Deed: Halstead Bresee McCormac, Trustee of Halstead B. McCormac Trust [½ interest in East 10 acres of Lot 17]	Recorded 10/12/82, File/Page 82-313248
23	Grant Deed: Marjorie Eloise Snow to David E. Hess	Recorded 12/23/82, File Page 82-392875

24	Notice of Action Pending (SDSC N33006): Angelsen v. McCormac	Recorded 5/12/86, File/Page 86-187495
25	Grant Deed: Douglas E. McCormac to Frederick W. Rood & Isabelle P. Rood	Recorded 7/6/92, Doc. # 1992-0420095
26	Private Road Maintenance Agreement between Second Pacific Scene Housing & Co. of San Diego	Recorded 10/19/85, File/Page 89-567970
27	Private Road Maintenance Agreement between Frederick W. Rood & Co. of San Diego	Recorded 8/20/92, Doc. # 1992-0527118
28	Easement Grant Deed: Isabelle McCormac Meirs to Frederick W. Rood [Affects Lot 12, quitclaimed 1992-0761285]	Recorded 11/13/92, Doc. # 1992-0727470
29	Quitclaim Deed: Frederick W. Rood to Halstead B. McCormac	Recorded 11/25/92, Doc. # 1992-0761285
30	Order Determining Succession To Real Property; SCLA Case No. EP 025212	Recorded 8/9/94, Doc. # 1994-0484140
31	Quitclaim Deed: Douglas E. McCormac, as Special Administrator of Estate of Jeannette L. McCormac, deceased to Halstead B. McCormac	Recorded 3/15/94, Doc. # 1994-0169662
32	Ex Parte Order For Appointment of Special Administrator and For Special Letters of Adm., etc.(Estate of Jeannette L. McCormac) ; SCLA P 637341	Recorded 8/9/94, Doc. # 1994-0484139
33	Quitclaim Deed: Douglas E. McCormac, as Special Adm. of Estate of Jeannette L. McCormac to Douglas E. McCormac, Successor Trustee of the Halstead B. McCormac Trust dated 1/19/81	Recorded 8/26/94, Doc. # 1994-0515057

34	Quitclaim Deed: Douglas E. McCormac; Isabel N. Angelsen, Jean Berk & Paul R. Meirs, Co-Trustees under Isabel N. Angelsen Family Trust to Douglas E. McCormac (½ interest) and Isabel N. Angelsen, Jean Berk & Paul Meirs (½ int.)	Recorded 1/17/95, Doc. # 1995-0020116
35	Certificate of Compliance (re: APN 106-300-22, 34, 36)	Recorded 1/26/95, Doc. # 1995-0036034
36	Order On Stipulation of The Parties, Confirming First Report of Referee, Authorizing and Directing To Institute and Complete Boundary Adjustments of Property and For Final Decree Partition	Recorded 6/17/97 Doc. # 1997-0281880
37	Referee's Partition Deed to Isabel M. Angelsen, Jean Berk and Paul R. Meirs	Recorded 6/17/97, Doc. # 1997-0281881
38	Referee's Partition Deed to Douglas E. McCormac, Trustee of the Halstead B. McCormac Trust	Recorded 6/17/97, Doc. # 1997-0281882
39	Nunc Pro Tunc Order Correcting Order On Stipulation of Parties, Confirming First Report of Referee, Authorizing and Directing Referee to Institute and Complete Boundary Adjustments of Property and For Final Decree of Partition	Recorded 9/4/97, Doc. # 1997-0429479
40	Quitclaim Deed: Isabel M. Angelsen, Jean Berk and Paul R. Meirs, as Trustees of Isabel M. Angelsen Family Trust to Isabel M. Angelsen, Trustee of the Isabel M. Angelsen Family Trust	Recorded 12/23/98, Doc. # 1998-0842666
41	Quitclaim Deed: Isabel M. Angelsen, Trustee of I.M. Angelsen Family Trust to Sid Berk and Jean Berk, husband and wife, as community property	Recorded 12/23/98, Doc. # 1998-0842667