

# **APPENDIX F**

*Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program  
for the Warner Ranch Project*



**A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY  
AND EVALUATION PROGRAM FOR THE  
WARNER RANCH PROJECT**

**Pala, San Diego County, California**

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<b><i>Updated Sites:</i></b>	CA-SDI-746, CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-12208H
<b><i>USGS Quadrangle:</i></b>	<i>Pala and Pechanga, California (7.5 minute)</i>
<b><i>Key Words:</i></b>	Resurvey of Warner Ranch; off-site sewer and water alignment surveys; testing and evaluation of historic and prehistoric resources; mitigation and monitoring required.



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## **List of Acronyms**

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPLU	Department of Planning and Land Use
DPR	(California) Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global Positioning System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDAC	San Diego Archaeological Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
STP	Shovel Test Pit
TU	Test Unit
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before Present

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

Brian F. Smith & Associates, Inc. (BFSA) was contracted by WHP Warner Ranch, L.P. to revise, update, and expand the work previously conducted by Gallegos & Associates (2006) for the Warner Ranch Project. The study by Gallegos & Associates included a record search, literature review, field survey, and test of cultural resource sites within the original 433.6-acre Warner Ranch project area. This work was further expanded upon with the addition of 80 acres of proposed open space to the project area and two additional proposed off-site linear sewer (21,800 feet) and water line (3,500 feet) alignments. The survey program was completed by BFSA (2010 and 2013) and included a record search, literature review, and field survey for the additional 80-acre Area of Potential Effect (APE) addition and the off-site improvements. The proposed Warner Ranch Project is intended to provide a range of workforce housing opportunities consistent with the Job/Housing Balance goals and policies of the San Diego County General Plan. The recently adopted General Plan and associated Pala/Pauma Community Plan provides for the implementation of this project by designating this 510-acre property as a Special Study Area (SSA). The SSA requires preparation of specific studies relative to Job/Housing Balance, Infrastructure, and Community Compatibility as part of an upcoming General Plan Amendment to allow for higher density residential development within this SSA. Consistent with the SSA requirements, the Warner Ranch Project proposes a General Plan Amendment (GPA), Specific Plan, Rezone, Vesting Tentative Map and Use Permit to develop 510 acres with 780 residential units and associated public and private facilities and services. This study was conducted in compliance with the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements (2007) and Guidelines for Determining Significance, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

The record search and literature review identified three previously recorded cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-12208H) within the project area and one site (CA-SDI-746) near the property line. The Gallegos & Associates (2006) field survey was positive, relocating all four previously recorded sites. Two of these sites, CA-SDI-746 and CA-SDI-12208H, were determined to be located outside of the Warner Ranch project area. The field survey also identified three previously unrecorded cultural resources (CA-SDI-17759, P-37-027237, and P-37-027238) within the project area. Despite the presence of a recorded site (CA-SDI-12208H) within the additional 80 acres of the project area, the 2010 BFSA was negative for cultural resources. Site CA-SDI-12208H could not be relocated, and the old structure appears to have been removed or destroyed by wild fires.

In January 2013, two additional off-site linear survey areas were also surveyed for the project. These surveys included a 21,800-foot proposed Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment along SR 76, and a proposed 3,500-foot water extension along Jeremy Road. The record search did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within the Jeremy Road alignment. The field survey of the alignment was also negative for cultural resources. For the

Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment along SR 76, a total of five sites (CA-SDI-744, -12584, -13007, -13767, and -14609) are recorded within the off-site improvement right-of-way (ROW). The survey for the Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment was also negative for any new resources. Review of these sites identified them as being outside of the project impact area.

Five of the six sites within the Warner Ranch project area will be directly impacted by the proposed development. Sites CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-17759 were tested and identified as not important. The 68-year-old structures designated as P-37-027238 (Main House) and P-37-027237 (Gate House) were evaluated for historical and architectural significance and determined to be not important. However, historical research conducted for P-37-027238 revealed that one of the interior walls of the Main House was originally a wall of a circa 1872 adobe house located on the site. Because ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the 1939 Main House may have been minimal, features and artifacts associated with the earlier adobe structure may be concealed beneath the building's concrete slab foundation. Therefore, the below-slab portion of the structure is identified as potentially important.

It is recommended that a data recovery plan be approved by the County Planning Department prior to any ground-disturbing activities within the vicinity of P-37-027238. In addition, as bedrock milling features at CA-SDI-4502 can contribute to the overall project, it is recommended that the milling features be incorporated within the fabric of the Warner Ranch project area for public education and interpretation. To avoid possible off-site impacts to CA-SDI-746 from increased use of the area, fencing of the Warner Ranch property boundary is recommended to discourage driving, hiking, and/or exploration into adjacent privately-owned lands. CA-SDI-12208H will not be impacted, as it will remain in open space. Mitigation measures and design considerations for CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-12208H, CA-SDI-17759, CA-SDI-027237, and CA-SDI-027238 are presented in Section 9.0 of this report.

Monitoring of ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American is recommended to ensure that if features (i.e., human remains, hearths) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. All associated project data, cultural material, and items excavated or removed from precontact or historic sites during testing and/or data recovery programs, with the exception of burial-related artifacts and anything else required by law, will be permanently curated at an institution acceptable to the reviewing agencies and, in the case of Native American materials, the Luiseño representative(s). The curation facility should be a qualified repository as defined by the "State of California Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections," such as the San Diego Archaeological Center. The implementation of the recordation, testing, and archival research of all sites, data recovery program at CA-SDI-4503H and P-37-027238, open space easement for CA-SDI-12208H, Native American and archaeological grading monitoring program, permanent fencing of the Warner Ranch property to protect CA-SDI-746, incorporation of the bedrock milling features at CA-

SDI-4502 into the design of the project, temporary fencing during construction around CA-SDI-4502, and curation of all artifacts at a County-approved facility will mitigate both direct and indirect impacts to below a level of significance.



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

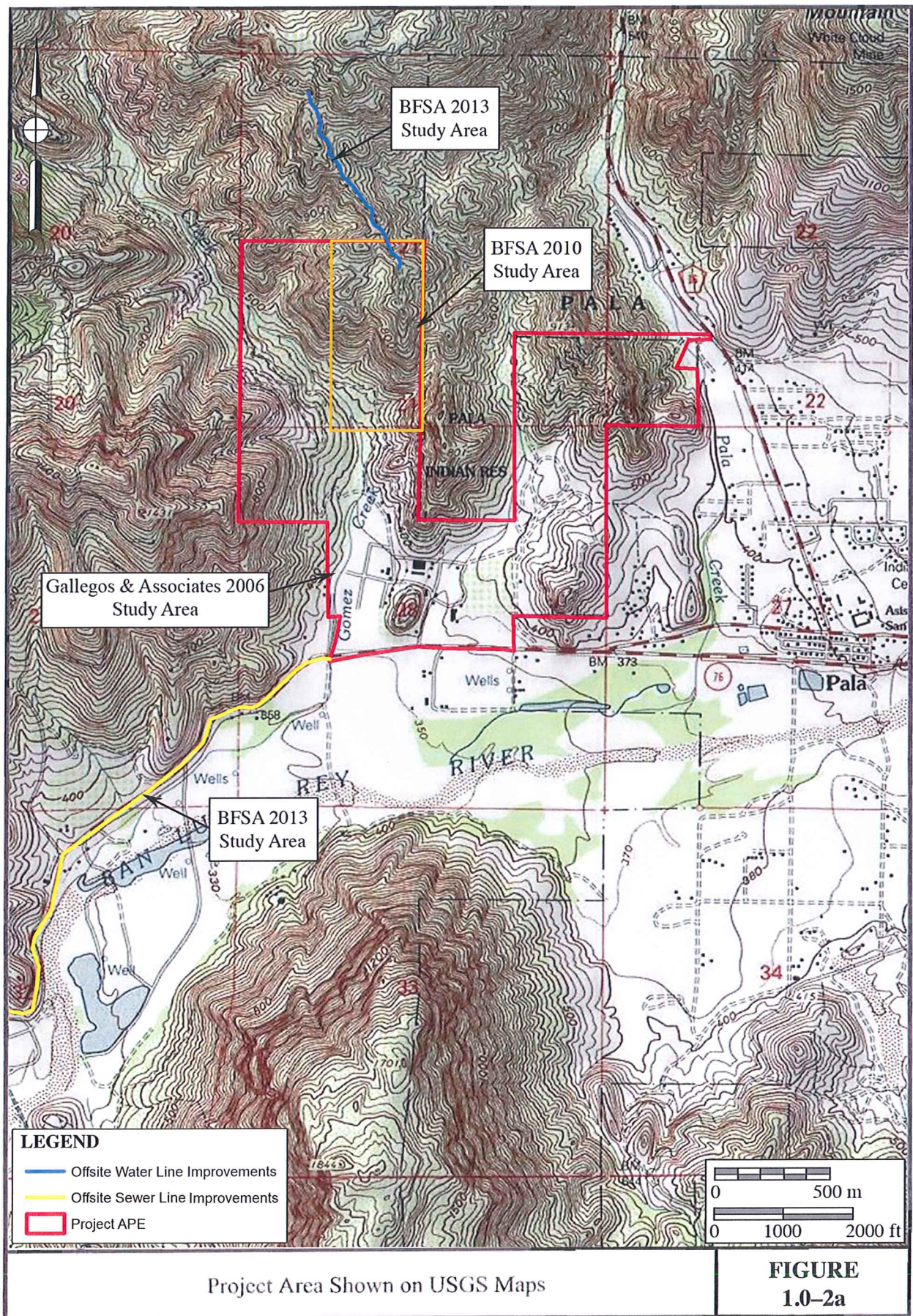
BFSA was contracted to update and complete the cultural resources survey and report previously prepared by Gallegos & Associates (2006) for the Warner Ranch Project. The study by Gallegos & Associates included a record search, literature review, field survey, and test of cultural resource sites within the original 433.6-acre Warner Ranch project area. For the current project, the boundaries have been expanded with the addition of 80 acres designated to be proposed as open space, and two additional proposed off-site linear sewer (21,800 feet) and water line (3,500 feet) alignments. BFSA surveyed the 80-acre addition to the project in 2010, and the proposed off-site areas in 2013. In total, the study included a record search, a record search update, literature review, field survey, and evaluation of cultural resource sites within the 513.6-acre project area and all proposed off-site improvements. The Warner Ranch project is located in the San Luis Rey River Valley on the north side of the San Luis Rey River in northern San Diego County and is depicted on the USGS Pala and Pechanga 7.5' quadrangles (Figures 1.0-1 and 1.0-2). The Pala Indian Reservation lies adjacent to the project area on the north, east, and south. A few scattered residences occupy the generally undeveloped and privately owned lands located to the west and northwest of the project area. The proposed Warner Ranch Project is intended to provide a range of workforce housing opportunities consistent with the Job/Housing Balance goals and policies of the San Diego County General Plan. The recently adopted General Plan and associated Pala/Pauma Community Plan provide for the implementation of this project by designating this 510-acre property as a SSA. The SSA requires preparation of specific studies relative to Job/Housing Balance, Infrastructure, and Community Compatibility as part of an upcoming General Plan Amendment to allow for higher density residential development within this SSA. Consistent with the SSA requirements, the Warner Ranch Project proposes a GPA, Specific Plan, Rezone, Vesting Tentative Map, and Use Permit to develop 510 acres with 780 residential units and associated public and private facilities and services. This study was conducted in compliance with the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements (2007) and Guidelines for Determining Significance, CEQA, and the County's RPO.

Resumes of key personnel are included in Appendix A, Appendix B contains record search results, and Native American correspondence is included in Appendix C. Site record forms and site form updates are provided in Appendix D. Appendix E contains artifact catalogs, and a Chain of Title obtained for historical research is provided in Appendix F.

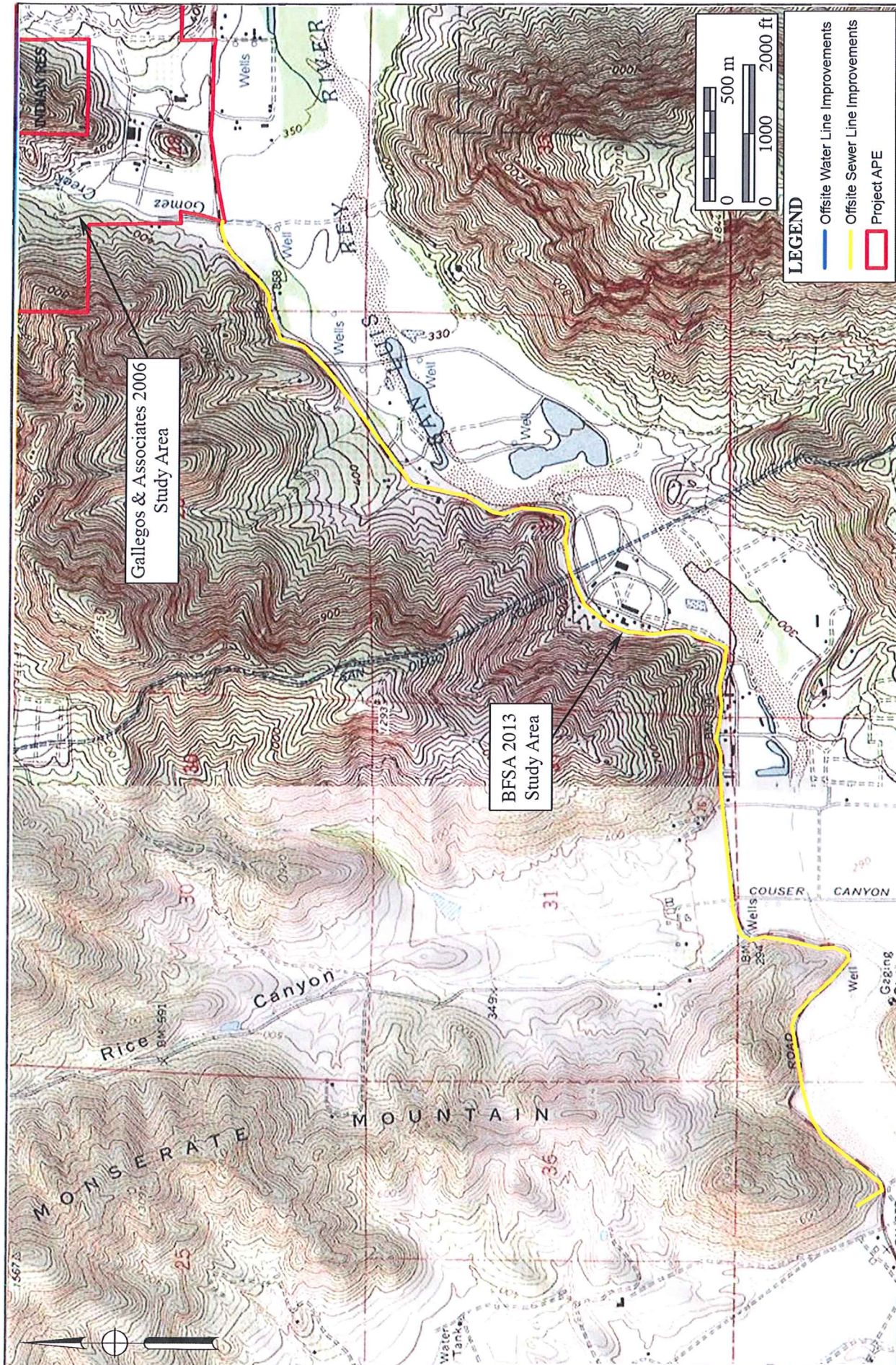








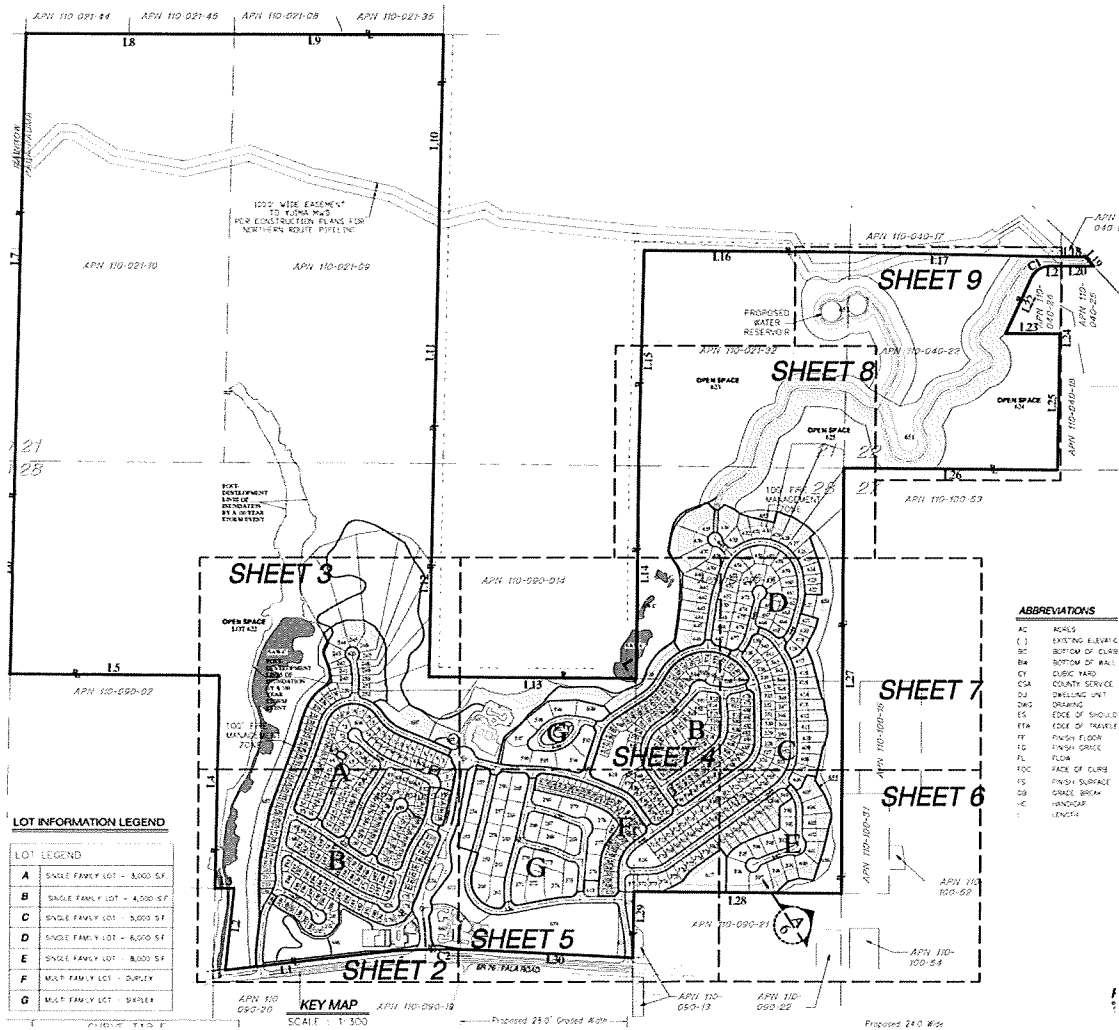




Project Area Shown on USGS Maps

**FIGURE**  
**1.0-2b**





Project Development Map

FIGURE  
1.0-3

## **1.2 Existing Conditions**

### *1.2.1 Environmental Setting*

#### ***Natural Setting***

The project area is topographically varied with relatively flat valley bottomland characterizing the southern portion of the property, and moderate-to-steep slopes in the northwestern, northern, and eastern areas. On-site elevations range between approximately 350 feet and 1,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Intermittent drainages that are tributaries to the San Luis Rey River cross the property from north to south: Gomez Creek in the west, a smaller unnamed drainage and Pala Creek abutting the east. The lower portions of the project area are mapped as Quaternary alluvium (Rogers 1966), which has weathered to very deep and well-drained granitic-based sandy loams of the Ramona series (USDA 1973). Elevated areas in the western, northern, and eastern sections of the project area are classified primarily as Mesozoic granitic rock (granodiorite), with Mesozoic basic intrusive rock (gabbro) forming the slopes to the west of Gomez Creek (Rogers 1966). Granodioritic areas have weathered to shallow and excessively drained coarse sandy loams of the Cieneba series. Well-drained moderately deep Las Posas fine sandy loam and stony fine sandy loam overlay the areas mapped as basic igneous rock (USDA 1973).

The lower portions of the property have been substantially altered as a result of ranching and agricultural activities. Citrus and avocado groves are present both on the valley floor and on steep slopes in the northern and western portions of the project area. Earthen berms for flood control have been constructed along the lower reaches of Gomez Creek, and the unnamed drainage crossing the eastern portion of the project area has been largely channelized into underground pipes. Horse pastures and a number of buildings, including barns, bunkhouses, a horse arena, two residences, and an office building have also altered the natural landscape. Native plant communities consisting of chamise chaparral and mixed chaparral persist in many of the steep-sloped areas. Oak riparian woodland lines the Gomez Creek drainage, and sycamores are the dominant trees in the less well-watered eastern drainage.

#### ***Cultural Setting***

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the Warner Ranch Project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone Horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Luiseño culture. The area was used for ranching and farming during the Spanish occupation of the region and extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements in the project area is provided in the following subsections.

#### ***Paleoenvironment***

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated.

At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than previously, followed by a cooler, more moist environment, similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupants.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of Southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

### ***Prehistory***

The body of current research of precontact occupation in San Diego County recognizes the existence of at least two major cultural traditions, discussed here as Early Period/Archaic and Late Period, based upon general economic trends and material culture (Table 1-1). Within San Diego County, the Early Period/Archaic generally spans the period from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago, while the Late Period spans from 1,300 years ago to historic contact. The Historic Period covers the time from Spanish contact to present.

#### ***Early Period/Archaic***

The Early Period/Archaic includes the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes, which are poorly defined, as are the interrelationships between contemporaneous inland, desert, and coastal assemblages (Gallegos 1987). Initially believed to represent big game hunters, the San Dieguito people are better typified as a hunting and gathering society. These people had a relatively diverse and non-specialized economy wherein relatively mobile bands accessed and utilized a wide range of plant, animal, and lithic resources. Movement of early groups from the California deserts may have been spurred by the gradual desiccation of the vast pluvial lake system that dominated inland basins and valleys during the last altithermal period. This hypothesis is supported by the similarity between Great Basin assemblages and those of Early Holocene Archaic sites in San Diego County. Several researchers recognized the regional similarity of artifacts and grouped these contemporaneous complexes under the nomenclature of either the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition or the Western Lithic Co-Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Davis et al.

1969; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

Some early migrations into San Diego County also may have come from the north. Recent work on the northern Channel Islands near Santa Barbara demonstrates island occupation dating back to the terminal Pleistocene, almost 12,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 1996; Johnson et al. 2000). At this early date, a fully maritime-adapted population exploited shellfish and used seaworthy boats to ply channel waters. Fish were captured using bone gorges by 10,000 years ago (Rick et al. 2001). Such early dates are lacking for the adjacent Santa Barbara mainland, presumably because the rise in sea level brought about by post-Pleistocene deglaciation would have inundated sites along the late Pleistocene/early Holocene coastlines. At this time in San Diego County, the shoreline stood two to six kilometers farther seaward than today's coast (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Therefore, any evidence for early coastal adaptation coeval with that of the northern Channel Islands which may have been destroyed within this two to six kilometer paleo-shoreline area by sea encroachment thousands of years ago.

The origin of coastal populations in San Diego County and subsequent interaction between these populations and Great Basin/desert groups is a subject of some debate (Gallegos 1987). Whatever their origins, the first occupants immediately exploited the coastal and inland resources of plants, animals, shellfish, and fish (Gallegos 1991; Moriarty 1967; Kaldenberg 1982; Kyle et al. 1998).

The development of a generalized economic system indicates that the San Dieguito people and related groups can be placed within the general Archaic pattern. Archaic cultures occur within North America at slightly different times in different areas, but are generally correlated with local economic specialization growing out of the earlier Paleo Indian Tradition (Willig et al. 1988). Archaic cultures are often represented by more diverse artifact assemblages and more complex regional variation than Paleo Indian traditions. This is generally thought to have resulted from the gradual shift away from a herd-based hunting focus to a more diverse and area specific economy.

The earliest sites are found near coastal lagoons and river valleys of San Diego County. These sites are the Harris Site (CA-SDI 149), Agua Hedionda sites (CA-SDI-210/UCLJ M 15 and CA-SDI 10695), Rancho Park North (CA-SDI-4392/SDM-W 49), and Remington Hills (CA-SDI-11069), dating from 9,500 to 8,000 years ago. The northern San Diego County coastal lagoons supported large populations, circa 6,000 years ago, as shown by the numerous radiocarbon-dated sites adjacent to these lagoons. After 3,000 years ago, there are fewer archaeological sites in northern San Diego County dated to circa 1,500 years ago. This reduction in the number of archaeological sites can be attributed to the local siltation of coastal lagoons and depletion of shellfish and other lagoon resources (Gallegos 1985; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Archaeological sites dated to circa 2,000 years ago are found in the Camp Pendleton area (Byrd and Reddy 2002) and closer to San Diego Bay, wherein shellfish were still abundant and may well represent what can be considered the end of the La Jolla Complex (Gallegos and Kyle 1988).



The La Jolla and Pauma complexes, which have been referred to as following the San Dieguito Complex, may simply represent seasonal or geographic variations of the somewhat older and more general San Dieguito Complex. Inland Archaic period occupation sites have been reported in transverse valleys and sheltered canyons, including the San Luis Rey River drainage (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961). In north San Diego County, these non-coastal sites were termed “Pauma Complex” by True (1958, 1980). Pauma Complex sites are defined as containing a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), a general lack of shellfish remains, a greater tool variety, as well as an emphasis on both gathering and hunting (True 1958, 1980; Warren et al. 1961; Waugh 1986). Pauma Complex sites are typically situated on relatively high ground with respect to more recent sites (True 1980). Elevated locations, such as benches and knolls, would have been protected from destruction by winter flooding and would have been easily identifiable to mobile people who may not have returned to an area for considerable periods of time (Waugh 1986).

Early Period/Archaic sites from 10,000 to 1,300 years ago within San Diego County include coastal habitation sites, inland hunting and milling camps, and lithic quarry sites. Material culture assemblages during this long period are remarkably similar in many respects. These deposits may well represent a process of relative terrestrial economic stability and presumably slow cultural change. Though various culture traits developed or disappeared during the long span of 10,000 to 1,300 years ago, there is a clear pattern of cultural continuity during this period.

### Late Period

During the Late Period (circa 1,300 to historic contact), a material culture pattern similar to that of historic Native Americans first becomes apparent in the archaeological record. The economic pattern during this period appears to be one of more intensive and efficient exploitation of local resources. The prosperity of these highly refined economic patterns is well evidenced by the numerous Kumeyaay/Diegueño and Luiseño habitation sites scattered throughout San Diego County. This increase in Late Period site density probably reflects both a better preservation of the more recent archaeological record and a gradual population increase within the region. Artifacts and cultural patterns reflecting this Late Period pattern include small projectile points, pottery, the establishment of permanent or semi-permanent seasonal village sites, a proliferation of acorn milling sites in the uplands, the presence of obsidian from the Imperial Valley source Obsidian Butte, and interment by cremation.

Many of the Late Period culture patterns in Southern California were shared with groups along the eastern periphery of the region. Even in the most recent periods, the Native Americans of Southern California incorporated many elements of their neighbors’ culture into their own cultures. This transference and melding of cultural traits between neighboring groups makes positive associations of archaeological deposits with particular ethnographically known cultures difficult. This is particularly true of the groups within San Diego County. Though significant

differences exist between Luiseño and Kumeyaay/Diegueño cultures (including linguistic stock), the long interaction of these groups during the Late Period resulted in the exchange of many social patterns. Archaeologists must rely heavily on ethnographic accounts of group boundaries as recorded during the historic period, although it is not known how long these boundaries had been in place or the validity of these boundaries as presently reported. The project area falls within Luiseño territory as defined by Kroeber (1925).

Further readings pertinent to the Luiseño and Kumeyaay (Diegueño) Native Americans include: Almstedt (1974); Barrows (1900); Bean (1972); Bean and Saubel (1972); Bean and Shippek (1978); Burrus (1967); Cuero (1968); Drucker (1939); Dubois (1908); Gifford (1918); Harrington (1978); Hedges and Beresford (1986); Heizer and Almquist (1971); Heizer and Whipple (1957); Hooper (1920); Keneally (1965); Kroeber (1925); Langdon (1970); Merrill (1973); Pourade (1960); Priestley (1937); Rudkin (1956); Shippek (1977, 1980, 1986a, 1986b, 1987, 1988, 1989a, 1989b, 1991, 1993); Sparkman (1908); Spicer (1962); Spier (1923); Strong (1929); Tibesar (1955); Underhill (1941); White (1963); Wolcott (1929); and Woodward (1934).

### ***Historic Period***

An abbreviated history of Spanish, Mexican, and American settlement in San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background for discussion of the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of historical resources within the project area. The history of San Diego County is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican, and American political domination. A discussion of historic land use and occupation under periods of political rule by people of European and Mexican origin is justified on the basis of characteristics associated with each period, when economic, political, and social activities were influenced by the prevailing laws and customs. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, settlement, and agriculture. Robinson (1969) provides a comprehensive account of public and privately owned land in California, with a discussion of laws, activities and events related to the development of the state.

#### ***Spanish Period (1769-1821)***

The Spanish Period represents exploration, the establishment of the San Diego Presidio and missions at San Diego (1769) and San Luis Rey (1798), and *asistencias* (chapels) to the San Diego Mission at Santa Ysabel (1818) and to the San Luis Rey Mission at Pala (1816). Horses, cattle, agricultural foods and weed seeds, and a new architectural style and method of building construction were also introduced. Spanish influence continued after 1821 when California became a part of Mexico. For a period of time under Mexican rule, the missions continued to operate as in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained.

#### ***Mexican Period (1821-1848)***

The Mexican Period includes the initial retention of Spanish laws and practices until

shortly before secularization of the missions in 1834, a decade after the end of Spanish rule. Although several grants of land were made prior to 1834, vast tracts of land were dispersed through land grants offered after secularization. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities, and the development of the hide and tallow trade increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established and transportation routes were expanded. The Mexican Period ended in 1848 as a result of the Mexican-American War.

#### *American Period (1848 to Present)*

The American Period began when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Terms of the treaty brought about the creation of the Lands Commission, in response to the Homestead Act of 1851 that was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and the San Diego region resulted from several factors including the discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic boom and bust cycle in the late 1800s.

#### *Local History*

The Spanish period is represented in the San Luis Rey River Valley by the establishment in 1816 of the asistencia of San Antonio de Padua de Pala approximately one-half mile east of the current project site. An annex to the San Luis Rey Mission, the asistencia chapel and bell tower were built by Native Americans under the direction of Fr. Antonio Peyri, founder of the San Luis Rey Mission. At its height, the mission chapel ministered to approximately 1,000 Luiseño Native Americans. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, regular masses at Pala were no longer held and the mission buildings fell into partial ruin (James 1916).

With the massive influx of Americans to California following the Gold Rush and the admission of California to the United States, Native American populations became increasingly dispossessed of their ancestral lands. The situation reached a crisis stage by the early 1870s, following enactment of the Homestead Act in 1862 and a clamor by settlers to claim any and all arable lands in the region. In 1870, as part of his Indian Peace Policy, President U. S. Grant signed an executive order creating two reservations in San Diego – Pala and San Pasqual. The Pala Reserve included 94,000-acres, extending all the way to Rice Canyon (and encompassing the present project area) in the west. An immediate and highly vocal resistance by settlers and the San Diego Union ensued. Based on a history of broken promises and unratified treaties by the U. S. government, there was a reluctance on the part of Native Americans to leave their

traditional lands for the newly established reservations. On recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who argued that there was no local support for the reservations by the citizens of San Diego and that the Native Americans were opposed to moving onto them, President Grant rescinded his executive order less than 13 months after its enactment (Carrico 1987).

The living situation of Native Americans grew ever more dire as settlers continued homesteading Native American ancestral lands. The diligent efforts of Luiseño leader Olegario, who represented twelve chiefs in their negotiations with the U. S. Government for land and other rights and a new Special United States Commissioner of Mission Indians, Charles Wetmore, appointed in 1874, finally paid off. At the end of 1875, less than two months after Olegario visited President Grant in Washington D.C. to appeal for the rights of his people, the president signed a second executive order creating nine reservations in San Diego County (Carrico 1987). The reservation at Pala was substantially reduced in size over its original configuration, and the current project area was no longer within its boundary. Initially, primarily local Luiseño people inhabited the Pala Reservation, but in 1903, the U. S. government forcefully removed all surviving Cupeño Native Americans from their ancestral lands within the vicinity of present-day Warner's Ranch (near Lake Henshaw) to Pala (Bean and Smith 1978).

### **1.3 Results of the Archaeological Records Search**

Records searches were conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for the project area by Gallegos & Associates in 2006 (Confidential Appendix B). BFSa conducted an updated record search for one mile around the project area for the updated study in 2010, and for the additional proposed off-site improvements in 2013. The record search and literature review were completed at the SCIC at San Diego State University, the San Diego Museum of Man, and the library at Gallegos & Associates (2006). Additional updated record searches were also completed by BFSa for the project (2010 and 2013). In total between the 2006, 2010, and 2013 record searches, the SCIC provided a list of 29 archaeological studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project area (Alter 1992; Alter, and Gross 1993; Baksh and Underwood 1998; Berryman 1984 and 1991; Bissell 1999; Bissell et al. 1999; Bonner and Aislan-Kay 2006; Bonner and Williams 2009; Bull 1976; CALTRANS 1994; Case 2002; Christenson 1982; Cleland et al. 2001; Cook 1990; County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use 1988; Crouthamel 1991; Cupples 1975; De Barros 1996; Doyle 2001; EDAW Inc. 2003; Fink 1973; Glenn 2005; Jordan et al. 2006; Kasper and Crotteau 1981; Kyle 2002; Laylander et al. 2008; McGinnis 2007; Napton and Greathouse 1984; Pignuolo 2000; Pignuolo and Baksh 1999; RBR and Associates 1986, RECON 1982, 2005; Rosen 1985, 1994; Rosenthal et al. 1987; Shalom 2006; Sikes and Arrington 2010; SRS 1991; Talley 1980; Walker and Bull 1979; WESTEC 1980). A total of 33 cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-314, -682, -683, -744, -745, -746, -773, -786, -4502, -4503, -4910, -7682, -8871, -10142, -10861, -12584, -12585, -12582, -12583, -13004, -13005, -13006, -13007H, -13766, -13767H, -13768,

13769, -14585, -14609, -16890 and -17759) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1.3–1). Within the Warner Ranch project area, two archaeological studies (Norwood 1978 and Smith 1979) have been conducted, and three cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-4502, -4503H, and 12208H) have been recorded within the APE. A total of seven previous studies (Alter and Gross 1993, Baksh and Underwood 1998, Bissell 1999, Kasper and Crotteau 1981, Rosen 1985, SRS 1991, and Walker and Bull 1979) cross the off-site improvement areas, and five sites (CA-SDI-744, -12584, -13007, -13767, and -14609) are recorded within the off-site improvement ROW. The record search results are included in Appendix E.

**Table 1.3–1**  
**Previously Recorded Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the APE**  
**and within a One-Quarter Mile Radius of the Off-Site Improvement Areas**

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Site Dimensions	Recorder, Date
314	Rock Shelter, Pictographs, and Milling	21m x 10m	True, 1960; Palette, 2004
682	Habitation Site, (Village of Tomka)	200m x 200m	True, 1960; Crotteau, 1981
683	Habitation Site; Bedrock Milling	60m x 100m	True, 1960; Glenn, 1997
744	Habitation Site; Bedrock Milling Complex	160m x 80m	True, 1960; Crotteau, 1981; Glenn, 1997; Palette, 2004; Morgan/Tennesen, 2010
745	Habitation Site; Bedrock Milling Complex	345m x 191m	True, 1960; Shackley/Serr, 1989; SRS, 1991; Glenn, 1997; Comeau, 2010
746	Historic Adobe Structure	6m x 3.4m x 2.75m	True, 1960; Norwood, 1978
773	Bedrock Milling Features	50m x 25m	True, 1960; Palette, 2004; Rosenberg, 2009
786	Isolate	N/A	True, 1960
4502	Bedrock Milling Features	Approximately 20m x 10m	Kardash, 1978
4503	Historic Trash Scatter	Approximately 30m x 40m	Norwood, 1978
4910	Bedrock Milling Feature and a Rock Wall	Approximately 20m x 40m	Dorum/Toren, 1977; McDowell/Sundberg, 1991
8871	Bedrock Milling Features	20m x 5m	Kasper, 1981
10142	Bedrock Milling Features	2m x 1m	Robbins Wade, 1984; Shattuck and Caprice, 2005; Arrington and Morris, 2010
10861	Bedrock Milling Features	20m x 10m	Cook, 1987
12584	Habitation Site; Bedrock Milling	160m x 80m	True, 1960; SRS, 1991; Glenn, 1997
12585	Bedrock Milling	15m x 20m	True, 1960; SRS, 1991; Glenn, 1997

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Site Dimensions	Recorder, Date
12208	Historic Cabin	Approximately 30m x 30m	Farrell, 1991
12582	Bedrock Milling Feature	1m x 1m	McDowell/Sundberg, 1991; Arrington and Morris, 2010
12583	Seven Bedrock Milling Features	Approximately 12m x 6m x 72m <sup>2</sup>	McDowell/Sundberg, 1991; Arrington and Morris, 2010
13005	Bedrock Milling Features	Approximately 30m x 20m x 600m <sup>2</sup>	Collett/Pearl/Highland, 1992; Briggs and Pignuolo, 1994
13006	Artifact Scatter (six prehistoric ceramic fragments)	Approximately 20m x 20m x 400m <sup>2</sup>	Collett/Pearl/Highland, 1992
13007	Historic Artifact Scatter (one piece of prehistoric ceramic)	Approximately 2m x 2m x 4m <sup>22</sup>	Collett/Pearl/Highland, 1992
13766	Prehistoric Habitation Site/Historic Trash Deposit	Approximately 120m x 100m x 12,000m <sup>2</sup>	Briggs and Pignuolo, 1994
13767	Historic Trash Scatter	Approximately 40m x 40m x 1600 m <sup>2</sup>	Briggs and Pignuolo, 1994
13768	Bedrock Milling Feature	3m x 3m x 9m <sup>2</sup>	Briggs and Pignuolo, 1994
13769	Bedrock Milling Feature	3m x 3m x 9m <sup>2</sup>	Briggs and Pignuolo, 1994
14585	Historic Homestead; Prehistoric Artifact Scatter; Bedrock Milling	200m x 200m	ASM, 1997; Comeau, 2010
14609	Bedrock Milling Feature; Pictographs	15m x 15m	Glenn, 1997; Palette, 2004
16890	Historic Rancho	N/A	Andrews et al. 2003; Palette, 2004
17759	Bedrock Milling Feature	Approximately 4.3m x 3.2m	Tift/Piek/Noah, 2006

#### 1.4 Applicable Regulations

The following language is provided by the County of San Diego. It can be found in *County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements: Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources* (County of San Diego, Land Use and Environment Group, Department of Planning and Land Use, Department of Public Works 2007a).

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

*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; represents the work of an important, creative individual; 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 Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a 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 a 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 a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a 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 a 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 a 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 a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, 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 21083.2 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 a 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:

- 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).
- The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

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. A resource will be considered important if it meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register:

- (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 County 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.

#### *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:

- (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;
- (2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials;

- (3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances that 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 that 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 on prehistoric and historic sites. Noncompliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards.

## **2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

Pursuant to the County of San Diego *Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources* (2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

- 1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- 3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.
- 4) The project proposes non-exempt activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the RPO.

### **3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

This section presents a research orientation to guide fieldwork and is intended for use in the evaluation of site significance. It also describes field and laboratory methods and the curation plan for recovered cultural materials. Both Native American and historic sites are present within the Warner Ranch project area, and separate research orientations are developed for the precontact and postcontact (historic) time periods.

#### **3.1 Native American Site Research Orientation**

Despite approximately sixty years of episodic archaeological research in the San Luis Rey River Valley by several prominent researchers, the prehistory of this area remains poorly understood. Outstanding research issues in this region of San Diego County crosscut the domains of chronology and subsistence and settlement. Questions pertaining to social and technological changes that appear to have occurred over the course of the Late Period are particularly germane in this area and can only be addressed when issues of chronology and subsistence and settlement have been resolved.

##### *3.1.1 Chronology*

The Pauma Complex defined by True (1958) is felt by most researchers to be an inland expression of the Archaic Period La Jolla Complex (Masters and Gallegos 1997; True and Beemer 1982). Several of the first and most important of the Pauma Complex sites identified are located within the San Luis Rey River Valley. According to True, crude chipped stone implements fashioned primarily of non-local materials (basalt, basalt porphyry, fine-grained metavolcanics, chert, jasper, and chalcedony) and grinding tools made from local granites characterize the Pauma Complex (True 1958, 1980). Both portable deep-basined and shallow-basined metates are ubiquitous on Pauma Complex sites. Mortars and pestles are absent. A few large projectile points and crescents have been recovered from Pauma Complex sites in the Valley Center area. While not common, marine shell may also be present (True and Pankey 1985). Sites are generally found on knoll tops or on stable benches located above the more recent terraces found within river channels.

Unfortunately, the Pauma Complex time span is uncertain because few datable materials have been recovered from Pauma Complex sites (True and Beemer 1982). A notable exception is the Pankey site (CA-SDI-682), which produced dates of  $3,010 \pm 80$  radiocarbon years before present (RYBP) on a human burial, and dates between approximately 5,500 and 6,000 RYBP on *Chione* sp. and *Argopecten* sp. shell.

For the Late Period, several researchers in the San Luis Rey River Valley region recognize a two-phase archaeological complex. Named the San Luis Rey Complex, the sequence was originally proposed by Meighan (1954) based on excavations conducted by University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) at a non-ceramic (San Luis Rey I) site near Frey

Creek (CA-SDI-501) to the east of Pala. According to Meighan, the primary difference between assemblages attributed to San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II is the addition of ceramics in the later phase. Meighan dated the arrival of pottery in the area at no earlier than A.D. 1500 and possibly as late as A.D. 1700 (Meighan 1954). Meighan believed the San Luis Rey I was more closely connected to coastal cultures than to Yuman groups, given the presence of unmodified marine shell and the absence of ceramics and other Yuman traits evidenced at CA-SDI-501.

From 1955 through 1957, UCLA crews excavated CA-SDI-308, the ethnographically attested village of Molpa located on the lower slopes of Palomar Mountain. Molpa has been designated the “type site” for the San Luis Rey II (True et al. 1974). The Molpa researchers suggested additional material attributes differentiating the later San Luis Rey II phase from San Luis Rey I, including the association of pictograph sites with all San Luis Rey II villages (and their absence from exclusively San Luis Rey I occupations) and a reduction in projectile point sizes in the later phase. As a result of the Molpa excavations, a limited occurrence of pottery that was thought to have filtered in from Kumeyaay territory as early as A.D. 1200-1300 was identified, and Meighan’s earlier estimate of A.D. 1500 or later for “the introduction of pottery as a regular and important element” was reaffirmed (True et al. 1974).

More recently, accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) dating of carbon residues on interior surfaces of ceramic sherds from San Luis Rey Complex sites have produced some earlier dates. One-sigma range dates from Molpa of A.D. 1310-1425 and A.D. 1455-1630 do not contradict earlier estimates. However, residues from a single sherd from the site of Tomkav, located near the intersection of Interstate 15 and State Highway 76 in the middle of the San Luis Rey River Valley, have been radiocarbon dated to A.D. 625-850 (one-sigma range) (True et al. 1991). Radiocarbon dates on carbon residues from four sherds recovered from the Silver Crest site on Mount Palomar (CA-SDI-217) cluster at circa A.D. 800-1000 and circa A.D. 1275-1380 (Griset 1996). The dates from Tomkav and Silver Crest are at least as early as the oldest dated occurrences of ceramics in the southern portion of San Diego County. If these dates are valid, the lack of evidence for an incipient ceramic phase in northern San Diego County would suggest that early ceramics were carried into the area or that ceramic technology diffused into northern San Diego County at an early date (Laylander 2005). Although these early dates on ceramics raise questions about the date of transition between the two phases of the San Luis Rey Complex, other portions of the argument (discussed in Section 2.2.3) are not necessarily affected.

An alternative hypothesis to that of culture change from San Luis Rey I to San Luis Rey II is that the two chronological phases of the San Luis Rey Complex are not real. Rather, San Luis Rey I sites simply represent Late Period special activity loci at which ceramics were not required for the tasks carried out therein. Extensive excavations at Frey Creek site CA-SDI-731 (Waugh 1986) provide evidence that controverts this hypothesis. This site produced manos and pestles, bedrock and portable milling surfaces, 59 projectile points, of which at least 39 belong to the Cottonwood triangular series, a variety of flaked lithic tools, *Olivella* sp. shell beads, including a cluster of 161 wall disk beads of a size that dates to A.D. 1650-1782 using the Phase

L2b period in the Santa Barbara Channel chronology (King 1990), stone beads, siltstone and *Haliotis* sp. pendants, obsidian, principally from Obsidian Butte, over 20,000 vertebrate and molluscan remains from all areas of the site, bone tools, intact ash lenses, and an ash feature. In short, the site cannot be considered a limited activity locus. This habitation site is dated between A.D. 1180 and A.D. 1650 based on two-sigma ranges from five radiocarbon dates (an anomalous modern date is not included). Notably, only one ceramic sherd was recovered from the site. The site is considered representative of the earlier phase of the San Luis Rey Complex.

### Research Questions

What were the periods of use and/or occupation of Native American sites located within the Warner Ranch project area? Are artifact assemblages at these sites consistent with the chronological model for the San Luis Rey River Valley developed by researchers over the last half-century?

### Data Needs

Radiocarbon dates on organic materials (shell, charcoal, and bone) recovered from intact contexts in sites are crucial for establishing the age and period of site occupation. Typically, time diagnostic artifacts, such as small arrow points and ceramics are useful for relative dating of sites to the Late Period. However, in this case, the presence or absence of ceramics has been hypothesized to be the principal marker differentiating the two phases of the San Luis Rey Complex. Radiocarbon dates from multiple Late Period sites with and without ceramics are mandatory to test this hypothesis. Waugh (1986) suggests that Cottonwood triangular points are diagnostic of post-A.D. 1300 dates for the northern San Diego County region, making this artifact type a useful relative time marker.

#### *3.1.2 Subsistence and Settlement*

Based on True's work in the region (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982), grinding implements (manos and metates) appear to dominate most Pauma Complex sites. This observation, coupled with a lack of depth at most Pauma Complex sites, is suggestive of seasonal occupation. The presence of non-local flaked stone materials and small amounts of marine shell at a few sites indicates a mobile settlement strategy (True 1958). Although more recent work in the area has identified several Pauma Complex sites with more extensive artifact inventories and with subsurface deposits (True and Beemer 1982; True et al. 1974), the Pauma Complex subsistence and settlement pattern still appears to involve considerable movement and/or contact between the Pacific coast and inland valleys and perhaps into the desert region.

Based on ethnographic and limited archaeological evidence, True and Waugh (1982) propose the following model, which can be used to test hypotheses relevant to the San Luis Rey Complex subsistence and settlement pattern. Early in the Late Period, intermittent camps were established along the San Luis Rey River and its principal tributaries. Occupation of the area

was diffused, scattered, and characterized by considerable movement. Later in time (San Luis Rey I), family-based kin groups began to congregate along major drainages where they established camps and food processing stations. A different kin group settled along each drainage, within which a seasonal round from lowlands to mountains was practiced. Territories were not well defined, and common resource use continued. Over time, claims to specific areas became increasingly proprietary, and territories developed with boundaries that followed the approximate margins of watersheds. The next development was the abandonment of intermittently used camps and the establishment of a single primary local settlement in the most advantageous position in terms of water supply (generally at the head of alluvial fans, but also at springs). The bipolar pattern of permanent winter villages at lower elevations and permanent summer villages in the mountains (specifically on Palomar Mountain) became formalized during the San Luis Rey II period. Early in the Historic Period or possibly somewhat earlier, settlements consisting of groupings of families, lineages, and/or clans consolidated at a few key locations. Each group in the major settlement probably maintained its own collecting areas, summer camps, and religious officials. True and Waugh (1982) believe that water supply was a critical factor in this final pre-contact settlement shift, but suggest that intergroup competition and historic influences may also have played a role. White (1963) listed only four territorial units within the San Luis Rey River Valley during the ethnographic period that may have resulted from this consolidation, each with a specific acorn-gathering territory. Furthest downstream and nearest to the Warner Ranch project area was the Pala unit.

Archaeological implications of the San Luis Rey I pattern include tributary campsites characterized by shallow bedrock mortars, minimal evidence of midden, scarce artifacts of the types defined for the San Luis Rey Complex as a whole, and a dearth of pottery (True and Waugh 1982). Although sites with this description could also reflect task-specific loci contemporaneous with pottery-bearing sites, True and Waugh do not believe the available data support this interpretation. Datable materials from such sites are required to resolve this issue, although other site attributes such as the ratio of mortars to slicks/metates may also provide useful information. San Luis Rey I sites should be fairly numerous and represent varying degrees of occupational intensity (York 2006). The ratio of bedrock mortars to slicks/basins averaged 1:4 in a sample of non-ceramic sites in the San Luis Rey River drainage, suggesting generalized processing with an emphasis on hard seeds (True 1993). In True and Waugh's model, these camps were not used significantly after the introduction of pottery. Therefore, the archaeological record should demonstrate abandonment of many occupation sites. Archaeological implications of San Luis Rey II sites include a single, relatively stable village on each principal drainage and few limited activity locations. Given that all areas within the ethnographically attested territories could be reached within a half-day travel, temporary field camps were not deemed necessary by the San Luis Rey II period (True et al. 1974). A high ratio of bedrock mortars to slicks/basins (at least 1:1) is expected at later sites, providing evidence of



intensification in acorn processing (True 1993). With increased territoriality, long distance trade may have diminished, making non-local utilitarian goods less numerous in site assemblages.

While pottery is identified as the primary marker differentiating the two phases of the San Luis Rey Complex, True and Waugh (1982) do not discuss any possible role for ceramics in the settlement pattern shift. In their model, one possible role would relate to an expanded need for storage of foodstuffs with increased territoriality and sedentism. While large woven granaries have been typically used for acorn storage among Southern California groups, pottery vessels were no doubt highly functional for small seed and water storage.

### Research Questions

What types of sites are located within the Warner Ranch project area? What subsistence practices are represented at the sites? Does data from these sites support the model developed by True and colleagues?

### Data Needs

The recovery and analysis of faunal and floral macro-remains (bone, shell, and charred plant parts) provides the most direct approach to reconstructing the precontact diet. Protein residue studies of selected artifacts may reveal which floral and faunal materials were processed. Pollen washes of suitable metate surfaces can assist in identifying plants processed and/or plants that were available in the area. Subsistence practices can also be inferred from the types of artifacts recovered from a site. The presence of mortars, metates, pestles, and manos provides evidence that floral (and possibly faunal) materials were processed at the site.

The diversity of artifact types, features, and organic remains at a site can be used to infer site function (special purpose, short-term camp, habitation). In conjunction with radiocarbon dates and/or temporally diagnostic artifacts, analysis of a site's position on the landscape can assist in testing the subsistence and settlement model developed by True and Waugh (1982). An absence of sites where the model predicts sites should be found would also provide information useful to testing the model.

## **3.2 Historic Site Research Orientation**

The purpose of a research design is to define the research objectives of the project and explain how they will be accomplished. The objectives are a series of related goals. Each goal builds upon the other to move systematically toward more complex understandings of site function and lifestyles of the former inhabitants.

The artifact analysis and research objectives are framed and conducted within a theoretical context of functional pattern definition and consumerism studies. Functional pattern recognition and consumerism studies provide a theoretical background appropriate for the analysis of various aspects of human behavior during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Both provide a systematic approach to material culture studies as opposed to a

particularistic approach. The object of historic archaeological artifact analysis is not to reconstruct the past through detailed artifact descriptions or to pay tribute to some notable historic event or person, but to reveal broad trends and patterns that can expand our understanding of the processes that have affected people. The focus is on differences in relationships between groups and cultures.

Based on methods originally developed by South (1977) and others, the purpose of pattern analysis is to develop functional artifact patterns or profiles. In order to determine the types of activities represented, artifacts are divided into functional categories or groups. The reason is to allow detection of relationships between functionally defined artifact groups at a generalized level of analysis and thereby to define broad patterned regularities (South 1977). The need for analysis at this level is to define functional patterned regularities before variation in the norm can be detected through intra-site comparison. South's models use a classification system with eight artifact groups. These are appropriate for sites that date prior to the Civil War; however, the quantity, variety, and availability of material items greatly increased after the Civil War, leading to the development of a consumer-oriented culture by the end of the nineteenth century (Gordon and McArthur 1985; Schlereth 1991; Spencer-Wood 1987a; Thomas 1982).

The increase in availability of manufactured goods and consumer buying after 1860 necessitates a more complex classification system. A system of 20 artifact groups has proven successful for various site types in Southern California (Van Wormer 1996a, 1996b; Van Wormer and Gross 2006; Van Wormer and Schaefer 1991). The different artifact groups are listed and defined in Table 2.0-1. Artifacts in each group are quantified by estimated minimum number and weight, and the amount is converted into a percent of the total number and weight of artifacts from the deposit. It can thus be determined to what degree different activities are represented, resulting in a functional pattern or profile of the artifact assemblage. Bulk items such as concrete, building items, brick fragments, window glass, and tile are usually so fragmented that estimated minimum numbers cannot be calculated and in many cases would be inappropriate. These artifact types are quantified by weight only.

With this approach, archaeological refuse deposits take on meaning in relation to their ability to contribute to the definition of specific behavioral patterns. Trash filled privies, wells, and pits often contain artifact assemblages representing small, temporally, and spatially distinct patterns of different households. A neighborhood dump may define a somewhat larger pattern, and a municipal dump, a still larger unit (Dickens and Crimmins 1982).

Archaeological studies in consumerism attempt to define archaeological situations wherein pattern differences may be the result of socioeconomic status, ethnicity, household structure and lifestyle, market access, and biases in the archaeological and documentary records. Research in archaeology and on twentieth century consumer behavior have both found strong relationships between economic roles, social stratification, ethnic affiliation, and the types of material culture owned by households or excavated from sites (Spencer-Wood 1987a).

**Table 3.0–1**  
**Terminology for Culture History in the San Diego Area**  
 (Adapted from Gallegos 2002)

Geologic Time	Period	Years Before Present	Other Names	Diagnostic Cultural Materials
Late Holocene	Late Period	Present	Historic/Contact Precontact/Yuman Kumeyaay/Luiseño Cuyamaca Complex San Luis Rey I, II	Bow and arrow, small triangular and side-notched points, fish hooks, ceramics, cremations Obsidian Butte obsidian
		1,300		
Middle Holocene	Early Period (Archaic)	2,000		Stone bowls, triangular points, fishing gorges, burials
		3,000		
4,000			Atlatl (dart) points, cogged stones, plummet stones, leaf-shaped points/knives, corner-notched and stemmed points, Coso Obsidian, gorges, burials	
5,000				
6,000				
Early Holocene		7,000	Pauma Complex Encinitas Tradition La Jolla Complex	Spear, crescentic, lanceolate and leaf-shaped points, leaf-shaped knives, adze/SEUTs, Casa Diablo and Coso obsidian, burials
	8,000			
	9,000			
	10,000	San Dieguito Tradition/Complex		

**Table 3.0-2**  
**Activity Groups Used In Artifact Pattern Analysis**

<p><u>Consumer Items Group:</u> Items containing products purchased and consumed on a regular basis</p> <p>Bottles Bottle caps, can lids, and related items Jars Tin cans and other tins</p> <p><u>Kitchen Group:</u> Food preparation and serving</p> <p>Butchered bone Canning jars Canning jar lids and related items Ceramic kitchen and tableware Cooking items Flatware Glass tableware Jelly tumblers Seeds Shellfish Stove parts</p> <p><u>Household Items Group:</u> Daily household maintenance</p> <p>Batteries Household ceramics Household glassware Lamp parts Light bulbs Medical items Miscellaneous household items</p> <p><u>Garment Items Group:</u> All clothing items</p> <p>Buckles Buttons Clothing rivets Collar stays Corset Hardware Garter clasps Hook and eyes Shoe parts Snaps Straight pins Strap slides Suspender clasps</p>	<p><u>Personal Items Group:</u> Belonging to a single individual</p> <p>Eye glasses Jewelry Musical instruments Smoking pipes Toiletry items (comb, hairbrush, razor, toothbrush, etc.) Toys and gaming items Watches</p> <p><u>Furniture Parts Group:</u> All furniture parts</p> <p>Bed and other furniture frames and springs Cabinet hinges Drawer pulls Scroll trim Springs Trunk parts Upholstery tacks</p> <p><u>Hardware Group:</u> Miscellaneous hardware not included in a specific group</p> <p>Baling wire</p> <p>Bolts and nuts Chain links Cotter pins Metal bands and strapping Rivets Screws Washers Wire fencing</p> <p><u>Tools Group:</u> All hand tools</p> <p>Artist's tools Carpenter's tools Gardener's tools Jeweler's tools Mason's tools Mechanic's tools Other miscellaneous hand tools</p>
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**Table 3.0-2**  
**Activity Groups Used in Artifact Pattern Analysis (con't.)**

<u>Livery Items Group</u> : Horse and horse-drawn vehicle items	<u>Other Occupations Group</u> : Specialized occupation items
Bridle parts	Factory items
Buggy parts	Farmstead items
Harness parts	Mining items
Horse shoes and nails	
Saddle parts	<u>Unique Items Group</u> : Items not included in other groups
Wagon parts	<u>Unidentified Items Group</u> : Items that cannot be identified
<u>Munitions Items Group</u> : All firearms and related items	<u>Intrusive Items Group</u> : Items intrusive to a discrete dated deposit
Bullets, cartridges, musket balls, and shotgun parts	
<u>Coins Group</u> : All coinage and tokens	
<u>Building Materials and Architecture Group</u> :	
Asphalt	
Ceramic drain pipe	
Ceramic flue lining	
Concrete	
Construction hardware	
Construction materials	
Counter glass	
Door locks and parts	
Electrical hardware	
Nails and spikes	
Plaster	
Window glass	
<u>Machinery Items Group</u> : All machine parts except agricultural implements	
<u>Forge Materials Group</u> : All forge, furnace, and stove wastes	
Coal, clinkers, and slag	
<u>Agricultural Implements Group</u> : All farm machinery	
Chain belting	
Cultivator parts	
Harrow parts	
Hay rake parts	
Manure spreader parts	
Mower parts	
Plow parts	
Threshing machine parts	

Studies in consumer behavior indicate people buy things for cultural meaning, as well as functional purpose. Consumption is one of the important ways of signifying membership in a group, particularly in class, status, and ethnic groups, and therefore is an important reflection of lifestyle. Some groups, known as reference groups, exert a greater influence on individuals. Since individuals are influenced by the groups to which they belong, people can follow a group lifestyle. There will be variability in the group lifestyle as practiced by its individual members; however, there will be more similarity among individuals within the group than between groups (Henry 1991).

The primary cultural unit of historic archaeology has traditionally been the household, which is defined as a domestic residential group consisting of the inhabitants of a dwelling or set of dwellings and appears as a discrete group in historic documents (Henry 1987a, 1987b). It includes all the residents in the group that could have contributed to primary artifact deposits within the premises' yard or other defined boundary during a single time period (Spencer-Wood 1987a). The household can generally be seen as a member of the social group to which its members belong. Households are members of two powerful reference groups: social class and ethnic affiliation. This commonality of group membership allows comparison of large numbers of households on a consistent measure (Henry 1987a, 1987b). If a sufficient database has been developed, research can focus on analytical units larger than the single site, making comparisons within and between social groups possible (Henry 1987a, 1987b). Artifact deposits from historic sites within the Warner Ranch project area could potentially represent identifiable households within the specific reference group of San Diego County rural farmstead communities.

The study of consumer behavior requires a comparative database so patterns that characterize various social classes, ethnic groups, historical periods, and geographical regions can be compared (Lee Decker 1991). Inter-site comparisons are used to assess the range of variation between groups and between households to define shared group behaviors (Spencer-Wood 1987a).

Several procedures have been developed to study consumerism and the relative value placed on certain artifact classes by different groups. These include economic indexing, consumption pattern analysis, and dietary studies.

Economic indexing was first developed by Miller (1980) for ceramic tableware. It is based on indices derived from cost relationships of tableware form and decoration during specific time periods (Miller 1980). Analytical methods based on Miller's work have been refined to establish consumer choice profiles (Spencer-Wood 1987b; Spencer-Wood and Heberling 1987). Henry has developed indices for twentieth century ceramic assemblages (Henry 1982, 1987b). Similar types of indices have also been used for butchered bone and fish remains (Christenson 1996; Henry 1982; 1987a; Huelsbeck 1991; Schulz and Gust 1983; Singer 1987). Bottled products consumption patterns have proven useful to define site function and social group affiliation. Relative frequencies of bottled products differ between domestic

households and commercial establishments, as well as between social groups (Blanford 1988; Van Wormer 1983, 1991).

### Research Issues

The following research issues are relevant to historical resources present within the Warner Ranch project area, including possible adobe structure remains discussed in Section 7.

### Historic Site Formation and Context

The purpose of examining this issue is to determine how the archaeological deposit was formed and if the period of artifact deposition and the activity and population the artifacts represent can be defined. In order to assess the potential value of the archaeological deposits to answer relevant research questions, the following information has to be determined:

1. How was the deposit formed?
2. When did deposition of artifacts occur?
3. Are the artifacts of sufficient quantity and quality that functional profiles can be made?

### Architecture and Function

The following research goals concerning architecture and room function allow the researcher to gain an understanding of the architectural techniques used in construction and the function of different rooms and external areas.

1. Was the entire structure built at one time or as a series of additions over time? This question can be answered through an analysis of foundation and wall junctions and joints.
2. Do the construction methods used on the adobe reflect the adaptation of traditional Anglo-American building methods to traditional Hispanic adobe construction? This question can be answered by comparing the construction methods exhibited by the adobe's remains to traditional Hispanic and Anglo-American building traditions.
3. What were the functions of the structure's rooms? This inquiry can be addressed through analysis of relative quantities of functional artifact groups and their placement within individual rooms.

4. What were the functions of the external areas immediately surrounding the adobe?  
This area of investigation will include analysis of architectural remains and relative artifact quantities of functional artifact groups within features outside of the adobe.

*Determining if Differences in Rural and Urban Households Can Be Identified*

This and the following research topic are appropriate for investigations of historical sites within the Warner Ranch project area.

In rural San Diego County, many people lived in dispersed family-operated farms and derived community identity from membership in rural school districts. These communities were the most common type of community in San Diego County from 1870 to 1930. Members of agrarian rural school district communities shared a common lifestyle and cultural values, thus making them a distinct social and reference group. Previous research has indicated a distinct rural artifact pattern may be characteristic of assemblages representing rural school district communities in San Diego between 1870 and 1930 (Phillips and Van Wormer 1991; Van Wormer 1991; Van Wormer and Schaefer 1991). This pattern is defined by the following five characteristics:

1. Kitchen item frequencies are higher than or equal to those of consumer items.
2. Bottled product consumer items constitute 20 percent or less of the artifact assemblage.
3. Beverage bottles make up less than 30 percent of the bottled products.
4. Ceramic index values are 1.6 or less. As previously explained, ceramic price scaling based on an index developed from cost relationships of decorated tableware during specific time periods (Miller 1980).
5. Hardware and munitions frequencies are higher than urban assemblages.

*Test Implications*

Inter-site comparison of functional profiles, bottled product consumption patterns, ceramic index values, and artifact manufacture-deposition lag time from the Moreno Adobe artifact assemblage and other rural and urban sites will allow comparison of patterns to see if distinct differences do occur in archaeological assemblages that reflect the diversity of rural and urban lifestyles and values.



*Determining if Middle and Upper Class Urban Households Defined Wealth and Spent Money Differently than Members of Agrarian Rural School District Communities*

Although differences existed between rural and urban lifestyles, the parameters for each have not been well defined or explained. Research has indicated that after achieving a basic standard of living that included inexpensive ceramics, and few other “luxury items,” successful farm families invested in equipment, land, livestock, outbuildings, and other aspects of the physical plant rather than the status symbols of urban dwellers, which were manifested in fine furniture, table settings, and clothes (Friedlander 1991).

*Test Implications*

This difference in values between working and upper middle class urban residents and successful farm families manifests itself in the archaeological record of urban and rural sites through the inter-site comparison of functional profiles, bottled product consumption patterns, economic indexing data, and artifact manufacture-deposition lag time profiles which will be defined in addressing the research issue presented above. Additional historic research can provide explanations as to the cultural values and economic circumstances that resulted in the distinct economic and functional patterns for assemblages representing rural and urban social classes.

## **4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

The objective of the cultural resources study is to complete the archaeological survey of the 513.6-acre Warner Ranch project area to identify all cultural resources present and to determine the significance of identified sites in accordance with State CEQA criteria, County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance, the County of San Diego's Report Format and Content Requirements, and the County's RPO. In addition, two off-site linear survey areas (totaling 25,300 feet) were also included as part of the project. Testing and field methods include collection of surface artifacts, site mapping, excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), 1x1 meter units, and Mechanical Trenches to determine site size, depth, content, integrity, and significance. This study was conducted in conformance with County of San Diego environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and the CEQA. Statutory requirements of the CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of each cultural resource in addition to the County of San Diego RPO. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (1995).

### **4.1 Methodology**

#### *4.1.1 Survey Methodology*

The majority of the project area, including areas previously surveyed, was intensively surveyed on foot using survey transects spaced at 10-meter intervals on November 9, 11, and 12, 2005, and on October 7, 2010. Gallegos & Associates surveyed 433.6 acres in 2006, while BFSa surveyed an additional 80 acres that were added to the project in 2010. The extremely steep slopes located in the northeastern and westernmost portions of the project area, as well as those areas comprising the eastern wall of upper Gomez Creek canyon were spot-checked, with attention focused on relatively level topographic features and bedrock outcroppings. Locations of all archaeological resources encountered during the survey were mapped using a handheld GPS unit. Gallegos & Associates project personnel included Anna Noah, Larry Tift, Karen Hovland, Nick Doose, and Lucas Piek. Mark Mojado (San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians) conducted Native American monitoring for the project. A total of 96 person hours was spent in the survey effort. The 2010 update survey for the Warner Ranch Project was directed by Brian Smith, Principal Investigator. Fieldwork for the updated portion of the project was managed by Tracy A. Stropes, Project Archaeologist, with the assistance of archaeological field technicians Adrian Moreno and Charles Callahan. P.J. Stoneburner of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians provided Native American monitoring for the duration of the project. In January 2013, two additional off-site linear survey areas were also added to the project. These surveys included a 21,800-foot proposed sewer alignment along SR 76, and a proposed 3,500-foot water extension along Jeremy Road. All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of

Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.

#### 4.1.2 Test Methodology

For the testing portion of the project, testing of CA-SDI-4502 and CA-SDI-17759 was conducted by Gallegos & Associates in 2006. Shovel test pits (STPs), 30 centimeters in diameter, were used to determine site size and depth. STPs were excavated in 10-centimeter levels, with all soil dry-screened using 1/8-inch hardware mesh screens. The artifacts and/or ecofacts recovered were bagged by STP and by level. STP forms were prepared describing soil conditions and cultural contents of each STP.

If a subsurface component was identified, a 1x1 meter test unit was excavated to determine site content, integrity, and potential to address important research questions. Placement of the unit was determined by either the highest amount of subsurface material or the area most likely to possess subsurface material (based on surface remains, natural features, and STP results). Units were excavated in 10-centimeter contour levels to sterile. Sterile defines one of three scenarios: 1) when bedrock is encountered; 2) when excavation of one level produces no cultural material; and 3) when excavation of two consecutive levels produces a significant drop-off in cultural materials because of natural processes. All soil was dry-screened using 1/8-inch hardware mesh screens.

All cultural material collected from each 10-centimeter level was sorted and bagged for laboratory analysis and cataloging. Each bag was marked with the site number, unit number, excavation level, and date of recovery. Field forms were kept on a daily basis and provide information identifying excavator(s), date, location, unit number, level, types and quantities of materials collected, and changes in soil. At least one photograph and one hand-drawn sketch of each unit were produced to show the sidewall profile of the unit wall that offered the best stratigraphic detail.

If features (i.e. fire hearths, rock platforms, artifact caches, and rock cairns) were encountered, excavation units were expanded to expose the feature(s). Features were photographed and illustrated, and associated artifacts were labeled. Appropriate materials for radiocarbon dating and/or flotation for faunal, macrofloral remains, and microflakes were sought and, if encountered, were recovered, packaged, and labeled in a manner that avoided sample contamination.

Based on the results of the 2006 Gallegos & Associates study, the County of San Diego required archaeological testing for Site CA-SDI-4503H. BFSA conducted archaeological testing for CA-SDI-4503H as part of the project update. Based on the uncertainty of buried deposits within the site area, areas of potential impacts could not be determined. It was determined that the excavation of trenches across the property would better serve to identify buried deposits that may then be evaluated for significance.

For the evaluation of CA-SDI-4503H, the use of systematic mechanical trenches in lieu

of STPs was preferred for the study as it was determined that the trenching program would allow greater resolution on the subsurface nature of the deposit, allow for better resolution with regard to the potential location of features (if present), and be more cost effective than an STP program overall. The key issue of concern is that the site is characterized as having a surface expression that is disturbed and smeared, which presents a distorted vision of the site boundaries and any area of surface deposits that might correlate to subsurface deposits. In order to search a large subsurface area systematically and anticipate accurate results, the use of carefully monitored backhoe trenches was employed. Subsequent investigations would use the trench data to target areas of potentially significant or important features if present.

For the archaeological testing portion component, the location of the trenches correlates to the location of the original structures identified on the 1901 and 1949 maps and the breadth of the known surface deposit identified by Gallegos in 2006. The data from previous surveys, surface collections, and archival map research revealed potential locations for buried trash deposits and the most ideal alignment for trench placement.

#### *4.1.3 Laboratory Analysis*

Gallegos & Associates laboratory methods employed a standard system of cleaning, cataloging, and analyzing cultural remains. These procedures include cleaning and separating artifacts and ecofacts by material class for each unit level prior to cataloging. Each item, or group of items, is counted, weighed and/or measured, and given a consecutive catalogue number marked directly on the artifact or on an attached label. Additionally, each item is analyzed for specific characteristics peculiar to its material class. All cataloged items are sorted into typological categories and placed within appropriately labeled boxes for interim storage at Gallegos & Associates' cultural resource laboratory.

All artifacts and ecofacts collected were treated using accepted and appropriate archaeological procedures. Initial laboratory work includes washing and/or brushing artifacts and producing an artifact catalog. Artifacts were sorted into classes, such as bifaces, cores, bone tools, beads, milling tools, and flakes. Cataloging provides basic data such as count, dimensions, weight, material, condition, and provenience.

Specialized studies, such as chronometric dating, lithic analysis, faunal analysis, and ceramic petrographic analysis, may be conducted after the initial sorting and cataloging of artifacts. The number and type of specialized studies completed depends on the materials recovered and the level of research possible.

#### *4.1.4 Registration and Curation*

Some of the cultural resources identified as part of the Gallegos study were not previously recorded. DPR site record forms have been completed for each site and submitted to the SCIC (Appendix D), and those that required updating were submitted as such. All cultural materials excavated or removed from the archaeological sites during testing have been

permanently curated at the San Diego Archeological Center (SDAC 471). In addition to artifacts, materials to be curated include, but are not limited to, field notes, photographs, catalogs, and final reports. All notes for the current phase of the project, photos, and documents associated with the project will be housed at the office of BFSa in Poway, California.

#### *4.1.5 Native American Participation and Consultation*

Native American participation for the project was previously established during an earlier phase of the project by Gallegos & Associates and the County of San Diego DPLU in accordance with the requirements of Senate Bill 18. For the current survey, BFSa archaeologists requested the presence of a representative from the Pala Band of Mission Indians. Pala provided a representative from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians for the current phase of the survey and for the test excavations at CA-SDI-4503H.

## **4.2 Survey Results**

### *4.2.1 Survey Results*

The field survey was positive, relocating all three previously recorded cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-4502, -4503H, and -12208H) and identifying one new cultural resource site (CA-SDI-17759) and two historic structures. Although the location of CA-SDI-12208H was determined to be outside the original survey area covered by Gallegos & Associates in 2006, it did fall within the additional 80 acres of Warner Ranch project area covered by the survey performed by BFSa in 2010. The historic structures, referred to by property caretakers as the Main House and the Gate House, were determined to be at least 60 years of age as they are shown on the 1949 Pala 7.5' USGS quadrangle. No evidence of structures shown on the 1901 San Luis Rey USGS map was identified during the survey. Figure 4.0-1 shows the locations of all previously and newly recorded on-site cultural resource sites. It was determined that the previously mapped boundary of CA-SDI-746 is inaccurate. Although not distant from the Warner Ranch property, the site does not abut the property line.

In January 2013, two additional off-site linear survey areas were also surveyed for the project. These surveys included a 21,800-foot proposed Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment along SR 76, and a proposed 3,500-foot water extension along Jeremy Road. The record search did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within the Jeremy Road alignment. The field survey of the alignment was also negative for cultural resources. For the Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment along SR 76, a total of five sites (CA-SDI-744, -12584, -13007, -13767, and -14609) are recorded within the off-site improvement ROW (see Figure 4.0-1). The survey for the Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment was also negative for any new resources.

### *4.2.2 Previously Recorded Sites*

#### **On-Site Cultural Resources**

##### **CA-SDI-4502**

Site CA-SDI-4502 was relocated during the current study, and two additional bedrock milling features were identified, bringing the total number of features to four. One of the newly identified features consists of three mortars, one of which exhibits a partially surrounding slick. The other feature contains two slicks. In addition, four brown ware ceramic sherds were noted on the site surface.

##### **CA-SDI-4503H**

Site CA-SDI-4503H was also relocated during the survey. The site is a sparse and highly fragmented historic trash scatter situated on the slope of a very low ridgeline and along adjacent dirt roads. The general site area has been subject to substantial and on-going earth-moving

**Figure 4.0–1a**  
**Project Area and Cultural Resources Shown on USGS Maps**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Figure 4.0–1b**  
**Project Area and Cultural Resources Shown on USGS Maps**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



activities, including vegetation clearing and the removal of soil for use in construction projects elsewhere on the property (Biondi, personal communication 2006). Piles of cut vegetation obscure the ground surface in some areas. Artifacts observed include glass (purple, blue, amber, green, clear, and “milk”), white ware, transfer ware, shell casings, iron fragments, sheet brass, round nails, and angular rock. A cobalt blue marble was also noted. The site is located within the general area of a structure shown on the 1901 San Luis Rey 30’ quadrangle. Two structures are present in the area on the 1949 Pala 7.5’ quadrangle, and no structures appear on the intervening 1942 Temecula 15’ quadrangle. A thorough search during the survey failed to identify evidence of a structure.

#### CA-SDI-12208H

Site CA-SDI-12208H was relocated by Gallegos & Associates, and GPS mapping determined that the site is situated outside of the original 413.6-acre Warner Ranch project area. However, the site location is within the additional 80 acres surveyed by BFSa for this project, and is now part of the collection of sites that require impact evaluation. In addition to the cabin and low retaining wall noted by the original site recorders (Smith 1979; Farrell 1991), a trash dump containing numerous medicine bottles, wine and spirit bottles, milk cans, and condiment jars, generally dating between the 1930s and 1950s (Van Wormer, personal communication 2006) was identified. Amateur collectors have previously removed bottles from the site (Biondi, personal communication 2005), and cut brush had been placed over the deposit, presumably to obscure its location. In 2005, the cabin, which was standing at the time it was originally recorded, had since collapsed, with the exception of the doorjamb and short segments of two walls. The 2011 survey did not relocate any of the remains of the historic structure or associated refuse deposit despite survey coverage of the site’s recorded location. Only a few rows of cobbles are visible where the structure may have been positioned. The site may have been either purposefully removed, obstructed (as it has been in the past), or it may have been overgrown by brush that surrounded the site area.

The site was originally described by Smith (1979) as a two-room “shack.” Photographs show an intact structure with a low shed roof and a retaining wall consisting of three rows of large rounded cobbles. At present, only the uppermost row of cobbles is visible. The structure was constructed and occupied by Elmer Elert, a World War I veteran who had lost a leg in the war (Lavender, personal communication 2006). Because the site will be placed into open space, no further evaluation is recommended at this time. The potential for indirect impacts to this site are discussed in Section 10. A site form update was prepared and submitted to the SCIC at San Diego State University, San Diego, California (Appendix E).

#### CA-SDI-746

Site CA-SDI-746 was originally recorded by True (1960) as a possible camp area consisting of “bedrock mortars on top of knoll.” A small adobe was mentioned but not identified

as part of the site. A site update form prepared by Norwood in 1978 solely addressed the adobe structure, which at the time retained several standing wall segments. The site is mapped as outside of and abutting the Warner Ranch project area. During a project presentation in 2005, the Pala Tribal Council informed the Warner Ranch Project proponent that the adobe could be significant and suggested it be considered as part of project planning (Shapouri, personal communication 2005).

Site CA-SDI-746 does not abut the Warner Ranch property as this area consists of a steep slope that lacks bedrock outcrops near the fence. During a visit to the adjacent parcel with Mark Mojado, the almost completely fallen walls of the adobe structure were mapped using a handheld GPS unit. The adobe was found to be outside the previously recorded site boundary and is located at least 300 feet from the nearest Warner Ranch property line. A few pieces of large mammal bone, white ware ceramics, and window glass were noted on the ground surface. No attempt was made to relocate the bedrock milling features because the property owner had only authorized access to the adobe itself.

According to Leroy Miranda, Director of the Cupa Cultural Center on the Pala Reservation, the adobe was originally built and occupied by Jose Maria Michac, who lived from 1854 to 1940. Jose's daughter, Rebecca Michac, married Francisco Chutnicut, and they lived in the adobe house. Their son, Faustino Chutnicut, was the next occupier of the house and property. Faustino's granddaughter presently oversees the adobe. The land is part of an undivided allotment that is collectively owned by several descendants of the original owner. Mr. Miranda was not sure when the adobe was constructed, but stated that Jose Maria Michac was Luiseño from Old Pala, meaning he lived there before 1903 when the Cupeño from Warner Springs had arrived. The house was occupied until the 1940s. The property was originally allotted to the Michac family (Gaughen, personal communication 2006). A structure in the approximate location of the Michac adobe is shown on the 1901 San Luis Rey 30' USGS quadrangle. A site update form was prepared and submitted to the SCIC at San Diego State University, San Diego, California (see Appendix E).

### **Off-Site Cultural Resources**

#### **CA-SDI-744**

Site CA-SDI-744 was originally recorded by True (1960) and has since been updated multiple times (Crotteau 1981; SRS 1991; Glenn 1997; ASM 2004; and Morgan and Tennesen 2010). The site is described as a large milling complex with ceramics, beads, lithics, and milling equipment. The site is recorded approximately to the edge of the alignment of SR 76. However, the site is also approximately 10 feet or more above the existing highway. The current survey did not identify any portions of SDI-744 or associated cultural materials at the road's edge on either the eastern or western portion of the highway. Given that the current alignment for the proposed 21,800-foot sewer line improvement is within the highway, the presence or absence of

portions of the site within the ROW cannot be determined. However, based on the previous impacts generated by the development of the highway and previous impacts to the site, the probability of encountering intact deposits is considered low.

#### CA-SDI-12584

Site CA-SDI-12584 was originally recorded by True (1960) as a Locus B of SDI-744. Since these two sites were combined, the site has been updated multiple times (see Crotteau 1981; SRS 1991; and Glenn 1997). The site is a portion of previously recorded SDI-744 and includes similar elements including portions of a milling complex with ceramics, beads, lithics, and milling equipment. In 1991, SRS also identified the presence of a Yoni within the boundaries of the site. As previously stated for SDI-744, the site is recorded approximately to the edge of the alignment of SR 76. However, this portion of the site is also several feet or more above the existing highway. The current survey did not identify any portions of SDI-12584 or associated cultural materials at the road's edge on either side of the highway. Given that the current alignment for the proposed 21,800-foot sewer line improvement is within the highway, the presence or absence of portions of SDI-12584 within the ROW cannot be determined. However, as with the other portions of SDI-744, based on the previous impacts generated by the development of the highway and previous impacts to the site, the probability of encountering intact deposits is considered low.

#### CA-SDI-13007H

Site CA-SDI-13007H was originally recorded by Collette, Pearl, and Hyland in 1992 as a historic trash scatter containing small amounts of historic glass and ceramics. Since the initial recording, the site form was updated by Palette in 2004. The original site form for SDI-13007H identifies the site as extending within the boundaries of the ROW for the sewer improvements within SR 76. However, the present survey did not identify any cultural materials from SDI-13007H within or adjacent to the project ROW. This is consistent with the 2004 findings for the TEA 21 Rural Roadside Inventory (Laylander and Palette 2004). Given that the current alignment for the proposed 21,800-foot sewer line improvement is within the highway, the presence or absence of portions of SDI-13007H within the ROW cannot be determined for certain. However, based on the previous impacts generated by the development of the highway and previous survey results for the site, the probability of encountering intact deposits is considered low.

#### CA-SDI-13767H

Site CA-SDI-13767H was originally recorded by Pignuolo in 1994 as a historic trash scatter containing small amounts of historic domestic refuse. Since the initial recording, the site form was updated by Palette in 2004. The original site form for SDI-13767H identifies the site as extending within the boundaries of the ROW for the sewer improvements within SR 76.

However, the present survey did not identify any cultural materials from SDI-13767H within or adjacent to the project ROW. This is consistent with the 2004 findings for the TEA 21 Rural Roadside Inventory (Laylander and Palette 2004). Given that the current alignment for the proposed 21,800-foot sewer line improvement is within the highway, the presence or absence of portions of SDI-13767H within the ROW cannot be determined for certain. However, based on the previous impacts generated by the development of the highway and previous survey results for the site, the probability of encountering intact deposits is considered low.

#### CA-SDI-14609

Site CA-SDI-14609 was originally recorded by Glenn (1997) and has been updated only once since that time (Palette 2004). The site is described as a series of loci-associated pictographs. Locus C (a series of milling slicks) of the site is recorded approximately a few feet to the edge of the alignment of SR 76. However, the present survey did not identify any cultural materials from SDI-14609 within or adjacent to the project ROW. This is consistent with the 2004 findings for the TEA 21 Rural Roadside Inventory (Laylander and Palette 2004). Given that the current alignment for the proposed 21,800-foot sewer line improvement is within the highway, the presence or absence of portions of SDI-14609 within the ROW cannot be determined for certain. However, based on the previous impacts generated by the development of the highway and previous survey results for the site, the probability of encountering intact deposits is considered low.

#### *4.2.3 Additional Recorded Sites*

The following sites have been added to the cultural resources inventory. Site locations have been provided in Figure 4.0–1.

#### CA-SDI-17759

Site CA-SDI-17759 consists of a single bedrock milling slick on an approximately one-meter high bedrock outcrop. The site is recorded on the east side of the property, near CA-SDI-4502. The site area has been impacted by a graded dirt road on the east side of the outcrop. No artifacts or cultural deposits were observed in proximity to the milling slick.

#### P-37-027237 (Gate House)

P-37-027237 (Gate House) is a single-story end-gable house constructed of adobe blocks located just inside of the entrance gate to the Warner Ranch property (see Figure 4.0–1). The structure exhibits a ceramic tile roof, and the long side of the house facing Highway 76 appears to have formerly had a porch that ran the length of the structure. This area has since been enclosed with wood siding. This building was likely constructed after 1942, based on its absence from the 1942 15' Temecula USGS quadrangle and its presence on the 1949 Pala 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

*P-37-027238 (Main House)*

P-37-027238 (Main House) is a large adobe ranch house with a broad porch along the front side, a second story loft near the north end, three fireplaces (two in the southwestern “kiva” style and one constructed of rough flagstone), and a low pitch ceramic tile roof. The Warner family remodeled the house in the early 1980s (Biondi, personal communication 2006; Romero, personal communication 2005). The structure is not present on the 1942 Temecula 15’ USGS quadrangle, but does appear on the 1949 Pala 7.5’ USGS quadrangle. As such, the structure was built sometime after 1942.

*4.2.4 Summary*

A cultural resources field survey was conducted over the 513.6-acre on-site Warner Ranch project area. Ground visibility ranged from good in ranched and agricultural areas to poor in areas of dense vegetation along Gomez Creek and on steep slopes. Fair visibility characterized much of the project area. Areas containing both dense vegetation and steep slopes were spot-checked with attention placed on fairly level areas and bedrock outcroppings. The Gallegos & Associates field survey was positive, relocating previously recorded cultural resource sites CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-12208H, and identifying one new site (CA-SDI-17759) and two historic structures (P-37-027237 and P-37-027238). The 2010 BFSA survey did not relocate CA-SDI-12208H. As stated previously, this may be a result of natural overgrowth near Gomez Creek or purposeful obstruction of the site as was noted by Gallegos & Associates during the previous survey.

In January 2013, two additional off-site linear survey areas were also surveyed for the project. These surveys included a 21,800-foot proposed Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment along SR 76, and a proposed 3,500-foot water extension along Jeremy Road. Both surveys for the Warner Ranch off-site improvements were negative for newly recorded resources.

### **4.3 CA-SDI-4502 Test Results**

#### *4.3.1 Previous Work*

Two bedrock milling features consisting of one mortar and one slick on separate boulders were recorded and drawn to scale in 1978 (Kardash 1978; Norwood 1978).

#### *4.3.2 Gallegos Study*

The test program for precontact site CA-SDI-4502 included the excavation of 10 STPs, one 1x1 meter unit, collection of surface artifacts, artifact cataloging, data analysis, and a special study (ceramic petrographic analysis). Figure 4.0-2 shows the locations of STPs, the excavation unit, and surface artifacts. This study was conducted in compliance with the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements (2007) and Guidelines for Determining Significance, the CEQA and the RPO.

#### Surface Collection/Mapping

A surface collection was completed to assist in identifying overall site dimensions and site function. This work produced four ceramic fragments, one metate fragment, and one unidentified ground stone fragment (Table 4.0-1).

#### *4.3.3 Artifact Analysis*

The artifact assemblage from the present study of CA-SDI-4502 consists of a narrow range of artifact types including 27 ceramic sherds, one mano, one metate fragment, one ground stone fragment, and 0.2 gram of bone (see Table 4.0-1). The following sections describe the analysis of all features recorded and materials recovered during the present study.

#### *4.3.4 Ground Lithic Artifacts*

##### Introduction

Ground stone implements may include a wide range of objects used for or created by the processes of abrasion, impaction, or polishing (Adams 2002). Often ground stone tools are associated with the processing/milling of seeds, nuts (i.e., acorns, holly leaf cherries), and small mammals. In addition, ethnographic evidence indicates that bone, clay, and pigments may have also been processed with the same tools (Gayton 1929; Kroeber 1925; Spier 1978).

Ground stone implements may be identified by the pattern of wear developed through milling stone against stone. This process often results in a smooth and/or polished surface, depending on the substance ground and the lithic material type. Often these surfaces are pecked or resharpened when ground too smooth. These implements are sometimes shaped into a desired form through pecking, grinding, and/or flaking. Thus, tool identification is based on the

**Figure 4.0–2**  
**CA-SDI-4502 Site Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Table 4.0–1**  
**Cultural Material Recovered from CA-SDI-4502**

Cultural Material	Surface	STP 1	Unit 1	Total
Ceramic	4	1	22	27
Ground Stone	1	0	0	1
Mano	0	0	1	1
Metate	1	0	0	1
Bone*	0	0	0.2	0.2
Total**	6	1	23	30

\* Bone weighed in grams

\*\* Total does not include bone

presence of ground or smooth surfaces, pecked or re-sharpened surfaces, and evidence of shaping of the tool form.

All ground stone materials recovered from CA-SDI-4502 were analyzed. The tools were separated into two groups: manos/metates and unidentifiable ground stone fragments. Unidentifiable ground stone is defined herein as a fragment of lithic material with at least one ground surface, but with no technologically identifiable characteristics that indicate tool form.

### Mano

A single mano was recovered from the 50 to 60 centimeter level of Unit 1 at CA-SDI-4502. The granitic mano fragment displays bifacial use-wear and demonstrates some evidence of shaping, such as pecking, flaking, and end-battering suggesting extended use. This extended use and mano curation may imply long-term use of the site. The overall curvature of the mano face is slight, indicating that the opposing milling surface that the mano was ground against (i.e., metate, milling slick) was shallow in form. In general, where milling tools are present, mano counts greatly exceed counts of metates. It has been suggested that the reason for this is that manos wear out much faster than metates (Wright 1993), and as such, more manos are produced as needed. The milling assemblage recovered from CA-SDI-4502 suggests that the site inhabitants depended on food packages that required milling for consumption (i.e. seeds). It is evident that a large portion of the inhabitants' diet at CA-SDI-4502 was derived from plant foods



that required this type of processing.

### Metate

Metates are identified based on the presence of at least one concave ground surface. Only one granitic block style basin metate fragment was identified during the surface collection survey. Slab metates in comparison to block metates may be considered portable. Block metates are too heavy to transport and are defined by Binford (1980) as “site furniture.” The single metate fragment identified at the site maintains a relatively shallow grinding surface. Flat basins retain a more planar grinding surface, and may have been used to process less oily products such as fibers (Kowta 1969), whereas shallow basins may have been used for the processing of products such as hard seeds. The basin morphology of the present specimen is unclear. However, the specimen does show evidence of pecking to rejuvenate the grinding surface in addition to evidence of shaping in the form of pecking, flaking, and/or grinding generally around the outer circumference. Flaking and pecking would have acted to remove unnecessary mass and aid in producing the desired shape. Final grinding may have helped to even the overall surface, but was not always necessary.

### Ground Stone Fragment

A ground stone fragment is a piece of a ground stone implement that has some grinding, but lacks any defining attributes that would facilitate tool identification. One granitic ground stone fragment was identified in the surface artifact collection.

### Bedrock Milling Features

The survey of CA-SDI-4502 identified four bedrock milling features that were drawn, photographed, and recorded. The recording and subsequent analyses of the four bedrock milling features were based on parameters partially defined by Adams (2002) and further refined by Gallegos & Associates for the present study. Traditionally three basic types of elements on bedrock features have been considered. These milling element types include mortars, basins, and slicks that may occur separately or together in any combination. In total, four bedrock milling features were identified within the site area. These four features contain eight milling elements: four mortars and four slicks (Figures 4.0-3 through 4.0-6). Milling features, unlike metates or portable mortars, provide a unique opportunity to the analyst because they are fixed in space. The presence of bedrock milling features is indicative of precontact subsistence activities on both the individual and group level providing an anchor point for anthropological investigations into subsistence, social, and technological activities performed at or near a given site. The following section provides an analysis and discussion of milling elements by type and the implications of the present milling features for the precontact reconstruction of CA-SDI-4502.

### ***Mortar Elements***

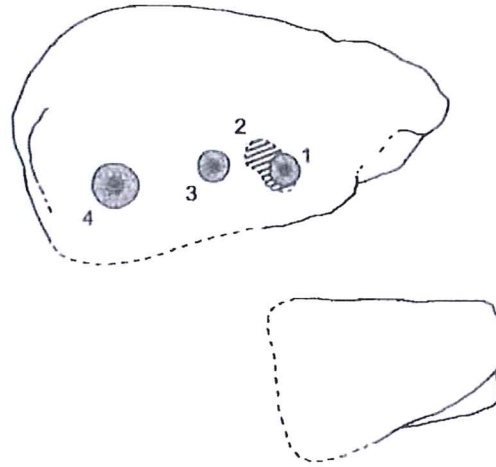
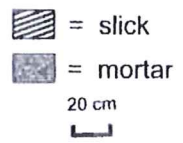
Mortar elements are semi-circular to circular holes in bedrock that were either produced through design and manufacture or simply through the process of use. In general, four primary morphologies have been identified for the San Diego region. These forms include conical mortars, oval mortars, saucer mortars, and cupped mortars. It has been suggested that the shape of the bottom of the mortar (*i.e.*, conical or cup-shaped) may relate to the morphology of the pestle. However, unlike metates and manos, this assumption is uncertain. This is because, unlike manos, some pestles have been identified ethnographically as being produced from wood. Therefore it is possible that the morphology of the mortar may relate to function rather than as a result of the impact of the pestle. For the four mortar elements identified at CA-SDI-4502, no evidence of manufacture was visible on any of the recorded elements. The four mortar elements include two types of mortars: one conical mortar and three saucer mortars. For the saucer mortars, the average circumference is 15 centimeters with an average depth of four centimeters.

### ***Milling Slicks***

To date, the milling slick has remained the most enigmatic of all bedrock milling elements. This is likely because of the lack of a large sample of slicks that can be studied as a group. Past studies have included only a small sample of slicks and have thus failed to produce the amount of data required to develop a better understanding of slick technology. Slicks have been attributed to a wide range of behaviors including basin production, hide processing, proofing clay, processing fibers, and even human wear (created by sitting on a rock and performing other milling activities). However, an analysis of the four bedrock milling slicks identified at CA-SDI-4502 sheds some light on the mystery of the milling slick. When compared to flat metates, milling slicks on milling features are similar in use and form. It is simply the lack of a defined edge that creates problems for the analyst. If a basin metate is analogous to a basin element, then it is probable that the same is true for milling slicks and flat metates. Certainly this is not the case for all milling slicks, but it is likely the case for most. For the four specimens at CA-SDI-4502, the average length is 39.4 centimeters and the average width is 28.6 centimeters. This is nearly a 3:2 ratio for length to width. This measurement falls within the reasonable range of motion for the reciprocal stroke performed during the milling process, suggesting that most slicks within the study area operate as a flat metate may have.

CA-SDI-4502; BRM Feature 1

KEY



(Diagram oriented to match photo)



Photograph Showing Bedrock Milling Feature1 ; Facing West

Gallegos & Associates

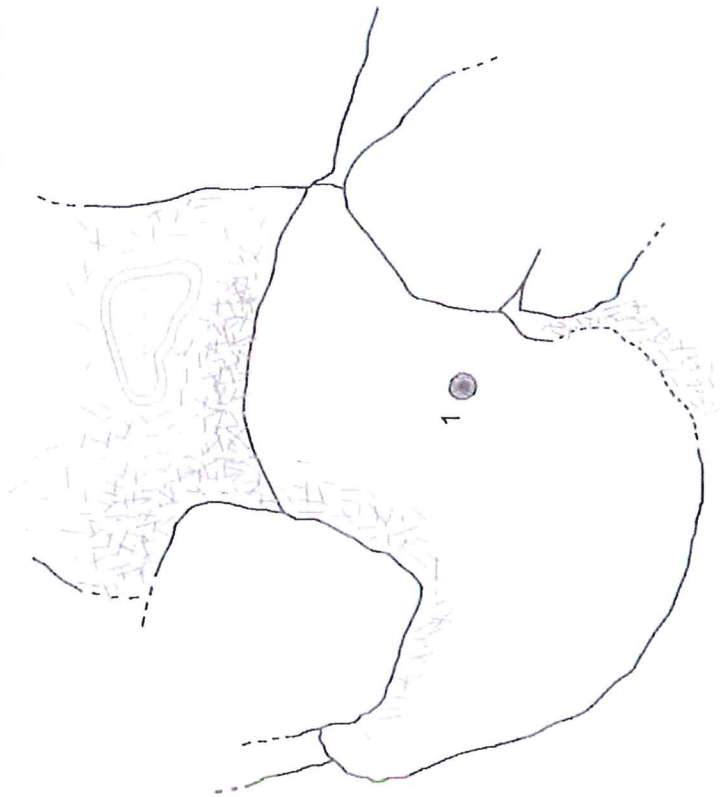
Site CA-SDI-4502; Diagram and Photograph of BRM 1

**FIGURE**  
**4.0-3**

KEY

 = mortar  
 20 cm  


CA-SDI-4502; BRM Feature 2



(Diagram oriented  
to match photo)



Photograph Showing Bedrock Milling Feature 2; Facing Northwest

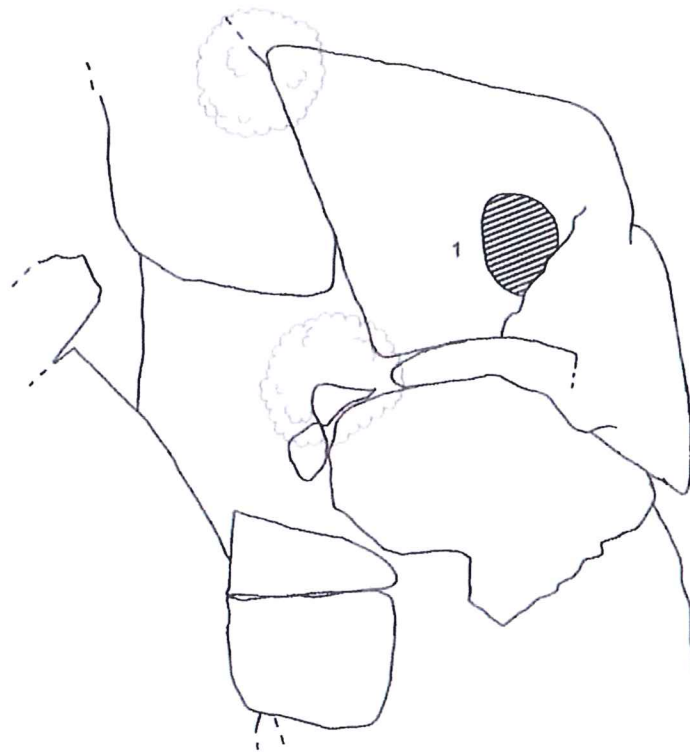
Gallegos & Associates

Site CA-SDI-4502; Diagram and Photograph of BRM 2


FIGURE  
4.0-4



CA-SDI-4502; BRM Feature 3



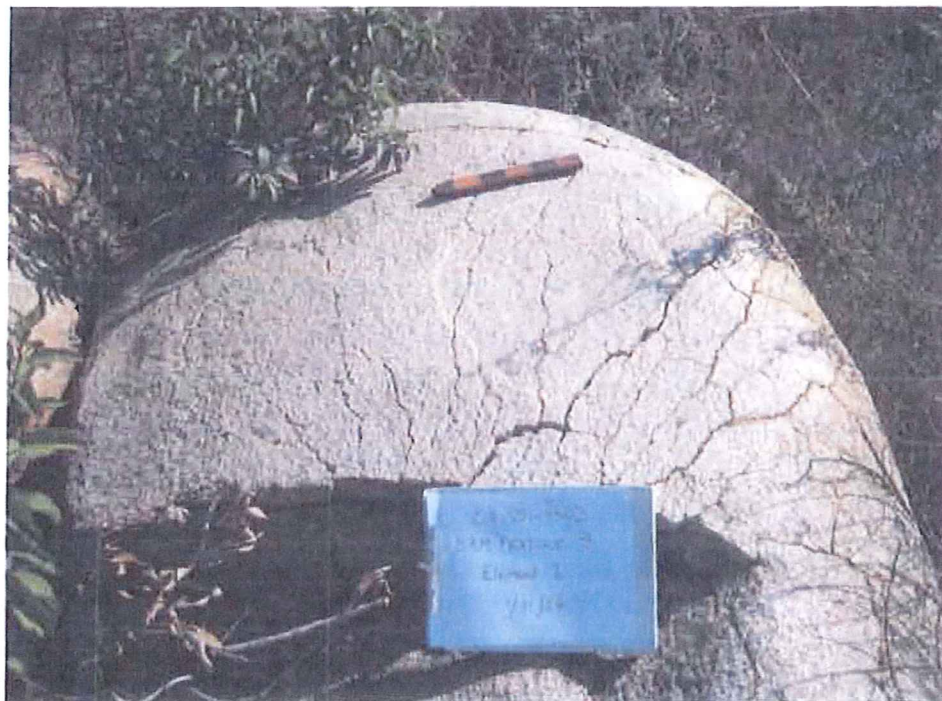
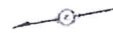
**KEY**

 = slick

20 cm



(Diagram oriented  
to match photo)



Photograph Showing Bedrock Milling Feature 3; Facing ESE

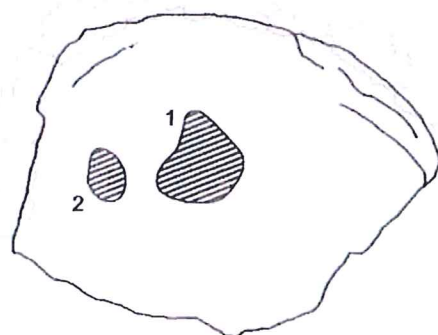
**Gallegos & Associates**

Site CA-SDI-4502; Diagram and Photograph of BRM 3

**FIGURE  
4.0-5**

CA-SDI-4502; BRM Feature 4

KEY



(Diagram oriented  
to match photo)



Photograph Showing Bedrock Milling Feature 4; Facing WSW

Gallegos & Associates

Site CA-SDI-4502; Diagram and Photograph of BRM 4

FIGURE  
4.0-6

### ***Milling Feature Summary***

In total, four bedrock milling features were identified and recorded at CA-SDI-4502. On these features, eight milling elements were identified. For CA-SDI-4502, the frequency of milling elements is low. Although the quantity and variety of elements is important, it is their frequency and proximity at a single milling station that present interesting questions. A single grinding feature/station may only allow for or represent the work of a single individual. This limits the possible range of social interactions. In addition, the artifact assemblage identified at the site is quite small, suggesting a temporary camp rather than a habitation site. As such, this would imply that a small population occupied the site and therefore only single to small numbers of milling elements were created. Based on the present evidence, it is unclear if communal processing or distribution of milling based foods occurred. However, the multiple milling elements at Feature 1 (see Figure 4.0–3) may indicate some communal milling.

#### ***4.3.5 Ceramic Analysis***

##### ***Introduction***

The precontact ceramics recovered from site CA-SDI-4502 were examined using petrographic analysis. Petrographic analysis is a technique long used in the study of geology to determine mineral content of rocks. Recently, archaeologists have been applying this technique to determine the mineral composition of precontact ceramics. This method of analysis is currently being conducted on ceramics within the San Diego region as a way to identify the differences of Tizon Brown Ware and Salton Brown Ware ceramics (Hildebrand et al. 2002). Quantification of mineral proportions (i.e., quartz) in ceramic sherds can lead to conclusions about their provenance, transport, and exchange within the San Diego region.

In the San Diego region, precontact ceramics are created from local clays in the mountains or from clays farther east from different areas of the desert. To differentiate which clays are local and non-local, clays need to be identified in relationship to their geological source. The different geologic zones that make up the San Diego region include the coastal plains, the Peninsular Range Mountains, and the Salton Trough desert. The coast and desert regions contain alluvial clays derived from marine and lacustrine sedimentary rock, while the Peninsular Range Mountains contain residual clays derived from gabbroic-granitic materials. Three types of ceramic wares (Tizon Brown Ware, Salton Brown Ware, and Colorado Buff Ware) are typically identified at archaeological sites within the San Diego region. Most commonly found are Tizon Brown Ware ceramics, as these types of wares were produced from local clay sources. Salton Brown Ware and Colorado Buff Ware ceramics tend to be present in much smaller quantities, as these wares are produced from non-local clay sources. The following section provides a brief description of the three ceramic wares.

##### ***Tizon Brown Ware***

Prior research on ceramics in San Diego County has resulted in the identification of two

different ware types: brown ware and buff ware (Rogers 1936:4). Brown wares, referred to as Tizon Brown Wares, are frequently associated with the mountain region. Tizon Brown Ware is the most common ware in San Diego County. The term Tizon Brown Ware was originally associated with the northwestern Arizona region (Euler 1959), and many Southern California ceramics were later included under this name. As a result, there has been a tendency to classify Southern California ceramics under the all-inclusive Tizon Brown Ware type, without any subtypes. Although this classification suggests some regional continuity between Arizona and Southern California ceramics, this is not the case. Problems arise with this classification because many variations of Tizon Brown Ware have been recovered in Southern California. Moreover, many brown ware sherds are not restricted to mountain sites and can be found along the coast and inland near the Salton Sea (Van Camp 1979:47). Tizon Brown Ware vessels were shaped using the paddle-and-anvil technique and were made from residual granitic-derived clays.

Residual (brown ware) clays are found primarily in the mountain and coastal areas of San Diego County. These clays are the end products of weathering and breakup of gabbroic and granitic outcroppings of the Peninsular Range Batholith. Along the western side of the Peninsular Range, gabbroic rocks predominate and are characterized by a high concentration of plagioclase and amphibole. Along the eastern side, which slopes and extends into the desert region, granitic rocks predominate. Consequently, there is an apparent decline in the amount of amphibole in the granitic rocks (eastern side), but a greater concentration of mica (biotite and muscovite) and quartz (Hildebrand et al. 2002). In contrast, clays from the eastern, granitic side have few or no amphibole minerals (Hildebrand et al. 2002). The clays contained in Tizon Brown Ware originate along the western, gabbroic side of the Peninsular Range and thus contain inclusions of plagioclase, quartz, mica, and amphibole.

#### *Lower Colorado Buff Ware*

The other common ceramic ware found in Southern California is buff ware. Buff ware ceramics are often referred to as desert wares, and are also known as Lower Colorado Buff Wares. Buff wares are made from sedimentary clays that result from the mixture of soil and water. Coarse particles are left behind, while fine particles are deposited some distance from the parent source. Sedimentary clays are finer in texture and have a more homogenous composition when compared to mountain clays (Rice 1987:37). These clay types can be found in former lake bottoms and alluvial deposits in the Colorado Desert and in Imperial County, near the relic Lake Cahuilla. The minerals contained in Lower Colorado Buff Ware include quartz, feldspar, rare instances of amphibole, and sometimes mica. Lower Colorado Buff Ware vessels found in the San Diego region were also shaped using the paddle-and-anvil technique.

#### *Salton Brown Ware*

The general classification for ceramic wares in the San Diego region does not allow for a third type found in the San Diego region, Salton Brown Ware. Salton Brown Ware is another



desert ware, similar in appearance to Tizon Brown Ware. Lower Colorado Buff Ware is easily discernible from the two types of brown ware. However, distinguishing Salton Brown Ware and Tizon Brown Ware is not as straightforward, as these two brown wares cannot be differentiated based on visual inspection alone because their exteriors are so alike. One of the main factors that distinguish a Salton Brown Ware from a Tizon Brown Ware is the absence of the amphibole, a rock-forming mineral that weathers into clay (Rice 1987:34). Salton Brown Ware originates along the eastern side of the Peninsular Range (western Salton Trough sediments) and has a higher content of mica, quartz, and a rare amphibole when compared to Tizon Brown Ware. Salton Brown Ware vessels were also shaped using the paddle-and-anvil technique.

In order to differentiate between the different wares, a fresh edge must be broken off the sherd to examine the cross section. Examining the exterior of the sherd does not provide enough information about the mineral composition and can lead to mistakes in ceramic ware identification. For example, mica observed on the surface of a sherd previously has been mistakenly identified as part of the mineral composition of the sherd, rather than as the end result of pot manufacture. In Hildebrand et al.'s (2002) study both trace element and petrographic thin-section analyses were used to examine a representative sample of ceramic sherds for the area of southern San Diego County. The findings of the study revealed Salton Brown Ware sherds had an average mineral composition of 61 percent quartz, 11 percent plagioclase, 15 percent biotite, 6 percent muscovite, and 4 percent amphibole (Table 4.0–2) (Hildebrand et al. 2002). Analysis of the Tizon Brown Ware sherds indicated an average mineral composition of 51 percent quartz, 20 percent plagioclase, 4 percent biotite, 1 percent muscovite, and 20 percent amphibole (see Table 4.0–2) (Hildebrand et al. 2002). These results suggest that Salton Brown Ware ceramics have a higher percentage of quartz and mica and almost no amphibole, while Tizon Brown Ware has a higher percentage of amphibole and plagioclase.

**Table 4.0–2**  
**Average Mineral Compositions for Brown Wares\***

Ceramic Type	Quartz	Plagioclase	Biotite	Muscovite	Amphibole	Rock
Salton	61%	11%	15%	6%	4%	4%
Tizon	51%	20%	4%	1%	20%	1%

\* Adapted from Hildebrand et al. 2002

### Petrographic Analysis Methods

As a result of the current fieldwork, a total of 27 sherds were recovered from site CA-SDI-4502. Not all sherds (N = 2) were included in the ceramic analysis, as some were too small to obtain a thin-section sample. A total of 25 sherds from site CA-SDI-4502 were included for sample selection. Ceramic sherds were first placed into different sample groups based upon mica (biotite and muscovite) concentration, sherd thickness, rim shape variability, surface color, and core color. Sherds with recent broken edges were checked to see if they mended with other sherds within the sample group. Both procedures reduced the possibility of analyzing sherds from the same parent vessel. At site CA-SDI-4502, five different sample groups were identified. After all the sherds had been placed into different sample groups, each group was placed into plastic bags and a random sherd was selected as the representative sample for that group.

Five ceramic sherds (were submitted to the San Diego Petrographics Laboratory, in Escondido, California, for the creation of thin-section samples. Each sherd was enveloped in epoxy resin, then polished and cemented to a glass slide. The sample was then cut and polished to a thickness of 30 microns ( $\mu\text{m}$ ), and finally sealed with a glass-cover slip.

Once the thin-section samples, along with what remained of the ceramic sherds, were returned to Gallegos & Associates laboratory they were analyzed for mineral composition. Each thin-section sample was examined under a polarizing (petrographic) microscope by transmitted light (plane-polar and cross-polar) from 28X to 1500X magnifications. Important mineral characteristics that were considered when examining the thin sections included distinctive cleavage, twinning, alteration, zoning, exsolution, or the presence of inclusions. The following provides a description of these characteristics:

- **Cleavage:** Cleavage is the appearance of fine parallel cracks in mineral grains; minerals exhibit different types and intersecting angles of cleavage that aid in mineral identification.
- **Twinning:** Twinning denotes different regions of grain that have different crystallographic orientations that result in the appearance of horizontal or vertical bands.
- **Alteration:** Some minerals may be altered for some reason, such as weathering; this results in the secondary minerals, where there is a complete replacement of one mineral by another.
- **Zoning:** The composition of mineral grains is heterogeneous, where different parts of mineral exhibit different optical properties.
- **Exsolution:** At high temperatures, some minerals exsolve, or unmix to form two distinct composition during or after the cooling.
- **Inclusions:** Minerals that contain inclusions of other minerals aid in the identification in that some minerals typically contain certain types of minerals.

The mineral inclusions were identified using the point-count method, with a minimum count of 100. Each slide was examined once under the polarizing microscope using the point-count method and then a second time examining the entire slide for a general observation of the mineral composition.

One last mineral characteristic that was considered in the current analysis was the shape of the quartz inclusions. Quartz inclusions that are rounded are likely from the desert, whereas quartz inclusions from the mountains tend to be angular. Rounded and angular quartz inclusions are a result of sedimentary versus residual movement of the clay deposits. Clays from the desert are sedimentary and have been moved by waves, tides, streams, wind, erosion, or other abrasive forces to produce rounded quartz minerals. In the mountain, clays are found near or at the location of the parent rock from which they developed. The movement is not as abrasive as in the desert, producing less attrition and resulting in angular quartz inclusions.

### *Ceramics Analysis Results*

A total of 27 ceramic sherds were recovered during the data recovery of site CA-SDI-4502, however only 25 sherds were included in the study sample since two sherds were small and highly fragmented (approximately one centimeter in length). Two rim sherds were recovered, however, they were too small to provide data on the orientation of the vessel mouth or radius of the vessel opening. A representative sample of ceramic sherds from site CA-SDI-4502 were thin-sectioned and analyzed under a polarizing (petrographic) microscope to identify specific mineral inclusions and their corresponding geologic locales. Petrographic thin-section analysis was conducted on five ceramic sherds. Results of this analysis indicate that 68 percent (N = 17) of the sherds at site CA-SDI-4502 are Tizon Brown Ware and 32 percent (N = 8) are Salton Brown Ware (Tables 4-3 and 4-4). At site CA-SDI-4502, the majority of clay resources are from local mountain sources, however the results suggest that trade and travel occurred to the east side of the Peninsular Range for the procurement of desert clays and/or wares.

### *Ceramics Discussion*

#### ***Chronology***

Ceramic artifacts are a temporal indicator for the occupation of site CA-SDI-4502. A total of 27 ceramic sherds were recovered during site CA-SDI-4502 testing. The amount of ceramics present at the site suggests moderate use of ceramics at CA-SDI-4502 after approximately A.D. 1200. Archaeological data suggests that the inception of ceramics in northern San Diego County occurred subsequent to the inception of ceramics (~A.D. 900-1000) in southern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; Rogers 1936; True and Waugh 1983).

Late Period sites within northern San Diego County were originally defined by Meighan (1954) as part of the San Luis Rey cultural complex. Meighan (1954) divided this complex into two phases (San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II), which were characterized by the presence or absence of ceramic artifacts within the cultural material deposits. Meighan (1954) stated that

Late Period sites without the presence of ceramic artifacts dated to A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1750, while Late Period sites that included ceramic artifacts dated to A.D. 1750 to A.D. 1850. True and Waugh (1983) substantiated Meighan's statement with their work along the Frey Creek, stating that considerable ceramic use did not occur in the northern portion of San Diego County until post A.D. 1750.

However, additional archaeological work conducted within the northern portion of San Diego County does not support Meighan (1954) and True and Waugh's (1983) time periods. Archaeological excavations conducted by Harvey (2001), Robbins-Wade (1988), True et al. (1974), and York and Kirkish (2000) in northern San Diego County suggest that ceramic manufacture and use in the northern San Diego County occurred as early as A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1300 and was most likely a common cultural practice by A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1600.

### ***Trade and Travel***

The results of the ceramic analysis for site CA-SDI-4502 provided data on the geologic location of clay sources that were used to manufacture pottery. Results of the petrographic analysis for site CA-SDI-4502 indicates that 68 percent (N = 17) of the sherds recovered from the site are Tizon Brown Ware, while 32 percent (N = 8) are Salton Brown Ware. These results provide important clues about the precontact inhabitants of sites CA-SDI-4502. Hildebrand et al.'s (2002) study on coastal and mountain sites indicates a pattern of westward transport of Lower Colorado Buff Ware and Salton Brown Ware into the Peninsular Range and coastal regions. Hildebrand et al. (2002) identified little evidence for eastward transport of ceramics from the coast to the Peninsular Range, or from the Peninsular Range to the desert. As site CA-SDI-4502 is located inland, the presence of Tizon Brown Ware ceramics suggests use of local clay resources and the presence of Salton Brown Ware suggests westward transport of non-local desert wares and/or clays of a distance of approximately 25 to 30 miles.

Ethnographic information indicates that the Luiseño traveled on a seasonal basis, migrating in the late summer and fall to foothill and mountain sites then traveling to sites near the coast during winter and spring (Bean and Shipek 1978). Such movement would provide the setting for procurement of non-local clay as well as trade of non-local wares. Trade may also have functioned as a reaffirmation of social ties, especially regarding hunting and gathering territories, migration, allies, quarrying, and religious-ceremonial functions. Pottery vessels can be efficiently carried long distances through the use of carrying bags and nets as long as they are not too heavy and they have restricted vessel openings as to not allow the contents to spill out (Arnold 1985; Rice 1987). Traded pottery vessels would also serve the purpose of transporting traded grains, seeds, nuts and other dry goods (Rice 1987).

#### ***4.3.6 Faunal Analysis***

The unit excavation produced two bone fragments, which were identified by Anna Noah. A calcined fragment of small mammal (jackrabbit size) long bone weighing 0.08 grams was

recovered from the 30 to 40 centimeter level, and the 50 to 60 centimeter level produced a very small (0.12 grams) fragment of medium mammal long bone. The small faunal assemblage suggests that site activities may have included some form of animal product exploitation. The calcined nature of one of the elements suggests that hearth(s) may have been present on the site, although on-site soils do not differ in color from those of the surrounding area.

#### *4.3.7 Site Summary*

The Test Program for precontact site CA-SDI-4502 included excavation of 10 STPs and one 1x1 meter unit, collection of surface artifacts, artifact cataloging, data analysis, recording and analysis of bedrock milling features, and a petrographic analysis of ceramics. The present work produced 27 ceramic fragments, one mano, one metate fragment, one unidentified ground stone fragment, and 0.2 grams of bone. Disturbance from bioturbation was noted in all levels of the unit, and impacts from ranching activities were evident on the surface of the site and from a cut and graded dirt road approximately three meters west of the unit. Construction of the road may have destroyed portions of the site.

The range of artifacts at CA-SDI-4502 indicates a bedrock milling station or temporary camp. The primary activity at the site consisted of various kinds of milling involving the use of manos and metates, manos and milling slicks, and pestles and mortars. The presence of ground stone tools at CA-SDI-4502 implies preparation and use of plant and/or animal materials through pounding and/or grinding. In addition, the ceramics identified at the site suggest the storage of ground plant material (i.e. seeds) produced by the milling activities at the site. The site produced a small amount of evidence suggestive of small/medium animal exploitation and the use of fire.

#### **4.4 CA-SDI-4503H Test Results**

##### *4.4.1 Previous Work*

CA-SDI-4503H was recorded as a historic trash scatter in 1978 and a sample of artifacts was collected for attribute dating. No catalog of collected artifacts was published (Norwood 1978).

##### *4.4.2 Gallegos Study*

The initial test program conducted by Gallegos & Associates for historic site CA-SDI-4503H consisted of a surface collection (Figure 4.0-7), historical research, and data analysis. As a result of the initial Gallegos & Associates study, subsurface testing was requested by the County of San Diego. BFSa conducted the subsurface testing for CA-SDI-4503H on October 11, 2011 for the Warner Ranch Project. In accordance with the county of San Diego approved testing plan, a series of eight trenches were excavated within the recorded site area (Figure 4.0-8 and 4.0-9). The trenches were placed in order to identify the presence or absence of a subsurface deposit and the presence of any subsurface historic features such as footings, privies, cisterns, or wells.

##### Surface Collection/Mapping

A team of four archaeologists walked the site area placing pin flags adjacent to surface artifacts. Artifacts within one meter of one another were marked with a single pin flag. Each of the 142 pin-flagged locations was mapped using a handheld GPS unit, and the artifacts were collected. Gallegos & Associates prepared an artifact catalog (Appendix F) and sent the artifacts to Walter Enterprises for analysis.

##### Subsurface Testing

The potential for subsurface cultural deposits for CA-SDI-4503H was investigated through the excavation of eight trenches (see Figure 4.0-8 and 4.0-9). The trenches were positioned based on the site alignment, historic location of structures, topography of the site, and the presence/absence of utility lines in order to determine the presence and extent of any subsurface cultural deposits within the site area. In addition, the trenches were also aligned approximately north/south and east/west to provide a cross section of the majority of the recorded surface expression of the site area. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 4.0-8. Each of the trenches was excavated to three feet in depth or until bedrock was encountered. Soils consisted of semi-compacted brown (10YR 4/3) sandy soil from surface to depth. Within the confines of the trenching, no cultural materials were encountered. No intact cultural deposits or features were identified during the trench investigations.

**Figure 4.0–7**  
**CA-SDI-4503H Site Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Figure 4.0–8**  
**CA-SDI-4503H Excavation Location Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*





Overview of Trench 4 Facing North



Overview of Trench 8 Facing East

#### *4.4.3 Historical Research*

The F. John North family settled on 160 acres in the northeastern portion of the study area sometime prior to 1880 (Figure 4.0–10). The household was listed on the 1880 census as living in Pala Township and consisting of 50-year-old F. John North who had immigrated from England, his 38-year-old wife Sarah, and their eight children: 19-year-old Thomas, 17-year-old Mary, 13-year-old Eva, 10-year-old Frank, 8-year-old Daisy, 6-year-old Charles, 3-year-old Grace, and 1-year-old Roy (Census 1880).

San Diego County Plat Maps for 1892 and 1896 show the North family holdings in the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 28, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 22 in Township 9 South, Range 2 West. A house is shown in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28, which would be on the northern portion of the North property, on the 1901 San Luis Rey 30' USGS Quadrangle, surveyed in 1891 and 1898 (see Figure 4.0–10).

Like his neighbor Francisco Moreno (see Figure 4.0–10), North and his family represent the generation of pioneer farmers that established agricultural communities throughout San Diego County during the late nineteenth century. North's children attended Pala School and he was active on the school board. His signature as a school board trustee appears on an 1888 "Notice of Employment of Teacher" and an 1896 "Appointment of School Census Marshall" (Pala School Records 1888-1900).

Except for a single Plat Map, no records have been found that mention the North family at Pala after 1900. They appear to have left the area. The family is listed on the Pala School District census and the San Diego County directory for 1900, but the household was not recorded on the Federal Census for that year (Pala School Records 1900; Directory 1900; Census 1900). F. John North is not listed in either the 1905 or 1910 county directories, nor is he listed in the Pala School Census after 1900; however, Sarah North is still listed as owner of the property on a 1912 Plat Map (Directories 1905, 1910; Pala School Records 1906, 1910; Alexander 1912).

#### *4.4.4 Artifact Analysis*

The artifact collection consists of 245 individual pieces weighing 1,024.3 grams. Much of the material was highly fragmented and non-diagnostic, and the actual number of individual items represented could not be determined. For this reason, quantitative analysis was not conducted.

In order to establish the time period and historic associations of artifacts, the period of manufacture was assessed for those artifacts that had datable attributes. These datable artifacts are listed in Tables 4.0–3 and 4.0–4, and fall into two basic temporal periods. Twenty-seven items (see Table 4.0–3) date generally between 1880 and 1900. Given this time frame and the site being located near the F. John North house on the 1901 USGS topographic map, these

**Figure 4.0–10**

**F. John North House Shown on the 1901 San Luis Rey 30' (USGS)**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

artifacts are likely associated with the North household. Sixteen items (see Table 4.0–4) date after 1930 and into the 1950s. These artifacts appear to represent the occupation of the ranch after the Lavenders purchased the property in 1939. See Section 7.2.2 for a discussion on the Lavender Family.

#### *4.4.5 Site Summary*

In summary, the historical site CA-SDI-4503H was occupied by the F. John North family farmstead between circa 1880 and 1900. North and his family represent the generation of pioneer farmers that established agricultural communities throughout San Diego County during the late nineteenth century. North's children attended Pala School and he was active on the school board. The artifact collection contains material dating from the period of occupation by the North family. As such, it is an important deposit that can provide material to help answer questions posed in the Research Design provided in Section 3.

**Table 4.0-3**  
**CA-SDI-4503H: Dateable Artifacts (1880-1900)**

CAT	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	ID	MAKER	DATE	QUANTITY	WEIGHT (g)
7	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	0.8
15	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	0.6
19	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup	Transfer-Green	Earthenware	-	-	1830-1846; into 1900+	1	0.7
33	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	0.5
64	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	1.3
67	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	0.1
79	Munitions	Brass	Shotgun shell	-	-	"U.M.C. Co. / No 16 MAJESTIC"; impressed	Union Metallic Cartridge Company	1900-ca. 1930	1	5.2
83	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	1.8
88	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unident. frag.	Green	Earthenware	-	-	1830-1846; into 1900+	1	7.4
110	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	7.3
116	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	1890; 1910	1	0.7
125	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	0.2
131	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unident. frag.	Victorian Majolica	Earthenware	-	-	1851-1900	1	2.1
141	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	2.8
149	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	5.2
150	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	3	1.2
158	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	0.6
165	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	1.1
167	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	1	1.6
194	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	4	5.8
202	Consumer	Glass	-	Sun-Colored Amethyst	Manganese	-	-	1880-1914	2	2.9
<b>Totals:</b>									<b>27</b>	<b>49.9</b>

**Table 4.0–4**  
**CA-SDI-4503H: Dateable Artifacts (1930-1954)**

CAT	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	MAKER	DATE	QUANT.	WEIGHT (g)
13	Kitchen	Glass	Misc. unident. frag.	Jadeite Depression glass	-	-	1930s	1	0.5
50	Consumer	Glass	-	Green	-	-	1930+	1	33.1
94	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Pyroglazed	-	Pepsi Cola	1930+	1	7.4
107	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	No deposit, no return	-	-	1950+	1	36
111	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Duraglas	-	-	1954+	1	0.5
119	Kitchen	Glass	Plate, unknown size	Opalized white glass	Depression glass	-	1927+	1	1.2
120	Kitchen	Glass	Plate, large	Jadeite Depression glass	-	-	1930s	1	7.4
123	Kitchen	Glass	Misc. unident. frag.	Jadeite Depression glass	-	-	1930s	2	4.2
145	Kitchen	Glass	Misc. unident. frag.	Jadeite Depression glass	-	-	1930s	1	1.5
156	Kitchen	Glass	Plate, unknown size	Opalized white glass	Depression glass	-	1927+	1	0.7
157	Consumer	Glass	-	Green	-	-	1930+	1	2.7
159	Kitchen	Glass	Plate, unknown size	Opalized white glass	Depression glass	-	1927+	1	2.3
160	Kitchen	Glass	Misc. unident. frag.	Jadeite Depression glass	-	-	1930s	1	1.2
161	Kitchen	Glass	Plate, unknown size	Opalized white glass	Depression glass	-	1927+	1	0.7
175	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	No deposit, no return	-	-	1950+	1	7.7
<b>Totals:</b>								<b>16</b>	<b>107.1</b>

## **4.5 CA-SDI-17759 Test Results**

### *4.5.1 Previous Work*

No previous work has been conducted at CA-SDI-17759.

### *4.5.2 Gallegos Study*

The test program for precontact site CA-SDI-17759 included the excavation of six STPs (Figure 4.0–11) and data analysis.

### Surface Collection/Mapping

To assist in determining overall site dimensions, the site area was walked in closely spaced transects to identify the presence of surface artifacts. No artifacts were noted.

### *4.5.3 Bedrock Milling Features*

During the surface survey of CA-SDI-17759, a single bedrock milling feature was identified and recorded (Figure 4.0–12). The recording and subsequent analysis of the milling feature was based on parameters partially defined by Adams (2002) and further refined by Gallegos & Associates for the present study. Traditionally three basic types of elements on bedrock milling features have been considered. These milling elements include mortars, basins, and slicks that may occur separately or together in any combination. The single bedrock milling feature identified within the site area contained only one milling slick.

Slicks have been attributed to a wide range of behaviors including basin preform production, hide processing, proofing clay, processing fibers, and even human wear (created by sitting on a rock and performing other milling activities). When compared to flat metates, milling slicks on milling features are similar in use and form. It is simply the lack of a defined edge that creates problems for the analyst. If a basin metate is analogous to a basin element then it is probable that the same is true for milling slicks and flat metates. Certainly this is not the case for all milling slicks, but it is likely the case for most. For the slick at CA-SDI-17759, the length measures 36 centimeters and the width 25 centimeters. This is nearly a 3:2 ratio for length to width. This measurement falls within the reasonable range of motion for the reciprocal stroke performed during the milling process also suggesting that this slick operated as a flat metate may have.


**Figure 4.0–11**  
**CA-SDI-17759 Site Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

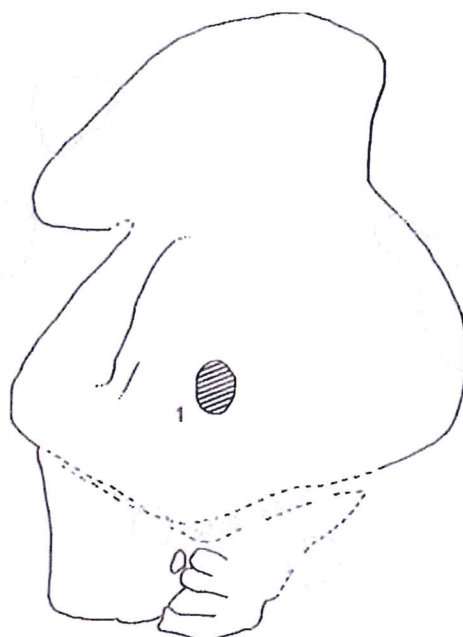


CA-SDI-17759; BRM Feature 1

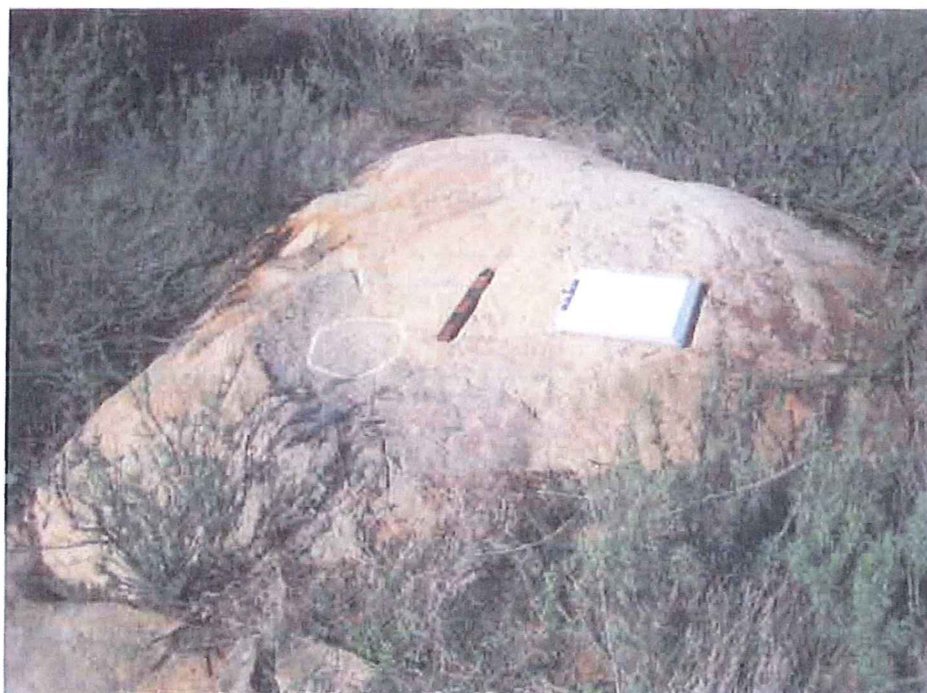
KEY

 = slick

20 cm



(Diagram oriented  
to match photo)



Photograph Showing Bedrock Milling Feature 1 ; Facing NNW

Gallegos & Associates

Site CA-SDI-17759; Diagram and Photograph of BRM 1

FIGURE  
4.0-12

#### *4.5.4 Site Summary*

The test program for precontact site CA-SDI-17759 included the excavation of six STPs and data analysis of the bedrock milling feature. The present work produced no surface or subsurface artifacts, but in the process did identify a single bedrock milling feature. Disturbance from ranching activities and bioturbation was noted in the STPs. The range of artifacts at CA-SDI-17759 indicates a single-activity milling station and implies preparation and use of plant and/or animal materials through pounding and/or grinding.

## **4.6 Investigations at P-37-027238 (Main House)**

### *4.6.1 Previous Work*

No previous work has been conducted at P-37-027238.

### *4.6.2 Gallegos Study*

The current study for the Main House (P-37-027238) within the Warner Ranch project area consisted of an on-site investigation of the structure, historical archival research including examination of old photographs provided by the property caretaker, and interviews. In addition, a Primary Record Form and a Building, Structure, and Object Record Form were completed and submitted to the SCIC (Appendix D).

### *4.6.3 On-Site Investigation*

The Main House is a single-story, rectangular-shaped, California Ranch-style adobe building with Spanish Revival style stucco exterior and tile roof. The north end of the building has a second story loft addition. The house features multi-paned casement windows and wood-framed glass doors placed at various locations around the exterior. A number of stucco-covered chimneys protrude from the roofline. A large covered veranda, flagstone patio, and swimming pool on the southeast side of the building are recent additions.

In its present condition, the house no longer resembles the rustic California Ranch style house built by the Lavenders in the late 1930s. The modern stucco covering, multiple rooflines as a result of the second story addition, large flagstone patios, covered veranda, and swimming pool give the building the appearance of a very modern house (Figures 4.0–13, 4.0–14, and 4.0–15).

### *4.6.4 Historical Research*

The project area was first settled by Sylvester Gomez, who emigrated from Mexico around 1862. Gomez Creek on the west side of the project area still bears his name. Gomez squatted on the land and never achieved legal title to it. Ten years later, his son-in-law, Francisco Moreno, joined him in the San Luis Rey River Valley and realized that the family needed to secure ownership of the fertile tract on which Gomez had settled. Moreno filed for title to 320 acres located in Sections 27 and 28 of Township 9 South, Range 2 West that included San Luis Rey River Valley bottomlands at the mouth of Gomez Creek and extended for about a mile northward into Gomez Canyon (Guinn 1907; Plat Maps 1892-1896).

Moreno quickly took charge and began to improve the parcel. Parts of the land were cultivated in grain, walnut and orange groves, and a vineyard. Moreno had learned to make wine



**Gallegos & Associates**

View of Multiple Rooflines on the North Wing of  
the Main House (P-37-027238) Indicating a Modern Addition

**FIGURE  
4.0-13**





**Gallegos & Associates**

View of North Side of South Wing of Main house (P-37-027238)  
Showing Modern Stucco Covering the Walls and Chimneys

**FIGURE  
4.0-14**



**Gallegos & Associates**

View of Modern Flagstone Patio Surrounding Swimming Pool, and  
Covered Porch on the Southeast Side of the Main House (P-37-27238)

**FIGURE  
4.0-15**

while living in Mexico, and this soon became his primary activity. The Moreno home was located in the south portion of the project area, in the location of the main ranch house built by the Lavenders in the late 1930s. It has not been determined if this was the same location of Sylvester Gomez's home, or if Moreno built a separate dwelling from that of his father-in-law.

The Gomez and Moreno families represent a group of pioneer farmers that established agricultural communities throughout San Diego County during the late nineteenth century. Spanish settlement first introduced farming into the region in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This introduction led to the growth of isolated areas of agricultural development, such as the areas surrounding the asistencia chapel at Pala.

During the last 30 years of the nineteenth century, cultivation became widespread as pioneer farmers established settlements throughout the county west of the Peninsular Range and in well-watered mountain valleys like those formed by the San Luis Rey River. The Morenos were part of the Pala agricultural community, a neighborhood of farm families tied together through geographical boundaries and a common schoolhouse. Farmers living in small rural localities were instrumental in the development of San Diego, as they fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930 (Van Wormer 1986a, 1986b). The community at Pala was somewhat unique in that it also included Native Americans living around the asistencia chapel, whose ancestors had occupied the area for thousands of years.

The Moreno family prospered on their Pala farmstead. In the 1880 census, the family is listed as consisting of 28-year-old Francisco, his 26-year-old wife Sarah, and their two sons: six-year-old Olean and 3-year-old Yarness (Census 1880). Moreno was involved in community affairs and served on the school board. His signature appears on an 1888 and 1889 "Notice of Employment of Teacher" for the Pala School District (Pala School Records 1888, 1889).

In 1891, the Morenos received title to their holdings in Section 28 (Patents 5:217; 8:35). Moreno family land is shown on San Diego County Plat Maps for 1892 and 1896 (Plat Maps 1892, 1896). A house is shown on the Moreno property in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 28 on the 1901 San Luis Rey 30' USGS Quadrangle that was surveyed in 1891 and 1898 (Figure 4.0-16). The Morenos continued to be active participants in the community. Their children attended the local one-room school from 1891 through 1900 and Moreno continued to serve on the School Board. His name appeared on an 1896 "Appointment of School Census Marshall" for the Pala School District (Pala School Records 1896). The Francisco Moreno Winery is listed in the San Diego County Directories from 1899 to 1903 (Directories 1899-1903).

In 1900, the United States Federal Census listed the family as consisting of 48-year-old Francisco, his 46-year-old wife "Senoria," and two adopted children: Albert Golsh, age 14 and Alena Castillo, age 12 (Census 1900).

Francisco Moreno died in 1902 (Guinn 1907). Operation of the winery was taken over

**Figure 4.0–16**  
**Moreno House Shown on the 1901 San Luis Rey 30' (USGS)**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



by a nephew, Francisco M. Moreno (Frank). Frank M. Moreno had been born in Sonora, Mexico in 1875 and had come to live with his uncle at Pala when he was eleven years of age, and helped run the winery. In 1907, historian Douglas Guinn noted, “The ranch is said to be one of the best in this part of San Diego County and bears improvements of value made by the former owner during his long residence” (Guinn 1907). A 1912 Plat Map listed the F. Moreno Estate as owner of the property (Alexander 1912). The house is shown on a highway survey map dated October 1912 at the same location as mapped on the 1901 USGS map (Figure 4.0–17) (CHC 1912).

In 1913, Cenobia G. Moreno acquired the property from the F. Moreno Estate (Deeds 609:22). He was living in Oceanside at the time, as was Frank M. Moreno. The two households were adjacent to each other (Census 1920). It appears that Cenobia inherited the property from Francisco Moreno. Cenobia died some time prior to 1928 (Lis Pendens 22:486, 23:12). In 1930, the property passed from the estate of Cenobia Moreno to the remaining descendants of Francisco Moreno, each of who appears to have received an undivided interest in the property (Deeds 1811:193; Official Records 193:82, 242:498).

A 1928 aerial photograph shows a large grove of trees (probably citrus) on the property. A smaller grove of possible grape vines is located directly to the west. Cultivated fields cover much of the remainder of the property. A cleared “L” shaped area at the location of the Moreno house on the 1901 USGS and 1912 highway survey map are likely the ruins of that building (Figure 4.0–18) (Aerial Photograph 1928).

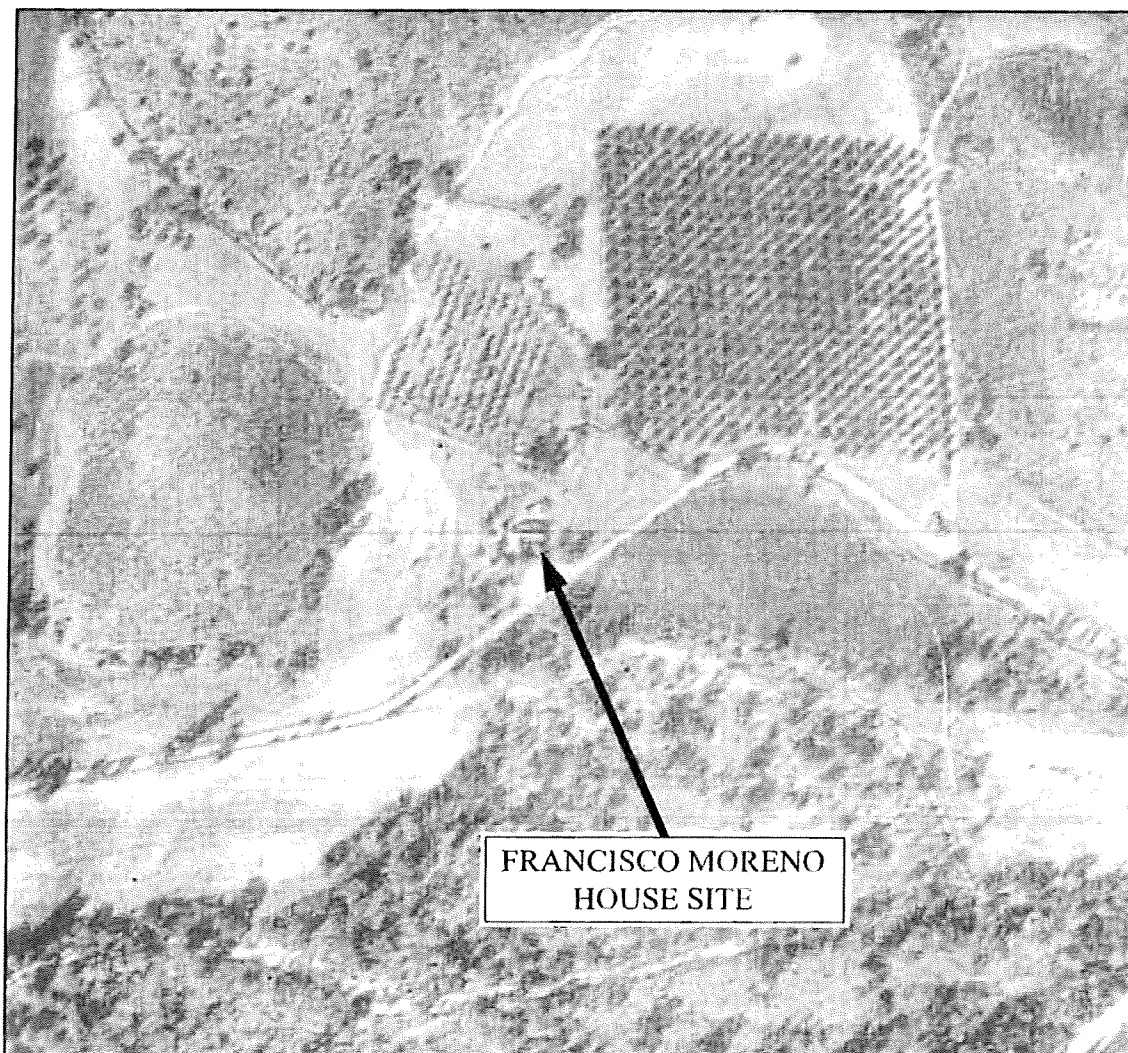
In 1939, the parcel passed out of the Moreno family’s control when Louis and Lorraine Busch purchased the individual undivided interest from the Francisco Moreno heirs (Appendix H). The Buschs sold the 320 acres to Alice Rosheen Lavender in July of 1939 for \$18,000 (Official Records 30187; Lavender, personal communication 2006). In addition to the Moreno property, Lavender also acquired 160 acres that had formerly belonged to F. John North in the northwest portion of the project area (Lavender, personal communication 2006).

A. R. Lavender and her husband, Benjamin Lowndes Lavender, moved to the property with their two daughters and began to construct a new home on the ruins of the Francisco Moreno house. In 1939, a single wall remained standing that Pala residents claimed was a hundred years old. The wall likely dates to the 1860s or early 1870s when Sylvester Gomez and Francisco Moreno first occupied the parcel, which would have made it about 60 or 70 years old. Regardless of its age, Mrs. Lavender insisted that it not be taken down, and the couple proceeded to build a modern adobe house around the old wall (Figure 4.0–19).

Mrs. Lavender used architectural magazines as inspiration and designed a southwestern-style adobe California ranch house that was built by her husband Benjamin, who had been a contractor in Beverly Hills, California. An “adobe man” from either San Marcos or Escondido, Johnny Erica made the adobe blocks from native soil found on the property. The house took a year and a half to complete. The nearby gatehouse was also completed during the same time period, and with the same type of adobe construction (Lavender, personal communication 2006).

**Figure 4.0-17**  
**Moreno House Shown on 1912 CA Highway Survey of Route 18**

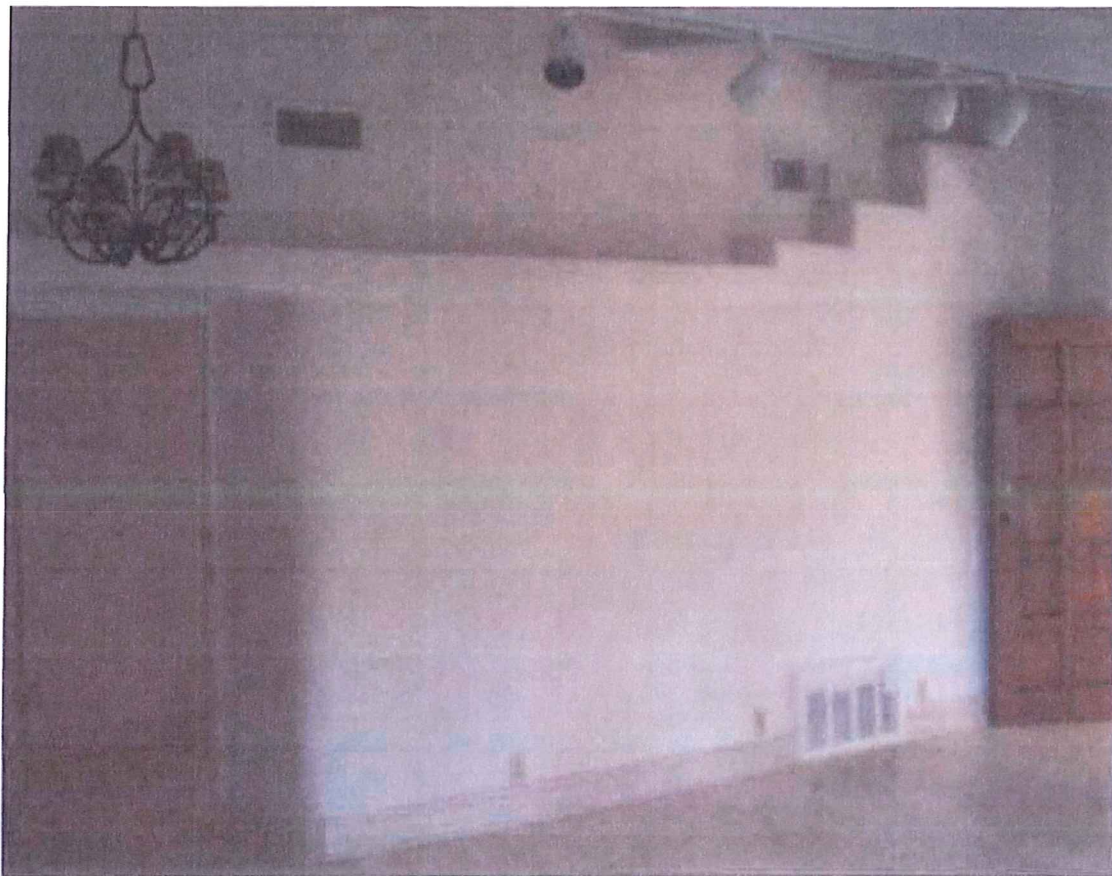
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



**Gallegos & Associates**

View of the Former Site of the Francisco Moreno House (cleared area)  
Shown on a 1928 Aerial Photograph

**FIGURE  
4.0-18**



East Wall of the West Bedroom in the South Wing of the Main House (P-37-027238)

**Gallegos & Associates**

View of Contemporary Wall Constructed Around Standing  
Adobe Wall of the Francisco Moreno House in 1939

**FIGURE  
4.0-19**

The Lavenders had moved to Pala to be away from the coast during World War II. Rumors of Japanese submarines off the California coast were in circulation by the late 1930s, well before the actual attack on Pearl Harbor that began American involvement in the war in December 1941. During the war, the Lavender family raised hogs and grew chili peppers, oranges, and avocados on the property to supply the marine base at Camp Pendleton. The tract at that time was known as “Rancho San Antonio de Pala” (Lavender, personal communication 2006).

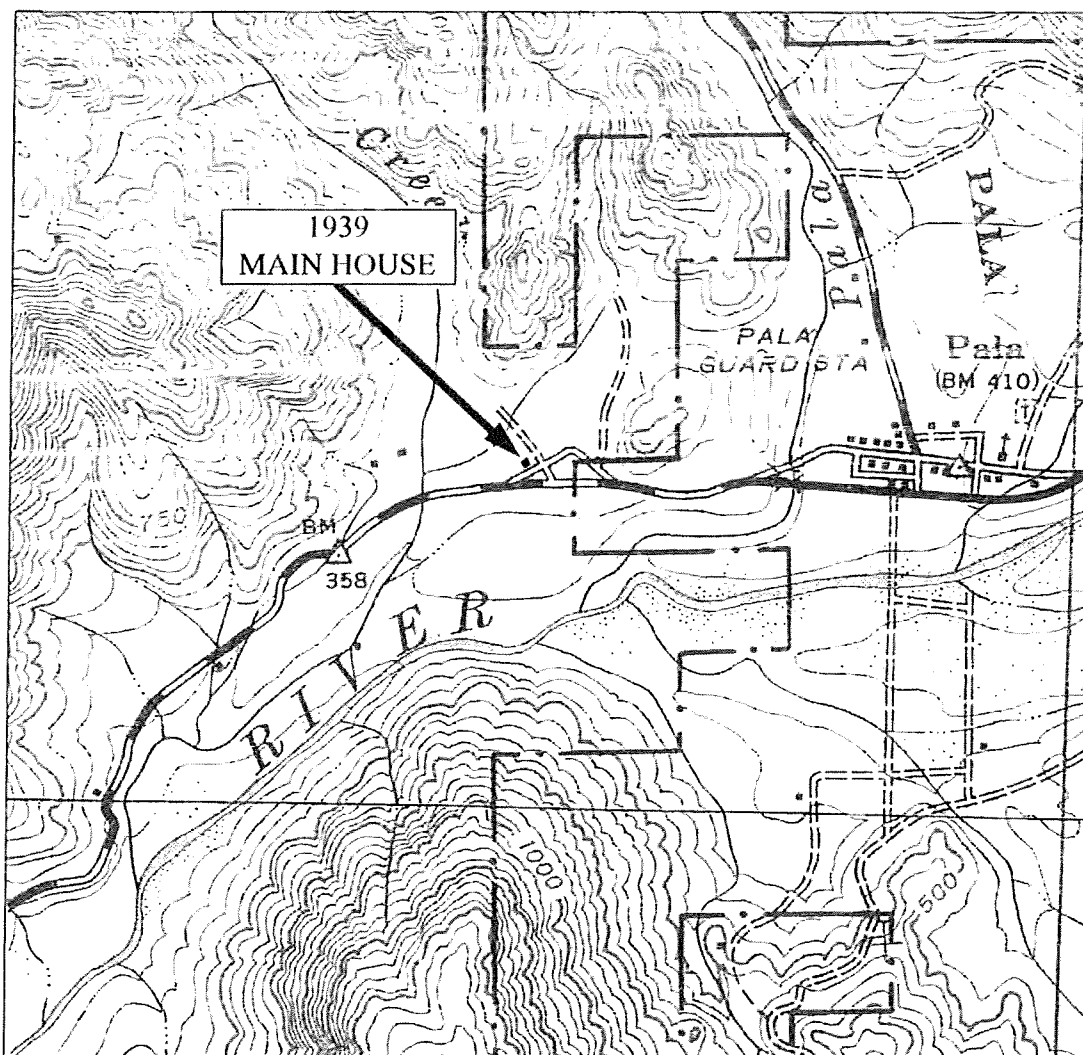
On the 1942 Temecula 15’ USGS Quadrangle that is based on 1939 aerial photographs, a structure is shown at the Francisco Moreno house location. This structure is likely the new house built at that location in 1939 by the Lavenders (Figure 4.0–20). The 1949 Pala 7.5’ USGS Quadrangle, based on 1946 aerial photographs, shows the highway rerouted to the south and the large Lavender ranch house at the former location of the Moreno adobe (Figure 4.0–21). The main ranch house is also shown on the 1968 Pala 7.5’ USGS Quadrangle (Figure 4.0–22).

The Lavenders eventually built a house on 50 acres of the original Moreno holdings located south of the highway and resided there. Sometime around 1960 and 1962, the Lavenders sold the current project area to Joanne Patton. By 1962, the property was owned by Barbara and George Fuller. The Fullers named the parcel the “Santa Barbara Ranch” and raised registered quarter horses and purebred Aberdeen Angus cattle (Figure 4.0–23) (Western Livestock Journal, April 1962:173). Many of the barns and other livestock outbuildings currently standing on the property were built during the 1960s.

In 1973, Mrs. Uihlein purchased the property. According to caretaker Henry Romero, Mrs. Uihlein had the second story loft added to the north end of the main ranch house constructed by the Lavenders. Mrs. Uihlein also built a bunkhouse that is currently standing on the property (Romero, personal communication 2005). By the early 1980s, the Warners had acquired the property. They hired the Wier Brothers of Escondido to extensively remodel the inside and exterior of the Main House (Biondi, personal communications 2005, 2006). The Wier Brothers specialized in adobe blockhouse construction.

#### *4.6.5 Site Summary*

In summary, Sylvester Gomez, who emigrated from Mexico around 1862, first settled on the project area. Gomez Creek, on the west side of the study area, still bears his name. Ten years later, his son-in-law, Francisco Moreno, secured title to the land and cultivated grains, orchards, and a vineyard, and eventually established a well-known winery. The Moreno home was located in the southern portion of the study area, where the main ranch house built by the Lavenders in the late 1930s is now located. It has not been determined if the location of the Lavender’s house is at the same location of Sylvester Gomez’s home, or if Francisco Moreno built a separate dwelling for himself from that of his father-in-law.

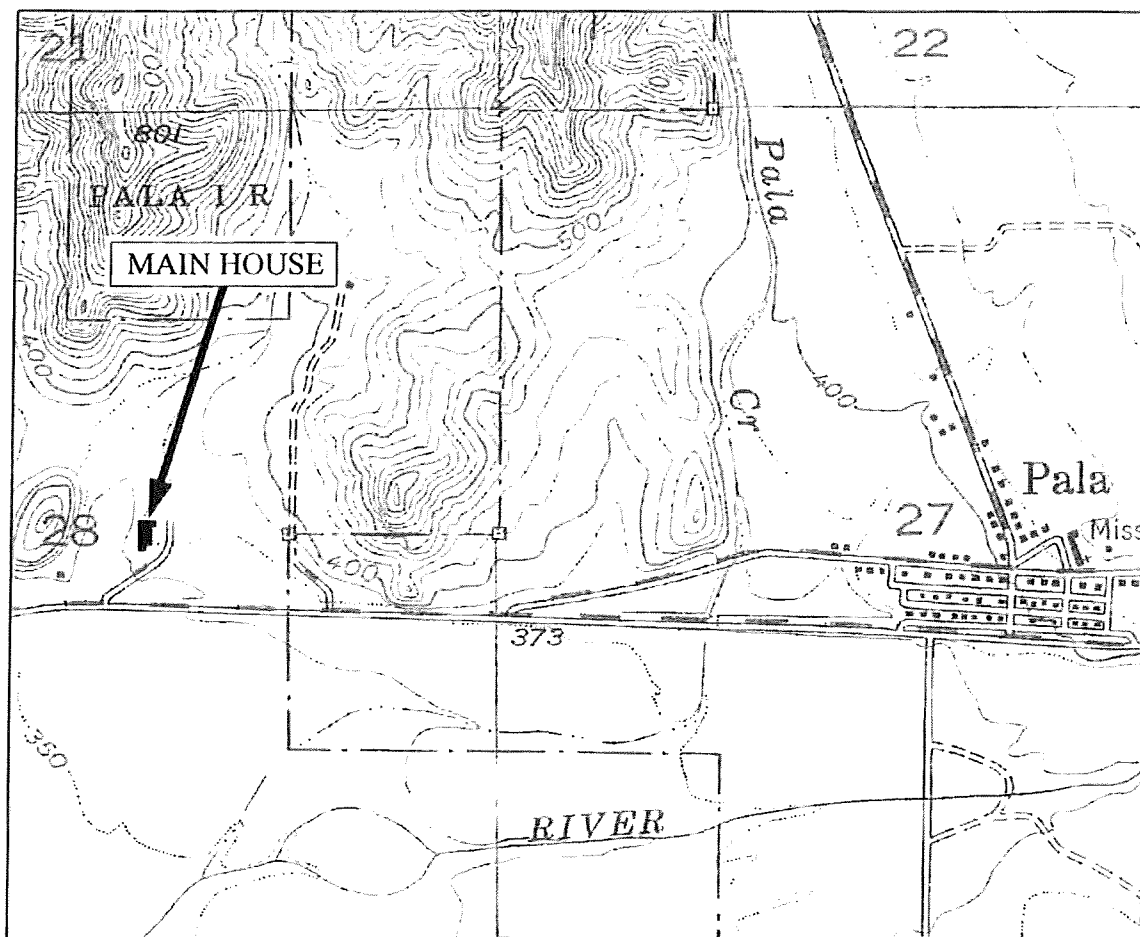


Note: The Highway has shifted to the south, and the old bend in the road on which the Francisco Moreno House was located is now a driveway

**Gallegos & Associates**

The 1939 Main House at the Former Location of the Francisco Moreno House Shown on the 1942 Temecula 15' USGS Quadrangle

**FIGURE  
4.0-20**

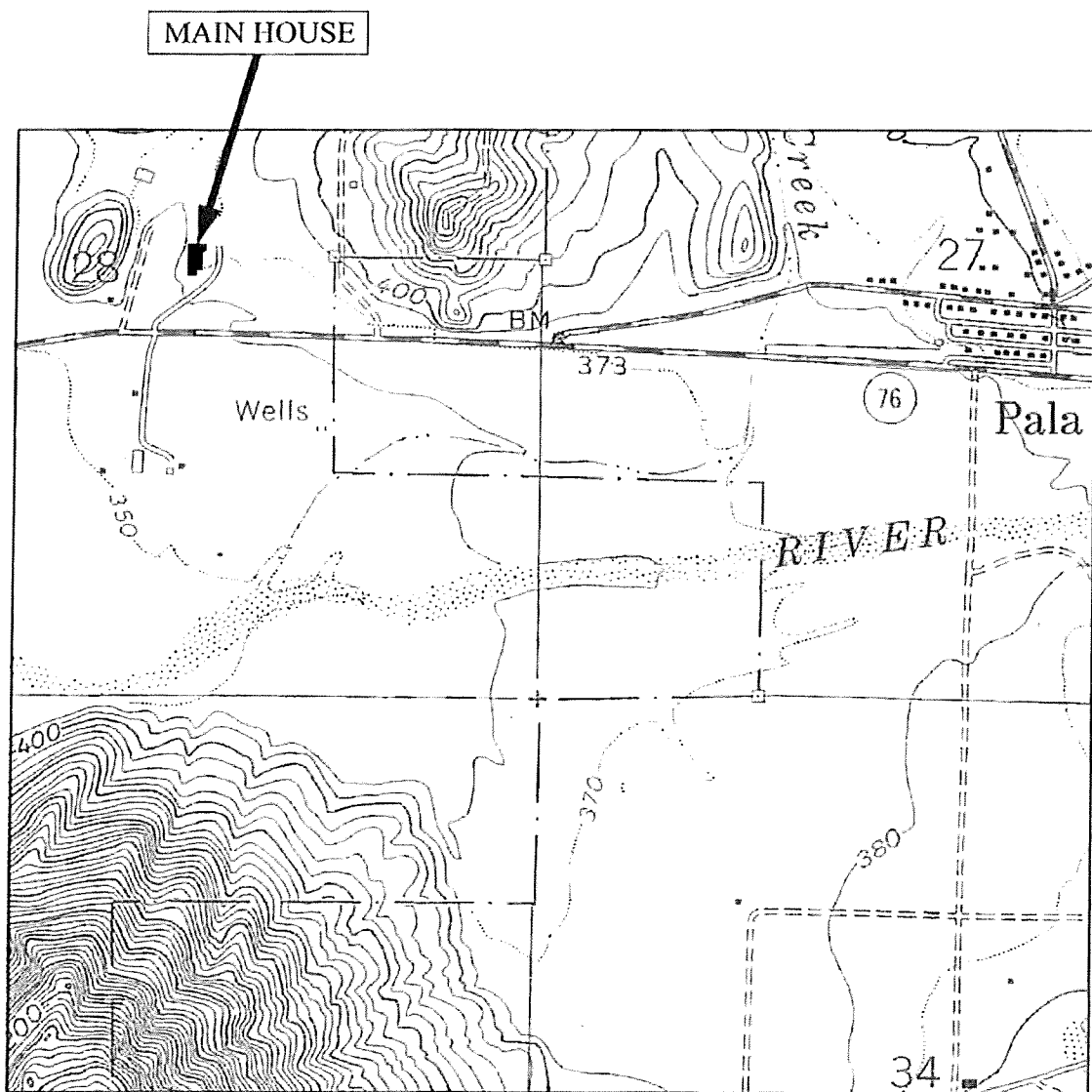


Note: The old bend in the road is now almost completely gone, and is represented only by the southern portion of the driveway to the house.

Gallegos & Associates

The Main House (P-37-027238) Shown on the  
1949 Pala 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

**FIGURE**  
**4.0-21**



**Gallegos & Associates**

The Main House (P-37-027238) Shown on the  
1968 Pala 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

**FIGURE  
4.0-22**

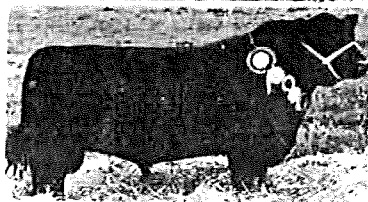
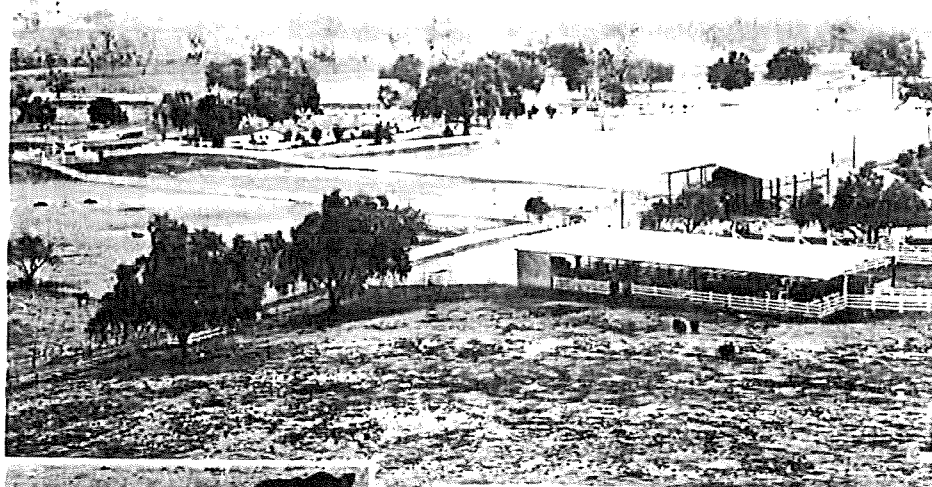




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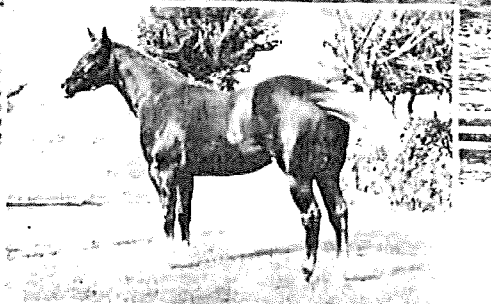


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by the champion son of Custer P-1821

**SANTA BARBARA RANCH, PALA, CALIFORNIA (22 MILES INLAND FROM OCEANSIDE)**

WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL

PAGE 171

(Courtesy of Kathy Biondi)

**Gallegos & Associates**

Advertisement for the Santa Barbara Ranch from the April 1962  
Edition of *Western Livestock Journal*

**FIGURE  
4.0-23**

The Gomez and Moreno families represent a group of pioneer farmers that established agricultural communities throughout San Diego County during the late nineteenth century. The Morenos were part of the Pala agricultural community, a neighborhood of farm families tied together through geographical boundaries and a common schoolhouse. Farmers living in small rural localities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in San Diego County from 1870 to 1930 (Van Wormer 1986a, 1986b). The community at Pala was somewhat unique in that it also included the Native Americans living around the asistencia chapel, whose ancestors had occupied the area for thousands of years.

In 1939, the property was purchased by the Lavenders who built the present main ranch house on the site of the earlier Moreno Adobe. One of the walls of the Moreno house was still standing and the Lavenders incorporated it into the construction of their home. The building has passed through various owners since the Lavenders sold it around 1960, and it no longer resembles the rustic adobe California ranch-style home built in 1939.

The site (P-37-027238), however, still holds potential archaeological significance because of the remains of the Moreno Adobe. Given that one wall of the Moreno Adobe was incorporated into the current building, grading and other ground disturbing activities conducted during the construction of the Lavender Home may have been minimal and left subsurface remains of the Moreno Adobe undisturbed. Floors, other living surfaces, foundations, privies, dumps, and artifacts from the Moreno occupation may still exist under or immediately adjacent to the existing Main House (P-37-027238) within the project area.

## **4.7 Investigations at P-37-027237 (Gate House)**

### *4.7.1 Previous Work*

No previous work has been conducted at P-37-027237.

### *4.7.2 Gallegos Study*

The current study for the Gate House (P-37-027237) within the Warner Ranch project area consisted of an on-site investigation of the structure, historical archival research, and interviews. In addition, a Primary Record Form was completed and submitted to the SCIC (Appendix D). The purpose of the research program was to identify site significance under procedures set forth in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements (2007) and Guidelines for Determining Significance, the CEQA and the RPO.

The Gate House building was constructed after 1942 by the Lavenders, who built the Main House (P-37-027238) within the Warner Ranch project area (Lavender, personal communication 2006). The building consists of a single-story, rectangular-shaped adobe block building with a Spanish style roof and stucco chimney. A framed carport is located on the north side of the building. Fenestration consists of four-over-four pane, wood-framed double hung sash windows. A porch on the south side of the building has been enclosed with board and batten wooden board siding (Figures 4.0–24 and 4.0–25). These modifications have reduced the integrity of the original structure design and use, which has subsequently affected the historic architectural potential of the building to reflect the building’s original design and function. This structure (P-37-027237) lacks the architectural distinction or historical association to be considered historically significant. The structure has no unique architectural elements, is not considered to be a local landmark or a “best example” of this building style in the area. The structure is not associated with any architect recognized by the County as historically significant, nor was this structure built by a historically significant local individual.



**Gallegos & Associates**

View of the North Side of the Gate House (P-37-027237) Built by the Lavenders  
*circa* 1940, Showing Little Modification from the Original Design

**FIGURE**  
**4.0-24**





**Gallegos & Associates**

View of Wooden Board and Batten Siding Enclosing Porch on the  
South Side of the Gate House (P-37-027237)

**FIGURE  
4.0-25**

## **5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **5.1 Resource Importance**

Six cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-12208H, CA-SDI-17759, P-37-027237, and P-37-027238) were identified within the Warner Ranch on-site project area. Sites CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-17759 were tested to determine site significance in compliance with County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines. Historical and architectural evaluations were performed for two historical structures (P-37-027238 [Main House] and P-37-027237 [Gate House]) to determine significance. During evaluation of P-37-027238 (Main House), it was determined that a Historic Period site might be preserved beneath the current building. CA-SDI-12208H was not relocated and therefore was not evaluated for significance as part of this project. The location of site CA-SDI-12208H is within the proposed open space. For the off-site Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment along SR 76, a total of five sites (CA-SDI-744, -12584, -13007, -13767, and -14609) were recorded within the off-site improvement ROW. However, the pedestrian survey conducted by BFSa in 2013 and previous surveys along SR 76 have determined that all of these sites do not appear to extend within the current road/sewer improvement alignment.

Site CA-SDI-746 and the area previously recorded on or immediately adjacent to the project area, was determined to be outside of the property boundary and was not tested as part of the current study. In addition, significance for the site was not formally evaluated during this study. The evaluation program for precontact sites CA-SDI-4502 and CA-SDI-17759 consisted of review of previous work, collection of surface artifacts, documentation of bedrock milling features, excavation of STPs at both sites and one 1x1 meter test unit at CA-SDI-4502, artifact analysis, and site interpretation. Historic site CA-SDI-4503H was subjected to a similar evaluation program, with the exception that subsurface testing included an exploratory trenching program to identify the presence of subsurface deposits and historic features in lieu of a STP program based on the highly disturbed nature of the site and a lack of surface indicators of potential buried deposits.

Determination of what is and what is not an important cultural resource is not a straightforward task. As suggested by Moratto and Kelly (1976), the significance of cultural resources should be assessed in several terms including research value to the scientist, aesthetic/cultural value to the community at large, and value to the Native American community. The importance of an archaeological resource must be demonstrated.

None of the cultural resource sites within the Warner Ranch project area meet the CEQA (§15064.5a) Criteria (1) or (2) because they have not been previously evaluated for listing in the California Register by the State Historical Resources Commission, nor are any of them included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historic resource survey. It does not appear that any of the sites have been previously evaluated with respect to the CEQA

(§15064.5a) Criterion (3). This report provides the necessary information for the lead agency to determine whether any of the sites within the Warner Ranch project area meet this criterion.

Archaeological sites, both Native American and historic, are most often found to be significant under the CEQA (§15064.5a) Criterion D, although some sites may also have importance under Criteria A and/or B. Historic structures are most often determined to be significant under Criterion C, but Criteria A, B, and D may also apply in some circumstances.

Sites CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-17759, P-37-027237, and P-37-027238 were reviewed for importance under the County of San Diego RPO. None of the sites evaluated qualify as an RPO “Significant Prehistoric or Historic Site” in accordance with RPO criterion (see Section 1.4). The sites were determined to have limited significance and do not qualify as significant under the RPO as they lack any element or range of elements that might qualify them as one-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources. In addition, these resources fail to contain and have failed to produce a significant volume or range of data and materials to qualify them as important resources in accordance with the RPO based on the current studies. Further, historic and archaeological research for these sites did not identify them as part of a previously identified prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object that has been formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register. Finally, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local tribes did not identify any of the sites in question as locations of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances that have been either formally designated and recognized as sites of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

Recognizing that archaeological resources often contain information that archival research cannot answer, there exists the potential for each archaeological site to provide important information relevant to several theoretical and regional research questions. As part of the test plan for Native American cultural resource sites, research questions concerning chronology and settlement and subsistence patterns were developed. Topics related to consumerism, rural lifestyle patterns, and Hispanic adobe construction methods were proposed for historic sites. Archaeological testing provided the necessary information to determine site size, depth, content, integrity, and potential to address these important research questions for evaluation under the CEQA (§15064.5a) Criterion 3.

#### *5.1.1 Site Summaries*

##### CA-SDI-4502

Testing at CA-SDI-4502 by Gallegos & Associates included a review of previous work, recording of bedrock milling features and collection of surface artifacts, excavation of 10 STPs and one 1x1 meter unit to better define site size and significant site area, and artifact cataloguing and analysis. The recovered artifact assemblage consists of 27 ceramic sherds, one mano, one metate fragment, one ground stone fragment, and 0.2 gram of bone. Bedrock milling elements

include three shallow (less than four centimeters deep) mortars, one nine-centimeter deep mortar, and four slicks. The site is interpreted as a food processing locale and possible temporary campsite. Disturbance observed at CA-SDI-4502 includes road grading, bioturbation, and previous ranching and agricultural activities.

#### CA-SDI-4503H

The test program for historic site CA-SDI-4503H consisted of a surface collection, subsurface testing (see Figure 4.0–8), historical research, and data analysis. A total of 245 primarily highly fragmented artifacts were collected from the surface. Subsurface excavations did not identify the presence of any cultural materials. Diagnostic artifacts comprised two temporal periods: 1880 to 1900, representing the F. John North homestead period, and post-1930 into the 1950s, likely associated with occupation(s) after the Lavenders acquired the property in 1939. Analysis of the site area indicates that the site has been heavily disturbed by past and ongoing surface grading, use of the area as a borrow site, and dumping of large piles of cut vegetation. No remains of a structure were observed.

#### CA-SDI-17759

Testing by Gallegos & Associates included excavation of six STPs and data analysis. The site consists of a single bedrock milling slick. No artifacts were recovered. The site area has been disturbed by grading of a dirt road and ranching activities.

#### P-37-027237

Historical research related to the Gate House was performed in conjunction with that of the Main House, addressed below. This small adobe block residence was built during or shortly after 1939. Although a long porch running the length of the south side of the structure has been enclosed with board and batten siding, the building retains much of its original character.

#### P-37-027238

Historical research, which included a chain of title (Appendix H), review of old maps and photographs, and interviews, was conducted to evaluate the historic structure known as the Main House within the Warner Ranch project area. The house was constructed by the Lavenders in 1939 and underwent significant remodeling during the 1970s and 1980s. It currently bears little resemblance to the 1939 home. As a result of an interview with the daughter of the builders, who lived in the home during her childhood, it was discovered that the Main House was constructed around a 60 to 70-year-old adobe wall that was standing in the location at the time the property was purchased by Mrs. A. R. Lavender. The adobe wall undoubtedly represents the remains of the home of Francisco Moreno, who homesteaded the property circa 1872. The fact that the old adobe wall was left standing during the construction of the Main House suggests that



ground disturbance may have been minimal and that archaeological remains associated with the Moreno occupation may underlie the present structure.

#### *5.1.2 Research Value*

In the sections below, cultural resource sites are generally evaluated for significance under Criterion D for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. A significant cultural resource must have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important regarding precontact and/or historic periods.

#### Site Integrity

Current archaeological methods allow for a great deal of information to be extracted from cultural resources, providing certain criteria are met. Generally speaking, cultural resource sites useful for addressing important research questions must retain a minimum amount of stratigraphic integrity and/or an assemblage that can be confidently assigned to a cultural group. If these criteria are not met, cultural materials recovered within the course of an evaluation cannot be assigned to time period or culture, which greatly diminishes the value of the resource as a record of the human story. However, for a single deposit locality, integrity is not as critical as a multi-deposit site. Site integrity of CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-17759 is poor because of disturbance from previous grading, ranching activities, and bioturbation.

Site integrity for P-37-027238, the Main House, is poor. The house has been extensively modified since its construction by Mr. and Mrs. Lavender in 1939 and currently resembles a modern structure. The integrity of possible historically significant remains associated with the late nineteenth century Moreno occupation cannot be assessed at this time because, if they exist, they are covered by the concrete slab foundation of the Main House. However, given that care was taken by the Lavenders to retain an old standing adobe wall during the construction of the 1939 building, it is likely that some portion of the original building foundation and possibly privies, dumps, or artifactual evidence is preserved beneath the Main House.

The Gate House, P-37-027237, is considered to have good integrity. Although an original front porch was enclosed with board and batten siding at some point, overall, the structure shows very little modification from its original 1939 design.

#### Research Potential

The current field survey and test program identified three cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-17759) and two historic structures (P-37-027237 and P-37-027238) within the Warner Ranch project area. In addition, the possible existence of an archaeological deposit beneath P-37-027238 is recognized.

#### Research Potential at CA-SDI-4502

##### ***Chronology***

The recovery of 27 brown ware ceramic sherds places site occupation within the Late Period. Previous research in the San Luis Rey River Valley (especially research at a non-ceramic site on Frey Creek, CA-SDI-731, dated to between A.D. 1180 and A.D. 1650 [Waugh 1986]), suggests that the regular use of ceramics in the area may not have developed until fairly late precontact or even proto-historic times. However, this issue is not resolved, and radiocarbon dates from many ceramic-bearing and non-ceramic sites will be needed to clarify the regional chronology. Unfortunately, no datable materials were recovered from CA-SDI-4502. Furthermore, the poor site integrity, small site area, and low diversity of cultural materials recovered from the site indicate a very low likelihood that suitable materials and contexts for radiocarbon samples would be present.

### ***Settlement and Subsistence***

A model of evolving subsistence and settlement patterns through the Late Period and into the early Historic Period (True and Waugh 1982) was presented in Section 2. Test implications for pre-ceramic and ceramic-bearing phases of the Late Period were presented. The preceramic and ceramic phases correspond to the hypothetical San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II occupations. According to the model, numerous sites showing various degrees of occupational intensity should characterize the more mobile and less territorial pre-ceramic phase. Tributary campsites should contain shallow mortars, a dearth of pottery, and little evidence of midden or artifacts. A generalized food processing with an emphasis on hard seeds should be revealed in a low mortar to slick/basin ratio (1:4 has previously been calculated for a sample of non-ceramic bearing sites). The later ceramic phase should be recognized by the presence of one village in each principal drainage, few campsites, and a relatively high ratio of mortars to slicks/basins reflecting intensification of acorn use. A high degree of territoriality may be evidenced by diminished amounts of long distance trade items.

CA-SDI-4502 has been identified as a ceramic-bearing food processing station or temporary camp. Bedrock milling elements at the site include three shallow mortars, one deeper mortar, and four slicks, a 1:1 ratio of mortars to slicks/basins. This ratio suggests that hard seed processing was an important activity at the site.

The precontact inhabitants of Southern California are known to have used mortars to process both acorns and holly-leaf cherries. Both types of seeds had to be dried for at least several months so that the shell could be cracked open and the kernel pounded properly (Ball 1962; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Ortiz 1991). Once pounded into meal, a lengthy leaching process was required to make the meal edible. These processing requirements indicate that CA-SDI-4502 was not simply a locale where freshly gathered local seeds were prepared for consumption. Dried seeds must have been transported to the site. The site also contains limited evidence of animal exploitation and the use of fire. These factors combined suggest that CA-SDI-4502 was probably a temporary campsite.

Petrographic analysis of ceramics from the site revealed both local Tizon Brown Wares and non-local Salton Brown Wares. Clays used in the manufacture of Salton Brown Ware ceramics were likely gathered within 25 to 30 miles of cultural resource site CA-SDI-4502, possibly near mountain villages occupied during summer months. The presence of such medium-distance imported items does not negate the proposition for the hypothetical San Luis Rey II complex, which suggests that a high degree of territoriality during the Late Period might be evidenced by low numbers of long-distance imported items (trade items). No items indicative of long-distance trade and/or travel were recovered from CA-SDI-4502.

In terms of the material assemblage, the site is consistent with the hypothetical San Luis Rey II pattern. The presence of ceramics, a large percentage of mortars relative to slicks, and a lack of long-distance imported materials suggest a relatively late occupation. Conversely, an expectation of True and Waugh's (1982) model is that temporary camps should not be common because of the fairly small size of group territories. While CA-SDI-4502 appears somewhat inconsistent with the model, it is not unreasonable to assume that individual families or small groups of kin might choose to spend days away from a major village. Ethnohistoric and ethnographic references going back to 1795 record a precontact village at present-day Pala (White 1963), likely one-half mile east of CA-SDI-4502. It is possible that this temporary camp was associated with the village. The present cultural resource survey did not identify evidence of a precontact occupation site along Gomez Creek to the west.

As a result of the test program conducted by Gallegos & Associates, CA-SDI-4502 has yielded a small body of data that may ultimately contribute to clarifying the evolution of subsistence and settlement patterns in the San Luis Rey River Valley. Because of the poor site integrity of CA-SDI-4502, no further archaeological work is recommended. Site CA-SDI-4502 is determined to have limited significance as defined by the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance.

#### Research Potential at CA-SDI-4503H

The surface collection from CA-SDI-4503H consists of 245 historic artifacts, much of which is highly fragmented and non-diagnostic. Trench excavations across the site area determined that the site was highly disturbed and lacked any subsurface deposit. Twenty-seven items date generally between 1880 and 1900 and are presumed to be associated with the F. John North house shown within the present site area on the 1901 USGS map. The North family settled in the Pala area in about 1880 and remained in the community until around 1900.

Because this artifact deposit was highly fragmented and no subsurface features or deposits were identified, CA-SDI-4503H is determined to have limited significance as defined by the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance.

#### Research Potential at CA-SDI-17759

Only one bedrock milling slick was identified at CA-SDI-17759. Because of the paucity of cultural material at precontact site CA-SDI-17759, the chronology and subsistence and settlement-related research questions cannot be addressed. CA-SDI-17759 is considered to have limited significance under the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance.

#### Research Potential at Site P-37-027237

P-37-027237, the Gate House, has limited significance under the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance.

#### Research Potential at Site P-37-027238

P-37-027238, Main House, holds potential archaeological significance as the location of the Moreno Adobe. Given that one wall of the Moreno house was incorporated into the current building, grading and other ground-disturbing activities conducted during the construction of the Lavender's home may have been minimal and left subsurface remains of the Moreno Adobe undisturbed. Floors, other living surfaces, foundations, privies, dumps, and artifacts from the Moreno occupation may still exist under the current Main House. For these reasons, the site that the house stands on should be considered a potentially significant archaeological site that could qualify for the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion D, in that it may contain information that could answer questions posed in the Research Design provided in Section 3.

### *5.1.3 Evaluation of Historic Structures Under Criteria A, B, and C*

#### P-37-027238

The Main House building (P-37-027238) has passed through various owners and alterations since A. R. Lavender sold it around 1960, and it no longer resembles the rustic adobe California ranch style home that she and her husband built in 1939. For this reason, the building lacks integrity of design. In addition, the building does not possess important historical associations as described in Criteria B and C. As such, the building (P-37-027238) itself does not qualify for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

#### P-37-027237

Although showing very little modification from its original 1939 design, the Gate House building (P-37-027237) lacks the architectural distinction or historical association to qualify for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

### *5.1.4 Significance and Eligibility Summary*

Sites CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, and CA-SDI-17759 have poor site integrity and produced insufficient artifactual and ecofactual materials to address adequately the research

questions posed in Section 2. Given the results of the testing program, additional work at these three sites would not significantly contribute to our understanding of these sites or past use of the site locations or the site occupants. The sites are identified as having limited significance under the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance.

The two historic structures within the Warner Ranch project area, P-37-027237 and P-37-027238 were constructed in 1939. The Main House (P-37-027238) has been significantly altered since its 1939 construction and presently resembles a modern building. The Gate House (P-37-027237), although not substantially altered, does not possess distinctive architectural qualities. Neither structure is deemed significant in terms of the criteria established for the California Register of Historical Resources and are not significant under the CEQA.

The potential subsurface deposit associated with P-37-027238 is identified as potentially significant under the CEQA. The site may contain subsurface deposits that could answer important research questions associated with Historic Period occupation of the San Luis Rey River Valley.

## **5.2 Impact Identification**

The Warner Ranch project area is proposed for development of a Specific Plan integrating residential, commercial, recreational, and open space land uses. Amendments to the County of San Diego General Plan, the Pala-Pauma Subregional Plan, and zoning are being requested as the first phase of this plan. No immediate impacts to the five cultural resource sites are expected to occur as a result of the plan amendments. However, five of the six sites (CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-17759, P-37-027237, and P-37-027238) will probably be directly impacted by future development plans.

No further work is recommended at sites CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-17759, and P-37-027237 (Gate House), as each site has been determined to be not significant under CEQA. However, as the bedrock milling features at CA-SDI-4502 can contribute to the overall project, it is recommended that the milling features be incorporated within the fabric of the Warner Ranch project area for public education and interpretation. No further documentation is required for the contemporary structure component of P-37-027238 (Main House). Mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to potentially significant site P-37-027238 and its possible Historic Period archaeological component. Although CA-SDI-12208H was not evaluated for significance as part of this project, the site will be placed in open space and no impacts are anticipated as a result of this project. Mitigation measures are discussed in Section 6.0.

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 Direct and Indirect Impacts**

The record search, literature review, and field survey identified six cultural resource sites within the Warner Ranch on-site project area. These sites include CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-12208H, and CA-SDI-11759, and historic buildings P-37-027237 and P-37-027238. In addition, the possible existence of a Historic Period archaeological site beneath P-37-027238 was recognized but could not be accessed. For the off-site Warner Ranch sewer improvement alignment along SR 76, a total of five sites (CA-SDI-744, -12584, -13007, -13767, and -14609) were recorded within the off-site improvement ROW. However, the pedestrian survey conducted by BFA in 2013 and previous surveys along SR 76 have determined that all of these sites do not appear to extend within the current road/sewer improvement alignment. Impacts, mitigation measures, and management recommendations are provided below for each site. An additional site (CA-SDI-746) was identified adjacent to the boundary of the Warner Ranch project area. The potential for indirect impacts to this resource is also evaluated in this section.

#### **Direct Impacts**

The Warner Ranch Project is proposed for development of a Specific Plan integrating residential, commercial, recreational, and open space land uses. Amendments to the County of San Diego General Plan, the Pala-Pauma Subregional Plan, and zoning are being requested as the first phase of this plan. No immediate impacts to the five cultural resource sites are expected to occur as a result of the plan amendments. However, five cultural resource sites (CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-17759, P-37-027237, and P-37-027238) will be directly impacted by future development according to the grading plans. The impacts to the listed cultural sites will be direct but not adverse, as these sites are evaluated as exhibiting only limited significance but lack any further research potential. Mitigation for the limited significance includes recordation and curation.

No further study is recommended at Sites CA-SDI-4502, CA-SDI-4503H, CA-SDI-17759, and P-37-027237 (Gate House), as each site has been determined to be not significant under the CEQA. However, as the bedrock milling features at CA-SDI-4502 can contribute to the overall project, it is recommended that the milling features be incorporated within the fabric of the Warner Ranch project area for public education and interpretation. No further documentation is required for the contemporary structure component of P-37-027238 (Main House).

#### **Mitigation Measure – CA-SDI-4502: Relocation of Bedrock Milling Features**

The following notes shall be placed on the Grading/Improvement Plans:

**PRE-CONSTRUCTION GRADING AND/OR IMPROVEMENTS:** (*Prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances.*)

**CULT#GR-X RELOCATION OF BEDROCK MILLING FEATURES**

**INTENT:** In order to meet the intent of the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Cultural Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the bedrock milling of Site CA-SDI-4502 shall be incorporated into the open space or landscape areas of the Warner Ranch project. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The bedrock milling of site CA-SDI-4502 is relocated to the onsite open space or landscape areas of the Warner Ranch project. **DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall:

- a. Provide a letter from the Project Archaeologist that the bedrock milling associated with site CA-SDI-4502 has been relocated. The letter shall identify where the bedrock milling was relocated onsite.
- b. The Project Archaeologist shall prepare updated DPR site record forms identifying the new location of the bedrock milling. Evidence in the form of a letter from the South Coastal Information Center that the DPR forms have been submitted to the South Coastal Information Center shall be submitted to the [PDS, PCC].

**TIMING:** Prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances this condition shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the letter from the Project Archaeologist and the South Coastal Information Center for compliance with this condition.

**Indirect Impacts**

Areas outside of the development envelope will be placed in open space. Cultural resources located within the open space will not be disturbed by construction of the project. Only one cultural site, CA-SDI-12208H, has been identified outside of the development area. No formal evaluation was conducted for CA-SDI-12208H, as this area will be preserved. Mitigation of potential indirect impacts will be achieved by placing the site into open space. However, temporary fencing should be placed around the site prior to any grading activities within 100 feet of the site location.

**Mitigation Measure – CA-SDI-12208H**

See Biological Open Space mitigation measure.

**6.2 Recommended Mitigation Measures**

**6.2.1 Recommended Mitigation Measures at P-37-027238**

Project plans indicate that the Main House (P-37-027238) will not be incorporated into the development plan. Therefore, prior to demolition of the building or surrounding landscaping, a qualified historical archaeologist shall submit to the County Planning Department and receive

approval of a plan to monitor demolition. The plan shall provide for the possibility of the retention and protection of the interior wall identified as the 1870s-era adobe wall. If preservation in situ is not feasible, the wall may be dismantled and moved to another location.

All building components, including the concrete slab foundation, shall be removed without disturbing the ground surface and/or as directed by the qualified historical archaeologist. Once the ground surface is exposed, the qualified archaeologist shall map all visible features and artifacts. A controlled excavation program to expose features and recover artifacts shall be conducted in conformance with professional standards if historic features or deposits are identified. All recovered materials shall be cataloged and analyzed and appropriate special studies conducted. A data recovery report that, at a minimum, addresses the research questions provided in Section 2 shall be prepared and submitted to the County Planning Department for approval.

#### Mitigation Measure – Demolition Monitoring Program

**ANY PERMIT:** (Prior to the approval of any plan, issuance of any permit, and prior to occupancy or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).

#### **CULT#X DEMOLITION MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to mitigate for potential impacts to the significant component (1870s era adobe wall and possible subsurface resources) of the historic Main House (P-37-027238), a Demolition Monitoring Program (including controlled excavations) shall be implemented pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Cultural Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** A County Approved Principal Investigator (PI) known as the “Project Archaeologist,” shall be contracted to perform demolition monitoring and controlled excavations of the historic Main House (P-37-027238). The Demolition Monitoring Program shall include but is not limited to the following:

- a. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the demolition monitoring duties and controlled excavations during the demolition of the historic Main House (P-37-027238). The contract or letter of acceptance provided to the County shall include an agreement that the demolition monitoring will be completed, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Project Archaeologist and the County of San Diego shall be executed. The contract or letter of acceptance shall include a cost estimate for the monitoring work and reporting.
- b. The cost of the monitoring shall be added to the grading bonds or bonded separately.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall provide a copy of the Demolition Monitoring Contract or letter of acceptance, cost estimate, and MOU to the [PDS, PCC]. Additionally, the cost amount of the monitoring work shall be added to the grading bond cost estimate.

**TIMING:** Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any



Grading or Construction Permits. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the contract or letter of acceptance, MOU and cost estimate or separate bonds for compliance with this condition. The cost estimate should be forwarded to [PDS, LDR], for inclusion in the grading bond cost estimate, and grading bonds and the grading monitoring requirement shall be made a condition of the issuance of the grading or construction permit.

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The following notes shall be placed on the Grading/Improvement Plans:

**PREGRADING/DEMOLITION MEETING:** *(Prior to the Pregrading/Demolition Meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances.)*

**CULT#GR-X DEMOLITION MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Significance – Cultural Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Demolition Monitoring Program for the Historic Main House (P-37-027238) shall be implemented.

**DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The County approved Project Archaeologist, and [PDS, PCC], shall attend the pregrading/demolition meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the demolition monitoring and controlled excavation program. The Project Archaeologist shall monitor the demolition of the Historic Main House (P-37-027238). The Demolition Monitoring Program shall comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources. **DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall have the contracted Project Archeologist attend the pregrading/demolition meeting to explain the demolition monitoring requirements. **TIMING:** Prior to the pregrading/demolition meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances, this condition shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The [DPW, PDCI] shall invite the [PDS, PCC] to the pregrading/demolition meeting to coordinate the Demolition Monitoring requirements of this condition. The [PDS, PCC] shall attend the pregrading/demolition meeting and confirm the attendance of the approved Project Archaeologist.

**DURING DEMOLITION:** *(The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the demolition of the historic Main House).*

**CULT#GR-X DEMOLITION MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance, Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Demolition Monitoring Program for the historic Main House (P-37-027238) shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall monitor the demolition of the historic Main House (P-37-027238). The demolition monitoring program shall comply with the following requirements:

- a. During the demolition of the historic Main House (P-37-027238), the Project Archaeologist shall be onsite fulltime. The frequency and location of the inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist.
- b. In the event that the interior 1870's-era adobe wall or other cultural resource is identified, the Project Archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt demolition operations to allow evaluation of the potentially significant cultural resource. At the time of discovery, the Project Archaeologist shall contact the PDS Staff Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist shall determine the significance of the discovered resource(s). Demolition activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area only after the PDS Staff Archaeologist has concurred with the evaluation.
- c. In the event that any portion of the 1870's-era adobe is identified, a Preservation Plan shall be prepared. The Preservation Plan shall include:
  - Reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) the 1870's-era adobe in situ.
  - If preservation is not feasible, then a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be implemented as identified below.
- d. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program (controlled excavation) of the historic Main House (P-37-027238) shall include but is not limited to the following:
  - If preservation in situ is not feasible, the wall may be dismantled and moved to another location onsite.
  - All building components, including the concrete slab foundation shall be removed without disturbing the ground surface and/or as directed by the Project Archaeologist. Once the ground surface is exposed, the Project Archaeologist shall map all visible features and artifacts.
  - A controlled excavation program to expose features and recover artifacts shall be conducted in conformance with professional standards if historic features or deposits are identified.
  - All recovered materials shall be cataloged and analyzed and appropriate special studies conducted.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall implement the Demolition Monitoring Program pursuant to this condition. **TIMING:** The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the demolition of the historic Main House (P-37-027238). **MONITORING:** The [DPW, PDCI] shall make sure that the Project Archeologist is on-site performing the Monitoring duties of this condition. The [DPW, PDCI] shall contact the [PDS, PCC] if the Project Archeologist or applicant fails to comply with this condition.

**ROUGH GRADING:** *(Prior to rough grading approval and issuance of any building permit).*

### **CULT#GR-X DEMOLITION MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance, Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Demolition Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare one of the following reports upon completion of the demolition activities of the historic Main House (P-37-027238) that requires monitoring:

- a. If no cultural resources are encountered during demolition, then submit a final Negative Monitoring Report substantiating that demolition activities are completed and no cultural resources were encountered. Demolition monitoring logs showing the date and time that the monitor was on site must be included in the Negative Monitoring Report.
- b. If cultural resources were encountered during demolition, the Project Archaeologist shall provide a Demolition Monitoring Report stating that the demolition monitoring activities have been completed, and that resources have been encountered. The report shall detail all cultural artifacts, features and deposits discovered during monitoring and the anticipated time schedule for completion of the curation phase of the monitoring.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall submit the Demolition Monitoring Report to the [PDS, PCC] for review and approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center. **TIMING:** Upon completion of all demolition activities, and prior to Rough Grading final Inspection (Grading Ordinance SEC 87.421.a.2), the report shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the report or monitoring memo for compliance with the project MMRP, and inform [DPW, PDCI] that the requirement is completed.

#### *6.2.2 General Project Monitoring*

Monitoring of the project area during all ground disturbing activities including off-site improvements by a County approved archaeologist and a Luiseño Native American is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.*, human remains, hearths, or historic deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. All ground disturbing activities for the off-site sewer and water pipeline shall be monitored by both the County approved archaeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor. Although sites CA-SDI-744, -12584, -13007, -13767, and -14609 do not appear to extend within the current road/sewer improvement alignment, special attention should be paid when excavating near these sites. Any cultural resources that are encountered during ground disturbing activities for the off-site improvements shall include notification to the County and measures shall be initiated as discussed below.

### Mitigation Measure – Grading Monitoring and Data Recovery Program

**ANY PERMIT:** *(Prior to the approval of any plan, issuance of any permit, and prior to occupancy or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).*

#### **CULT#X ARCHAEOLOGICAL GRADING MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to mitigate for potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the Warner Ranch project site including off-site improvements, a grading monitoring program and potential data recovery program shall be implemented pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Cultural Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). **DESCRIPTION OF**

**REQUIREMENT:** A County Approved Principal Investigator (PI) known as the “Project Archaeologist,” shall be contracted to perform cultural resource grading monitoring and a potential data recovery program during all grading, clearing, grubbing, trenching, and construction activities. The grading monitoring program shall include the following:

- a. The Project Archaeologist shall perform the monitoring duties before, during and after construction pursuant to the most current version of the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Requirements for Cultural Resources. The contract or letter of acceptance provided to the County shall include an agreement that the grading monitoring will be completed, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Project Archaeologist and the County of San Diego shall be executed. The contract or letter of acceptance shall include a cost estimate for the monitoring work and reporting.
- b. The Project Archeologist shall provide evidence that a Luiseno Native American has been contracted to perform Native American Grading Monitoring for the project.
- c. The cost of the monitoring shall be added to the grading bonds or bonded separately.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall provide a copy of the Grading Monitoring Contract or letter of acceptance, cost estimate, and MOU to the [PDS, PCC]. Additionally, the cost amount of the monitoring work shall be added to the grading bond cost estimate.

**TIMING:** Prior to approval of any grading and or improvement plans and issuance of any Grading or Construction Permits. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the contract or letter of acceptance, MOU and cost estimate or separate bonds for compliance with this condition. The cost estimate should be forwarded to [PDS, LDR], for inclusion in the grading bond cost estimate, and grading bonds and the grading monitoring requirement shall be made a condition of the issuance of the grading or construction permit.

**OCCUPANCY:** *(Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).*

**CULT#X CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT**

**INTENT:** In order to ensure that the Grading Monitoring and Demolition Monitoring occurred during the demolition of the Main House (P-37-027238) and the grading phase of the project, a final report shall be prepared. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** A final Grading Monitoring and Data Recovery Report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program shall be prepared. The report shall include the following items:

- a. DPR Site forms.
- b. Daily Monitoring Logs
- c. Evidence that all cultural materials have been curated that includes but is not limited to the following:
  - (1) Evidence that all prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the survey, testing, demolition monitoring and controlled excavations, and grading monitoring program have been submitted to a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

or

Evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the survey, testing, demolition monitoring and controlled excavations, and grading monitoring program have been repatriated to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Native American tribe to whom the cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.

- (2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

- d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare the final report and submit it to the [PDS, PCC] for approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the culturally-affiliated Tribe.

**TIMING:** Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit, the final report shall be prepared. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the final report for compliance with this condition and the report format guidelines. Upon acceptance of the report, [PDS, PCC] shall inform [PDS, LDR] and [DPW, PDCI], that the requirement is complete and the bond amount can be relinquished. If the monitoring was bonded separately, then [PDS, PCC] shall inform [PDS or DPW FISCAL] to release the bond back to the applicant.

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The following notes shall be placed on the Grading/Improvement Plans:

**PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING:** *(Prior to Preconstruction Conference, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances.)*

**CULT#GR-X ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Significance – Cultural Resources, a Cultural Resource Grading Monitoring Program shall be implemented.

**DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The County approved Project Archaeologist, Luiseno Native American Monitor, and [PDS, PCC], shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the grading monitoring program. The Project Archaeologist and Luiseno Native American Monitor shall monitor original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits in all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The grading monitoring program shall comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources. **DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall have the contracted Project Archeologist and Luiseno Native American attend the preconstruction meeting to explain the monitoring requirements. **TIMING:** Prior to the Preconstruction Conference, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances this condition shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The [DPW, PDCI] shall invite the [PDS, PCC] to the preconstruction conference to coordinate the Cultural Resource Monitoring requirements of this condition. The [PDS, PCC] shall attend the preconstruction conference and confirm the attendance of the approved Project Archaeologist.

**DURING CONTRUCTION:** *(The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the grading construction).*

### **CULT#GR-X ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, a Cultural Resource Grading Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist and Luiseno Native American Monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements. The grading monitoring program shall comply with the following requirements during earth-disturbing activities:

- a. During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the Project Archaeologist and Luiseno Native American Monitor shall be onsite as determined necessary by the Project Archaeologist. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseno Native American Monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Luiseno Native American monitor.
- b. In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Project Archaeologist or the Luiseno Native American monitor, shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. At the time of discovery, the Project Archaeologist shall contact the PDS Staff Archaeologist. The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the PDS Staff Archaeologist and the Luiseno Native American monitor, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. Construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area only after the PDS Staff Archaeologist has concurred with the evaluation. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Project Archaeologist and approved by the Staff Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. The Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall include (1) reasonable efforts to preserve (avoidance) “unique” cultural resources or Sacred Sites pursuant to CEQA §21083.2(g) as the preferred option (2) the capping of identified Sacred Sites or unique cultural resources and placement of development over the cap, if avoidance is infeasible, and (3) data recovery for non-unique cultural resources. Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.
- c. If any human remains are discovered, the property owner or their representative shall contact the County Coroner and the PDS Staff Archaeologist. Upon identification of human remains, no further disturbance shall occur in the area of the find until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the property owner or their representative in order to determine proper treatment and

disposition of the remains. The immediate vicinity where the Native American human remains are located is not to be damaged or disturbed by further development activity until consultation with the MLD regarding their recommendations as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 has been conducted. Public Resources Code §5097.98, CEQA §15064.5 and Health & Safety Code §7050.5 shall be followed. Upon conclusion of the proper treatment and disposition of the remains, the property owner or their representative shall advise the PDS Staff Archaeologist of the outcome.

- d. Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of PDS starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall implement the grading monitoring program pursuant to this condition. **TIMING:** The following actions shall occur throughout the duration of the grading construction. **MONITORING:** The [DPW, PDCI] shall make sure that the Project Archeologist is on-site performing the Monitoring duties of this condition. The [DPW, PDCI] shall contact the [PDS, PCC] if the Project Archeologist or applicant fails to comply with this condition.

**ROUGH GRADING:** *(Prior to rough grading approval and issuance of any building permit).*

#### **CULT#GR-X ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, a Grading Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare one of the following reports upon completion of the grading activities that require monitoring:

- a. If no archaeological resources are encountered during grading or demolition monitoring, then submit a final Negative Monitoring Report substantiating that grading activities are completed and no cultural resources were encountered. Grading monitoring logs showing the date and time that the monitor was on site must be included in the Negative Monitoring Report.
- b. If archaeological resources were encountered during grading or demolition monitoring, the Project Archaeologist shall provide a Grading Monitoring Report stating that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed, and that resources have been encountered. The report shall detail all cultural artifacts and deposits discovered during monitoring and the anticipated time schedule for completion of the curation phase of the monitoring.



**DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall submit the Grading and Demolition Monitoring Report to the [PDS, PCC] for review and approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Upon completion of all grading activities, and prior to Rough Grading final Inspection (Grading Ordinance SEC 87.421.a.2), the report shall be completed. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the report or field monitoring memo for compliance with the project MMRP, and inform [DPW, PDCI] that the requirement is completed.

**FINAL GRADING RELEASE:** *(Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit).*

**CULT#GR-X ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

**INTENT:** In order to comply with the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Cultural Resources, a Grading Monitoring Program shall be implemented. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Grading and Demolition Monitoring Program if cultural resources were encountered during grading. The report shall include the following, if applicable:

- a. Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- b. Daily Monitoring Logs
- c. Evidence that all cultural materials have been curated that includes but is not limited to the following:
  - (1) Prehistoric archaeological materials collected during the survey, testing, demolition monitoring and controlled excavations, and grading monitoring program shall be submitted and curated at a San Diego curation facility or a culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and, therefore, would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility or culturally affiliated Native American Tribal curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the prehistoric archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

or

Evidence that all prehistoric materials collected during the survey, testing, demolition monitoring and controlled excavations, and grading monitoring

program have been repatriated to a Native American group of appropriate tribal affinity. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Native American tribe to whom the cultural resources have been repatriated identifying that the archaeological materials have been received.

(2) Historic materials shall be curated at a San Diego curation facility and shall not be repatriated. The collections and associated records, including title, shall be transferred to the San Diego curation facility and shall be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that the historic materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

d. If no cultural resources are discovered, a Negative Monitoring Report must be submitted stating that the grading monitoring activities have been completed. Grading Monitoring Logs must be submitted with the negative monitoring report.

**DOCUMENTATION:** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare the final report and submit it to the [PDS, PCC] for approval. Once approved, a final copy of the report shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and the culturally-affiliated Tribe. **TIMING:** Prior to any occupancy, final grading release, or use of the premises in reliance of this permit, the final report shall be prepared. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall review the final report for compliance this condition and the report format guidelines. Upon acceptance of the report, [PDS, PCC] shall inform [PDS, LDR] and [DPW, PDCI], that the requirement is complete and the bond amount can be relinquished. If the monitoring was bonded separately, then [PDS, PCC] shall inform [PDS or DPW FISCAL] to release the bond back to the applicant.

### *6.2.3 Indirect Impacts to Off-Site Cultural Resources*

Indirect impacts and avoidance measures for the two cultural resource sites located adjacent to and outside of the project area boundary are addressed below.

#### CA-SDI-746

Cultural resource site CA-SDI-746 is located on a private allotment parcel within the Pala Indian Reservation (see Figure 4.0–1). The site consists of an undetermined small number of bedrock mortars and a collapsed adobe structure that probably dates to the turn of the century. The property is signed with “no trespassing” notices and the owner, who has line of sight visual access to the general site area, conducts active surveillance. Barbed wire fencing currently separates the Warner Ranch project area from the adjacent parcel. With a requirement that the project proponents maintain fencing, CA-SDI-746 should be adequately protected from any indirect impacts by unauthorized visitation to the site.

## Mitigation Measure – Temporary and Permanent Fencing

### Temporary Fencing

The following notes shall be placed on the Grading/Improvement Plans:

**PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING:** *(Prior to Preconstruction Conference, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances.)*

(CULTURAL RESOURCES)

#### **CULT#X-TEMPORARY FENCING**

**INTENT:** In order to prevent inadvertent disturbance to CA-SDI-746, temporary construction fencing shall be installed. **DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT:** Prior to the commencement of any grading and or clearing in association with this grading plan, temporary orange construction fencing shall be placed in all locations of the project where proposed grading or clearing is within 100 feet of CA-SDI-746. The placement of the temporary fencing shall be approved by the PDS, Permit Compliance Section. Upon approval, the temporary fencing shall remain in place until the conclusion of grading activities after which the temporary fencing shall be removed. **DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant shall have a California licensed surveyor in consultation with the Project Archaeologist install and certify the installation of the temporary fencing. The applicant shall submit photos of the fencing along with the certification letter to the [PDS, PCC] for approval. **TIMING:** Prior to the Preconstruction Meeting, and prior to any clearing, grubbing, trenching, grading, or any land disturbances the temporary fencing shall be installed, and shall remain for the duration of the grading and clearing. **MONITORING:** The [PDS, PCC] shall either attend the Preconstruction Meeting and approve the installation of the temporary fencing, or review the certification and pictures provided by the applicant's surveyor.

### Permanent Fencing

See Biological Permanent Fencing mitigation measure.

#### **CA-SDI-12208H**

The cultural resource site CA-SDI-12208H is situated outside of the development envelope. Areas outside of the grading envelope will be placed in open space. Indirect impacts are not anticipated to CA-SDI-12208H because this site will be placed in open space.

## Mitigation Measure – Open Space

See Biological Open Space Easement mitigation measure.

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