

June 26, 2008

Mr. Scott Thayer  
Vice President, Commercial Properties  
Castle & Cooke  
2470 Tuscany Road, Suite 104  
Corona, CA 92881

Subject: Negative Cultural Resource Assessment Letter Report for the Approximately 80-acre Corona Crossings Business Park Parcel between I-15 and Temescal Canyon Road North of Cajalco Road, City of Corona, Riverside County (LSA Project No. SKE0802)

Dear Mr. Thayer:

### Introduction and Project Description

This letter describes the recent negative cultural resource assessment completed by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) for an approximately 80-acre parcel located between Interstate 15 (I-15) and Temescal Canyon Road, at a point approximately midway between El Cerrito and Cajalco Roads. The proposed development by Castel & Cooke is construction of a business park. The project area is in the floodplain of a minor tributary to Temescal Canyon Wash, just north of its junction with Bedford Wash on the *Corona, South, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map, in T 4S, R 6W, within the NW ¼ of Section 16 and the NE ¼ of Section 17 (Figure 1, attached).

### Project Location

The project area abuts the east side of I-15 along the northbound lanes and extends approximately 0.75 mile (1.2 kilometer) east to Temescal Canyon Road. The triangular shaped parcel extends approximately 2,000 feet (610 meters) at the wider western side along the I-15, and only about 600 feet (183 meters) at the narrow eastern Temescal Canyon Road side. A housing tract exists north of the project area, and a mall is located just south of the parcel. Elevation in the project area ranges from approximately 840 feet at the eastern end of the parcel to 930 feet along I-15. Topographically, the land slopes to the east.

### Prehistory and Ethnography

Prehistorically, humans have occupied the Southern California area for at least 8,000 years and probably much longer. Various chronologies have been adapted to explain prehistoric culture sequences in Southern California. The simplest divides prehistory into two major time periods: Early and Late (Meighan 1959). More complicated sequences (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968) more accurately reflect the actual situation. Warren's (1968) culture chronology was intended to identify

culture sequences in the inland desert areas of Southern California, although it includes description of the Santa Barbara and San Diego areas. Wallace's (1955, 1978) culture sequence was a general chronology intended to describe culture changes along coastal Southern California. Wallace's chronology is among the most widely used chronology and describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Early, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric.

*The Early Period*, formerly the *Early Man Horizon*, dates pre-5750BC and is the period of initial human occupation. Elsewhere, this time is referred to as the *Paleo Indian* or *Paleo-Coastal* period. Sites from this time are predominantly hunting sites and contain the bones of now extinct megafauna including bison and mammoth. Large, sometimes fluted, bifaces occur during this time period.

*The Milling Stone Period*, follows the Early Period in time and dates ca. 5750–3000 BC. Cultures from this time were hunter-gatherers who spent much time collecting and processing plants. Milling Stone cultures are well represented in Southern California and are common from inland areas as well. Site characteristics of sites from this period include burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns. Bifaces are rare but when found are usually large. Bone from sites is rare. Other artifacts found during this period include manos and metates, cogged stones (perfectly round manos with squared edges that contain grooves or cogs that appear similar to gears with teeth), discoids (similar to cogged stones but without the gears or cogs), and crescentics (crescentically shaped bifacially flaked stone artifacts that appear to be curved knives; Moratto 1984:149)

*The Intermediate Period* falls from 3000 BC–AD 500 and is so named because this period falls midway between the Milling Stone and Late Prehistoric periods. This period is characterized by a diversification in subsistence strategies and an increased emphasis on exchange and interregional trade, both of which contributed to cultural stability. Coastal populations began relying to a greater extent on marine resources. The use of the mortar and pestle marks the beginning of the Intermediate Period. Bifaces, like those in earlier times, are still large and were used as darts.

*The Late Prehistoric Period*, or *Late Period*, began approximately AD 500 and marks a period of time when prehistoric cultures become increasingly complex and diverse. Throughout California, projectile points became smaller, indicating the invention and use of the bow and arrow for hunting. Arrow shaft straighteners, cooking, containers, and pendants, all of steatite, are more common. Bone tools and shell, bone, and stone ornaments are also more common. Interment was primarily cremation, except in the Santa Barbara area and on the Channel Islands, where burial was still the preferred method of interment. By AD 1000, ceramic smoking pipes and pottery began to appear along the southern coast. Obsidian (volcanic glass) from the Salton Sea is found increasingly at Late Period sites.

It is also during the Late Prehistoric Period that Takic culture groups moved to the coast. Takic culture groups are groups speaking Takic, or Uto-Aztecan, languages. The ethnographically recorded Luiseño, Juaneño, and Gabrielino are descendants of prehistoric Takic populations that settled the coast and inhabited the vicinity of the current project area. The Late Prehistoric Period ends at the time of European contact, conventionally placed at the time of the first European land expedition by Gaspar de Portolá from San Diego to Monterey in 1769.

*Ethnographically*, the project area is within Gabrielino territory. The northernmost territory of the Luiseño also just reaches the project area. The Gabrielino and Luiseño are described next.

The term Gabrielino refers to the Uto-Aztecan (Shoshonean) speaking Native Americans who were affiliated with Mission San Gabriel. Today, some Gabrielino call themselves Tong-va, which is a term originally used by the Gabrielino living near Tejon (McCawley 1996:9). Gabrielino territory was centered in what is now Los Angeles and Orange Counties (Kroeber 1925:620-621; Bean and Smith 1978:538), and the Gabrielino held the bulk of the most fertile lowland in the Southern California area. Kroeber (1925:621) says they were the most advanced native groups south of the Tehachapi, except perhaps the Chumash. The Gabrielino were certainly the wealthiest of the Takic groups, and exerted a major cultural influence on the other groups (Kroeber 1925:621).

The Gabrielino were hunters and gatherers who, like the Luiseño, used both inland and coastal food resources. They led a semisedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Food was obtained by hunting, fishing, and gathering plant food and shellfish (McCawley 1996:25). Hunting was primarily for rabbit and deer, while collecting included plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chia berries, and fruit. Seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries allowed them to gather shellfish and to hunt waterfowl.

The Luiseño are the southernmost of the coastal Uto-Aztecan-speaking Native Americans in California. The Luiseño were so named because they lived within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Luis Rey and they occupied a territory that extended from Agua Hedionda Lagoon northwestward to the San Juan Capistrano area (Bean and Shipek 1978). To the east, their territory extended from Palomar Mountain on the south, north to the Elsinore Valley. Thus, the northern boundary of Luiseño territory is very near the current project area.

The Luiseño lived a lifestyle very similar to the Gabrielino, although their languages were mutually indistinguishable. Village territories encompassed approximately 30 square miles (White 1963:115, 117; Oxendine 1983:57), and villages were generally located in valley bottoms, along streams, or near a source of fresh water. Like the Gabrielino, the Luiseño took advantage of locally available resources, including seeds from grasses, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, pine nuts, and acorns. Coastal Luiseño groups depended on acorns only about half as much as inland groups. As much as half of the food supply of the inland Luiseño was acorns. Seasonal camps were also established, as they were in Gabrielino territory.

No Gabrielino or Luiseño villages are located near the project area, although a Luiseño village was located at Lake Elsinore. A village at Temescal is also likely, since this is the location of the first adobe house in what is now Riverside County, since early settlers wanted both a dependable supply of fresh water and natives for labor.

Historically, the entire project area was used as a silica (sand) quarry. Use of the area as a quarry must have started sometime after 1988, since the area is not identified as a quarry on the 1947 *Corona 15'* USGS map (USGS 1947), or on the 1967 *Corona, South 7.5'* USGS map (USGS 1967), which was photorevised in 1988. The quarry is depicted on the 1997 *Corona, South 7.5'* USGS map (USGS 1997) used here for Figure 1. During the time the area was used to quarry sand, the project area was excavated to depths of 30–40 feet below the natural ground surface. After quarrying was discontinued within the parcel, remediation occurred, which resulted in further disturbance as sediments were bulldozed in an attempt to level some of the parcel and to return other portions of the parcel to a more natural appearance. Because the entire parcel has been extensively disturbed from quarrying and remediation work, a pedestrian cultural resource survey was not conducted.

## Methods

On June 17, 2008, a record search for the project area, and for an area within 0.25 mile (0.4 kilometer) of the project area, was conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS). The record search provided information on previous surveys in the vicinity and previously recorded sites in the area, and supplied historical maps showing past development. As described, a cultural resource survey of the parcel was not conducted because of the extensive disturbance from the quarry located over the entire project area.

## Results of Record Search

Results of the record search indicate that no cultural resources are recorded within the approximately 80-acre parcel. The record search also shows that although the majority of the project area was not surveyed, the eastern edge of the parcel, along Temescal Canyon Road, was surveyed three times. Surveys along Temescal Canyon Road include SRS (1987), Swope (1991), and Patterson (2007). Surveys outside but within 0.25 mile of the project area include De Munck (1989), Morgan (1989), SRS (1989a, 1989b), Schmidt (1990), and Shepard (2003). Except for De Munck (1989), which is located just north of the current project area, most of these surveys are located along the east side of Temescal Canyon Road.

The result of these surveys is the recording of one archaeological site (CA-RIV-883) and three prehistoric isolated finds (P-33-12,559, 33-13,146, and 33-13,147). Site RIV-883 is a milling site with eight slicks, a mano, and two flakes located east of Temescal Canyon Road directly east of the current project area. Two of the three isolate finds, 33-12,559 and 33-13,147, are located east of Temescal Canyon Road and south of the current project area. Isolated find 33-12,559 is a secondary core reduction flake of grey quartzite. Isolated find 33-13,147 is a granitic bifacial mano. Near the southeastern project area boundary, isolated find 33-13,146, also a granitic bifacial mano, is the nearest prehistoric artifact to the current project area.

An historic map of the project area (USGS 1947) shows that very little existed in the parcel prior to 1950. Most of the buildings in the vicinity were east of Temescal Canyon Road. It appears that two small structures are in the parcel, although it is unknown what these structures were. The structures must have been removed when the parcel began to be used as a quarry sometime after 1988. A graded dirt road ran through the western side of the parcel, and an ungraded dirt road ran east from the graded road. These roads appear to have connected to nearby paved roads. The quarry that was to occupy the project area later is not present on the historical map.

## Discussion

A cultural resource record search of the approximately 80-acre Contra Crossings Business Park parcel shows that the eastern boundary along Temescal Canyon Road was previously surveyed. This area was surveyed at least three different times. Other surveys have also been conducted in the area. No previously recorded cultural resources were found to exist in the project area.

The project area was used as a sand quarry for many years. During quarrying, sediment was excavated throughout the parcel to depths of 30–40 feet. Afterward, the quarry was remediated, resulting in further excavation and disturbance to the parcel. Because of this extensive disturbance, a survey of the project area was not necessary. Had cultural resources existed in the parcel, they would have been removed through previous quarrying activities.

### Summary and Recommendations

In summary, a record search of the approximately 80-acre Corona Crossings Business Park project area shows that no previously recorded cultural resources exist within the parcel, and that the project area has not been surveyed. The project area was a sand quarry where excavation of sediment throughout the parcel occurred to depths of 30–40 feet. After quarry activities ceased, quarry remediation further disturbed sediment. As such, there is little likelihood that prehistoric cultural resources would be found in the project area. Thus, impacts are unlikely to occur due to the proposed development. No further cultural resource fieldwork is recommended for this project.

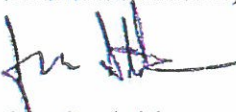
If previously undocumented cultural resources are found within the current project area, a qualified professional archaeologist shall assess the nature and significance of the find in order to recommend appropriate mitigation measures, halting construction activity in the vicinity of the find, if necessary. Additionally, if project plans change to include areas outside the current project area, the new area will require a cultural resource assessment.

If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (949) 553-0666.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.



Ivan Strudwick  
Archaeologist

Attachment: Figure 1: Project Location Map  
Results of Record Search

## REFERENCES

- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith  
 1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shippek  
 1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- De Munck, Victor  
 1989 An Archaeological Assessment of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 277-172-001 and 277-172-002 located in the Community of El Cerrito, Riverside County, California. Archaeologic and Ethnographic Field Associates. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-2673)
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
 1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78*. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution. (Reprinted in 1976. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.).
- McCawley, William  
 1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Banning and Novato: Malki Museum Press and Ballena Press.
- Meighan, Clement W.  
 1959 The Little Harbor Site, Catalina Island: An Example of Ecological Interpretation in Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 24(4):383-405.
- Moratto, Michael J.  
 1984 *California Archaeology*. San Diego: Academic Press.
- Morgan, Marilyn  
 1989 Addendum to Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Eagle Valley Project, Dated 17 and 20 July 1989, Riverside County, California. RMW Paleo Associates. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-2516)
- Oxendine, Joan  
 1983 The Luiseño Village during the Late Prehistoric Era. Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- Patterson, Joshua  
 2007 Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Chase - Ivy Glen Fiber Optic Cable Project, Riverside County, California. Jones and Stokes. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-7367)

Schmidt, James

- 1990 City of Corona Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 3. Greenwood and Associates. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-2661)

Shepard, Richard S.

- 2003 Letter Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Records Search and Constraints Analysis: Chandler 33-acre Proposed Industrial Site, City of Corona, Riverside County, California. Bonterra Consulting. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-5679)

Scientific Resource Surveys (SRS)

- 1987 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation of the Lee Lake Water District, Riverside County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-2335)
- 1989a Cultural and Paleontological Resource Investigations of the Lee Lake Water District Reach F, Alternative Alignments A-D, Riverside County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-2659)
- 1989b Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigation of Lee Lake Water District Reach F Extension, Riverside County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-2660)

Swope, Karen

- 1991 Cultural Resource Assessment: Temescal Valley Project, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside. Ms. on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. (Accession No. RI-3175)

United State Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1947 *Corona, California 15-minute Quadrangle*. U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado. Map on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 1967 *Corona, South, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle*. Photorevised in 1988. U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado. Map on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 1997 *Corona, South, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle*. U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado. Map on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Wallace, William J.

- 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.
- 1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology. In *California*, edited by R. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

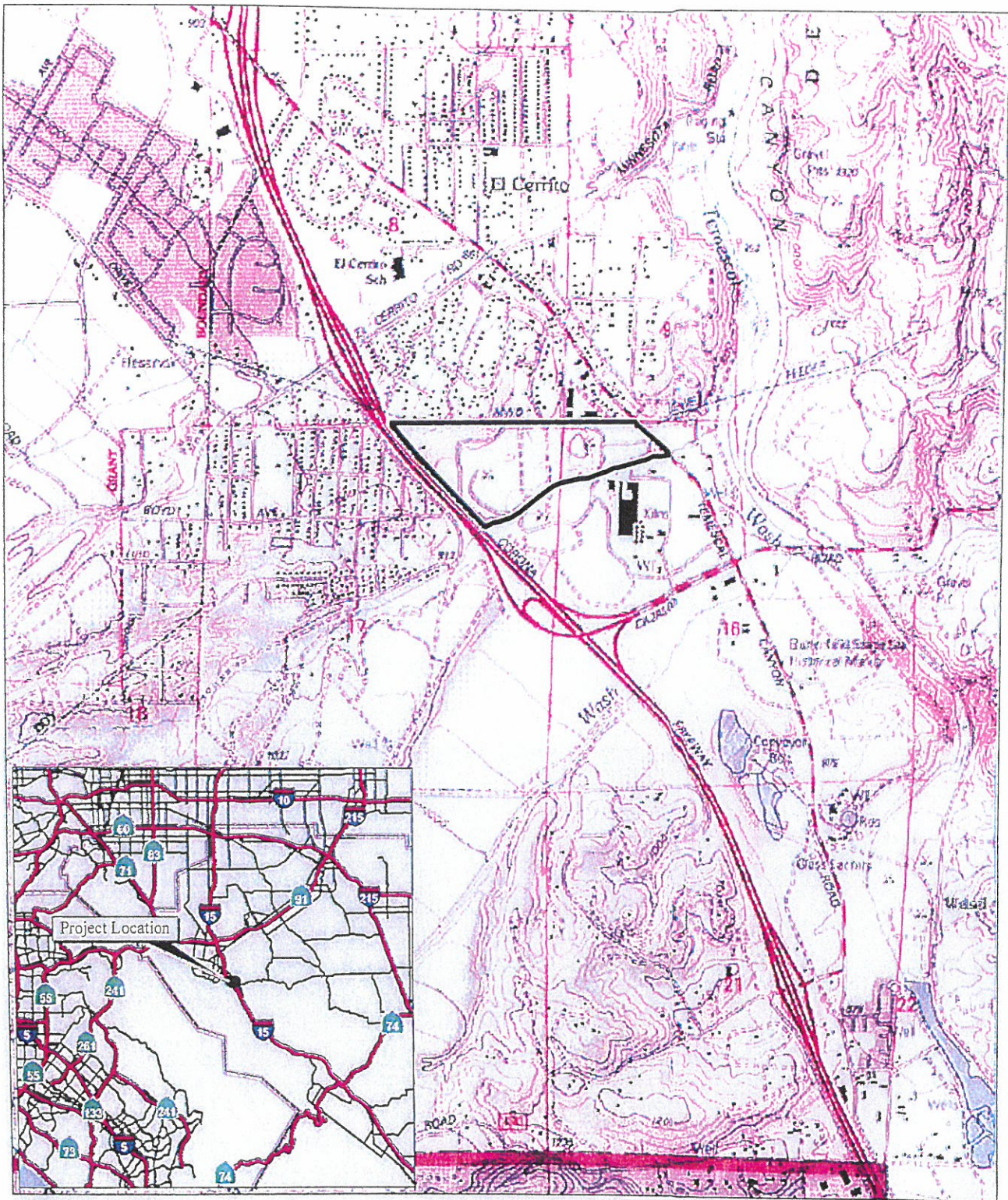
Warren, Claude N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, Contributions in Anthropology*, 1 (3):1-14.

White, Raymond C.


1963 Luiseño Social Organization. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 48(2):91-194.

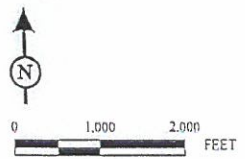




L S A

FIGURE 1

LEGEND  
 Project Location



Corona Crossings  
 Business Park  
 Project Location Map

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' QUAD - (Corona South, 1997)  
 I:\SKE0802\GIS\FIGURE\_1.mxd (6/18/2008)

June 19th, 2008

Mr. Scott Thayer  
Vice President, Commercial Properties  
Castle & Cooke  
2470 Tuscany Road, Suite 104  
Corona, CA 92881

Subject: Record Search Results for the Corona Crossings Business Park Project, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Scott Thayer:

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is under contract to provide a record search for the Corona Crossings Business Park Project in the City of Corona in the County of Riverside, California. The record search was performed at the Eastern Information Center, located at University of California, Riverside. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project area, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, LSA examined the California State Historic Resources Inventory, which includes the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and various local historic registers. No historic and prehistoric archaeological sites or reports were found within the project area. The following table shows the historic and prehistoric archaeological sites and reports that were found within the one-quarter mile radius of the project area.

Archaeological Sites	Reports	Built Environment
P-33-883 (RIV-883), P-33-12559, P-33-13146, P-33-13147	RI-02335, RI-02516, RI-02559, RI-02660, RI-02661, RI-02671, RI-03175, RI-5679, RI-7367	None

\* The eastern edge of the project area along Temescal Canyon Road has been surveyed three times.

Thank you for the opportunity to assist you on this project. If LSA can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at (949) 553-0666.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

Rachel (Ryo) Braco