

## **APPENDIX E – CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT**



*County of Orange*

# Peters Canyon Regional Park Project

## Cultural Resources Assessment

U.S.G.S. Orange, CA quadrangles

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May 2016

**Keywords:**  
Orange, CA U.S.G.S. quadrangle; Peters Canyon Regional Park;  
Orange County; positive findings; intensive pedestrian survey



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2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Santa Ana, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02270. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

## Peters Canyon Regional Park Project

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Michael Baker International (MBI) on behalf of Orange County Parks to prepare a cultural resources assessment in support of a resource management plan for the Peters Canyon Regional Park (PCRP) Project (project) located in the City of Orange, Orange County, California. This study has been prepared to provide the required analysis for the project in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This cultural resources management plan includes a records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, archival research, an intensive pedestrian survey of Peters Canyon Regional Park, and preparation of this report. Peters Canyon Regional Park is currently designated as open space and not zoned for development.

Native American scoping did not identify any specific resources important to the consulted groups within the Peters Canyon Regional Park; however, the park location and associated natural resources are sensitive for archaeological resources considered significant by the Native American community. Vegetation within the project site was very dense, greatly limiting ground visibility within much of the PCRP. Thus, Rincon recommends that a new archaeological survey be performed in the event of a fire or if vegetation subsides. Any cultural resources identified as a result of additional surveys must be evaluated for CRHR eligibility if they cannot be avoided. If the resource(s) cannot be avoided, then mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce impacts to the extent feasible.

Based on the results of the records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey, Rincon identified a total of twelve cultural resources, including one historical built-environment resource (Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir) and eleven archaeological resources (P-30-000184, -000547, -000557, -001153, -001200, -001359, -01548, PCRP-01, PCRP-02, PCRP-03, and PCRP-04). Rincon recommends avoidance of each of the twelve cultural resources identified within the PCRP.

The Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir and Dam have been recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. While once a critical component to the Irvine Ranch water conveyance system, much of the infrastructure has been demolished or deteriorated over the years, leaving an insufficient amount of the system remaining to warrant significance as a historic district. The reservoir is a simple earthen dam; it is not considered individually significant under any significance criteria. However, given its local history and contributions to the regional agricultural development, the Peter's Canyon Reservoir and Dam may be considered locally significant and should be retained in its extant state.

## **ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY RECOMMENDATIONS**

If a project that may alter the Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir and Dam is proposed, an architectural historian should review the proposed plans for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. In consideration of CEQA, a project that has been determined to conform with the Standards can generally be considered a project that will not cause a significant impact (14 CCR Section 15126.4(b)(1)).





Five of the archaeological resources within the project site (P-30-001200, P-30-001359, P-30-001548, PCRP-03, and PCRP-Iso-01) have been recommended ineligible as part of the current study or previous work. Thus, no further work is recommended for these resources.

Of the archaeological resources recorded within the project site, two (P-30-000184, P-30-000547, and P-30-001153) were recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR as part of previous studies. Thus, if avoidance of ground-disturbing work in the vicinity of these resources is not possible, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended.

Resource P-30-000557 has not been formally evaluated by previous studies, and there is insufficient information for Rincon to provide an evaluation. The site appears to have been destroyed by grading and the installation of a landscaped picnic area. However, it is possible that subsurface deposits associated with P-30-000557 remain within the project site. Thus, Rincon recommends an extended Phase I testing program to determine the presence or absence of P-30-000557.

Newly recorded sites PCRP-01 and PCRP-02 each represent prehistoric lithic scatters and may contain subsurface deposits. If the resources cannot be avoided in the event of any ground disturbing activities, Rincon recommends Phase II archaeological testing of PCRP-01 and PCRP-02 to determine whether subsurface deposits are present to evaluate the sites for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). These measures are discussed in detail below.

## **ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

Because the PCRP was covered in extremely dense vegetation, ground visibility was extremely limited in certain areas. In the event of a fire or other vegetation removal event, Rincon recommends that the PCRP be resurveyed for archaeological resources that may have been obscured by vegetation. Any cultural resources identified as a result of additional surveys must be evaluated for CRHR eligibility if they cannot be avoided. If the resource(s) cannot be avoided, then mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce impacts to the extent feasible.

## **AVOIDANCE**

Preservation in place (avoidance) is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site. If feasible, each of the archaeological sites identified during the current survey and any identified during future surveys should be avoided. If significant impacts to archaeological sites cannot be feasibly avoided within the PCRP, additional measures may be required to mitigate any impacts to the extent feasible. Such measures include, but are not limited to, data recovery, archaeological and Native American monitoring, production of scholarly work, and public outreach.



## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING**

If avoidance is not feasible, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all ground disturbing activities within the vicinity of sites P-30-000184, P-30-000547, and P-30-001153 by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find must be evaluated for significance under CEQA.

## **EXTENDED PHASE I STUDY**

Because it is unknown whether site P-30-000557 contains subsurface deposits, Rincon recommends that an extended phase I (XPI) study be conducted in the event of ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of the site if avoidance is not feasible. This study should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist under the direction of a principal investigator meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). The XPI study should comprise subsurface testing designed to establish the presence or absence and extent of intact archaeological deposits within the recorded location of P-30-000557. Rincon recommends that XPI testing be observed by a Native American monitor.

## **PHASE II SITE EVALUATION**

Rincon recommends that a Phase II Site Evaluation be conducted for resources PCR-01 and PCR-02 in the event of ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of either site if avoidance is not feasible. The study should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist under the direction of a principal investigator meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). The Phase II testing should comprise subsurface testing designed to evaluate PCR-01 and/or PCR-02 for listing in the CRHR to determine if impacts to the sites would be significant.

## **UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under the CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.

## **UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS**

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Orange County coroner has made a



determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Michael Baker International (MBI) on behalf of Orange County Parks (OCP) to prepare a cultural assessment in support of a resource management plan for the Peters Canyon Regional Park (PCRP) Project (project) located in the city of Orange, Orange County, California (Figure 1). This study provides information to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan and has been conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Preparation of the cultural resources study included a records search, Sacred Lands File search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report.

### 1.1 REGULATORY SETTING

CEQA requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be *historically significant* (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered *historically significant* if it:

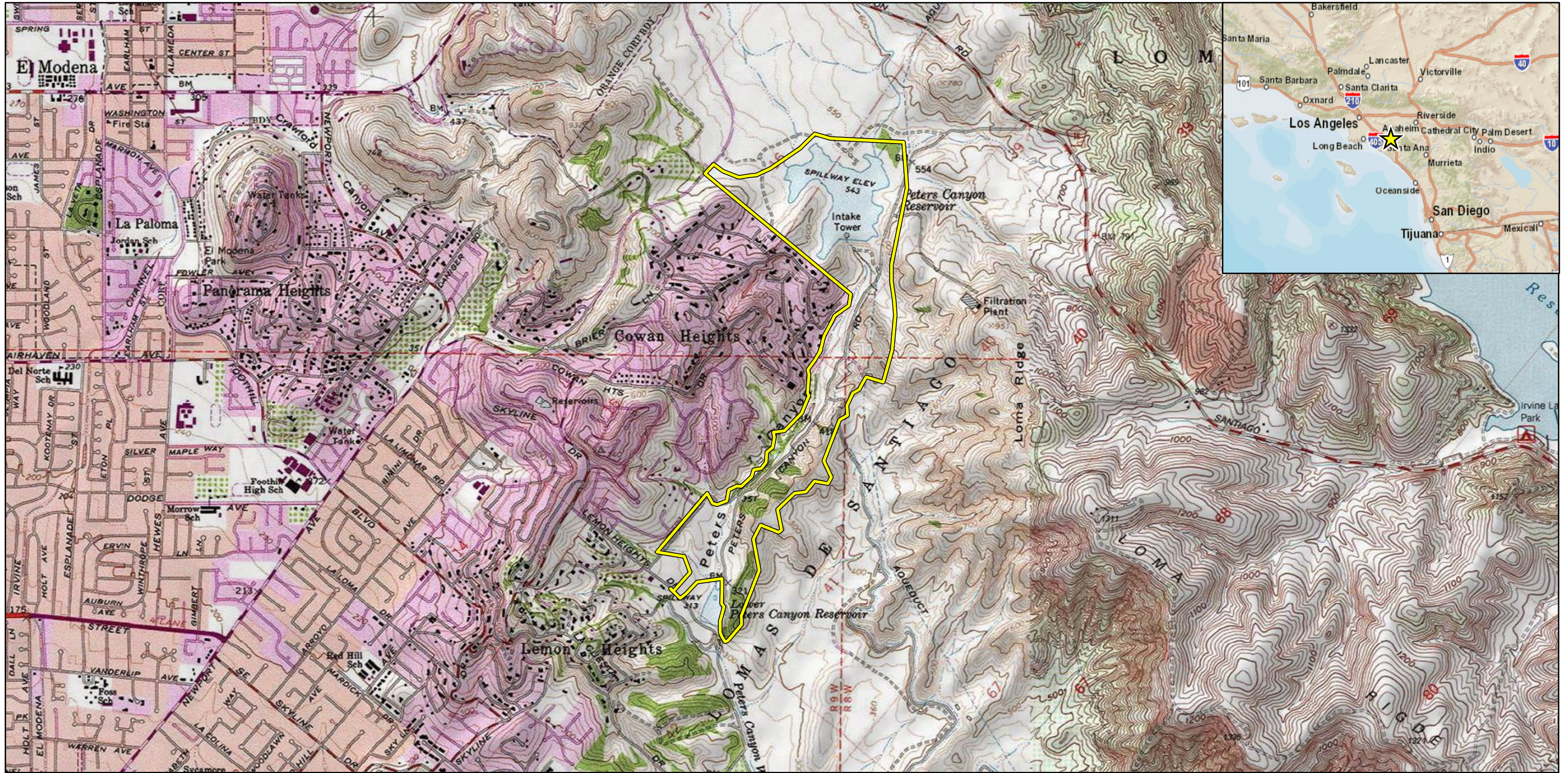
- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction,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

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.





Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2016. Orange Quadrangle. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

 Project Boundary

0 1,000 2,000 Feet  
 1:24,000



Project Location Map

Figure 1

## 1.2 ASSEMBLY BILL 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expands the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources (TCR).” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes sites, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

## 1.3 PERSONNEL

Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) managed this cultural resources study. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon Associate Archaeologist Breana Campbell, M.A., served as the primary author of this report and conducted the cultural resources records search and Native American consultation. Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas served as co-author of this report. Rincon archaeologists Breana Campbell and Stephanie Duncan completed the intensive pedestrian survey. GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principal Joe Power, AICP CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.

## 2.0 NATURAL SETTING

Peters Canyon Regional Park is located within the County of Orange at an elevation of 95 to 185 meters (310-605 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). It is situated within a predominantly urban environment, surrounded on the north, west, and south by residential neighborhoods and on the east by Jamboree Road. The 55-acre Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam is located within PCRCP and is home to several species of resident and migratory waterfowl. Peters Canyon Creek traverses the canyon from north to south and several steep ridges can be found throughout the park. Within PCRCP, the vegetation at the time of survey consisted of several native and non-native plant species. A eucalyptus grove is present to the east of the lower reservoir and extends north along the eastern slope of the canyon. Riparian vegetation communities are present along the banks of Peters Canyon Creek. Other vegetation noted within PCRCP at the time of survey includes coastal sage scrub as well as grasslands. Wildlife within the park includes opossums, raccoons, mule deer, bobcats, coyotes, and occasionally, mountain lions. Gnatcatchers, rufous-crowned sparrows, and Cactus wrens can be found within the coastal sage scrub and grasslands, while red-shouldered and red-tail hawks can also be



found in PCRP. Graded roads and trails can be found throughout the park for hiking, mountain biking, and for horseback riding.

## **3.0 CULTURAL SETTING**

### **3.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW**

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Jones and Klar (2007).

#### **3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)**

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson *et al.* 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

#### **3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)**

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish, fishes, and other littoral and



estuarine species, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). The Topanga Canyon site in the Santa Monica Mountains is considered one of the definitive Milling Stone Horizon sites within Los Angeles County.

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Mortuary practices observed at Milling Stone Horizon sites include extended and loosely flexed burials. Flexed burials oriented north were common in Orange and San Diego counties, with reburials common in Los Angeles County (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

### **3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C. - A.D. 500)**

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources, including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

### **3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500-Historic Contact)**

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).





Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Orange County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

### **3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY**

The project site is located within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Today, most contemporary Gabrielino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that is used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994:12).

Tongva territory included the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands as well as the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including Coastal Marsh, Coastal Strand, Prairie, Chaparral, Oak Woodland, and Pine Forest (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño, but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. Recent ethnohistoric work (O’Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, considerably more than earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti’at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).



Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The belief in Chinigchinich was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact, deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with burial more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast and cremation on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996:157). Major Tongva villages located within Orange County include Hotuuknga, Hutuk, Lopuuknga, Lukupangna, Pasbenga, Black Star Canyon, and Bolsa Chica, (Tongvapeople.com 2014).

### **3.3 HISTORY**

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three time spans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

#### **3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began. Mission San Juan Capistrano was first founded in 1775, was the seventh mission to be established in California, and is located approximately 20 miles north of the APE (Mission San Juan Capistrano 2015).

Mission San Juan Capistrano grew for 30 years and reached a population of 1,000 by 1806. By 1812, the mission began to decline following an earthquake that caused the collapse of the Great Stone Church. Additional factors influencing the decline of the mission included European diseases and a decline in birth rate (Mission San Juan Capistrano 2015).

#### **3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)**

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican



governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007).

Following the Mexican War, Teodosio Yorba was granted the Rancho Lomas de Santiago land grant from Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1846. This land grant included the present-day cities of Irvine and Tustin as well as Peters Canyon Regional Park.

The Mexican Period for the Orange County region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

### **3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)**

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of the Los Angeles region increased dramatically in the early American Period.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s–1880s.

Many ranchos in Orange County were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans in the mid-1800s, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. Teodosio Yorba sold Rancho Lomas de Santiago to William Wolfskin in 1860. In 1866, the rancho was acquired by Benjamin and Thomas Flint, Llewellyn Bixby, and James Irvine and the rancho and the area eventually became part of the Irvine Ranch.

As populations increased, Orange County was created from the southern portion of Los Angeles County. Agriculture remained the primary economic activity until the 1950s, when the county's agricultural land was replaced with tract housing developments. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, aerospace and manufacturing began expanding, and the opening of Disneyland created an international tourism industry (Orange County Historical Society 2015).



### **3.3.3.1 Irvine Ranch**

The 93,000 acre Irvine Ranch was formed after James Irvine I and his partners, Benjamin and Thomas Flint, and Llewellyn Bixby, purchased Rancho Lomas de Santiago, Rancho San Joaquin, and a portion of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, major Spanish-Mexican land grants south of Los Angeles, between the years of 1864 and 1868 (Nelson 2009). Valuable water rights were secured with the purchase of Rancho Lomas de Santiago, as it bordered the Santa Ana River to the north (City of Irvine 2016, Irvine Company 2016).

In 1876, Irvine bought out his partners out \$150k and continued to farm the land (Nelson 2009). He experimented with new methods of cultivation, and sold sheep and cattle for their hides. He drilled water wells and a canal and grew field crops such as lima beans and barley (City of Irvine 2016, Irvine Foundation n.d.)

James Irvine died in 1886, leaving his estate in a trust until his son, James Irvine Jr., turned 25. The ranch was managed by an uncle, George Irvine, for the interim. In 1887 a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railroad was granted right of way through the ranch, and a transition from sheep to cattle ranching took place. Five thousand acres were also leased to farmers raising hay and grain (Nelson 2009).

James Irvine Jr. took over operations in 1892, converting the ranch from a basic grazing operation to a more complicated system of field crops, grain, and irrigated orchards (Nelson 2009). He created an agricultural empire with tenant farmers growing a number of crops such as lima beans, black-eyed peas, sugar beets, walnuts, avocados, strawberries, lemons, and oranges. Ranching operations continued, although on a smaller scale. (Irvine Company 2016). In the early 1900s gasoline driven and electrical pumping technology became available and allowed water to be obtained from the underground basin of the Agua de las Ranas marshland which was used to irrigate crops. By the 1920s about 1200 wells had been drilled, costing several million dollars (Nelson 2009). In 1930, it was the state forerunner of large-scale agricultural operations, growing a variety of crops such as beans, barley, cauliflower, oranges, grapes, and papayas (City of Irvine 2016). It also boasted roughly 31,000 acres of lima bean fields; the largest in the world (Nelson 2009).

In 1943 the federal government acquired a portion of The Irvine Company's land and constructed the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station for use in World War II (Nelson 2009). The post war economic boom, increased the value of the land as thousands of new residents poured into the state throughout the 1940s and 50s. Southern California experienced tremendous growth and sprawling cities were built on prime agricultural land. The population of Orange County tripled in the 1950s from 216,000 to 703,000, and doubled in the 1960s, bringing it to approximately 1.4 million (Irvine Company 2016). The Irvine Company was compelled to open its ranch land to real estate development; however it employed a more deliberate approach to community planning than neighboring areas had (Irvine Foundation n.d.).

In 1959 the University of California purchased 500 acres of land from The Irvine Company, who in turn donated 1,000 acres and the state bought an additional 500 acres to build a new campus (City of Irvine 2016). In 1960, Ray Watson was hired as The Irvine Company's first planner to guide preparation of the Master Plan for the Irvine Ranch. Watson, a 32-year-old Bay Area



architect, worked closely with William Pereira, an architect and urban planner, who had been commissioned to design a community adjacent to the new University of California campus. He was to guide a well-organized development and provide a balance of land uses to support economic growth and encourage a high quality of life. These included residential villages, retail and commercial centers, schools, parks, roads, and utilities. Eleven percent of the land was planned as open space. William Pereira, who is most well-known for his design of San Francisco's iconic Transamerica Building, made the cover of Time Magazine in September 1963 for the Master Plan of The Irvine Ranch (Irvine Company 2016).

### **3.3.3.2 Peters Canyon Regional Park**

Peters Canyon Regional Park was part of the 47,000 acre Mexican land grant made to Teodosio Yorba in 1846, who called the area Rancho Lomas de Santiago, or the Hills of Saint James. Canon de las Ranas (Canyon of the Frogs) would later become Peters Canyon which was purchased by James Irvine in 1897 along with the rest of the rancho (Lovret 2016). Irvine leased several sections of the canyon to farmers including James Peters who had been raising barley and beans in the lower portion of the canyon near what is today Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam since 1891. Peters built a house in the area and planted a large eucalyptus grove in the lower canyon.

In 1899, several men approached Irvine and requested to lease land from him to construct a nine-hole golf course within the canyon (Lovret 2016). The Santiago Golf Club used Peters Canyon until they moved in 1923.

Beginning in 1931, Irvine constructed two reservoirs within the Canyon to bring irrigation for agriculture. Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam was the first reservoir to be constructed and was followed by the Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir, also referred to as Little Peters Lake, in 1940. The basins regulated the Irvine Company's draft from Santiago Reservoir and conserved water for the orchard farming taking place in the area (Lovret 2016; Nelson 2009).

During World War II, Peters Canyon was used as a training area for the U.S. Army. The training area was established within the eucalyptus grove near Little Peters Lake, here, mock battles were fought between Camp Rathke and Camp Commander (Lovret 2016).

In 1992, the Irvine Company dedicated the 354-acre Peters Canyon to the County of Orange to be preserved as open space (Lovret 2016). Today, the canyon is used recreationally by hikers and equestrians.

### **3.3.3.3 Water Infrastructure Development**

For thousands of years, people have stored water and altered their natural environment to their benefit. The oldest known dams date back to 6,000 years ago in present-day Jordan, where farmers constructed earthen mounds to capture rainfall. Dams are typically constructed to serve three main purposes; to hold back or store water, to produce energy and or to control flooding. And while technological advancements have improved capacity, safety and reduced failures,



the design of dams has not deviated from several successful engineering methods (Billington et.al 2005).

With California’s long history of locating and maintaining sufficient water sources, it is no coincidence that these efforts have resulted in California being the location of numerous advancements and significant failures in the construction and development of dams. California’s earliest dam builders constructed some of the nation’s engineering marvels with manual labor and without a strong understanding of the landscape, geologic conditions, or rainfall averages.

Dams are classified in terms of materials and form. In California, dams typically rely on gravity or structural (arch or buttress) resistance and can be part of one of several construction methodologies; rockfill, masonry and/or concrete. Earthen, the simplest of dam types was also the most common. In California, the topography and geology of a region often drives the construction of a dam, resulting in a vernacular design which often does not adhere to one specific method (Corns et., al 1998).

## **4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

### **4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM**

On March 22, 2016, Rincon cultural resources personnel conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted to identify all previously conducted cultural resources work as well as identify any previously recorded cultural resources within a one-half mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps.

#### **4.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies**

The SCCIC records search identified 55 previous studies within a 0.5- mile radius of the project site (Table 1), 21 of which included a portion of the project site.

**Table 1  
 Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project SITE**

<b>SCCIC Report No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Site</b>
OR-00048	Whitney-Desautels, N. A.	1977	Archaeological Report: Chapman Bypass Project	Adjacent



**Table 1**  
**Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project SITE**

<b>SCCIC Report No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Site</b>
OR-00059	Desautels, R. J.	1976	...The Situation Resulting from my Archaeological Survey	Outside
OR-00062	Desautels, R. J.	1976	Archaeological Survey Report on Lot 13- Irvine Tract 694- Assessor's Parcel #103-052-13 Located in the Lemon Heights Area of Orange County, California	Outside
OR-00080	Desautels, R. J.	1976	Archaeological Report on the Survey and Field Testing of Gail W. Sponsellor Property in Lemon Heights Area, County of Orange, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-00085	Desautels, R. J.	1976	Archaeological Survey Report on a 1.5-Acre Parcel of Land Located in the Cowan Heights Area of Orange County, California N.D. No. 76-7-13	Outside
OR-00109	Desautels, R. J.	1976	Archaeological Survey Report on Tentative Tract No 9389 Located in the Lemon Heights Area of the County of Orange, California	Outside
OR-00133	Desautels, R. J.	1976	Archaeological Survey Report on 1.5 Acres of Land Located in the Lemon Heights Area of the County of Orange	Outside
OR-00136	Desautels, R. J.	1976	Archaeological Survey Report on a Three Acre Parcel of Land Located in the Cowan Heights Area of the County of Orange	Outside
OR-00137	Anonymous	1976	Archaeological Survey Report on a Parcel of Land Located in the Cowan Heights Area of the County of Orange	Outside
OR-00151	Desautels, R. J.	1977	Archaeological Survey Report on TT 9688 Located in the Lemon Heights Area of the County of Orange	Outside
OR-00200	Perry, R.	1977	Archaeological Survey Report on Four Parcels of Land Located in the Lemon Heights Area of the County of Orange	Outside
OR-00274	Cottrell, M.	1978	Report of Archaeological Resources Survey Conducted for Laguna and Peters Canyons	<b>Within</b>
OR-00305	Schroth, A.	1979	The History of Archaeological Research on Irvine Ranch Property: The Evolution of a Company Tradition	<b>Within</b>
OR-00461	Allen, L. P.	1979	Archaeological Resource at CA-ORA-541, Cowan Ranch, County of Orange, California	Outside



**Table 1**  
**Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project SITE**

<b>SCCIC Report No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Site</b>
OR-00494	Singer, C. A.	1976	Preliminary Assessment of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County	<b>Within</b>
OR-00500	Desautels, R. J.	1980	Archaeological Survey Report on Lot 38 Located in the Lemon Heights Area of the County of Orange	Outside
OR-00541	Howard, J. B.	1976	Archaeological Survey of a Portion of Parcel #1, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, County of Orange	Outside
OR-00550	Neitzel, J.	1977	Report on Archaeological Records Search and Field Survey of the Diemer Pipeline	Outside
OR-00616	Van Horn, D. M.	1981	Archaeological Survey Report: Tentative Parcel Map No. 465 Located in Lemon Heights, County of Orange, California	Outside
OR-00622	Douglans, R., J. Cooper, D. Burkenroad, E. Gardner, and T. Mabry	1981	Archaeological, Historical/Ethnohistorical, and Paleontological Assessment, Weir Canyon Park- Road Study, Orange County, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-00752	Mason, R. D.	1984	Eastern Corridor Alignment Study, Orange County, California: Volume II: Prehistory and History	<b>Within</b>
OR-00847	Padon, B.	1985	Archaeological Resource Inventory, City of Irvine and its Sphere of Influence	Outside
OR-00876	Padon, B.	1987	Archaeological Review of Handy Creek Compensation Area	<b>Within</b>
OR-00936	Breece, W. H. and J. Rosenthal	1988	Test Level Investigations at CA-ORA-184 and CA-ORA-548 Peters Canyon, Tustin, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-00978	Rosenthal, J.	1989	Archaeological Test Level Investigation at CA-ORA-1153, Orange, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-00983	Bissell, R. M.	1989	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of East Orange Planning Area 1, 1,800 Acres in Easter Orange County, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-01026	Mason, R. D.	1990	Cultural Resources Survey Report Santiago Canyon Road Alignment Study, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-1040	Jertberg, P. R.	1990	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Report for Tract 13627	Outside
OR-01062	Jertbert, P. R., and J. Rosenthal	1990	Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Peters Canyon Wash Mitigation Project	<b>Within</b>





**Table 1**  
**Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project SITE**

<b>SCCIC Report No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Site</b>
OR-01078	Rosenthal, J., B. Padon, and S. Crownover	1990	Archaeological Investigations at CA-ORA-184 Locus B, CA-ORA-547 Locus B, CA-ORA-548 Extension, CA-ORA-771, and CA-ORA-771 Extension, Peters Canyon, Tustin, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-01091	Breece, W. H.	1991	Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment of CA-ORA-557, Orange County, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-01099	Cooley, T. G.	1979	Archaeological Resources Assessment Conducted for Proposed Irvine Ranch Water District Pipeline Right of Ways	<b>Within</b>
OR-01127	Rosenthal, J.	1991	Past to Present: Cultural and Scientific Resources, an Archival Inventory Irvine Ranch Open Space Reserve Orange County, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-01132	Jertberg, P.R.	1990	Monitoring and Supplemental Data Recovery at CA-ORA-184a/548 Peters Canyon, Tustin, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-01367	Bissell, R. M.	1994	Excavations at CA-ORA-184B for the Irvine Ranch Water District Peters Canyon Wash, Orange County, California	<b>Within</b>
OR-01485	Anonymous	1996	Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-ORA-1457/h Supplemental Report for the Eastern Transportation Corridor Orange County, California	Outside
OR-01844	Webb, L. M.	1991	Request for Finding of Effect for the Proposed Eastern Transportation Corridor	Outside
OR-02108	Anonymous	1991	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Eastern Transportation Corridor, Orange County	Outside
OR-02145	Duke, C.	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility, CM 494-03, County of Orange	Outside
OR-02149	Bonifacio, M.	1999	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Newport Boulevard Widening, Phase II, Cowan Heights Drive to Orange City Limits, Orange County, California	Adjacent
OR-02150	Maxon, P. O.	2000	Archaeological Test and Data Recovery Excavation of 30-001537 (CA-ORA-1537), a Small Rockshelter in Cowan Heights, Orange County	Outside
OR-02225	Strozier, H.	1978	The Irvine Company Planning Process and California Archaeology- A Review and Critique	<b>Within</b>



**Table 1**  
**Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project SITE**

<b>SCCIC Report No.</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Study</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Site</b>
OR-02373	Hoover, A. M.	2000	Archaeological Monitoring for Newport Boulevard Phase II Widening Project, Brier Lane to Orange City Limit, Orange County, California	Adjacent
OR-02534	Anonymous	1976	Annual Report to the Irvine Company from Archaeological Research, Inc.	<b>Within</b>
OR-02621	Sample, L.	2003	Final Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Results for the Handy Creek Sediment Trap Project, City and County of Orange, California	Outside
OR-02652	Felix, W.	2001	Section 106 Review of a Mountain Union Telecom Telecommunications Project 592-1e050 Planned at 1973 Peters Canyon Road, Santa Ana, California 92705	Outside
OR-02706	Duke, C.	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. 13220a, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-02882	Dice, M. and C. Taniguchi	2004	Final Phase 2 Archaeological Testing Evaluation of Irvine Ranch Cultural Resources: Santiago Hill II Planned Community (shiiipc)-tract Maps Nos. 16199 and 16201 and the East Orange Planned Community Area I-Tract Map No. 16514 and the East Orange Plan	<b>Within</b>
OR-03347	Benner, M. A.	1992	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern Transportation Corridor TCA EIS 2-1	Outside
OR-03649	Bonner, W. H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA03594D (Mountain Union) 1973 Peters Canyon Road, Orange, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03653	Bonner, W. H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Wireless Candidate OC057-02 (Jamboree), 10200 Pioneer Road, Tustin, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03842	Drover, C.	2000	A Cultural Resources Inventory of Planning Areas 1 & 2, Irvine, California	Outside
OR-03840	Marken, M.	2009	Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the IRWD Baker Regional Water Treatment Plant Project, Orange County, CA	Adjacent



**Table 1**  
**Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project SITE**

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project Site
OR-04248	Bonner, W.	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for the InSite Towers, LLC Candidate CA903C (Orange Co. Hub), 9764 Handy Creek Road, Orange, Orange County, CA	Outside
OR-04287	Hale, M.	2012	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Orange County Fire Authority Project, Orange County, California	<b>Within</b>

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, March 2016.

#### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified 16 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). Seven of the resources are within PCRFP and are discussed in further detail below (see also Figure 2 in Confidential Appendix A).

**Table 2**  
**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the PROJECT SITE**

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to Project Site
30-000184	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Recommended significant, excavated and monitored to mitigate impacts	Hafner, Bakker, McKinney, and Fritsche 1966; A. Cody, 1984; K. Becker 1991	<b>Within</b>
30-000541	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Insufficient information	C. Singer 1976; A. Cody 1984	Outside
30-000546	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Insufficient information	J. Howard 1976	Outside
30-000547	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Recommended ineligible	C. Singer 1976	<b>Within</b>
30-000548	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Insufficient information	C. Singer 1976;	Outside
30-000556	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Insufficient information	N. Leonard 1974; C. Singer 1976; Bickford 1978; R. Douglas 1980; A. Cody 1984;	Outside
30-000557	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Insufficient information	N. Farrell 1974; C. Singer 1976	<b>Within</b>
30-001153	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Determined significant, excavated to mitigate impacts	B. Padon 1988	<b>Within</b>
30-001195	Historical rock art site; "1889"	Insufficient information	T. Banks 1984	Outside
30-001200	Historical concrete latrines	Insufficient information	A. Cody 1984	<b>Within</b>



**Table 2**  
**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the PROJECT SITE**

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to Project Site
30-001219	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Insufficient information	R. M. Bissell 1989	Outside
30-001359	Historical refuse deposit	Presumed ineligible	K. Becker 1992	<b>Within</b>
30-001457	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Insufficient information	G. Calvano 1995; D. Davy 1996	Outside
30-001548	Historical refuse scatter, earthen dam, ditch, concrete headwall, and pre-cast concrete delivery pipe	Recommended ineligible	J. Schmidt 2000; J. Keasling and M. Dice 2004	<b>Within</b>
30-100333	Isolated hammerstone	Presumed ineligible	J. Schmidt 2000	Outside
30-176748	Highline Canal	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR[HP]	W. Sawyer 2003	Outside

*Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, September 2015.*

#### **4.1.2.1 P-30-000184**

Resource P-30-000184 consists of two discrete loci (Loci A and Loci B), each comprised of groundstone and lithics. The site has been included in at least seven previous cultural resource studies (OR-274, -494, -936, -1062, -1078, and -1367). The site was originally recorded in 1966 by Hafner, Bakker, McKinney and Fritsche of the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS) and described as the largest noted Milling Stone culture site yet identified in Orange County by the PCAS. Study OR-00274 stated that the site was reexamined by Clay Singer in 1976, who identified only a light scatter of artifacts but recommended further testing to identify the extent of the site (Cottrell 1978). P-30-000184 was updated in 1984 by A. Cody, who encountered the site in a similar condition. Cody stated that the site had been heavily disturbed by use of the archery range that once occupied the area.

P-30-000184 was further examined during archaeological monitoring and test excavation in 1989 and 1991 (Studies OR-1078 and -01367; Rosenthal et al. 1989 and Bissell 1994). Data recovery excavation was conducted at Loci B in all areas impacted by construction. Archaeological monitoring was then conducted in the event of additional discoveries. According to Study OR-01367 and the 1991 site record update, the site contained a wide range of Milling Stone Period artifacts, including two cogstones.

#### **4.1.2.2 P-30-000547**

Resource P-30-000547 was recorded by Clay Singer in 1976. The site is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of an in-process projectile point, scrapers, and numerous cores and flakes. The site includes two loci, one on a ridge, and another at the base of a ridge along a stream bed. Study OR-00274 suggested that the loci adjacent to the stream bank should be tested (Cottrell



1978). Study OR-01078 included surface collection of both loci of the site, resulting in the collection of groundstone and lithic artifacts (Rosenthal et al. 1989).

#### **4.1.2.3 P-30-000557**

Resource P-30-000557 was recorded by N. Farrell in 1974 and consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter. At that time, artifacts identified at the site include cores, manos, hammerstones, a metate fragment, flakes, and shellfish remains. The site record was updated by Clay Singer in 1976. Singer identified similar artifact types, and stated that the site was likely impacted by disking along the north side of the reservoir. A. Cody updated the site in 1984. Cody identified only two artifacts, but indicated that the presence of dark soils may indicate a subsurface deposit. This site was discussed in Study OR-00274, which recommended testing of the site to identify any subsurface deposits (Cottrell 1978). No testing was conducted, however.

#### **4.1.2.4 P-30-001153**

Resource P-30-001153 was recorded by Beth Padon in 1988. Padon recorded the site as deposit of flakes, manos, metates, scrapers, and shellfish remains identified during grading. The site covered an area approximately 30 by 50 meters at a depth of 30 to 60 centimeters below ground surface. Padon states in the site recorded that the site was determined significant and mitigated through excavation.

#### **4.1.2.5 P-30-001200**

Resource P-30-001200 was recorded in 1984 by A. Cody and consists of three concrete latrines. Cody states that the latrines dated to 1902 according to the Sears Montgomery Ward Catalogue. He further states that the latrines were likely associated with the Boy Scout camp that was located in the vicinity; however, Camp Myford was not established until 1952 (Lovret 2016).

#### **4.1.2.6 P-30-001359**

Resource P-30-001359 was recorded by Kenneth Becker and Juanita Shinn in 1992. The site consists of a historical household refuse deposit. The site was identified in spoils during monitoring of trench excavation. A total of 63 artifacts were collected from the trench excavation spoils, including glass bottles, ironstone dish fragments, earthenware, and miscellaneous metal fragments. No artifacts were recovered in situ. Manufacturer's marks on various bottle bases suggest that the site dates to the 1920s. Becker and Shinn suggest that the refuse was dumped at this location as fill during the construction of Peters Canyon Road.

#### **4.1.2.7 P-30-001548**

Resource P-30-001548 was originally recorded by James J. Schmidt in 2000. The site consists of a water control impoundment and associated refuse scatter. Remnants of the impoundment at that time included a mechanically altered depression in an ephemeral drainage, the remnants of an earthen dam, a concrete headwall, and a pre-cast delivery pipe. Historical refuse included fragments of glass and ceramics dating to the early to mid-1900s. The site was updated by Jay



Keasling and Michael Dice in 2004 to include additional ditch remnants. Keasling and Dice state that the site was likely part of an Irvine Ranch water collection and conveyance system constructed in the 1920s to 1930s. The site was evaluated in 2004 and recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP.

## **4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on April 12, 2016 (Appendix B). The NAHC emailed a response on April 12, 2016 stating that a search of the SLF was completed for the project site “with negative results.” The NAHC also included a contact list of 15 tribal groups or individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. On April 12, 2016 Rincon prepared and mailed letters to each of these contacts requesting any information they may have regarding Native American cultural resources within the project site.

On May 17, 2016, Rincon received a response from Ms. Rebecca Robles of the United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP) contacted Ms. Campbell via email. Ms. Robles stated that although she did not know of any specific cultural resources within PCRCP, the area is considered culturally significant, stating that canyons and streams provided important resources during the prehistoric period and that cultural resources are likely present within the canyon. Ms. Robles has requested to be informed of any archaeological resources that are discovered within the park and has asked for the opportunity to comment on the Park’s cultural resource management plan.

As of May 20, 2016, Rincon has not received any additional responses.

## **5.0 FIELDWORK**

### **5.1 SURVEY METHODS**

Rincon archaeologists Breana Campbell and Stephanie Duncan conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site on April 19-21, 2016. When possible, Rincon staff surveyed the project site using transects spaced 15 meters apart, orientation of transects varied based on surface visibility. Areas within the project site where the slope was greater than 30-degrees were not surveyed over concerns for crew safety on the steep slopes. Rincon staff examined exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances, such as animal burrows and drainages, were visually inspected as these areas can expose subsurface deposits. Rincon staff also examined PCRCP for built environment resources that may be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR.



## 6.0 FINDINGS

Peters Canyon Regional Park encompasses 340 acres of open space and is surrounded by urban development to the north, west, and south, and is bordered to the east by Jamboree Road. At the time of the survey, bare ground visibility was highly varied throughout PCRP (0 to 100 percent) due to dense vegetation and existing paved and/ or graded hiking trails. Photographs 1-3, 5, 7-9, 11-13, 16-18, and 21 depict the variation in visibility. During the survey, each of the previously recorded resources was relocated. Four newly recorded resources were identified. Each resource within the project site is discussed in detail below.



**Photograph 1. Example of vegetation density, north end of PCRP.**



**Photograph 2. Example of vegetation density, south of Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir.**



**Photograph 3. Example of vegetation density, south of Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir.**

## **6.1 BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

### **6.1.1 Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam**

Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam, depicted in Photograph 4 below, was constructed in 1931. The dam is located 3 miles west of Santiago Dam (Irvine Lake), near the upper part of the Peters Canyon watershed. Construction on the dam began in 1930 when James Irvine constructed an earth-filled dam, 50 feet high with 700 acre-feet of capacity. The dam was originally constructed by Irvine to regulate the flow of water from Santiago Dam to several lower reservoirs. Water was distributed throughout Irvine Ranch via underground pipeline for one mile to a canal. The canal then used gravitational flow to carry water several miles easterly across the ranch.

At the time of the survey Peters Canyon Dam did not have any surface water and was surrounded by fencing. The dam is currently off limits to hikers and is not open for recreational activities of any kind such as swimming or fishing. Peters Canyon Dam Outlet Tower was noted at the time of survey and remains intact; however, it was not possible to determine if modifications have been made to the tower since its original construction.





**Photograph 4. View of Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam, facing west.**

## **6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Rincon archaeologists relocated the seven previously recorded cultural resources, P-30-000184, P-30-000547, P-30-000557, P-30-00153, P-30-001200, P-30-001359, P-30-001548, and identified two additional prehistoric lithic scatters PRCP-01 and PRCP-02, one historic culvert, PCRP-03, and one isolated prehistoric flake, PCRP-ISO-01.

### **6.2.1 P-30-000184**

Resource P-30-000184 is located west of Peters Canyon Wash, north of Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir. The prehistoric site is heavily overgrown with non-native grasses as well as coastal sage scrub and riparian vegetation communities; surface visibility at the time of survey was less than 25% (Photograph 5). At the time of survey approximately 25 flakes were identified on the surface; lithic materials included quartz and cryptocrystalline silica (Photograph 6). No other artifacts were noted at the time of survey. Two lounge chairs with scattered modern refuse and evidence of a small burn area were noted during survey, which suggests that the site may be at risk to looting or disturbance from recreational activities.





**Photograph 5. Overview of P-30-000184, facing northeast.**



**Photograph 6. Cryptocrystalline silica (CCS) flake found on the surface of P-30-000184.**

### **6.2.2 P-30-000547**

Cultural Resource P-30-000547 is located west of Peters Canyon Wash and is bisected by an unnamed trail accessed via Overland Drive. P-30-000547 is heavily vegetated with minimal surface visibility (approximately 5%; Photograph 7). The site has been heavily disturbed by restorative planting activities and plastic pots were found strewn throughout the site boundaries. One metavolcanic flake and three quartz flakes were found on the surface during the survey.



**Photograph 7. Overview of P-30-000547 and vegetation coverage, facing northwest.**

### **6.2.3 P-30-000557**

Cultural resource P-30-000557 has been destroyed by grading activities and any surface artifacts that may remain have been obscured by the introduction of wood chips and pepper trees. Photograph 8 depicts the current condition of P-30-000557.



**Photograph 8. Overview of P-30-000557, facing south.**

#### **6.2.4 P-30-001153**

Cultural resource P-30-001153 was destroyed by the construction grading activities for Skylark Place (Photograph 9). The site was a subsurface deposit that was destroyed during construction. No evidence of the site was noted on the surface at the time of survey.



**Photograph 9. Overview of P-30-001153, facing north.**

#### **6.2.5 P-30-001200**

Cultural resource P-30-001200 is located west of East Ridge View Trail and includes three concrete latrines that have been previously dated to 1902. The latrines were recorded in 1984 and appear to be in the same condition as they were when first recorded (Photograph 10).



**Photograph 10. Overview of P-30-001200 and vegetation coverage, facing south.**

#### **6.2.6 P-30-001359**

Cultural resource P-30-001359 is located on Peters Canyon Road, approximately 20 meters east of Peters Canyon Wash. The subsurface deposit was identified during construction for the Harvard Avenue Trunk Sewer and was destroyed during construction. The site was visited during the survey and no artifacts were found within the recorded boundaries of the site. A manhole is located within the recorded boundaries of the site (Photograph 11).



**Photograph 11. Overview of P-30-001359, facing north.**

### 6.2.7 P-30-001548

Cultural resource P-30-001548 is located in a small drainage in a pasture roughly 300 yards from the intersection of Santiago Canyon and Jamboree Road. Although no artifacts were noted during the survey, a concrete headwall and concrete lined delivery system was noted during the survey. The site is densely vegetated with pepper trees and grasses and surface visibility is negligible (Photograph 12).



**Photograph 12. Overview of P-30-001548, facing east.**

### 6.2.8 PCRP-01

Cultural Resource PCRP-01 is located 15 m northeast of Lake View Trail. The site is located on a densely vegetated ridge that overlooks Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam (Photograph 13). PCRP-01 is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter with fewer than 10 flakes (Photograph 14). Mineral types include cryptocrystalline silica (CCS), metavolcanics, and quartz. The flakes are scattered over a 15 m by 10 m area near a large tree. No evidence of a buried component was identified during the survey.



**Photograph 13. Overview of PCRP-01, facing east.**



**Photograph 14. Cryptocrystalline silica flake found at PCRP-01.**

### **6.2.9 PCRP-02**

Cultural Resource PCRP-02 is located on a ridge east of the East View Ridge Trail. The site is a moderately dense lithic scatter with approximately 50 flakes of various material types including cryptocrystalline silica, quartz, and metavolcanics (Photograph 15). The site overlooks a housing development and extends approximately 85 meters east of the trail along the ridge and extends 35 meters north to south on the ridge. Surface visibility was obscured by vegetation at the time of survey (approximately 25% visibility; Photograph 16).



**Photograph 15. Sample of lithics found at PRCP-02.**



**Photograph 16. Overview of PRCP-02, facing north.**

### 6.2.10 PCRP-03

Cultural resource PCRP-03 is a historical site that includes a concrete lined drainage, two iron pipelines, and one glass bottle fragment (Photographs 17-19). The maker's mark on the bottle base is a circle with an L in the center and is associated with the W.J. Latchford Glass Company which used the mark from 1925 to 1939 and again from 1957 to 1989 (Whitten 2016). The site likely dates to the 1930s based on the presence of the glass bottle base and the iron pipeline. Therefore, PCRP-03 is likely associated with the development of Peters Canyon carried out by the Irvine Ranch Company to provide irrigation for the ranch.





**Photograph 17. Overview of P-30-001548, facing east.**



**Photograph 18. Overview of P-30-001548, facing east.**



**Photograph 19. Bottle base found at PCRP-03.**

#### **6.2.11 PCRP-ISO-01**

Isolated cultural resource PCRP-ISO-01 is located approximately 100 meters east of the Mountain to the Sea Trail and 150 meters from cultural resource P-30-000184. The prehistoric isolate includes one cryptocrystalline silica flake and one metavolcanic flake (Photograph 20). The flakes were found within 1 meter of each other in a densely vegetated area where restoration planting is taking place (Photograph 21).



**Photograph 20. Isolates found at PCRP-ISO-01.**



**Photograph 21. Overview of PCRP-ISO-01, facing west southwest.**

## **7.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

This cultural resources study has been completed in accordance with CEQA guidelines and therefore the cultural resources found within PCRP have been evaluated for significance based on the criteria for listing on the CRHR.

The significance of a cultural resource, and subsequently the significance of any impacts, is determined by whether or not that resource:

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

### **7.1 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES**

#### **7.1.1 Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir and Dam**

Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam was constructed in 1931 as part of the Irvine Ranch water conveyance system. At the time of its construction, the Irvine Ranch was a highly successful agricultural operation and was the largest producer of lima beans in the world. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, Irvine increased the water infrastructure of the ranch to maintain the expanding agricultural empire. Located 3 miles west of Santiago Dam (Irvine



Lake), near the upper part of the Peters Canyon watershed, the earth-filled Upper Peters Canyon Dam regulated the flow of water from Santiago Dam to several lower reservoirs. Water was distributed throughout Irvine Ranch via underground pipeline for one mile to the gravity-fed High-Line Canal. The canal then carried water several miles easterly across the ranch.

The Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger NRHP or CRHR-eligible historic district. While once a critical component to the Irvine Ranch water conveyance system, much of the original system infrastructure has been demolished or deteriorated over the years, leaving an insufficient amount of the system remaining to warrant significance as a historic district. (Criterion A/1). Although constructed on behalf of James Irvine as part of the water conveyance system for the Irvine Ranch, the reservoir/dam is not directly associated with Irvine (Criterion B/2). The reservoir/dam does not embody any distinctive characteristics or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criterion C/3). The reservoir/dam are of simple earthen construction that is common in reservoirs throughout the state. There is no reason to believe that the resource may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D/4). Thus, the reservoir/dam is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. However, the reservoir is associated with an important local historic context, the early 20th century development of the Irvine Ranch, and thus may be considered locally significant.

## **7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **7.2.1 P-30-000184**

Site P-30-000184 was previously recommended as a significant cultural resource and the site was excavated and monitored to mitigate impacts (Rosenthal et al. 1989 and Bissell 1991). During the current study, evidence of the site, consisting of approximately 25 flakes, was identified on the ground surface. Rincon concurs with previous recommendations that the site represents a significant cultural resource.

### **7.2.2 P-30-000547**

Site P-30-000547 was previously recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR (Rosenthal et al. 1989). The current study identified a total of four flakes within the previously recorded boundaries of the site. Based on these findings, Rincon concurs with previous recommendations. The site did not appear to contain any evidence of a subsurface deposit at the time of survey. The site does not appear to contain significant data potential and therefore, remains ineligible for the CRHR under all four criteria (1-4).

### **7.2.3 P-30-000557**

P-30-000557 was previously identified as potentially containing a subsurface deposit and subsurface testing was recommended (Cottrell 1978). However, at the time of the current survey it appeared that the site had been destroyed by grading and the placement of woodchips for a landscaped picnic area. It was unclear during the survey whether a subsurface deposit of the



site may still be present beneath the woodchips; thus, a formal evaluation of P-30-000557 is not possible at this time.

#### **7.2.4 P-30-001153**

P-30-001153 was previously determined significant and excavated to mitigate impacts to the site (Padon 1988). The site was destroyed by grading activities associated with the construction of Skylark Place.

#### **7.2.5 P-30-001200**

P-30-001200 consists of a set of latrines constructed in 1902 and likely associated with ranching activities carried out by Irvine Ranch or the Santiago Golf Club that used the project site as a golf course from 1899-1923. This resource has not been previously evaluated for significance. P-30-001200 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register-eligible historic district. As latrines, the site represents a basic utilitarian resource and does not appear to have any influence on patterns of our history (Criterion 1). It was not directly associated with persons significant in our past (Criterion 2), and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master (Criterion 3). The latrines were likely set up for use either by golfers, by men employed by Irvine Ranch, or by James Peters during his tenure on the property. P-30-001200 may be associated with the historic context of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Irvine Ranch development, though they do not retain enough integrity to convey that significance. The latrines do not possess the potential to provide pertinent data for any period in prehistory or history. The data potential of the latrines was exhausted during the recording process and therefore, site P-30-001200 is ineligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4. Rincon recommends site P-30-001200 as ineligible for the CRHR under all four criteria (1-4).

#### **7.2.6 P-30-001359**

P-30-001359 was identified during archaeological monitoring and appeared to represent the use of historical refuse as fill material in a small drainage crossing Peters Canyon Road. The site was apparently destroyed during construction (Becker and Shinn 1992). Rincon thus presumes that the site was recommended ineligible at the time of monitoring.

#### **7.2.7 P-30-001548**

P-30-001548 was previously recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR for its lack of integrity and because it does not meet the criteria for significance (Keasling and Dice 2004). Rincon concurs with this recommendation.

#### **7.2.8 PCR-01**

Resource PCR-01 consists of a sparse lithic scatter containing approximately 10 flakes. No subsurface deposit was apparent at the time of the survey. However, there is potential for a subsurface deposit to the present. A Phase II testing program must be completed to assess the



CRHR eligibility of site PCR-P-01. Thus, a formal evaluation of PCR-P-01 is not possible at this time.

### **7.2.9 PCR-P-02**

Resource PCR-P-02 consists of a sparse lithic scatter containing approximately 10 flakes. No subsurface deposit was apparent at the time of the survey. However, there is potential for a subsurface deposit to the present. A Phase II testing program must be completed to assess the CRHR eligibility of site PCR-P-02. Thus, a formal evaluation of PCR-P-02 is not possible at this time.

### **7.2.10 PCR-P-03**

Resource PCR-P-03 consists of a concrete-lined drainage channel, two iron pipe fragments, and one historic glass bottle fragment. The site likely dates to the 1930s and is associated with water resources development in the Irvine Ranch. The site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register-eligible historic district. The resource did not influence patterns of our history (Criterion 1). The site is likely associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the Irvine Ranch; however, it does not appear to retain the historic integrity necessary to convey that significance and is thus not eligible under Criterion 1. Several other water resources dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century are located throughout the Irvine Ranch area that better convey the significance of the time period, such as the Highline Canal (Nelson 2009). The site was not directly associated with persons significant in our past, nor does it embody any distinctive characteristics (Criteria 2 and 3). The site was likely built during James Irvine's management of the Irvine Ranch, however he is better known for the construction of the large reservoirs throughout the Irvine Ranch property, the productive agricultural enterprise of the ranch, and the establishment of the James Irvine Foundation. There is no reason to believe that the resource may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

### **7.2.11 PCR-ISO-01**

Resource PCR-ISO-01 consists of a single isolated artifact. Isolates are generally considered not eligible for listing in the CRHR due to a lack of context or significant data potential. Thus, Rincon recommends PCR-ISO-01 ineligible for listing in the CRHR.

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey, Rincon identified a total of thirteen cultural resources, including one historical built-environment resource (Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir) and eleven archaeological resources (P-30-000184, -000547, -000557, -001153, -001200, -001359, -01548, PCR-P-01, PCR-P-02, PCR-P-03, and PCR-P-04). However, vegetation within the project site was very dense, greatly limiting ground visibility within much of the PCR-P. Thus, Rincon recommends that a new archaeological survey be performed in the event of a fire or if vegetation subsides. Any cultural resources identified as a result of additional surveys must be evaluated for CRHR eligibility if



they cannot be avoided. If the resource(s) cannot be avoided, then mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce impacts to the extent feasible.

The Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir has been recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, though it may be locally significant. Any projects that would substantially alter the reservoir or its operation should be avoided. If a project that may alter the reservoir is proposed, an architectural historian should be consulted.

Of the archaeological resources recorded within the project site, two (P-30-000184 and P-30-001153) were recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR as part of previous studies. Both of these sites were previously tested; however, there is still potential for subsurface deposits to be present. Resource P-30-000547 has been surface collected and was recommended not significant by previous researchers. However, no subsurface testing was conducted at the site and it is possible that a subsurface deposit may be present. Thus, Rincon recommends avoidance of any ground-disturbing work in the vicinity of these sites. If avoidance is not feasible, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of any ground disturbing work that may take place in the vicinity of sites P-30-000184, P-30-001153, and P-30-000547 (Table 3). Ground disturbing activities may include, but are not limited to, vegetation planting or removal, grading, and construction of trails.

Five of the remaining archaeological resources within the project site (P-30-001200, P-30-001359, P-30-001548, PCR-P-03, and PCR-P-Iso-01) have been recommended ineligible as part of the current study or previous work. Thus, no further work is recommended for these resources and no further management consideration is required under CEQA (Table 3).

Resource P-30-000557 has not been formally evaluated by previous studies, and there is insufficient information for Rincon to provide an evaluation. The site has been covered over with woodchips as part of a landscaped picnic area. However, there is still potential for a subsurface deposit of the site to exist. Newly recorded sites PCR-P-01 and PCR-P-02 each represent prehistoric lithic scatters and may contain subsurface deposits. Thus, Rincon recommends avoidance of these three resources. If the resources cannot be avoided in the event of any ground disturbing activities, Rincon recommends execution of additional studies, such as a Phase II investigation, to establish the presence of any subsurface deposits and provide sufficient data for CRHR eligibility recommendations. Should these resources be determined eligible for the CRHR during a Phase II investigation, additional studies may be required to mitigate impacts to P-30-000557, PCR-P-01 and PCR-P-02. These studies may include a Phase III data recovery investigation, archaeological and Native American monitoring, production of scholarly work, and public outreach.

Table 3 lists each resource identified within the project site and Rincon's management recommendations for the future treatment of each resource. These recommendations are discussed in detail below.



**Table 3. Recommendations by Cultural Resource**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir	Avoidance or review by architectural historian
P-30-000184	Avoidance or archaeological and Native American monitoring
P-30-000547	Avoidance or archaeological and Native American monitoring
P-30-000557	Avoidance or XPI testing
P-30-001153	Avoidance or archaeological and Native American monitoring
P-30-001200	No further work
P-30-001359	No further work
P-30-001548	No further work
PCR-01	Avoidance or XPI testing
PCR-02	Avoidance or XPI testing
PCR-03	No further work
PCR-ISO-01	No further work

## 8.1 ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Because the PCR-01 was covered in extremely dense vegetation, ground visibility was extremely limited in certain areas. In the event of a fire or other vegetation removal event, the PCR-01 should be re-surveyed for archaeological resources that may have been obscured by vegetation. Any cultural resources identified as a result of additional surveys must be evaluated for CRHR eligibility if they cannot be avoided. If the resource(s) cannot be avoided, then mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce impacts to the extent feasible.

## 8.2 AVOIDANCE

Preservation in place (avoidance) is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site. If feasible, each of the archaeological sites identified during the current survey and any identified during future surveys should be avoided.

## 8.3 ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

If a project that may alter the Upper Peter's Canyon Reservoir and Dam is proposed, an architectural historian should review the proposed plans for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Under CEQA, a project that has been determined to conform with the Standards can generally be considered a project that will not cause a significant impact (14 CCR Section 15126.4(b)(1)).





## **8.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN MONITORING**

If avoidance is not feasible, Rincon recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring of all ground disturbing activities within the vicinity of sites P-30-000184, P-30-000547, and P-30-001153 by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find must be evaluated for significance under CEQA.

## **8.5 EXTENDED PHASE I TESTING**

Because it is unknown whether site P-30-000557 contains subsurface deposits, Rincon recommends that an extended phase I (XPI) study be conducted in the event of ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of the site and if avoidance is not feasible. This study should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist under the direction of a principal investigator meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). The XPI study should comprise subsurface testing designed to establish the presence or absence and extent of intact archaeological deposits within the recorded location of P-30-000557. Rincon recommends that XPI testing be observed by a Native American monitor.

## **8.6 PHASE II SITE EVALUATION**

Rincon recommends a Phase II Site Evaluation be conducted for resources PCR-P-01 and PCR-P-02 in the event of ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of either site and if avoidance is not feasible. The study should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist under the direction of a principal investigator meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). The Phase II testing should comprise subsurface testing designed to evaluate PCR-P-01 and/or PCR-P-02 for listing in the CRHR to determine whether impacts to the sites would be significant.

## **8.7 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OR CULTURAL RESOURCES**

If additional cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under NHPA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

## **8.8 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS**

If human remains are found, State of California 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. In accordance with



this code, in the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Orange County Coroner would be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD would complete the inspection of the discovery within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



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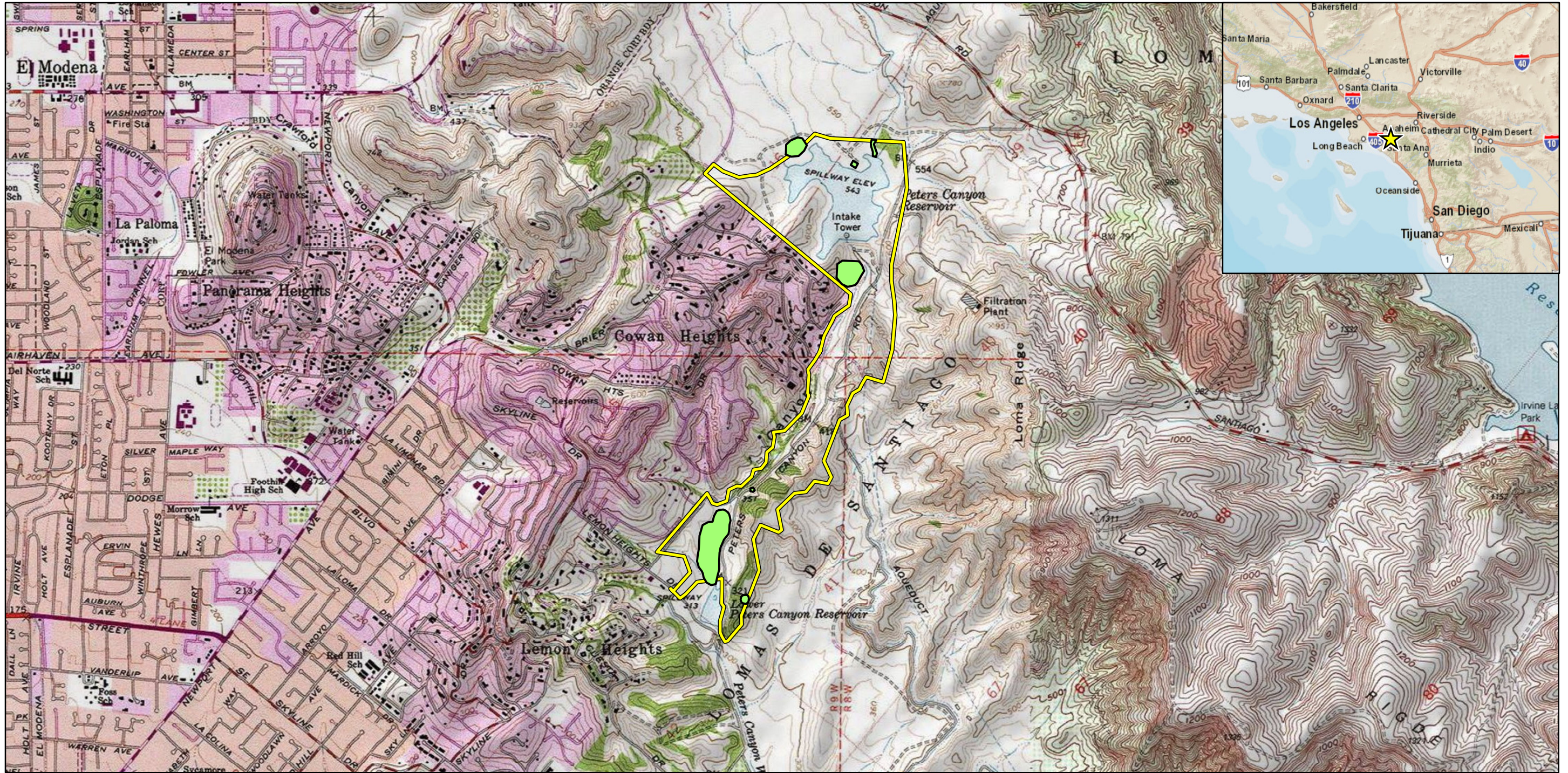
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# **Confidential Appendix A**

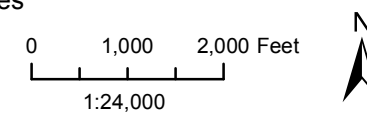
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*Previously Recorded Resources*



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2016. Orange Quadrangle. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

- Previously Recorded Resources
- Project Boundary



Confidential Map Previously Recorded Resources

Figure 2



\*Recorded by: B. Campbell and S. Duncan

\*Date: 05/02/2016

Continuation

Update

Resource P-30-000184 is located west of Peters Canyon Wash, north of Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir. The prehistoric site is heavily overgrown with non-native grasses as well as coastal sage scrub and riparian vegetation communities; surface visibility at the time of survey was less than 25%. At the time of survey approximately 25 flakes were identified on the surface; lithic materials included quartz and cryptocrystalline silica. No other artifacts were noted at the time of survey. The site appears to be in the same condition as it was when it was recorded in 1991 by Kenneth Becker.



Photograph 1. Overview of P-30-000184, facing northeast.



Photograph 1. Cryptocrystalline silica (CCS) flake found on the surface of P-30-000184.

\*Recorded by: B. Campbell and S. Duncan

\*Date: 05/02/2016

Continuation

Update

Resource P-30-000547 was recorded by Clay Singer in 1976. The site is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of an in-process projectile point, scrapers, and numerous cores and flakes. The site includes two loci, one on a ridge, and another at the base of a ridge along a stream bed. Study OR-00274 suggested that the loci adjacent to the stream bank should be tested (Cottrell 1978). Study OR-01078 included surface collection of both loci of the site, resulting in the collection of groundstone and lithic artifacts (Rosenthal et al. 1990). At the time of survey, P-30-000547 is heavily vegetated with minimal surface visibility (approximately 5%). The site has been heavily disturbed by restorative planting activities and plastic pots were found strewn throughout the site boundaries. One metavolcanic flake and 3 quartz flakes were found on the surface during the survey. The site appears to be in the same condition as it was when it was previously recorded by Cottrell and Singer.



Photograph 1. Overview of P-30-000547 and vegetation coverage, facing northwest.

**References:**

Rosenthal, Jane, Beth Padon, and Scott Crownover

1990 Archaeological Investigations at CA-ORA-184 Locus B, CA-ORA-547 Locus B, CA-ORA-548 Extension, CA-ORA-771, and CA-ORA-771 Extension, Peters Canyon, Tustin, California. Study 1078. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

\*Recorded by: B. Campbell and S. Duncan

\*Date: 05/02/2016

Continuation

Update

Resource P-30-000557 was recorded by N. Farrell in 1974 and consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter. At that time, artifacts identified at the site include cores, manos, hammerstones, a metate fragment, flakes, and shellfish remains. The site was updated by Clay Singer in 1976. Singer identified similar artifact types, and stated that the site was likely impacted by disking along the north side of the reservoir. A. Cody updated the site in 1984. Cody identified only two artifacts, but indicated that the presence of dark soils may indicate a subsurface deposit. This site was discussed in Study OR-00274, which recommended testing of the site to identify any subsurface deposits (Cottrell 1978).

Cultural resource P-30-000557 has since been destroyed by grading activities and any surface artifacts that may remain have been obscured by the introduction of wood chips and pepper trees. The photograph below depicts the current condition of P-30-000557.



Overview of P-30-000557, facing south

**References:**

Cottrell, M.

1978 Report of Archaeological Resources Survey Conducted for Laguna and Peters Canyons. Study OR-00274. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

**\*Recorded by:** B. Campbell and S. Duncan

**\*Date:** 05/02/2016

Continuation

Update

Resource P-30-001153 was recorded by Beth Padon in 1988. Padon recorded the site as deposit of flakes, manos, metates, scrapers, and shellfish remains identified during grading. The site covered an area approximately 30 by 50 meters at a depth of 30 to 60 centimeters below ground surface. The site was previously determined significant and mitigated through excavation (Rosenthal et al. 1989).

Cultural resource P-30-001153 has been destroyed by the construction grading activities for Skylark Place. The site was a subsurface deposit which was destroyed during construction. No evidence of the site was noted on the surface at the time of survey.



Overview of P-30-001153, facing north.

**References:**

Rosenthal, Jane, Patricia Jertberg, and Beth Padon  
1989 Archaeological Test Level Investigation at CA-ORA-1153. Study OR-978. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

\*Recorded by: B. Campbell and S. Duncan

\*Date: 05/02/2016

Continuation

Update

Cultural resource P-30-001200 is located west of East Ridge View Trail and includes three concrete latrines that have been previously dated to 1902. Resource P-30-001200 was recorded in 1984 by A. Cody and who further states that the latrines were likely associated with the Boy Scout camp that was located in the vicinity, however Camp Myford was not established until 1952 (Lovret 2016).

At the time of survey P-30-001200 appears to be in the same condition as when first recorded.



Overview of P-30-001200 and vegetation coverage, facing south.

**References:**

Lovret, Juanita  
2016 Peters Canyon was Once Canyon of the Frogs. Tustin News. Accessed online,  
<http://www.tustinhistory.com/articles/peters-canyon2.htm>.

\*Recorded by: B. Campbell and S. Duncan

\*Date: 05/02/2016

Continuation

Update

Resource P-30-001359 was recorded by Kenneth Becker and Juanita Shinn in 1992. The site consists of a historical household refuse deposit. The site was identified in spoils during monitoring of trench excavation. A total of 63 artifacts were collected from the trench excavation spoils, including glass bottles, ironstone dish fragments, earthenware, and miscellaneous metal fragments. No artifacts were recovered in situ. Manufacturer's marks on various bottle bases suggest that the site dates to the 1920s. Becker and Shinn suggest that the refuse was dumped at this location as fill during the construction of Peters Canyon Road.

Cultural resource P-30-001359 is located on Peters Canyon Road approximately 20 meters east of Peters Canyon Wash. The subsurface deposit was identified during construction for the Harvard Avenue Trunk Sewer and was destroyed during construction. The site was visited during the survey and no artifacts were found within the recorded boundaries of the site. A manhole is located within the recorded boundaries of the site.



Overview of P-30-001359, facing north.

\*Recorded by: B. Campbell and S. Duncan

\*Date: 05/02/2016

Continuation

Update

Cultural resource P-30-001548 is located in a small drainage in a pasture roughly 300 yards from the intersection of Santiago Canyon and Jamboree Road. Although no artifacts were noted during the survey, the previously recorded a concrete headwall and concrete lined delivery system was noted during the survey. The site is densely vegetated with pepper trees and grasses and surface visibility is negligible. The site appears to be in the same condition as it was at the time of recordation.



Overview of P-30-001548, facing east.

## **Appendix B**

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*Native American Correspondence*



**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



April 12, 2016

Breana Campbell  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Sent by Email: [bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com)  
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Plan Project, City of Orange, Orange USGS  
Quadrangle, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Campbell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M. A., PhD  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List  
Orange County  
April 12, 2016**

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Chairperson, Matias Belardes  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos      Juaneno  
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675  
(949) 293-8522  
(949) 444-4340 (Cell)

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
Adolph 'Bud' Sepulveda, Vice Chairperson  
P.O. Box 25828      Juaneno  
Santa Ana , CA 92799  
bssepul@yahoo.net  
(714) 838-3270  
(714) 914-1812 Cell

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693      Gabrielino Tongva  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians  
Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson  
P.O. Box 25628      Juaneno  
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sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

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Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231      Gabrielino Tongva  
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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com  
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Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
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639 Holten Road      Juaneno  
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Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman  
31411-A La Matanza Street      Juaneno  
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(949) 488-3484  
(530) 354-5876 Cell  
(949) 488-3294 Fax

United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)  
Rebecca Robles  
119 Avenida San Fernando      Juaneno  
San Clemente , CA 92672  
rebobles1@gmail.com  
(949) 573-3138

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources  
P.O. Box 490      Gabrielino Tongva  
Bellflower , CA 90707  
gtongva@verizon.net  
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100      Gabrielino  
Los Angeles , CA 90067  
  
(310) 428-5690 Cell

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed IPeters Canyon Regional Park Plan Project, City of Orange, Orange USGS Quadrangle, Orange County, California.

**Native American Contact List  
Orange County  
April 12, 2016**

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager  
4955 Paseo Segovia                      Juaneno  
Irvine                      , CA 92612  
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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100                      Gabrielino  
Los Angeles                      , CA 90067  
(626) 676-1184 Cell

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393                      Gabrielino  
Covina                      , CA 91723  
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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Conrad Acuna  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100                      Gabrielino  
Los Angeles                      , CA 90067

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
P.O. Box 86908                      Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles                      , CA 90086  
samdunlap@earthlink.net  
(909) 262-9351

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Plan Project, City of Orange, Orange USGS Quadrangle, Orange County, California.



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

2215 Faraday Avenue Suite A  
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April 12, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Chairperson Matias Belardes  
32161 Avenida Los Amigos  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Chairperson Belardes:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project site. The SLF search results stated that "A search of the SLF was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results" and recommended that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or [bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com) or at 760-918-9444 extension 217. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Breana Campbell", written in a cursive style.

Breana Campbell, M.A.  
Associate Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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www.rinconconsultants.com

April 12, 2016

Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation  
Chairperson Sandonne Goad  
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., Suite #231  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Associate Archaeologist

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www.rinconconsultants.com

April 12, 2016

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council  
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA 90707

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Associate Archaeologist

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April 12, 2016

Garielino-Tongva Tribe  
Co-Chairperson Linda Candelaria  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90067

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Chairperson Candelaria:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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Associate Archaeologist

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April 12, 2016

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians- Kizh nation  
Chairperson Andrew Salas  
P.O. Box 939  
Covina, CA 91723

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Chairperson Salas:

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Breana Campbell, M.A.  
Associate Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map





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Carlsbad, California 92008

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April 12, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
Vice Chairperson Adolph 'Bud' Sepulveda  
P.O. Box 25828  
Santa Ana, CA 92799

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County, California

Dear Vice Chairperson Sepulveda:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project site. The SLF search results stated that "A search of the SLF was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results" and recommended that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or [bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com) or at 760-918-9444 extension 217. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Breana Campbell", written in a cursive style.

Breana Campbell, M.A.  
Associate Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

2215 Faraday Avenue Suite A  
Carlsbad, California 92008

760 918 9444

FAX 918 9449

info@rinconconsultants.com  
www.rinconconsultants.com

April 12, 2016

Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Chairperson Anthony Morales  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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April 12, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
Chairperson Sonia Johnston  
P.O. Box 25628  
Santa Ana, CA 92799

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Chairperson Johnston:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project site. The SLF search results stated that "A search of the SLF was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results" and recommended that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

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April 12, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
Anita Espinoza  
639 Holten Road  
Talent, OR 97540

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Ms. Espinoza:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project site. The SLF search results stated that "A search of the SLF was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results" and recommended that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

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April 12, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Chairperson Teresa Romero  
31411-A La Matanza Street  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Chairperson Romero:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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April 12, 2016

United Coalition to Protect Panhe (UCPP)  
Rebecca Robles  
119 Avenida San Fernando  
San Clemente, CA 92672

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Ms. Robles:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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April 12, 2016

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Co-Chairperson Bernie Acuna  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90067

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Acuna:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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April 12, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Tribal Manager Joyce Perry  
4955 Paseo Segovia  
Irvine, CA 92612

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Ms. Perry:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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April 12, 2016

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Conrad Acuna  
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100  
Los Angeles, CA 90067

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Acuna:

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www.rinconconsultants.com

April 12, 2016

Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation  
Cultural Resources Director Sam Dunlap  
P.O. Box 86908  
Los Angeles, CA 90086

RE: Cultural Resources Management Plan for Peters Canyon Regional Park, Orange County,  
California

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Orange County, California. The proposed project will involve the preparation of a cultural and paleontological resources assessment in support of a Resources Management Plan for the approximately 340-acre Peters Canyon Regional Park, located at 8548 E. Canyon View Avenue in Orange, California. The cultural and paleontological resources assessments will, respectively, provide information regarding the presence/absence and sensitivity of the park for cultural and paleontological resources to contribute to the park's Resources Management Plan in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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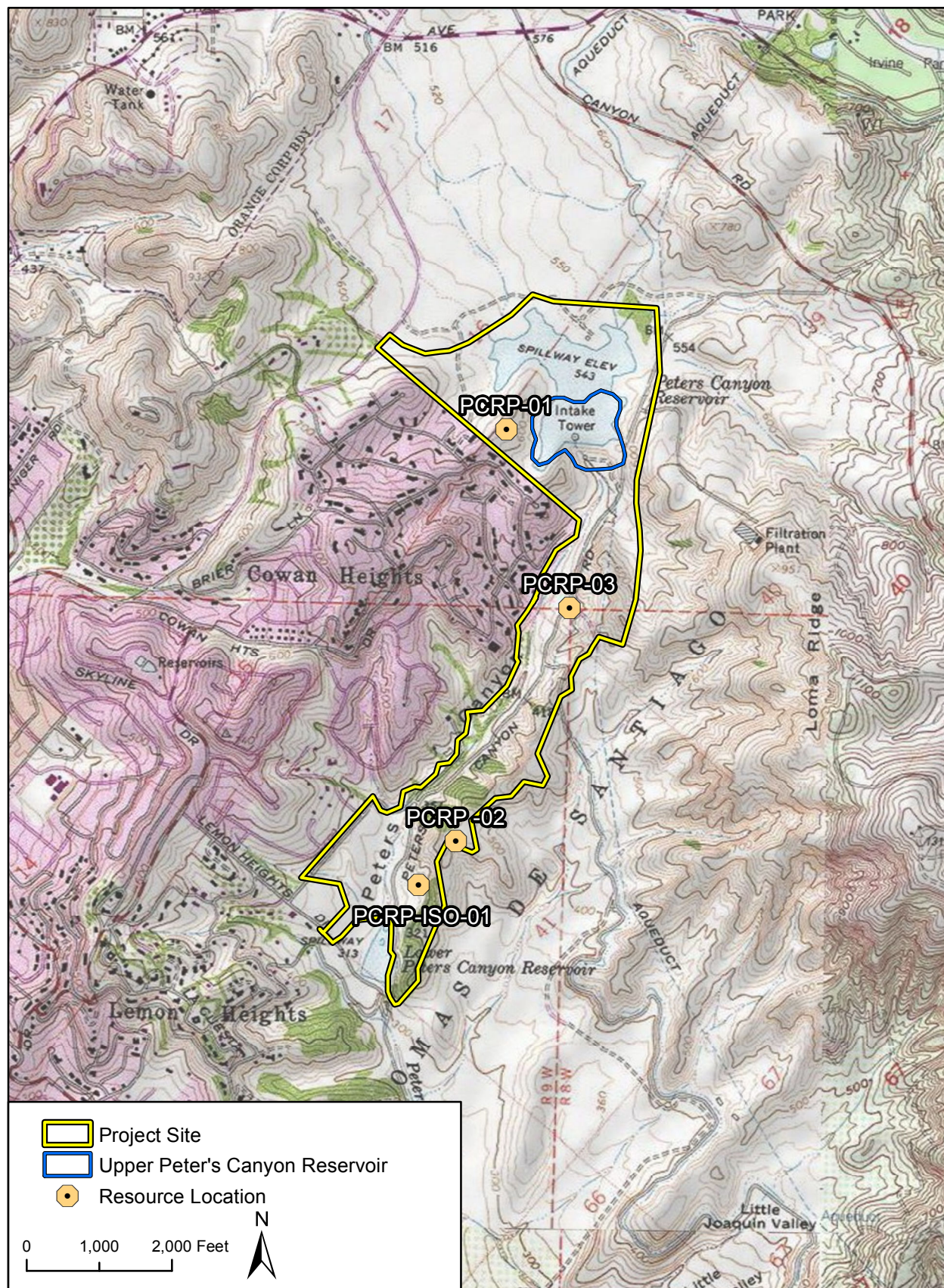
Enclosure: Project Location Map

# **Confidential Appendix C**

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*Newly Recorded Resources*

Peters Canyon Regional Park Plan Project  
Cultural Resources Study



Imagery provided by Google and its licensors, 2016. Other baselayer data from SanGIS/SANDAG Data Warehouse, April 2013.



Other Listings  
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

\*Resource Name or #: Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir

**P1. Other Identifier:** Peters Canyon Reservoir

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted **\*a. County:** Orange

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Orange **Date:** 1964, photorevised 1981 **T 4S; R 8W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.**

c. Address: Peters Canyon Regional Park **City:** Orange **Zip:**

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

Located within Peters Canyon Regional Park

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir, or Peters Canyon Dam, was constructed in 1931. The dam is located 3 miles west of Santiago Dam (Irvine Lake), near the upper part of the Peters Canyon watershed. Construction on the dam began in 1930 when James Irvine constructed an earth-filled dam, 50 feet high with 700 acre-feet of capacity. The dam was originally constructed by Irvine to regulate the flow of water from Santiago Dam to several lower reservoirs. Water was distributed throughout Irvine Ranch via underground pipeline for one mile to a canal. The canal then used gravitational flow to carry water several miles easterly across the ranch.

At the time of this recording Peters Canyon Dam did not have any surface water and was surrounded by fencing. The dam is currently off limits to hikers and is not open for recreational activities of any kind such as swimming or fishing. Peters Canyon Dam Outlet Tower was noted at the time of survey and remains intact; however it was not possible to determine if modifications have been made to the tower since its original construction.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
 Overview, facing west

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic

Prehistoric  Both  
 1931

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Orange County Parks  
 13042 Old Myford Rd, Irvine, CA  
 9260

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

B. Campbell & S. Duncan  
 Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
 180 N. Ashwood  
 Ventura, CA 93003

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

04/19/2016

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Pedestrian Survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

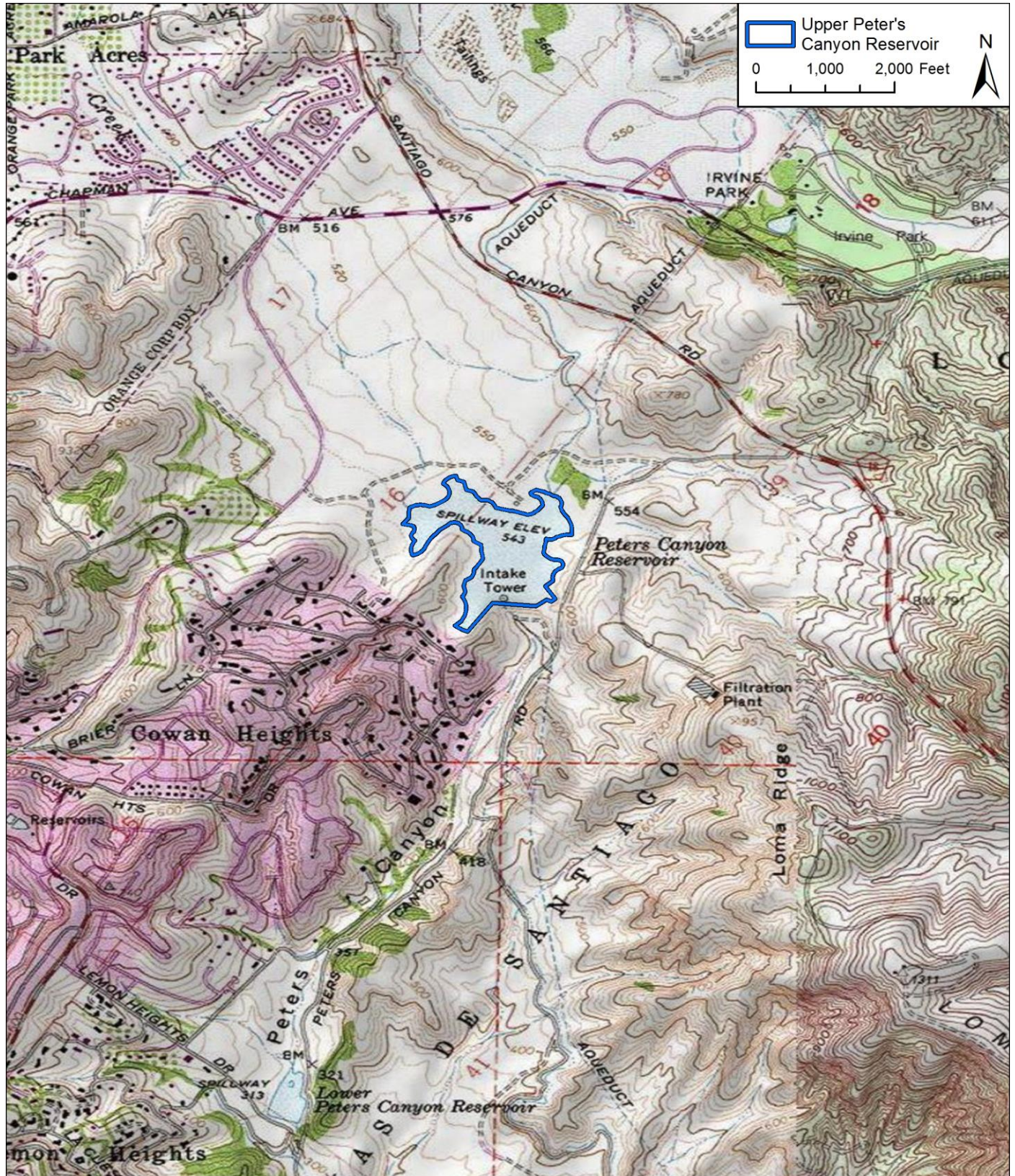
B. Campbell, H. Haas, and C. Duran

2016 Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Santa Ana, California. Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02270. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

**\*Attachments:**  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information



**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) : Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir

- B1. Historic Name: Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir
- B2. Common Name: Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir
- B3. Original Use: Water Conservation

B4. Present Use: Reservoir (drained at time of survey)

\*B5. Architectural Style: Irrigation

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir was constructed in 1931 as part of a plan to irrigate the Irvine Ranch property to support the agricultural industry. The reservoir was built by James Irvine.

\*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location: Yes

\*B8. Related Features:  
Associated culverts, and pipelines

B9a. Architect:

b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme:

Area:

Period of Significance: 1931- present

Property Type:

Applicable Criteria: n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger NRHP or CRHR-eligible historic district. While once a critical component to the Irvine Ranch water conveyance system, much of the original system infrastructure has been demolished or deteriorated over the years, leaving an insufficient amount of the system remaining to warrant significance as a historic district. The resource did not influence patterns of our history (Criteria A/1). Although constructed on behalf of James Irvine as part of the water conveyance system for the Irvine Ranch, the reservoir/dam is not directly associated with Irvine (Criteria B/2). The reservoir/dam does not embody any distinctive characteristics or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master (Criteria C/3). The reservoir/dam are of simple earthen construction that is common in reservoirs throughout the state. There is no reason to believe that the resource may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). Thus, the reservoir/dam is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. However, the reservoir is associated with an important local historic context, the early 20th century development of the Irvine Ranch, and thus may be considered locally significant.

The 93,000 acre Irvine Ranch was formed after James Irvine I and his partners, Benjamin and Thomas Flint, and Llewellyn Bixby, purchased Rancho Lomas de Santiago, Rancho San Joaquin, and a portion of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, major Spanish-Mexican land grants south of Los Angeles, between the years of 1864 and 1868 (Nelson 2009). Valuable water rights were secured with the purchase of Rancho Lomas de Santiago, as it bordered the Santa Ana River to the north (City of Irvine 2016, Irvine Company 2016).

In 1876, Irvine bought out his partners out \$150k and continued to farm the land (Nelson 2009). He experimented with new methods of cultivation, and sold sheep and cattle for their hides. He drilled water wells and a canal and grew field crops such as lima beans and barley (City of Irvine 2016, Irvine Foundation n.d.).

See Continuation Sheets, pages 4 & 5.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*B12. References:

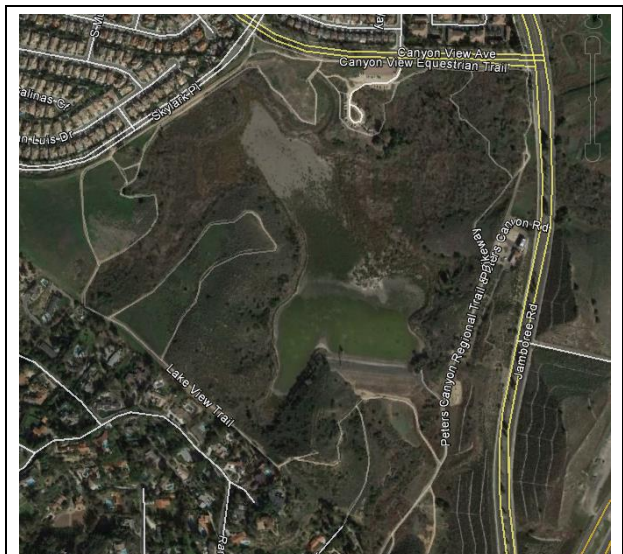
See Continuation Sheet, page 5.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: S. Carmack; Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*Date of Evaluation: 5/17/2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



\*Recorded by: B. Campbell and S. Duncan  
Irvine Ranch

\*Date:4/19/2016  Continuation  Update

The 93,000 acre Irvine Ranch was formed after James Irvine I and his partners, Benjamin and Thomas Flint, and Llewellyn Bixby, purchased Rancho Lomas de Santiago, Rancho San Joaquin, and a portion of Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, major Spanish-Mexican land grants south of Los Angeles, between the years of 1864 and 1868 (Nelson 2009). Valuable water rights were secured with the purchase of Rancho Lomas de Santiago, as it bordered the Santa Ana River to the north (City of Irvine 2016, Irvine Company 2016). In 1876, Irvine bought out his partners out \$150k and continued to farm the land (Nelson 2009). He experimented with new methods of cultivation, and sold sheep and cattle for their hides. He drilled water wells and a canal and grew field crops such as lima beans and barley (City of Irvine 2016, James Irvine Foundation n.d.)

James Irvine died in 1886, leaving his estate in a trust until his son, James Irvine Jr., turned 25. The ranch was managed by an uncle, George Irvine, for the interim. In 1887 a subsidiary of the Santa Fe Railroad was granted right of way through the ranch, and a transition from sheep to cattle ranching took place. Five thousand acres were also leased to farmers raising hay and grain (Nelson 2009).

James Irvine Jr. took over operations in 1892, converting the ranch from a basic grazing operation to a more complicated system of field crops, grain, and irrigated orchards (Nelson 2009). He created an agricultural empire with tenant farmers growing a number of crops such as lima beans, black-eyed peas, sugar beets, walnuts, avocados, strawberries, lemons, and oranges. Ranching operations continued, although on a smaller scale. (Irvine Company 2016).

In the early 1900s gasoline driven and electrical pumping technology became available and allowed water to be obtained from the underground basin of the Agua de las Ranas marshland which was used to irrigate crops. By the 1920s about 1200 wells had been drilled, costing several million dollars (Nelson 2009). In 1930, it was the state forerunner of large-scale agricultural operations, growing a variety of crops such as beans, barley, cauliflower, oranges, grapes, and papayas (City of Irvine 2016). It also boasted roughly 31,000 acres of lima bean fields; the largest in the world (Nelson 2009).

In 1943 the federal government acquired a portion of The Irvine Company's land and constructed the El Toro Marine Corps Air Station for use in World War II (Nelson 2009). The post war economic boom, increased the value of the land as thousands of new residents poured into the state throughout the 1940s and 50s. Southern California experienced tremendous growth and sprawling cities were built on prime agricultural land. The population of Orange County tripled in the 1950s from 216,000 to 703,000, and doubled in the 1960s, bringing it to approximately 1.4 million (Irvine Company 2016). The Irvine Company was compelled to open its ranch land to real estate development; however it employed a more deliberate approach to community planning than neighboring areas had (James Irvine Foundation n.d.).

In 1959 the University of California purchased 500 acres of land from The Irvine Company, who in turn donated 1,000 acres and the state bought an additional 500 acres to build a new campus (City of Irvine 2016). In 1960, Ray Watson was hired as The Irvine Company's first planner to guide preparation of the Master Plan for the Irvine Ranch. Watson, a 32-year-old Bay Area architect, worked closely with William Pereira, an architect and urban planner, who had been commissioned to design a community adjacent to the new University of California campus. He was to guide a well-organized development and provide a balance of land uses to support economic growth and encourage a high quality of life. These included residential villages, retail and commercial centers, schools, parks, roads, and utilities. Eleven percent of the land was planned as open space. William Pereira, who is most well-known for his design of San Francisco's iconic Transamerica Building, made the cover of Time Magazine in September 1963 for the Master Plan of The Irvine Ranch (Irvine Company 2016).

### **Peters Canyon Regional Park**

Peters Canyon Regional Park was part of the 47,000 acre Mexican land grant made to Teodosio Yorba in 1846, who called the area Rancho Lomas de Santiago, or the Hills of Saint James. Canon de las Ranas (Canyon of the Frogs) would later become Peters Canyon which was purchased by James Irvine in 1897 along with the rest of the rancho (Lovret 2016). Irvine leased several sections of the canyon to farmers including James Peters who had been raising barley and beans in the lower portion of the canyon near what is today Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam since 1891. Peters built a house in the area and planted a large eucalyptus grove in the lower canyon.

See Continuation Sheet, page 5.



**Peters Canyon Regional Park, continued:**

In 1899, several men approached Irvine and requested to lease land from him to construct a nine-hole golf course within the canyon (Lovret 2016). The Santiago Golf Club used Peters Canyon until they moved in 1923. Beginning in 1931, Irvine constructed two reservoirs within the Canyon to bring irrigation for agriculture. Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam was the first reservoir to be constructed and was followed by the Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir, also referred to as Little Peters Lake, in 1940. The basins regulated the Irvine Company's draft from Santiago Reservoir and conserved water for the orchard farming taking place in the area (Lovret 2016; Nelson 2009).

During World War II, Peters Canyon was used as a training area for the U.S. Army. The training area was established within the eucalyptus grove near Little Peters Lake, here, mock battles were fought between Camp Rathke and Camp Commander (Lovret 2016).

In 1992, the Irvine Company dedicated the 354-acre Peters Canyon to the County of Orange to be preserved as open space (Lovret 2016). Today, the canyon is used recreationally by hikers and equestrians.

**References:**

- Irvine, City of  
2016 "History of the City." <https://legacy.cityofirvine.org/about/history.asp>. Accessed 5/19/2016.
- Irvine Company  
2016 Good Planning. "Irvine Ranch." <http://www.goodplanning.org/irvine-ranch/> Accessed 5/19/2016.
- James Irvine Foundation, The  
n.d. "About Irvine - History of Irvine" - History. <https://www.irvine.org/about/history> Accessed 5/19/2016.
- Lovret, Juanita  
2016 Peters Canyon was Once Canyon of the Frogs. Tustin News. Accessed online, <http://www.tustinhistory.com/articles/peters-canyon2.htm>.
- Nelson, Carl  
2009 A History of Water Resources Development on the Irvine Ranch, Orange County, California. Written to Support Recognition of the Irvine Ranch Irrigation System as a Historic Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: PCR-01

**P1. Other Identifier:** Lithic Scatter

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Orange

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Orange Date: 2015 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec unsectioned land  
grant Lomas De Santiago; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: Peters Canyon Regional Park City: Orange Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S ; 429121.58 mE/ 3738050 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Cultural Resource PCR-01 is located 15 m northeast of Lake View Trail. The site is located on a densely vegetated ridge that overlooks Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir. PCR-01 is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter with fewer than 10 flakes. Mineral types include cryptocrystalline silica (CCS), metavolcanics, and quartz. The flakes are scattered over a 15 m by 10 m area near a large tree. No evidence of a buried component was identified during the survey.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
Overview, facing east

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic  Prehistoric  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Orange County Parks  
13042 Old Myford Rd, Irvine, CA  
9260

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
B. Campbell & S. Duncan  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
180 N. Ashwood  
Ventura, CA 93003

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
04/19/2016

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
Pedestrian Survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

B. Campbell, H. Haas, and C. Duran

2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Santa Ana, California.* Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02270. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

**\*Attachments:**  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information

\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 15 m. (NS) × b. Width: 10m. (EW)

Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination:  High  Medium  Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain):

A2. Depth:  None  Unknown Method of Determination:

\*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain):

\*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

No features were identified at the time of survey, there does not appear to be a buried cultural deposit.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Site is a sparse lithic scatter with less than 10 flakes of various material types. The dominant material type was cryptocrystalline silicates followed by metavolcanics and quartz.

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.):

\*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Peters Canyon Wash

\*A9. Elevation: 190 m (630 feet)

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Located on ridgeline overlooking Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir. Dominant vegetation includes coastal sage scrub. The site overlooks a large grassland to the west.

A11. Historical Information:

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

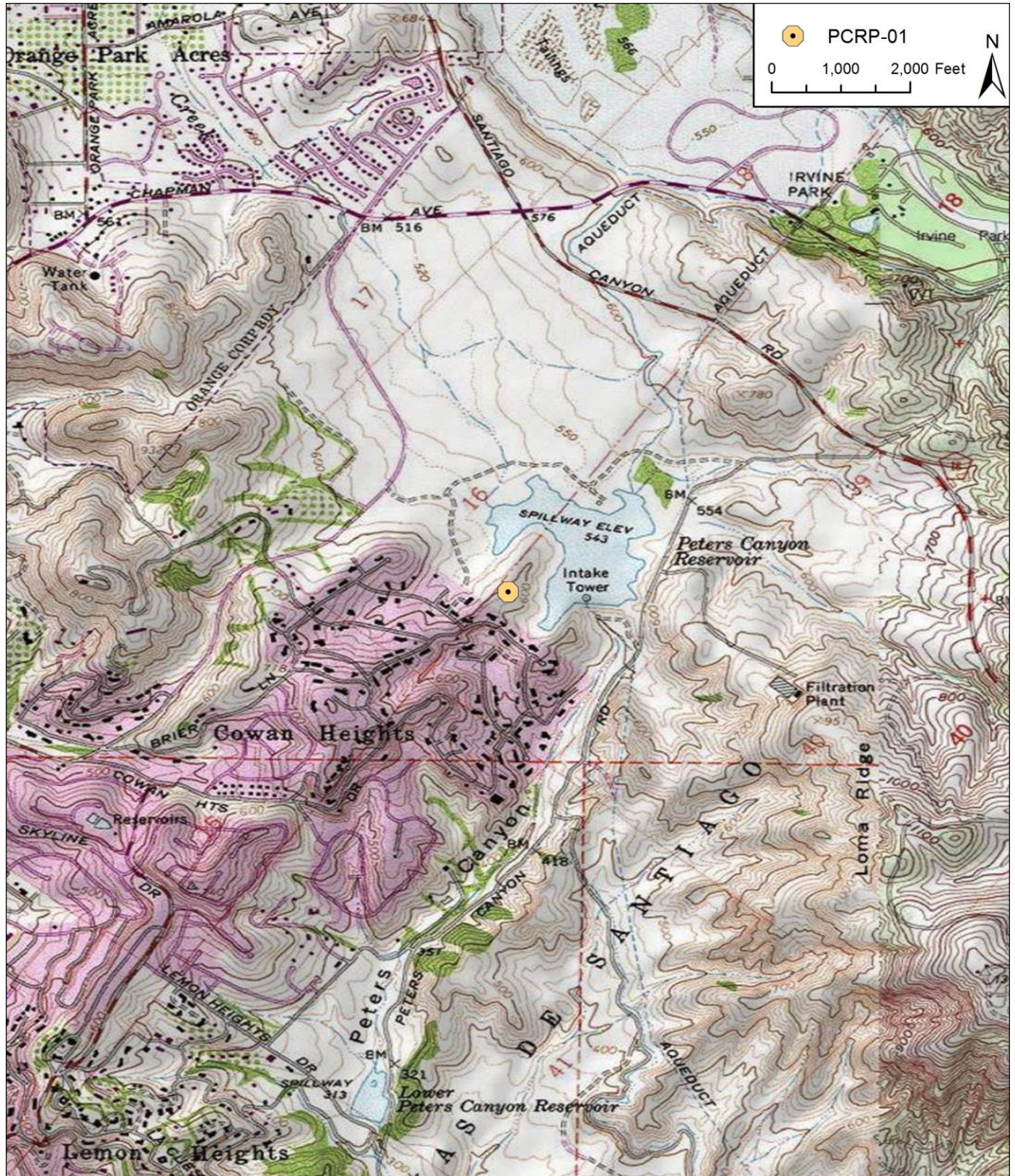
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*A17. Form Prepared by: B. Campbell

Date: 5/02/2016

Affiliation and Address: Rincon Consultants, Inc., 180 N. Ashwood, Ventura, CA, 93003



State of California — The Resources Agency  
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
 HRI #  
 Trinomial  
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
 Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

Page 1 of 3                      \*Resource Name or #: PCR-02

**P1. Other Identifier:** Lithic Scatter

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication     Unrestricted    **\*a. County:** Orange  
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Orange                      **Date:**    T    ;    R    ;    ¼ of    ¼ of **Sec** unsectioned land  
 grant Lomas De Santiago; M.D. **B.M.**

c. Address: Peters Canyon Regional Park                      City: Orange                      Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S ; 428921.38 mE/ 3736321.49 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Cultural Resource PCR-02 is located on a ridge east of the East View Ridge Trail. The site is a moderately dense lithic scatter with approximately 50 flakes of various material types including cryptocrystalline silica, quartz, and metavolcanics. The site overlooks a housing development and extends approximately 85 meters east of the trail along the ridge and extends 35 meters north to south on the ridge. Surface visibility was obscured by vegetation at the time of survey (approximately 25% visibility).

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)

**\*P4. Resources Present:**     Building     Structure     Object     Site     District     Element of District     Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
 Overview, facing north

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic  
 Prehistoric     Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
 Orange County Parks  
 13042 Old Myford Rd, Irvine, CA  
 9260

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
 B. Campbell & S. Duncan  
 Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
 180 N. Ashwood  
 Ventura, CA 93003

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
 04/20/2016

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
 Pedestrian Survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

B. Campbell, H. Haas, and C. Duran  
 2016    *Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Santa Ana, California.* Rincon  
 Consultants Project No. 15-02270. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton,  
 California.

**\*Attachments:**  NONE     Location Map     Sketch Map     Continuation Sheet     Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record     District Record     Linear Feature Record     Milling Station Record     Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record     Photograph Record     Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

**\*Required information**

\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 85 m. (EW) × b. Width: 35m. (NS)

Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination:  High  Medium  Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain):

A2. Depth:  None  Unknown Method of Determination:

\*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain):

\*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Site is a moderate density lithic scatter that contains at least 50 stone tool flakes of various material type. The dominant material types include cryptocrystalline silica, metavolcanics, and quartz. No other artifacts were noted on the surface at the time of survey. No features were present, nor was there any indication of a subsurface deposit.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Approximately 50 lithics, predominantly cryptocrystalline silicates

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.):

\*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Peters Canyon Wash

\*A9. Elevation: 165 m (540 ft)

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Located east of East View Ridgeline Trail, the site overs a housing development. Dominant vegetation includes coastal sage scrub.

A11. Historical Information:

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

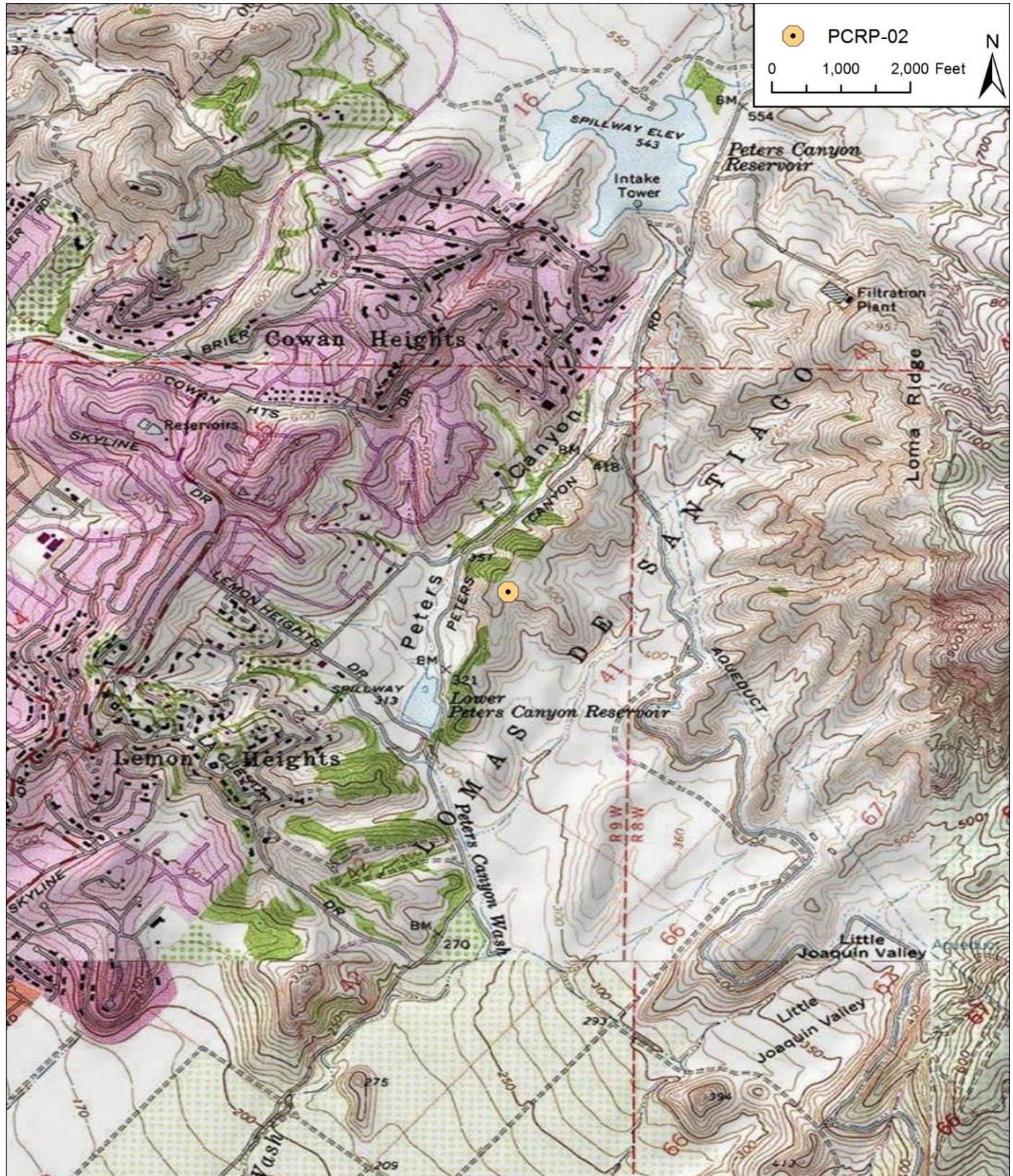
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*A17. Form Prepared by: B. Campbell

Date: 05/02/2016

Affiliation and Address: Rincon Consultants, Inc., 180 N. Ashwood, Ventura, CA, 93003



Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: PCR-03

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Orange

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Orange Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec unsectioned land  
grant Lomas De Santiago; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: Peters Canyon Regional Park City: Orange Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S ; 429391.03 mE / 3737303.71 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:  
Located approximately 25 m from Peters Canyon Road

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Cultural resource PCR-03 is a historical site that includes a concrete lined drainage, two iron pipelines, and one glass bottle fragment. The maker's mark on the bottle base is a circle with an L in the center and is associated with the W.J. Latchford Glass Company which used the mark from 1925 to 1939 and again from 1957 to 1989. The site likely dates to the 1930s based on the presence of the glass bottle base and the iron pipeline. Therefore, PCR-03 is likely associated with the development of Peters Canyon carried out by the Irvine Ranch Company to provide irrigation for the ranch.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
Overview, facing east

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Orange County Parks  
13042 Old Myford Rd, Irvine, CA  
9260

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
B. Campbell & S. Duncan  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
180 N. Ashwood  
Ventura, CA 93003

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
04/21/2016

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Pedestrian Survey

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

B. Campbell, H. Haas, and C. Duran

2016 Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Santa Ana, California. Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02270. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information



\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 50 m. (EW) × b. Width: 15m. (NS)

Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination:  High  Medium  Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain):

A2. Depth:  None  Unknown Method of Determination:

\*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain):

\*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Features at the site included the remnants of a concrete lined drainage and a single iron pipeline.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Artifacts found at the site consist of one glass bottle liquor base with a maker's mark was found at the site. The maker's mark on the bottle base is a circle with an L in the center and is associated with the W.J. Latchford Glass Company which used the mark from 1925 to 1939 and again from 1957 to 1989 (Whitten 2016).

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.):

\*A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): Peters Canyon Wash

\*A9. Elevation: 150 m (490 ft)

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Located 15 meters east of Peters canyon Road

A11. Historical Information:

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  
 Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

The site is likely associated with the irrigation development of Peters Canyon carried out by James Irvine and the Irvine Ranch Company during the 1930s and 1940s.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Whitten, David

2016 Glass Manufacturers' Marks on Bottles and Other Glassware. Accessed online,  
<http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks-3/>.

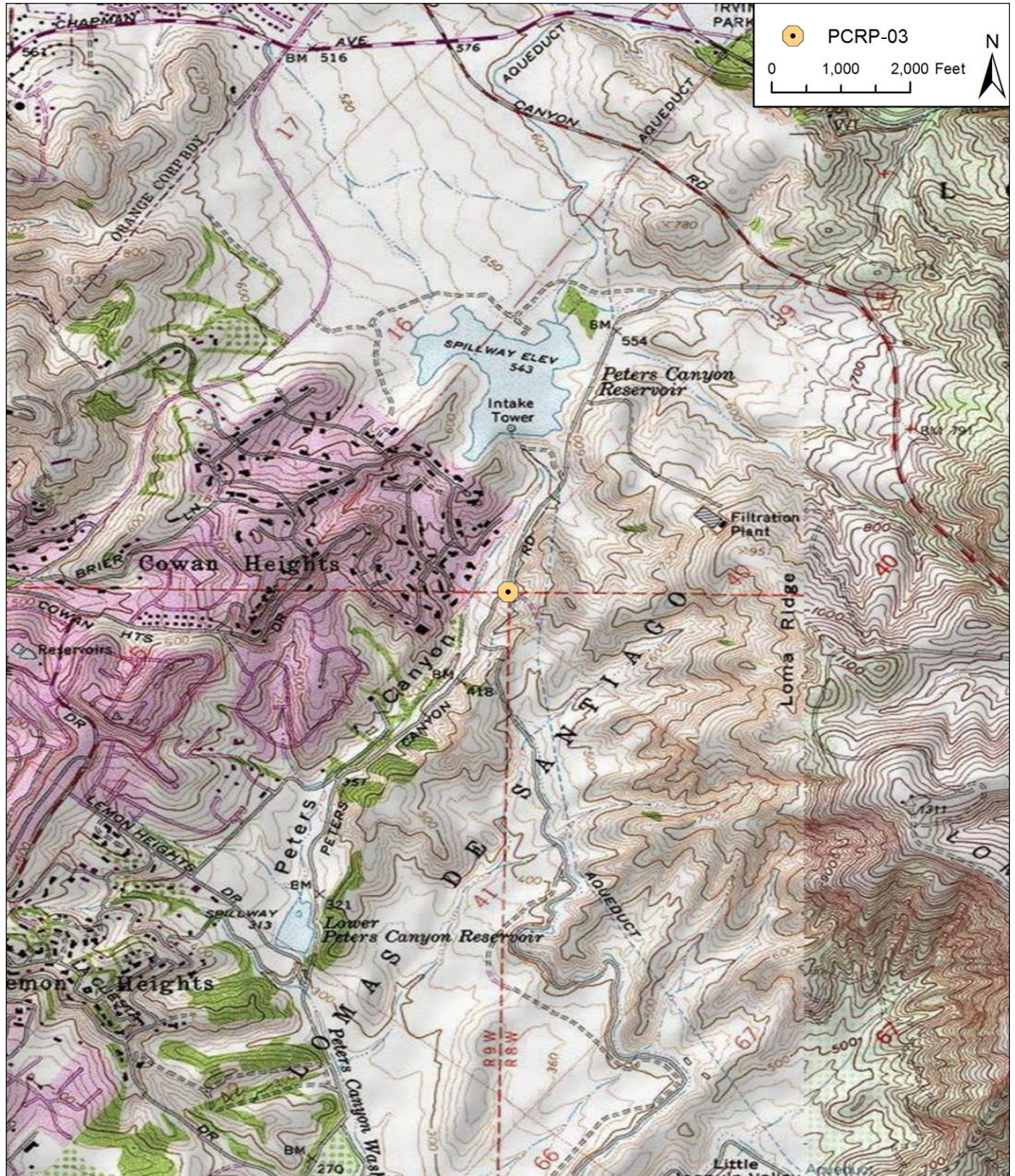
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Rincon Consultants, Inc.

\*A17. Form Prepared by: B. Campbell

Date: 05/02/2016

Affiliation and Address: Rincon Consultants, Inc., 180 N. Ashwood, Ventura, CA, 93003



State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

\*Resource Name or #: PCRP-ISO-01

**P1. Other Identifier:** Isolated Flakes

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted \*a. County: Orange  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Orange Date: T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec unsectioned land  
grant Lomas De Santiago; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: Peters Canyon Regional Park

City: Orange

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 428766.37 mE/ 3736137.43 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:  
Overlooks Lower Peters Canyon Reservoir above Peters Canyon Road.

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Isolated cultural resource PCRP-ISO-01 is located approximately 100 meters east of the Mountain to the Sea Trail and 150 meters from cultural resource P-30-000184. The prehistoric isolate includes one cryptocrystalline silica flake and one metavolcanic flake. The flakes were found within 1 meter of each other in a densely vegetated area where restoration planting is taking place.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

**P5a. Photo or Drawing** (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #)  
Overview, facing east

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Orange County Parks  
13042 Old Myford Rd, Irvine, CA  
9260

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
B. Campbell & S. Duncan  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
180 N. Ashwood  
Ventura, CA 93003

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
04/20/2016

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
Pedestrian Survey

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

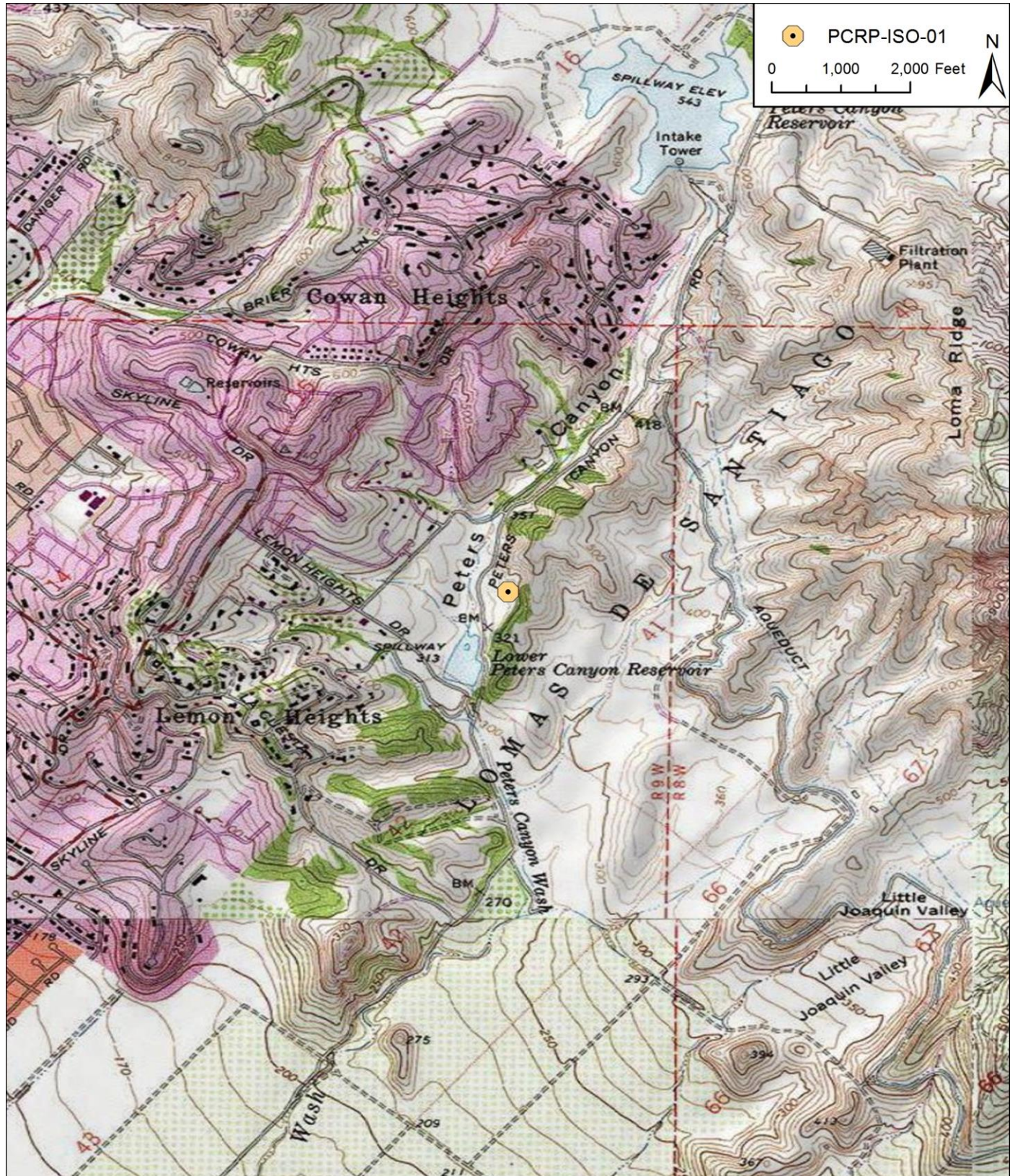
B. Campbell, H. Haas, and C. Duran

2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project, Santa Ana, California.* Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02270. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

**\*Attachments:**  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information





February 23, 2018

Mr. Tuan Richardson  
OC Parks Planning & Design Division  
13042 Old Mayfield Road  
Irvine, CA 92602

**SUBJECT: RESULTS OF THE CANYON FIRE II CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PETERS CANYON REGIONAL PARK PROJECT, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Richardson:

This letter report presents the results of the supplemental surveys conducted for the Peters Canyon Regional Park (PCRP) Project within the Canyon Fire II Burn Area (Project), located within Orange County, California. This letter report serves as an addendum to the technical report prepared by Rincon Consultants (Rincon) titled *Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project* and dated May 2016, which recommended additional surveys in the event of a fire.

Chambers Group, Inc. (Chambers Group) surveyed the accessible areas of PCRP that were affected by the recent Canyon Fire II, which encompassed approximately 157 acres within PCRP. The fire eliminated ground cover and vegetation, which had previously obscured ground surface visibility during 2016 surveys, thus allowing cultural resources survey crews to revisit previously recorded resources and refine the site boundary as well as identify new resources.

This supplemental survey report provides information to contribute to the PCRP Resource Management Plan (RMP) and has been conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

## **PROJECT AREA AND BACKGROUND**

Supplemental surveys addressed areas of PCRP that were affected by the Canyon Fire II (Figure 1). In November 2017, the Canyon Fire II burned the northern portion of the park surrounding the Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam. The fire entered the park at the corner of Jamboree Road and Canyon View Avenue. It then spread in a southwesterly direction, fed by the wind. The burn area extends from Canyon View Avenue in the north, to the housing development and Brentwood Drive in the west, Jamboree Road in the east and approximately 33 percent of the northern portion of the park toward the south. The entirety of this burn area within PCRP was surveyed.

## **BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

A search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) identified 55 previous studies within a 0.5-mile study radius. The records search also identified 16 previously recorded resources within a 0.5-mile study radius. Tables of the studies and resources can be found in the technical report by Campbell et al. (2016).

SANTA ANA | LOS ANGELES | REDLANDS | SAN DIEGO | EL CENTRO

9620 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 202 | San Diego, California 92123

t | 858.541.2800 | f | 866.261.3100 | w | www.chambersgroupinc.com



## **SURVEY METHODS**

Chambers Group archaeologists Ryan Glenn and David Sosa conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Canyon Fire II burn area within the boundaries of PCR. The technical report (Campbell et al. 2016) stated that in the event of a fire, ground surface visibility would be increased, resulting in better accuracy of the survey. Based on the nature of the Project, Chambers Group archaeologists updated the previously recorded sites and then surveyed the remaining burn area to identify any previously unrecorded resources or isolated artifacts. The team walked in transects 15 meters apart across the entirety of the Project area. When a resource was identified, the team would conduct spiral surveys, starting at the artifact and protruding out 30 meters to provide maximum coverage. When a site was updated, the team used colored pin flags to identify resources and to map the site's perimeter. The cultural resources were recorded on a Global Positioning Unit (GPS) unit to provide maximum accuracy in mapping.

## **SURVEY RESULTS**

The supplemental cultural resources survey was conducted between February 5 and 7, 2018, in areas of the park that had been affected by fire. Surface visibility within the survey area was very good (70 to 100 percent). The fire resulted in better ground visibility due to the removal of all vegetation; however, the ground was highly burned and the ground surface was stained with charcoal, making individual identification of lithic material based on color difficult. The lack of vegetation on slopes and hillsides also caused erosion, which buried previously recorded resources and made updating sites challenging. This erosion also caused artifacts to migrate downhill, essentially increasing the size of one of the site boundaries.

The current survey identified a total of 10 new cultural resources. Six of these resources were associated with previously recorded sites documented in the technical report (Campbell et al. 2016). The other four cultural resources were determined to be isolated artifacts and were recorded as such. All the previously recorded sites were relocated; however, the burned context and erosion caused by vegetation loss made it difficult to relocate previously recorded artifacts.

The following summarizes the results of the recent pedestrian surveys.

### **Previously Recorded Resources**

#### **Upper Peters Canyon Reservoir and Dam**

Upper Peters Canyon Dam is a historic-period earthen dam constructed in 1931. At the time of the survey, Peters Canyon Dam contained minimal surface water (Photograph 1). The entirety of the dam structure and reservoir were surveyed, and it was determined the dam was not affected by the Canyon Fire II. The dam is in the same condition as described in the 2016 technical report.



Photograph 1. Peters Canyon Dam and Reservoir with standpipe visible, facing west.

**P-30-000547**

Cultural resource P-30-000547 is located west of Peters Canyon Wash and is bisected by an unnamed trail accessed via Overhill Drive (Campbell et al. 2016). P-30-000547 was devoid of most vegetation; and surface visibility was very high, approximately 80 to 100 percent (Photograph 2). Portions of the site were not surveyed due to slope exceeding 30 percent. As noted in the 2016 technical report, restorative planting activities were evident by depressions in the earth and melted plant pots. Due to the lack of vegetation in the area, downhill erosion has been accelerated, and most of soil and lithic material are eroding toward the small season drainage that runs at the base of the slope. This sluff of sediment has covered portions of the site, and previously recorded artifacts may have been buried. None of the previously recorded debitage was relocated, but a quartzite core (002-RG-0205) was documented within the southeast portion of the site near the seasonal drainage (Photograph 3).





Photograph 2. Overview of Cultural Resource P-30-000547, facing northwest.



Photograph 3. Quartzite core recorded within the site boundary of P-30-000547.

### **P-30-000557**

Cultural Resource P-30-000557 was previously destroyed by grading activities; and any previously recorded surface artifacts have been obscured by the introduction of wood chips and pepper trees, as reported in Campbell et al. 2016. The site is in the same condition as previously recorded, and no artifacts were observed during the survey; however, ground surface visibility was vastly increased to approximately 80 to 100 percent due to the fire (Photograph 4). A concrete foundation was also observed, which may have been a gazebo, but the structure was no longer standing.



Photograph 4. Overview of disturbed/destroyed location for site P-30-000557 post Canyon Fire II, facing north.

**P-30-001153**

Cultural Resource P-30-001153 in the northwestern portion of the site was previously reported by Campbell et al. 2016 to be destroyed by construction activities associated with the installation of Skylark Place. Photograph 5 shows an overview of the southeastern portion of the site that was not destroyed in its present condition, where a granitic mano (001-RG-0205) was found (Photograph 7). This artifact was most likely obscured by dense vegetation originally, but that vegetation was no longer present. The artifact was found near the slope where vegetation loss may have caused erosion, indicating a potential subsurface cultural component may be present.



Photograph 6. Overview of the southwest portion of site P-30-001153 within the park.



Photograph 7. Mano (001-RG-0205)

**P-30-001548**

Cultural Resource P-30-001548, previously recorded as a headwall and water conveyance system, was successfully relocated and documented. The recent fire had removed all the vegetation that obscured recordation on the 2016 survey. The headwall was 6 feet tall and 4 feet-wide and did not have a visible date of construction (Photograph 8). The concrete conveyance system was not visible and was covered in sediment as a result of accelerated erosion. The location of this resource was also modified during the most recent recording.



Photograph 8. Overview of headwall, facing north.

**PCRP-01**

Cultural Resource PCRP-01 is located 15 meters east of the Lake View Trail. The site is located on a ridgetop overlooking the reservoir (Photograph 9). During the 2016 survey, the site was noted as heavily vegetated. During the recent survey visit, the vegetation had been completely burned, leaving 80 to 100 percent surface visibility. As with the other sites, accelerated erosion was observed presumably due to the loss of vegetation. A mano, tested cobble, and two flakes (003-RG-0205, 004-RG-0205, 005-RG-0205, and 012-RG-0206) were recorded outside the original site boundary and may be the result of downslope erosion. The cryptocrystalline silica (CCS) flakes documented in the previous report were not observed during this survey.



Photograph 9. Overview of Cultural Resource PCRP-01, facing south.

### **PCR-03**

Cultural Resource PCRP-03 was previously reported as a historical site that included a concrete-lined drainage, two iron pipeline segments, and a glass bottle fragment. This site is located half within the burn area; but, upon survey, none of the vegetation around the site had burned. Only one segment of pipeline was visible (Photograph 10). The concrete-lined drainage was obscured by vegetation, and its condition could not be confirmed. The glass bottle fragment was not relocated. The site is in a similar condition to the 2016 survey (Campbell et al. 2016).



Photograph 10. Pipeline segment

**Newly Recorded Isolated Artifacts**

**007-RG-0206**

Isolated Artifact 007-RG-0206 is a prehistoric tested cobble that was in the northwest portion of the park approximately 10 meters from an unnamed trail, near the intersection of Skylark Place and Presidio Way (Photograph 11).



Photograph 11. Tested cobble.

**008-RG-0206**

Isolated Artifact 008-RG-0206 is a metavolcanic flake that was in the northwest corner of the park, near Skylark Place (Photograph 12).



Photograph 12. Metavolcanic flake.

**009-RG-0206**

Isolated Artifact 009-RG-0206 is a tested granitic cobble located in the northwest corner of the park near Skylark Place (Photograph 13).



Photograph 13. Tested Granitic cobble.

**011-RG-0206**

Isolated Artifact 011-RG-0206 is a secondary metavolcanics flake located approximately 30 meters west of PCR-P-01 on a ridgetop (Photograph 14). This artifact was recorded as an isolate due to the distance to PCR-P-01, but this distance may be the result of erosion from the fire.



Photograph 14. Isolated secondary metavolcanics flake.

## CONCLUSIONS

The pedestrian survey identified a total of 10 cultural resources (001-RG-0205, 002-RG-0205, 003-RG-0205, 004-RG-0205, 005-RG-0205, 007-RG-0206, 008-RG-0206, 009-RG-0206, 011-RG-0206, 012-RG-0206). Due to Canyon Fire II, vegetation for all the sites except PCRP-03 was completely burnt away; however, charcoal staining and erosion made identification of previously recorded resources difficult.

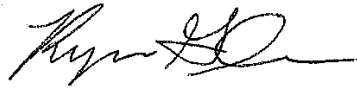
Chambers Group recommends archaeological site P-30-001153 be recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) as part of previous studies. Although, a portion of the site has been destroyed by development, portions of the remaining site appear to have an intact subsurface component, as depicted by the mano that eroded out of the hillside within the site boundary. As such, Chambers Group agrees with the previous eligibility recommendations and avoidance of ground-disturbing work near the site. If avoidance is not feasible, Chambers Group recommends an archaeological and Native American monitor observe any ground-disturbing activities.

Chambers Group also recommends avoidance of ground-disturbing work within the site boundary for P-30-000547. This site has not been recommended eligible for inclusion on the CRHR, but the identification of a new artifact could be the result of erosion of a subsurface component. Chambers Group agrees with the previous recommendations for avoidance in this area. If avoidance is not feasible, Chambers Group recommends an archaeological and Native American monitor observe the disturbance.

The remaining resources within the project are recommended not eligible for CRHR or local listing as part of the current study and previous assessment. Thus, no further work is recommended for these resources and no further management consideration is required under CEQA.

Sincerely,

**CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.**



**Ryan Glenn MA, RPA**  
**Cultural Resources Specialist**

#### **REFERENCES**

Campbell, Breana, Hannah Haas, and Christopher Duran  
2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the Peters Canyon Regional Park Project*. Prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) for County of Orange. May 2016. Carlsbad, CA: County of Orange.