Attachment F-6

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Archaeological Resources
(Must be attached to report)

APN: 466-050-019 to -021	Project No: CUP 200001/CZ 2000004		EA Number: CEQ200003
☐ Potentially Significant Impact	☒ Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	☐ Less than Significant Impact	☐ No Impact

(Check the level of significance that applies)

Historic Resources

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy a historic site? *No.*
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
c) Is the resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1)? *N/A.*

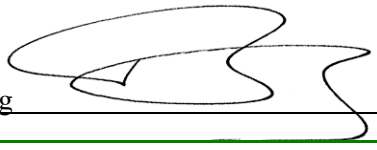
Findings of Fact: *No buildings, structures, or objects more than 50 years of age were encountered on the property.*
Proposed Mitigation: *None.*
Monitoring: *No.*

Archaeological Resources

Would the project:

a) Alter or destroy an archaeological site? *Yes.*
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to California Code of Regulations §15064.5? *No.*
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? *No.*
d) Restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? *No.*

Findings of Fact: *Two prehistoric bedrock milling feature sites with grinding slicks were recorded in the project area and temporarily designated 3604-1 and 3663-1, pending the assignment of official site numbers once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation. A Phase II archaeological testing program was completed on both sites, and no associated artifact deposits were found at either. Individually, therefore, the sites do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, but they are considered contributors to a California Register-eligible archaeological district, 33-014370. The archaeological data potential of Site 3604-1 and 3663-1, however, has been exhausted through their recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory and the test excavations. Therefore, the potential impact of the proposed project on the sites would not constitute a "substantial adverse change" in the significance and integrity of 33-014370, pursuant to PRC §21084.1 and §5020.1(q), with the archaeological procedures completed to date serving as adequate mitigation.*
Proposed Mitigation: *Archaeological monitoring during earth-moving activities; relation of milling features if necessary and feasible.*
Monitoring Proposed: *Yes.*



Prepared By: Bai "Tom" Tang Date: June 19, 2021

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Received by:_____ **Date**:_____

PD-B#_____ **Related Case #**:_____

Revised February 2001

PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND EVALUATION

SITES 3604-1 AND 3663-1 (TEMPORARY DESIGNATIONS)

Diamond Valley Partners Self Storage Project
Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

For Submittal to:

County of Riverside Planning Department
County Administrative Center
4080 Lemon Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Prepared for:

Cambridge Homes
41197 Golden Gate Circle, Suite 201
Murrieta, CA 92562

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

June 19, 2021
CRM TECH Contract No. 3663
County of Riverside Project No. CUP 200001/CZ 2000004/EA-CEQ200003

Title: Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation: Sites 36041 and 3663-1 (Temporary Designations), Diamond Valley Partners Self Storage Project, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

Authors: Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator/Archaeologist
Deirdre Encarnación, Archaeologist
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: June 19, 2021; fieldwork completed on November 2, 2020

For Submittal to: County of Riverside Planning Department
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USGS Quadrangle: Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles (Section 4 of T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Resource: Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 (temporary designations, pending assignment of official site numbers once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation): bedrock milling features; 33-014370: prehistoric archaeological district

Keywords: Southwestern Riverside County; prehistoric bedrock milling features; County of Riverside Project No. CUP 200001/CZ 2000004/EA-CEQ200003; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 466-050-019, -020, and -021; no further archaeological data potential at the sites; monitoring recommended during earth-moving activities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between August 2020 and June 2021, at the request of Cambridge Homes, CRM TECH performed a Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation program on two prehistoric sites within the proposed Diamond Valley Partners Self Storage project area, which encompasses approximately 5.8 acres of vacant rural land near the unincorporated community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. Composed of a total of three existing parcels (Assessor's Parcel Nos. 466-050-019, -020, and -021), the project area is located at the southwest corner of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Newport Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 4, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The present study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails the construction of a self-storage facility with drive-up access and a gasoline station with associated car wash and convenience store. It is required by the lead agency for the project, namely the County of Riverside, in compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) on the protection of significant cultural resources. The purpose of this study is to assist the County in assessing the significance of Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 (temporary designations, pending assignment of official site numbers once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation) and determining whether they qualify as "historical resources," as defined by CEQA. Identified during an earlier Phase I survey of the project area and a subsequent field inspection by Riverside County Archaeologist Heather Thomson, respectively, both of these sites consist of prehistoric bedrock milling features with no surface artefactual component.

The project area falls within the overall boundary of a prehistoric archaeological district (33-014370 in the California Historical Resources Inventory), which is composed of more than 100 sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems lying to the southwest of Winchester. Because of the important archaeological data that these sites had yielded and held the potential to yield on prehistoric land use patterns, the district was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. The two sites found within the project boundaries represent part of the regional habitation and subsistence patterns of the Luiseño people.

The testing program was designed to explore the horizontal and vertical extents of 3604-1 and 3363-1 and thereby to determine if the sites hold the potential for new and important archaeological information regarding Native American lifeways. In an effort to ascertain whether the sites had intact deposits of associated artifacts, CRM TECH performed a series of standard Phase II archaeological field procedures, including re-survey of the sites, surface sweeps, and the excavation of test units. As a result of these research procedures, additional slicks were found and recorded on the milling feature at Site 3363-1, but no artifacts were recovered from the surface or subsurface contexts at either site.

In light of their lack of a substantial artifactual deposit, this study concludes that Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 do not appear eligible for individual listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and neither of the sites demonstrates any special qualities, in comparison to the numerous similar sites in the surrounding area and throughout western Riverside County, to be considered a unique archaeological resource. As contributing elements of 33-014370, both sites meet the statutory definition of "historical resources." However, the archaeological data potential of the sites has been

exhausted through their recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory and the test excavations.

Based on these considerations, the present study further concludes that the potential impact of the proposed project on these sites, and thereby on the archaeological district, has been adequately mitigated through the archaeological investigations completed to date. As such, it would not constitute a "substantial adverse change" in the significance and integrity of 33-014370, pursuant to PRC §21084.1 and §5020.1(q). Nevertheless, given the archaeological sensitivity of the project location, it is recommended that all earth-moving operations associated with the project be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor of Luiseño heritage.

Additionally, it is recommended that project impact on the bedrock milling features at Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1 be avoided during the project if possible. If the impact cannot be avoided, the feasibility of relocating the milling features to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map should be explored by the project proponent, the project archaeologist, and the Native American representative. Under these conditions, CRM TECH further recommends that the project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

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INTRODUCTION

Between August 2020 and June 2021, at the request of Cambridge Homes, CRM TECH performed a Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation program on two prehistoric sites within the proposed Diamond Valley Partners Self Storage project area, which encompasses approximately 5.8 acres of vacant rural land near the unincorporated community of Winchester, Riverside County, California (Figs. 1, 2). Composed of a total of three existing parcels (Assessor's Parcel Nos. 466-050-019, -020, and -021), the project area is located at the southwest corner of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Newport Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 4, T6S R2W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Fig. 2).

The present study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails the construction of a self-storage facility with drive-up access and a gasoline station with associated car wash and convenience store. It is required by the lead agency for the project, namely the County of Riverside, in compliance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.) on the protection of significant cultural resources. The purpose of this study is to assist the County in assessing the significance of Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 (temporary designations, pending assignment of official site numbers once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation) and determining whether they qualify as "historical resources," as defined by CEQA.

Identified during an earlier Phase I survey of the project area (Tang et al. 2020) and a subsequent field inspection by Riverside County Archaeologist Heather Thomson, respectively, both of these

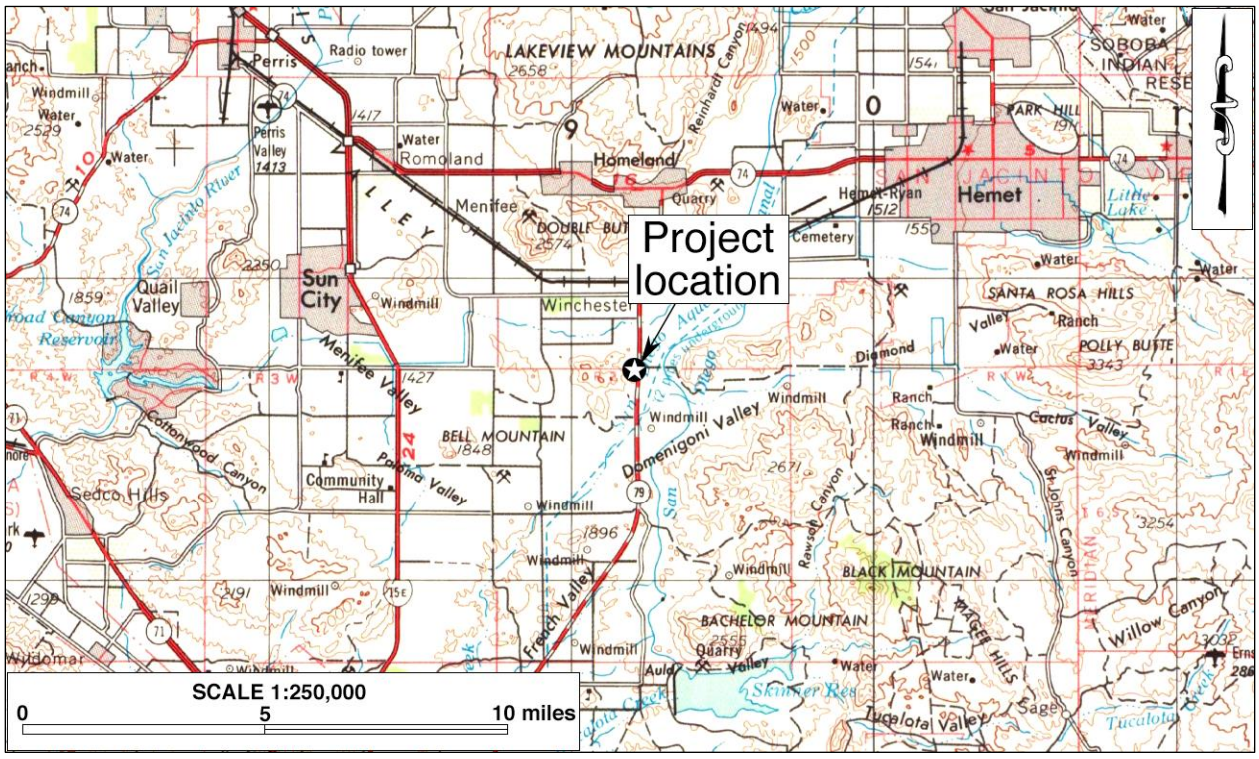


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle, 1979 edition)

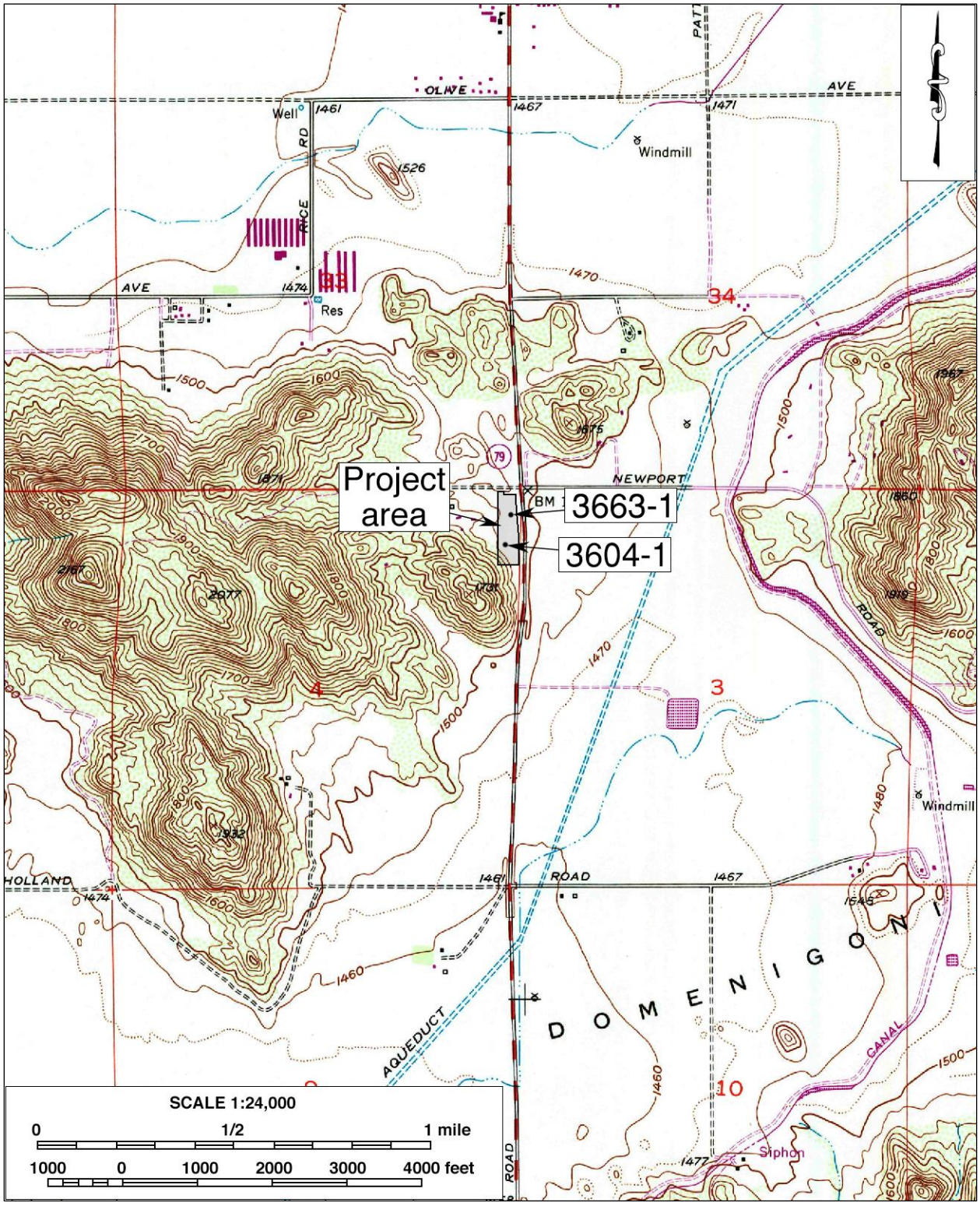


Figure 2. Project area and locations of Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1. (Based on USGS Winchester, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, 1979 edition)

sites consist of prehistoric bedrock milling features with no surface artefactual component. The testing program was designed to explore the horizontal and vertical extents of 3604-1 and 3363-1 and thereby to determine if the sites hold the potential for new and important archaeological information regarding Native American lifeways.

In an effort to ascertain whether the sites had intact deposits of associated artifacts, CRM TECH performed a series of standard Phase II archaeological field procedures, including re-survey of the sites, surface sweeps, and the excavation of test units. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in these research procedures are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located near the base of a series of rocky hills to the south of the small town of Winchester, which extends generally east-west across the San Jacinto Plains and separate the Perris and San Jacinto Valleys on the north from the Menifee, Paloma, and Domenigoni Valleys on the south. Natural landscapes in the region feature broad valleys divided by groups of rolling hills and rocky knolls, and the environment is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with seasonal average temperatures ranging between 35 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and April.

Situated in what was once Riverside County's agricultural heartland, the project area is surrounded mostly by undeveloped land, with a sparsely populated rural neighborhood to the west. Diamond Valley Lake, a human-made reservoir, is located roughly one mile to the east. The ground surface in the project area has been disturbed by past development and construction activities along the adjacent public roadways, especially Winchester Road, a local thoroughfare. Dirt roads, concrete foundations from demolished buildings, and remnants of block walls are found over much of the property, and large piles of construction and landscaping debris, mainly concrete fragments, are found in the southern half (Fig. 3). Granitic outcrops dot the landscape in the southwest corner and the central portion.

Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area. *Left*: to the south; *right*: to the north. (Photographs taken on June 12, 2020, from a drone)

Elevations in the project area range around 1,520-1,580 feet above mean sea level. Except on a hillside in the southwest corner, the terrain is relatively level, with a gradual incline to the south. The surface soils are of medium brown, fine- to coarse-grained sands containing decomposing granite. Dense vegetation covers the northern and much of the southern portion of the property. Landscaping trees such as eucalyptus, pepper, and palm are found in and around the previously developed areas. The rest of the vegetation is generally representative of the coastal sage scrub plant community, including native species such as sagebrush, buckwheat, dove mullein, fiddleneck, and brittlebush as well as naturalized species such as Russian thistle, mustard, chamomile, and ruderal grasses.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The oldest prehistoric sites currently found in Riverside County date to at least 10,000 years ago. The term "prehistoric period" refers to the time prior to the arrival of non-Indians, when Native lifeways and traditions in the region remained relatively intact and viable. In the Winchester area, foreign influences profoundly changed Native lifeways during the late 1700s signifying the beginning of the "historic period." Straddled between prehistoric and historic periods is the Protohistoric, marking a time when the presence of Europeans in nearby areas began impacting Native cultures.

The earliest evidence of human occupation in western Riverside County was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of San Bernardino County, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of western Riverside County has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general framework of the prehistory of western Riverside County can be broken into three primary periods:

- Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.): Native peoples of this period created spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leave diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.

- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnographic Context

The Winchester area has long been a part of the traditional territory of the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside, with the nearby Temecula Valley at its geographical center. According to most schemes, the area belonged to the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey Complex, which has been equated with the Luiseño (True 1966). The San Luis Rey Complex has been divided into San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, dating to 1400-1750 and 1750-1850 A.D., respectively, overlapping the Protohistoric and early Historic Periods. The leading anthropological scholarship on Luiseño culture and history includes Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978). The following ethnohistoric discussion is based primarily on these sources.

The name Luiseño derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the Luiseño territory during the Mission Period. Prior to European contact, the Luiseño may have been known as *Puyumkowitchum*, or "Western people." Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. The Luiseño society was based on autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. Each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of water, always in proximity to subsistence resources.

Luiseño subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system, including cultivating and gathering wild plants, fishing, and hunting. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission.

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Luiseño helped shape the landscape. The practice of controlled burning of chaparral and oak woodland areas created an open countryside with more accessible foraging material for animals, which in turn led to more successful hunting. It also increased the ease with which plant foods could

be gathered and prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. Coppicing, or trimming plants to the ground, resulted in straighter growth for basketry and arrow-making materials. Granitic outcroppings were used for pounding and grinding nuts and seeds, which left their mark in the resulting bedrock milling features, the most common archaeological remains found in the region.

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact. Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands, as well as diseases such as smallpox.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations including Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala. Currently, language and ceremonies are being revitalized, and some groups have taken to using ethnographic terms such as *Puyumkowitchum* to refer to themselves.

Protohistoric Context (1500s to 1750)

The presence of Europeans in the region undoubtedly began to change Native American lifeways. Even before 1542, when Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, said to be searching for a northwest passage to Spain, visited Alta California, the presence of Spaniards in Mexico had to have had some impact on Native people in California. After Cabrillo's visit, a few Spanish galleons made periodic stops along the coast and Russian fur traders began moving down the coast of northern California and, by 1765, were as far south as the Farallon Islands off the coast of San Francisco. The periodic visits and long-distance presence would have reinforced rumors and certainly initiated ideological changes. Any material goods, especially introduced technologies, whether rumored or actually traded, would have also induced some changes.

Partially because of the presence of the Russians, in 1769 Spain established Mission San Diego de Alcala and thus began the physical presence of Europeans in southern California. During this Protohistoric period, several developments in Native American cultures, including changes in material culture and settlement strategies, took place (True and Waugh 1982). This transition coincided with the establishment of Jesuit missions in upper Baja California Sur and Spanish explorations into western Arizona near the confluence of the Salt and Gila Rivers. These changes in native lifeways may have been the result of population pressures, increased movement of people away from areas occupied by Europeans, new material goods being traded through the area, new technologies and consumer goods being spread, introduced diseases, and/or other such factors.

Historic Context

In the present-day State of California, the so-called "historic period" began in 1769, with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcala. For several decades after that, Spanish colonization

activities were largely confined to the coastal regions and left little impact on the arid hinterland of the territory. Although the first explorers, including Pedro Fages and Juan Bautista de Anza, traveled through the San Jacinto Plains as early as 1772-1774 (Beck and Haase 1974:15), no Europeans were known to have settled in the vicinity until the early 19th century.

During most of the Spanish and Mexican Periods in the history of Alta California, what is now the southwestern portion of Riverside County was nominally a part of the extensive land holdings of Mission San Luis Rey, which was established near present-day Oceanside in 1798. Beginning in 1834, during secularization of the mission system, all mission lands were surrendered to the Mexican authorities in Alta California and were subsequently divided and granted to prominent citizens of the province. In the nearby Temecula and San Jacinto Valleys, a number of large land grants were created in the 1830s-1840s. The Winchester area, however, was not included in any of them, and thus remained public land when Alta California was annexed by the United States in 1848.

The first Euroamerican settlers began arriving in the San Jacinto Plains in the late 1860s, and settled mostly around San Jacinto, the oldest non-Indian community in the area. In the 1880s, during a land boom that swept through much of southern California, other settlements such as Perris, Hemet, and Valle Vista sprang up across the San Jacinto Plains. Closer to the project area, the town of Winchester was founded in 1886 and by 1890 had a population of 200 (Gunther 1984:575-576). In 1893, when the area was transferred from San Diego County to the newly created Riverside County, Winchester briefly competed as a candidate for county seat, but a prolonged drought in the late 1890s soon dealt the burgeoning town a devastating blow. By the early 1900s, it had become almost a ghost town (Whitney 1982:48).

Over the course of the 20th century, Winchester gradually recovered and developed into a small rural town serving the needs of farmers and ranchers in the vicinity. During the most recent decades, like almost all other formerly rural towns in southwestern Riverside County, Winchester has become a part of the "bedroom boom." Despite these developments, the census-designated place of Winchester, as officially delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau, remains rather sparsely populated, with a total population of just under 3,000 scattered over 8.1 square miles as of 2018 (USCB n.d.).

PREHISTORIC SITE TYPES OF WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY

A number of prehistoric archaeological site types are recognized in western Riverside County based on the archaeological investigations that have been conducted throughout the region. An archaeological site type can be defined from the materialist perspective as a group of sites containing similar artifact assemblages and set of features (Struever 1968; Bettinger 1978) or from the functional perspective as a specific set of resource procurement and maintenance activities (Binford and Binford 1966; Gardner 1973; Hall 1980). The archaeological site type model is an effective way to classify archaeological sites and evaluate their significance and provides a means for inter-regional and cross-cultural comparative analyses.

RESIDENTIAL SITES

Residential sites are locations where groups of people established a centralized home base that was inhabited for a substantial period of time. Residential sites are often located near available water,

with other food resources in the vicinity. The length of occupation could vary, but their archaeological footprint is very different from that of a short-term camp site. These settlements are distinguishable from temporary camps by a range and diversity of artifacts and features. Residential sites may contain features such as living surfaces, circular house depressions, storage facilities, fire hearths, and earthen ovens. They would also be expected to have dense midden deposits with accumulated food-refuse bone from a variety of animal taxa.

Artifacts from these sites, such as projectile points, manos, metates, ceramic vessels, and scrapping tools, would typically be higher in number and more finely formed. Bone tools, beads, and ornaments would also be more common. As mentioned above, large Luiseño village complexes may consist of not only habitation areas, but also areas for food collection, food processing, tool making, ceremonial, and burial. As with the village pattern found in the Coachella Valley associated with the Desert Cahuilla, dispersed villages covered an area measuring about 3 miles in diameter. Within these villages, individual family group residences were spread out across large areas.

TEMPORARY CAMPS

Temporary camps result from smaller groups of people staying in one locality for a limited period of time. They are usually associated with resource procurement and processing of specific targeted resources and are satellite camps associated with residential sites. Cultural, social, and economic factors, however, also account for temporary camp variability. Temporary camps are found in all environmental contexts that were exploited in western Riverside County and are generally composed of sparse-to-moderate features and light artifact scatters.

BEDROCK MILLING STATIONS

Bedrock milling stations, or bedrock milling features (BMFs) are ubiquitous throughout Riverside County and are the most common site type in the greater southern California region. They vary in size and composition from isolated features with a single milling slick, to several bedrock features containing multiple milling elements including slicks, basin metates, and mortars. Slicks and shallow bedrock mortars are typically associated with late prehistoric subsistence patterns, while deep portable basin metates are generally believed to predate 1300 A.D.

Stations occur both randomly, which suggests opportunistic use, and in strategically located areas where they were repeatedly used, indicating intensive exploitation of an area. Milling stations are associated with the processing of foods (including small and large seeds, nuts, berries, small animals, and insects) but also to pulp and process fibrous plants. Dense concentrations of BMFs in a localized area may indicate that a village (residential site) is located nearby.

The presence of thousands of bedrock milling features (slicks and basin metates) on boulders that cover western Riverside County have long intrigued archaeologists. While the earliest recordings of Native American use of the area may have been focused on rock art and mortars, milling features were also noted. Since the early 1970s, when more in-depth studies of BMFs have been conducted, the typical model has been that outcrops with milling surfaces are satellite to, and contemporaneous with, late prehistoric habitation sites that are found at other areas in a region (Gardner 1973).

According to this model, people travel outward from the habitation sites into the surrounding areas to gather seeds of herbs and grasses. Preliminary hulling, and possible complete milling, would then take place at these processing sites. Since there is ethnographic evidence that native people would usually parch the seeds of certain plants such as chia before milling them into flour (Bean 1972) and since years of investigating the areas around BMFs indicate that most of these sites do not have any evidence of fire hearths or even some discoloration of the soil near them, it could be assumed that most of the slicks at processing sites may have been used simply to hull seeds or free them from attached stems, husks, and glumes to reduce bulk before transporting them back to the habitation sites for parching and milling (Gardner 1973; Wilke 1974).

The standard assumption for archaeological investigations of BMFs has been that most of the slicks were made by people as they moved through the area on "daily rounds" from their habitation sites. The model has been that, based on their morphology (that is, being flat, usually not basins), slicks date to the late Prehistoric Period. What seems like an equally tenable hypothesis, though, namely that these slicks date to an earlier period, being made by small groups that occasionally passed through the area, with the infrequency of use explaining the shallow depth of the bedrock slicks rather than a temporal stylistic preference, was also put forward during these early investigations (Gardner 1973). Gardner discusses King's work in the Jurupa Hills where, apparently, there is evidence that those processing sites date to a settlement/subsistence regime some 2000 years old (*ibid.*).

Robarchek (1974) studied the wear patterns on manos, as well as their shape. He classified them as being of two types based on differences in form and function. Series I manos, according to Robarchek's model, would have been used on portable flat slab metates and/or bedrock slicks. Series II would have been used in deep basin metates. Bedrock metates are almost always quite shallow and therefore Series I manos should be found associated with them. Wilke (1974) notes that "portable" deep basin metates are often found well below the surface of the ground at occupation sites, indicating that they date to an earlier time period. Wilke (*ibid.*) then assigns the deep basin metates and the associated Series II manos to 1300 A.D. or earlier. According to this model, then, Wilke states that flat slab portable metates would postdate 1300 A.D. (e.g., within the Late Prehistoric Period). Based on the similarities in form, he has assigned the primary, if not exclusive, period of bedrock metate use to the late prehistoric (Gardner 1973; Wilke 1974).

While it is generally accepted that most BMFs date to the Late Period, there is the possibility that they were made and used by people in earlier periods. Several studies have also established that this general region was inhabited during the early Archaic Period, and it makes sense that it would have been occupied continuously since then. The lack of fire-affected rocks or fire-burned soil around most BMFs, as proven over and over, seems to substantiate that those types of localities were used mainly for expedient processing of resources. The presence, occasionally, of habitation debris in the area of BMFs, and ethnographically known villages in the vicinity seems to substantiate that many of these features were used to process resources and then take them back to camps and villages for final preparation.

LESS COMMON SITE TYPES

Less common prehistoric sites in the region include rock shelters, lithic procurement sites, caches, trails, hunting blinds, butchering sites, rock rings, ceremonial sites, and burial sites. The lower

frequency of these types of sites may be the result of "pot hunting" (in the case of caches and rock shelters) or development occurring before recordation (all site types). In the case of ceremonial sites, it may be that they were established only once in a while and then used seasonally or annually over time. These site types may be found associated with residential sites or in isolation.

Because of pressures from the encroaching Europeans, protohistoric and historic-period Native American sites may occur in areas not typical of more traditional site localities. They would be distinguishable by the presence of both Native artifacts and some introduced pieces (trade beads, tin cans, manufactured items, and projectile points made from glass). Structures may be rectangular, rather than circular, in form.

SITES IN PROJECT VICINITY

Eastern Information Center (EIC) records indicate that the project area was covered, either entirely or partially, by a series of six previous cultural resources studies that were completed between 2008 and 2017 for the widening and realignment of Winchester Road, ranging from initial Phase I surveys to an archaeological monitoring program during construction (Tang et al. 2020:9). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, EIC records list more than 60 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features. Collectively, these studies covered more than 75% of the land within the scope of the records search and resulted in the recordation of 63 prehistoric archaeological sites and isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) within the one-mile radius.

Most notable among these previously identified cultural resources is 33-014370, a large prehistoric archaeological district that encompasses the entire project area in its overall boundaries. The district is composed of more than 100 sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems lying southwest of the town of Winchester, extending as far as 3.6 miles to the northwest of the project location (Dahdul 2004; AECOM 2012). It contains several long-term habitation sites as well as rock rings, hunting blinds, hearths, rock art, rock shelters, a burial, and a cremation, but the majority of the sites are bedrock milling features. Because of the important archaeological data that these sites had yielded and held the potential to yield on prehistoric land use patterns, the district was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Dahdul 2004:4).

Besides those inside the archaeological district, EIC records identify 11 additional prehistoric cultural resources within the scope of the records search, for a total of 63. None of the individual sites or isolates, however, was found within the current project boundaries. The nearest among them, Site 33-015446, was recorded in 2006 a few meters to the west of the project area, across a dirt road along the property boundary and consisted of a bedrock milling feature with a single slick.

FRAMEWORK FOR SITE EVALUATION

PAST EVALUATION OF BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE SITES

Over the years numerous archaeological investigations have resulted in the recordation of hundreds, even thousands, of Native American BMFs in the type of landscape in and around the current project

area. These features are locations where Native people had processed resources by grinding and pounding them on the bedrock outcrops. Evidence indicates that Native people would establish permanent and temporary settlements in protected areas close to water sources. They would then forage in the surrounding countryside for the resources that they needed and seek to reduce the amount of the material that they transported back to camp by processing resources on the abundant bedrock outcrops. The numerous BMFs in the area attest to this.

Many Phase II archaeological testing programs have been conducted to explore for cultural deposits below the surface around these features. This research has shown that most bedrock milling features were in areas where the soil consisted of a thin layer of decomposing granite above bedrock; very few cultural artifacts have been found around such sites. Because of the nature and number of bedrock milling features in this area, along with an increasing understanding of them, these features are now considered unlikely to have the potential to yield significant, new information important in the prehistory of the area once they are properly recorded.

Some of these BMF sites are situated in areas with soils more favorable to archaeological investigation and have yielded prehistoric artifacts both on and below the ground surface. In these cases, the potential to contribute to an understanding of the lifeways of the people who lived at these locations greatly increases. Additionally, integrated regional perspectives that use Native American and ethnographic sources realize that these BMFs are actually part of traditional use areas and may be associated with major habitation sites. The prehistoric archaeological sites in this project area are examples of such sites. It is well-known that temporary camps were occasionally established and many activities took place away from the base camps. It is possible that evidence of these activities may have been encountered in the project area.

STATUTORY/REGULATORY CRITERIA FOR SITE SIGNIFICANCE

Having established, briefly, the context of the area and the types of sites that may be found, it is possible to develop an archaeological research strategy to determine what information is present at the two sites in the project area. The purpose of this archaeological testing and evaluation program is to determine if either of the sites qualifies as a "historical resource." According to PRC §5020.1(j), a "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

> (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.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

Although prehistoric sites could be judged "significant" based on any of the above four criteria, usually, if they qualify, it is because they provide important information regarding the prehistory of the region (Criterion 4). To determine if the information within a given prehistoric site is important, or new, the data need to be judged not only by scientific criteria, but also by Native American cultural values.

Although a substantial body of knowledge already exists regarding prehistoric lifeways in the area of western Riverside County, much more needs to be discovered. Until recently, the BMF sites found throughout the region were routinely evaluated as "not significant." So many test units had been excavated around these types of features, with no subsurface cultural artifacts or deposits being found, that it became acceptable not even to dig test units in some cases (possibly beginning with O'Connell et al. 1974). The act of recording the features was considered as having exhausted the data potential; thus, with no potential to provide additional information, the sites were determined not to be significant according to CEQA guidelines. Now, however, these features across the landscape are seen as important facets of Native American livelihood, with ties to family, clans, and villages. Destruction of these sites destroys evidence of more than just "resource processing."

Sites that contain artifacts, especially subsurface cultural deposits, are rarer in the area. These types of sites have the potential to provide important information regarding additional aspects of the lifeways of the people that used the area. If there are organic, especially charcoal, deposits associated with the cultural resources, then the deposit could be dated, which would be important because relatively few sites in the region have been dated. Artifacts may indicate the technologies, and, potentially, the changes in technologies, that were being used. They may also provide information regarding the resources that were being used and the time of year that the site was occupied. Some artifacts may lead to hypotheses regarding inter-regional relationships (e.g., trade or travel), while others may provide clues to status differentiation or division of labor.

RESOURCE INTEGRITY

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, significance is also evaluated based on the integrity of the archaeological resource. Integrity refers to the degree to which the data that may contribute to the significance of the site remains intact. The level of integrity for sites being evaluated for significance based on their research potential depends on the data requirements of the research questions. Therefore, it is important that the relevant data contained in the site remain sufficiently intact (Neuman and Sanford 2001). For archaeological interpretation and evaluation, the context in which the data are found is crucial (*ibid.*). To be considered "sufficiently intact," the artifacts and features at the site should be physically undisturbed relative to the location and the way in which they were deposited. In order to address research questions, archaeological data should be in their original location, retain depositional integrity, contain adequate quantities and types of materials, and exhibit clear associations.

The California Register of Historical Resources, modeled on the National Register of Historic Places, recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Archaeological sites that have been disturbed by such activities as construction, grading, trenching, and pot hunting are more likely to lack the integrity necessary to address relevant research questions. Disturbed deposits, however, can still retain the ability to address specific types of research issues, depending on what is already known for that subject, temporal period, or type of archaeological site. That is, integrity refers not only to the undisturbed nature of the site, but also the information potential relative to known examples of the archaeological resource (Neuman and Sanford 2001). Therefore, the relative integrity of an archaeological deposit must be evaluated within an appropriate comparative context, on a case-by-case basis.

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

To judge the scientific "value" of information that is obtainable from a site, standard scientific methods should be employed. First, scientific research should be directed by a theoretical orientation that is geared toward gathering data to answer questions of current research interest. While numerous theoretical orientations or perspectives have been put forward and used to guide archaeological research and to improve data-collecting efforts, the cultural ecology approach still tends to be the most useful paradigm in archaeological endeavors, though it is often used in conjunction with newer models. Basically, the cultural ecology approach to understanding cultural development contends that people develop behavioral patterns in order to exploit the resources of the area by means of particular technologies. It also assumes that there is inter-relationship of these technologies, the environment, survival, and other aspects of the culture.

Cultural ecological theory emerged out of mid-20th century rebuttals against unilinear evolution and historical-particularism. Steward (1955) coined the term during the development of the multilinear evolutionary model, which suggested cross-cultural similarities had more to do with adaptive responses to environmental conditions than progressive stages of biological or cultural evolution. Steward (*ibid.*:40-41) identified three fundamental procedures of cultural ecology; (1) "the interrelationship of exploitative or productive technology and environment;" (2) "behavioral patterns involved in the exploitation of a particular area by means of a particular technology;" and (3) "to ascertain the extent to which the behavior patterns entailed in exploiting the environment affect other aspects of culture." In other words, cultural ecology emphasized the intricate relationship between man, nature, and technology in cultural adaptation. White (1943) influenced these developments by arguing that technology was the primary mover in social evolution and that "changes in technology affected a society's institutions and value system" (McGee and Warns 2000:226).

Steward and White's "techno-environmental approach to cultural change" combined with developments in systems theory (e.g., Binford 1965; Struever 1971) heavily influenced anthropological thought in California (Bean 1972; Bean and Blackburn 1976; Blackburn 1976). Blackburn envisioned ceremonialism as a nexus for social interaction maintained by complex system of reciprocal gifting obligations intricately linked to ecological, economic, social, political, and ideological subsystems. Each ritual was significant; celebrating periods of harvest, remembrance and mourning, marking achievements in status, and serving to reinforce the stability of indigenous society. Native Californians were able to maintain myriad social, economic, and political relationships, of varying degrees in what Bean (1972) described as "a complex network of

interlocking ritual congregations." When combined with a "world systems" approach, which sees diverse groups of people intricately entwined with each other (Wallerstein 1974), the cultural ecology/systems theory model becomes even more powerful in understanding cultures.

Since archaeology deals mostly with the cultural remains that are left long after the people are gone, this theoretical orientation has the obvious advantages of focusing on material items that usually reflect subsistence technology or ceremonial activities. It is, however, still left to the archaeologist to determine the extent to which the behavior patterns used to exploit the environment, and how much influence from other groups, affect the culture. Because of its continuing usefulness, the cultural ecology theoretical orientation combined with a world systems perspective is the basis of the archaeological investigation that will be used in this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

An archaeological investigation must also be guided by a thoughtful research design in order to contribute new insights to current knowledge and theory regarding the prehistory and/or history of a particular region by attempting to answer pertinent questions. While currently no overarching research design has been established for this part of Riverside County, a standard set of research questions, or research domains, can be applied to the Phase II archaeological testing program at Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1.

Again, the primary goal of an archaeological testing and evaluation program is to determine if the cultural materials discovered can provide information that will advance our understanding of the prehistoric lifeways of the people that lived in the area, keeping in mind the information that we already have regarding how the people lived. That is, at the basic level, the testing program needs to determine if there is evidence of additional activities beside food processing at these sites. If there are cultural deposits in the project area, then can additional, new, important information be learned regarding the lifeways of the Native people?

Six general areas of study for this part of western Riverside County have been generated to guide the archaeological investigation at Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1. These include (1) chronology, (2) resource procurement and subsistence strategies, (3) settlement patterns, (4) technology, (5) inter-regional trade and/or travel, and (6) social organization. Some of the general research questions and issues associated with these research themes are posited below. If the data from the site can be used to answer one or more of these questions or raise new issues and questions, then the site may be judged to be significant.

- *Can we learn anything regarding the time period the area was used? Can we tell if people were using the area during early or late prehistoric times, or during the historic period?*

Some artifacts, both prehistoric and historic, can be linked to particular time periods. These types of artifacts, if present, could shed some light on the period of time when people were using the property. For instance, some projectile point types are correlated to particular periods and the use of pottery in the area is thought to have begun 1,000 to 500 years ago. Styles of shell beads, historic-period artifacts, and buildings or building materials may indicate particular time periods of use and can provide a "relative" date for the site. If charcoal or some other material that can be dated by carbon-14 dating techniques is recovered, having it dated will provide an "absolute" date for the site.

- *Will any of the recovered artifacts provide any new, important information about the subsistence strategies of the people who used the land? Will there be indications of what food resources were being processed and/or consumed? Is there any evidence regarding the preparation of the food resources? Can we learn about cultivating, gathering, and hunting practices, catchment areas, or opportunity-cost foraging strategies?*

Ethnographic and historical data provide information regarding the plants and animals that people used in prehistoric times, as well as how the foods were prepared. The presence of BMFs at these sites indicates that people were processing resources in the area. Frequently no other artifacts are found associated with these types of features. The presence of manos, metates, and lithic debitage may provide clues to other activities that were occurring at the site. By analyzing the recovered artifacts and conducting residue analyses we may be able to determine what resources were being processed.

- *Will any of the information gathered during the Phase II study provide new, important information regarding settlement patterns? Will we be able to relate activities in the project area with broader patterns of human habitation of the region? Will we be able to tell if the site represents long- or short-term habitation or if artifacts left there represent only resource procurement, resource processing, or some other use? If they lived on the property, was it a dense or sparse population? Does occupation of the subject property disclose any information regarding settlement strategies or preferences?*

Based on the surface manifestation of the archaeological resources within Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1, it appears that this area was used mainly just for resource processing. We know that larger settlements were located elsewhere in the vicinity. Subsurface cultural deposits could lead to the identification of occupation at the site(s). Such deposits could include house pits, fire hearths, ornaments, and high densities of artifacts indicating specific activity areas. Finding these types of features and artifacts could offer important clues regarding the habitation of the site.

- *Can we learn anything about the duration of the use of the land? Was the land used continuously for a long period of time, was it used only briefly, or was it used repeatedly over time?*

Closely associated with the previous research issue, the density and types of artifacts and features that may be encountered during the testing program could provide clues regarding the intensity and duration of the use of the area. If deposits exist, carbon-14 dating may indicate that the area was used over a period of time. Likewise, residue analyses, or different types of tools, may indicate that the site was occupied during various seasons or even during different climatic conditions.

- *Can we learn anything about the technologies that were being used by the people that used this site area? By analyzing stone tools, can we see changes in the manufacturing process, in the tool material preferences, or use?*

Although artifacts were not initially observed, they may be present below the surface. Depending on the types of artifacts that are recovered, such as chipped-stone and groundstone implements, we may be able to determine what stone tool-making techniques were used and see changes in the tool types

as they occurred over time. Also, grinding or milling strategies, such as preference for types of stones, may come to light. Artifacts recovered from the site may contribute important information to our understanding of Luiseño stone tool technologies.

- *Can we learn anything about trade, travel, or cultural interactions?*

We know that people in the Winchester area traveled to the San Jacinto Mountains and to the coast. There were undoubtedly trade networks that extended over even larger areas. The presence of exotic goods, such as stone or shell materials from distant sources, would indicate trade, travel, and/or cultural interactions. Some artifacts (e.g., prehistoric water jars) and features (e.g., trails) would also indicate that people were traveling through the area.

- *Is there any evidence that important events took place on the property or that the property is associated with an important person?*

Special or unique artifacts or features may be recovered or exposed that indicate that ceremonial events occurred on the property or that some important person was present. Features such as a dance floor or cupules, artifacts such as quartz crystals, or ecofacts such as faunal materials from totem animals could indicate that special activities occurred on the property or that important people were there.

As noted above, Native American cultural values also need to be considered when attempting to determine the significance of a Native American site. Besides using information from the ethnographic literature, it is important to maintain a dialogue with representatives from local Native American groups. Sometimes certain artifacts may be both scientifically and culturally significant and may indicate that the archaeological site should be considered a "historical resource." In other situations, artifacts or features at a site may be unusual or exceptional but may not provide sufficient important information such that the entire site be considered a significant cultural resource. At that point, coordination with local Native American groups becomes even more important.

RESEARCH METHODS

The archaeological fieldwork for the Phase II testing program was conducted on November 2, 2020, by CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Salvadore Z. Boites and Hunter C. O'Donnell under the direction of Michael Hogan, principal investigator. The field procedures were formulated and carried out in coordination with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, and tribal representative Beth Veltrano monitored and participated in the fieldwork.

RE-SURVEY

Prior to the commencement of subsurface excavations, the location of Site 3604-1, as established during the Phase I survey in June 2020, and the surrounding area were re-surveyed at an intensive level in an attempt to identify and collect any artifacts on the surface. The location of Site 3363-1, which had been identified by Riverside County Archaeologist Heather Thomson during a field inspection of Site 3604-1 in September 2020 but not yet formally recorded at that time, was also

Figure 4. Archaeological field procedures carried out during the testing program. *Left*: cleared boulder and excavation unit at Site 3604-1, view to the north; *right*: cleared surface of the boulder at Site 3363-1. (Photographs taken on November 2, 2020)

surveyed intensively, and the proper field recordation procedures, including scaled mapping, were carried out at this site (see App. 2).

SURFACE SWEEP

Surface sweeps are a method used to test horizontally rather than vertically as a primary recovery approach. Testing the horizontal limits of the sites entailed sweeping the surface of the feature boulders and removing cemented sediments from the surface and edges (Fig. 4). The newly exposed horizontal surfaces were then inspected for additional milling slicks. Sediments removed from the boulders were collected, shovel-screened, and examined for cultural materials. This procedure was implemented at the boulders at both Site 3604-1 and Site 3663-1.

EXCAVATION UNITS

The purpose of the excavation units is to explore for subsurface cultural deposits with minimal disturbance to the sites and to gather information on soil types and stratigraphy. For this study, one excavation unit was dug at each site. The unit at 3604-1 was placed approximately 70 centimeters north of the milling feature (Fig. 4), while the unit at 3363-1 was placed approximately 2.0 meters east of the northernmost point and 1.2 meters north of the easternmost point of the exposed portion of the boulder. Both units measured 1x1 meter in size and were hand-excavated using square shovel, dig bar, trowel, and sweeping brush in standard 10-centimeter levels until culturally sterile compact soil was encountered. The soils from the units were screened through 1/8-inch hardware mesh.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RE-SURVEY

The re-survey of Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1 produced negative results for further cultural resources findings, and no surface artifacts or additional archaeological features were discovered.

SURFACE SWEEP

No artifacts or additional milling features were found as a result of the surface sweep of the feature boulder at Site 3604-1. At Site 3363-1, five additional milling slicks were discovered after the sweep. As exposed, the feature boulder measures approximately 4.6x2.2 meters and contains a total of six milling slicks ranging in size from 20x20 centimeters to 50x30 centimeters. The slicks appear to be in fair condition despite a moderate amount of exfoliation on the surface of the boulder.

EXCAVATION UNITS

Throughout the course of the test excavations, no artifacts were recovered from either of the two units placed at Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1. Excavation at Site 3604-1 was limited by extremely hard-cemented sediments, including one-inch gravel, and was terminated at the 20-centimeter level due to impenetrable sediments. The unit at 3663-1 was terminated at the 70-centimeter level as bedrock flooring had been reached.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION

The two sites recorded and tested in the project area appeared to be similar to the typical prehistoric sites previously recorded within a one-mile radius, mostly within the archaeological district (33-014370), although some of the other sites in the vicinity also featured ceramic shards, lithic flakes, or both. The field procedures at these two sites did not produce an artifact assemblage. Nevertheless, the research issues list above can be reviewed to see what, if any, information has been acquired. This also provides the basis for the evaluation of the significance of the sites.

RESOURCE PROCUREMENT AND SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES

The bedrock milling features at these sites indicate that they were used at least once for food preparation, and possibly as very short-term camp sites. The sites lack indicators of regular use, such as midden soil, hinting that they were used opportunistically. No substantially new information regarding subsistence strategies was learned during this testing program.

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Prehistoric villages and camps tended to be in more protected areas and near reliable water sources. No evidence of habitation has been found at Site 3604-1 or Site 3363-1, no artifacts were encountered, and no new information or evidence regarding settlement patterns was obtained.

DURATION OF LAND USE

Other than substantiating the models of people using the area throughout prehistory, no information could be gleaned regarding the length of time that the sites were used. The data do not provide the means to determine if the sites were visited numerous times in a short period of time, or if they were used infrequently over a longer period of time, or if they were even used more than once. The lack of artifacts and habitation debris indicate that long-term habitation did not occur at these sites.

TECHNOLOGIES

The recovered data provide little new information regarding the technologies being used. It is already well-known that the Luiseño people used bedrock milling features for resource processing. No evidence of any changes in technologies, which could represent cultural changes, was discovered during this study.

INTER-REGIONAL TRADE AND/OR TRAVEL

No exotic stone or other materials such as shell or decorative items that indicate inter-regional trade or travel were recovered from the sites, and thus nothing could be learned regarding the inter-relationships between the groups that used this area and other groups. The body of ethnographic and archaeological data demonstrates that the people inhabiting the region in prehistoric times did not live in isolation. Unfortunately, data from this testing program do not contribute to our knowledge of these interactions.

SUMMARY

Information recovered from the two sites in the project area, 3604-1 and 3363-1, support the notion that Native people would spread out across the countryside surrounding their villages to collect items for food, shelter, clothing, adornment, and social activities. The data from these sites, though, do not provide any additional insight into the lifeways of the people who used the area, as no new or important information about subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, technologies, or any other aspect of the Luiseño aboriginal society and culture was learned from this testing and evaluation program at Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired." Based on the results of the various research procedures completed during this study, the following sections present CRM TECH's conclusion on whether Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1 meet the official definition of "historical resources," as outlined above, and whether the potential impact of the proposed project on the sites would constitute "a significant effect on the environment."

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION AND PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In summary, Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1 contained no additional prehistoric cultural materials beyond the milling slicks on the surfaces of the boulders, and no evidence of long-term occupation or of a substantial subsurface cultural deposit was found at either site. Altogether, the sites have yielded little new data to add to our knowledge of prehistoric lifeways in this region, nor do they demonstrate any special qualities, in comparison to the numerous other sites of similar nature that have been recorded in the surrounding area and throughout western Riverside County, to meet any of the other criteria or to be considered unique archaeological resources.

In light of their lack of a substantial artifactual deposit, this study concludes that Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 do not appear eligible for individual listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. However, they occur within the previously established boundaries of 33-014370, an extensive prehistoric archaeological district centered on several long-term habitation sites. The nature and overall location of 3604-1 and 3663-1 contribute materially to the potential of the district to yield important information for the study of prehistoric land use patterns, which is the factor that rendered 33-014370 eligible for the California Register (Dahdul 2004:4). As such, Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 are considered contributing elements of 33-014370 and thereby meet the statutory definition of "historical resources."

On the other hand, the present study has concluded that the archaeological data potential of Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 has been exhausted through their recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory and the test excavations. Therefore, the potential impact of the proposed project on these sites, and thereby on the archaeological district, has been adequately mitigated through the archaeological investigations completed to date. As such, it would not constitute a "substantial adverse change" in the significance and integrity of 33-014370, pursuant to PRC §21084.1 and §5020.1(q).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information and analysis presented in this report, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a finding of *Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated* regarding "historical resources." Accordingly, it is further recommended that the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with CEQA provisions on cultural resources under the following conditions, as formulated by the County of Riverside:

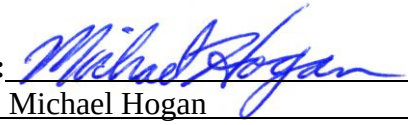
- In light of the overall archaeological sensitivity of the area, all grubbing, grading, trenching, excavations, and/or other earth-moving activities shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor of Luiseño heritage.
- If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources (i.e., a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other) are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed:
  - All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the applicant shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist, the Native American tribal representative (or other appropriate ethnic/cultural group representative), and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.
  - Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.
- Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in

place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the "Most Likely Descendant." The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

- Project impact on the bedrock milling features at Sites 3604-1 and 3363-1 shall be avoided during the project if possible. If the impact cannot be avoided, the feasibility of relocating the milling features to a permanent open space area predetermined and designated on a confidential map shall be explored by the project proponent, the project archaeologist, and the Native American representative. Before construction activities are allowed to start and using professional archaeological methods, photo-documentation of the feature in situ shall occur. The current Department of Parks and Recreation forms for the sites shall be updated, detailing the process through which the feature was relocated and providing maps using sub-meter GIS technology to document the new location of the feature.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: June 19, 2021

Signed: 

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County Registration No.: 113

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APPENDIX 1

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981	Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
2002	"Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level," UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994	Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

1988-1993	Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
1987	M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982	B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
2000	"Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994	"Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002	Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997	Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993	Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
1990	Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992	Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
1988-1993	Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
1985-1988	Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986	Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985	Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2013	M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998	B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997	Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994	University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
2007	Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002	"Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002-	Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999	Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998	Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998	Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Boites, M.A.

Education

2013	M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003	B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998	Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011	Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002	Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003	Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003	M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000	B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993	A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.
2001	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000	Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2004-	Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003	Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001	Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001	Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society; Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

2016-	M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015	B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012	A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011	A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

Professional Experience

2017-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018	Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017	Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015	Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015	Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY RECORD FORMS

Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 (Temporary Designations)
Archaeological District 33-014370

Recorded by Daniel Ballester **Date** November 2, 2020 Continuation √ Update
Form Prepared by Bai "Tom" Tang **Date** June 19, 2021
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton **Project No:** CRM TECH 3604/3663

Between June and November, 2020, during archaeological field surveys on vacant land near the southwestern corner of Winchester Road (State Route 79) and Newport Road, on the eastern edge of the district, two bedrock milling features with a total of seven grinding slicks were recorded in small clusters of granitic outcrops and temporarily designated 3604-1 and 3663-1, pending the assignment of official site numbers (see record forms for those sites for details). An archaeological testing program was conducted at these sites in November 2020, and no associated artifact deposits were found at either site.

Individually, Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, but they are considered contributors to the significance of the archaeological district. The archaeological data potential of the sites, however, has been exhausted through their recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory and the subsequent excavations. These research procedures have essentially mitigated potential impact of future development on the sites for statutory compliance considerations. Nevertheless, if project impact to the sites cannot be avoided, it is recommended that the milling features be relocated to a permanent open space area for long-term preservation, if feasible.

> *(Draft; to be finalized and submitted to the EIC upon assignment of official site numbers for Sites 3604-1 and 3663-1 once the EIC resumes normal operation)*

Report Citations:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, Terri Jacquemain, and Nina Gallardo
2020 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 466-050-019, -020, and -021, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California.

Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnación, and Daniel Ballester
2021 Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation: Sites 36041 and 3663-1 (Temporary Designations), Diamond Valley Partners Self Storage Project, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

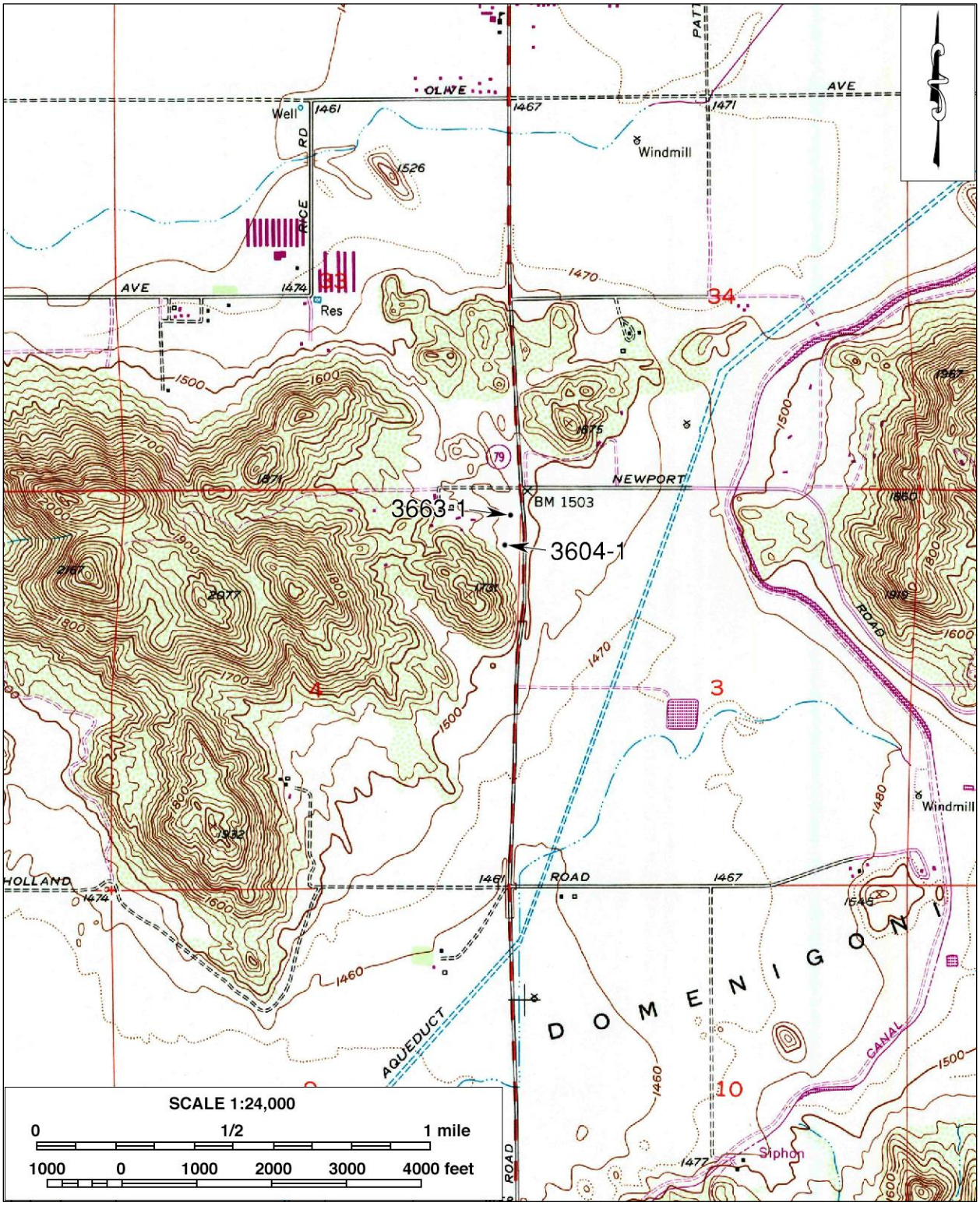
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # 33-014370 (Update)
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

*Map Name: Winchester, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information

Page 1 of 1 ***Resource Name or # :** P-33-14370 Update

***Recorded by:** AECOM ***Date:** 4/5/2012 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update

P1. Other Identifier: none

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted
***a. County:** Riverside County
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Winchester **Date:** 1953 (photorev 1979) **T**5S; **R**2W; E ½ of SE 1.4 of Sec 31; S ½ of Sec 32; Sec 33; SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 34, SW ¼ of Sec 34
T 6S; **R** 2W; W ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 3; Sec 4; Sec 5; E ½ of SE ¼ of Sec 6; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 8; N ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 9; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 9; S.B.B.M;
USGS 7.5' Quad: Romoland **Date:** 1953 (photorev 1976) **T**5S; **R**2W; SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec 25; S ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 25; E ½ of Sec 36; S ½ of Sec 31; NW ¼ of Sec 31
T6S; **R**2W; N ½ of Sec 6; NW ¼ of SE¼ of Sec 6;S.B.B.M
d. UTM: 489246 mE/ 3726842 mN (NAD83)
e. Other Locational Data: From northbound Interstate 215, exit on to Newport Road and turn right (east). Drive approximately 3.1 miles to the intersectionof Newport Road/Domenigoni Parkway and Leon Road. The intersection of Leon Road and Newport Road/Domenigoni Parkway falls within the mapped boundary for the archaeological disctrict. Individual sites within the district may be accessed by driving additional distances along Leon Road and other surrounding side streets.

***P11.** Report Citation: Wilson, Stacie and Jill Gibson. 2012. Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Proposed Southern California Edison Valley South Subtransmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. Prepared by AECOM. Submitted to Southern California Edison.

This resource consists of an unnamed and informally defined archaeological district. It is defined and mapped as several spatially separated prehistoric- and historic-era sites and isolates, for a total of 134 resources, and spans a ridgeline along an east-west axis. A total of 10 resources are mapped as lying either within or partially within the current study area:

- CA-RIV-4008H
- CA-RIV-4012
- CA-RIV-6831/P-33-03460
- CA-RIV-7060/P-33-12439
- CA-RIV-7064/P-33-12443
- CA-RIV-7065/P-33-12444
- CA-RIV-8841/P-33-16974
- P-33-11250
- P-33-11254
- P-33-16975

AECOM revisited these resources in order to relocate them and update their information. For specific information regarding each site, please see individual site forms.

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-33-014370
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #:** SRI-2316

***Recorded By:** Scott Kremkau

***Date:** 2/22/2011 ☐ Continuation ☑ Update

Site not relocated
This is an update for the previous site record. The current project only examines the first 15 meters from the edge of the highway, corresponding to the Caltrans right-of-way. Based on existing information, the site is located in or near the right-of-way. However, during the current 2011 study, no trace of the site was found within the right-of-way. Site maps indicate the site continues beyond the right-of-way, but these portions were not investigated as part of the current project.

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

Primary # 33-14370
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 of 10 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 1190-1

P1. Other Identifier:
*P2. Location: √ Not for Publication ___Unrestricted *a. County Riverside
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Winchester and Romoland, Calif. Date 1979
T 5 S; R 3 W; Sec 25 and 26 ; T 5 S; R 2 W; Sec 31-34 ; T 6 S; R 2 W; Sec 3-6; S.B. B.M.
Elevation: Ca. 1,440-2,160 feet above mean sea level
c. Address N/A City Zip
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ;
Point A: 486595 mE/ 3728865 mN;
Point B: 487445 mE/ 3727020 mN
Point C: 489015 mE/ 3725570 mN;
Point D: 491255 mE/ 3724920 mN
Point E: 492240 mE/ 3726355 mN;
Point F: 492830 mE/ 3727565 mN
Point G: 491610 mE/ 3728540 mN;
Point H: 490570 mE/ 3727665 mN
Point I: 489000 mE/ 3727895 mN;
Point J: 487490 mE/ 3728325 mN
UTM Derivation: √ USGS Quad ___GPS

RECEIVED IN
SEP 21 2004
EIC

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The prehistoric archaeological district is located on and near two ridge systems within the Winchester Valley, east of Lindenberger Road and south of Olive Avenue.

*P3a. Description: ~~(Describe~~ resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) See District Record Form, attached.
*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2-Lithic scatters; AP4-Bedrock milling features; AP5-Petroglyph; AP8-Cairns/rock features; AP9-Burial; AP11-Hearths; AP14-Rock shelter; AP15-Habitation debris
*P4. Resources Present: ___Building ___Structure ___Object ___Site √ District ___Element of District ___Isolate ___Other
P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ___Historic √ Prehistoric ___Both
*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown/Various
*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Mariam Dahdul, CRM TECH, 4472 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501
*P9. Date Recorded: June 14, 2004
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Testing and mitigation program for CEQA-compliance purpose.
*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Michael Hogan, Bai "Tom" Tang, Mariam Dahdul, and Harry M. Quinn (2004): Archaeological Testing at Winchester Valley 320, LLC, Tract Nos. 30976 and 30977, APNs 466-340-001 to -015, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

*Attachments: ___None √ Location Map ___Sketch Map ___Continuation Sheet ___Building, Structure, and Object Record ___Archaeological Record √ District Record ___Linear Resource Record ___Milling Station Record ___Rock Art Record ___Artifact Record ___Photograph Record ___Other (List): List of sites found within the district.

Primary # 33-14370
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 1190-1

D1. District Name: D2. Common Name:

***D3. Detailed Description** (Describe overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

The proposed prehistoric archaeological district encompasses two ridge systems lying within Sections 25 and 36 of T5S R3W, Sections 31-34 of T5S R2W, and Sections 3-6 of T6S R2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Nearly 100 prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the two ridge systems in question (see p. 6 for site locations and pp. 7-10 for site descriptions). Bedrock milling boulders containing grindings slicks, mortars, and basin metates are the most abundant feature type identified at these sites. Other features described with less frequency include rock rings, hunting blinds, diversion walls, possible fire hearths, a rock art panel, rock shelters, and a Native American burial as well as a cremation. Chipped stone scatters and groundstone implements are the artifact types found with more frequency at the sites, but a few ceramic sherds, hammerstones, and fire-affected rock are also recorded. Some middens have been encountered among the various bedrock milling features. Based on recorded descriptions provided for many of these sites, it appears that much of this area was used for gathering plant foods, hunting game animals, and processing such food items on the many boulders provided by this physical environment. However, larger site complexes that may represent remnants of somewhat long-term habitation localities have been identified in the western ridge system and along the southwest and southeast foothills of the eastern ridge system.

Of the possible long-term habitation areas located in the western ridge, eight sites, CA-RIV-1164, -6904, -6905, -7124, -6906, -7421, -7076, and -1502, are present along the northeast flank of the ridge. CA-RIV-1164 is in the northwest end of the hill and exhibits a rock shelter where chipped stone pieces and groundstone artifacts were recovered (CRM TECH 2003:14-20). The bedrock milling features at the site contain grinding slicks, mortars, and basin metates. CA-RIV-6904 sits ca. 200 feet east of CA-RIV-1164 and appears to have been used for a variety of activities during prehistoric times. The site contains a possible house ring, five possible hearths, a rock art panel, three hunting blinds, and two possible diversion walls used perhaps for "corralling" game animals (*ibid.*:20-31). Cottonwood Triangular points found at the site suggest a period of occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric Period while the occurrence of a single Elko Eared point pushes the habitation date back to some time between the Late Archaic Period and into the Intermediate Period, ca. 1500 B.C.-A.D. 700 (*ibid.*:62). Such findings may suggest that CA-RIV-6904 had at least two periods of human occupation.

Another 200 feet to the east of CA-RIV-6904 is a multi-element site designated CA-RIV-6905. One of the more distinguishing characteristic of this cultural resource was a large chipped stone scatter found near a cluster of bedrock milling features containing slicks, mortars, and basin metates. A Malaga Cove Leaf point marks a Late Prehistoric occupation for the site, occurring some time between A.D. 500 and 1300 (*ibid.*:66). Further to the southeast and along the same flank of the hill, two large habitation sites, CA-RIV-7124 and -6906, are found. Both sites contain milling boulders with grinding slicks, mortars, and basin metates. Two chipped stone concentrations were identified at CA-RIV-7124 while a smaller concentration of chipped stone pieces, including a Malaga Cove Leaf point, was uncovered at CA-RIV-6906. CA-

Cont. on p. 3

RIV-7421, some distance to the southeast of these sites, contains a large milling complex exhibiting mortars, slicks, and basin metates as well as a chipped stone scatter. At the southeast end of the ridge system are two other sites, CA-RIV-1502 and -7076. CA-RIV-1502 contains slicks and mortars on boulders and a lithic scatter while excavations at CA-RIV-7076, exhibiting bedrock milling slicks only, uncovered a fire hearth feature. Finally, a large site complex, CA-RIV-3995, was recorded near the western flank of this western ridge system. At least five rock rings were found at the site along with milling features containing slicks and mortars as well as chipped stone pieces and groundstone artifacts (Phillips, Becker, and Knell 1990).

Across a small valley and along the southwestern flank of the eastern ridge system, two multi-element sites, CA-RIV-1503 and -4005, have been located (Hogan et al. 2004). CA-RIV-1503 consists primarily of bedrock boulders with slicks, mortars, and basin metates. A midden area situated in the northeast part of the site was excavated and was found to contain over 1,400 chipped stone pieces, numerous animal bone fragments, groundstone implements, and a small quantity of ceramic sherds. Radiocarbon dates for charcoal samples retrieved from this area showed that the midden dated to the Protohistoric Period, some time between the early and mid-18th century. The bedrock milling features at CA-RIV-4005 consist exclusively of slicks. A lithic scatter at the site yielded a Malaga Cove Leaf point, which would place the occupation of the site to the Late Prehistoric Period.

At the southeastern tip of the eastern ridge system, a large complex of milling features containing slicks and mortars were identified along with groundstone fragments, chipped stone scatters, ceramic sherds, and four possible middens (Love et al. 2000). This habitation site, designated CA-RIV-6479/H, sits amidst a number of smaller sites containing milling features, i.e., slicks and basin metates, but no associated artifacts. The remaining sites found along the northern and eastern flanks of the eastern mountain range represent small food processing areas consisting primarily of grinding slicks and very few mortars or basin metates. It should be noted, however, that a Native American burial, Site CA-RIV-5786, was found just south of the Salt Creek drainage and north of this mountain. The human remains were accompanied by a Deep Basin metate and a large white quartz flake tool (Romano and McDougall 1995).

The numerous studies conducted in this region reveal that the western mountain system hosted large habitation sites that appear to have been occupied for longer periods of time and not as temporary resource procurement camps. These site complexes could represent satellite settlements associated with much larger villages or perhaps the sites themselves may represent such villages. When considered as a whole, the cultural resources in the west hills exhibit most of the attributes Oxendine (1983) has delineated for village sites. This area retains evidence of possible shelter construction (rock rings), hunting strategies (hunting blinds and diversion walls), and chipped stone tool manufacturing (extensive lithic scatters). In fact, almost all of the large chipped stone scatters occur here. Radiocarbon dates and diagnostic artifact types suggest that this area was occupied as early as the Late Archaic Period and as late as Protohistoric times. It could very well be that the western mountain range was used throughout prehistory for more long-term habitation while the eastern mountains would have served for resource procurement and limited food processing activities.

Cont. on p. 4

In light of the data gathered thus far from previous studies in the region, the two ridge systems in question were undoubtedly important to prehistoric inhabitants of the area, and the archaeological record to date clearly shows that the western ridge was developed more intensively than the eastern ridge. Of course, there are hundreds of archaeological sites to the east and south of these two mountain ranges. A direct association between those sites and the sites discussed here cannot be ruled out and should be explored further.

The primary goal for establishing the district is to commence the long and overdue process of synthesizing the archaeological information that has been gathered through years of archaeological investigations in this region of Riverside County. Thus, it is recommended that the two ridge systems in question along with all of the archaeological sites situated within and adjacent to these hills be considered a prehistoric archaeological district. The boundaries of the district have been tentatively delineated along the contours of the mountains but also include a few sites that are situated on the valley floor (see p. 6 for District boundary). It is expected that future work in this area will expand the district boundaries to include those resources to the east and south.

*D4. **Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.): The boundaries of the district have been tentatively delineated along the contours of the two ridge systems in question but also include a few sites that are situated on the valley floor. The district lies within Sections 25 and 36 of T5S R3W, Sections 31-34 of T5S R2W, and Sections 3-6 of T6S R2W, San Bernardino Base Meridian.

*D5. **Boundary Justification:** The district boundary was determined by the natural landscape formation and the location of archaeological sites within this natural setting.

*D6. **Significance: Theme** Prehistoric Settlement Activities
Area Winchester Valley
Period of Significance Late Archaic Period-Protohistoric Period
Applicable Criteria Criterion 4 of California Register of Historical Resources
(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The proposed prehistoric archaeological district is defined as consisting of nearly 100 recorded archaeological sites situated within two ridge systems in the Winchester Valley area. The district provides insight into the relationship between prehistoric aboriginal groups and the natural environment. The sites for the most part consist of bedrock milling features but a few larger complexes contain possible house rings, middens, rock art, rock shelters, large chipped stone scatters, and associated habitation debris. Dates obtained from chronometric readings and diagnostic artifacts suggest that this area was used as early the Late Archaic Period and as recent as Protohistoric times. The larger habitation sites found in the western ridge indicate that this was a much more favorable environment than that provided in the eastern ridge. Perhaps the village sites were concentrated in the west and the resource procurement and food processing areas were centered in the east.

The archaeological literature search of previous studies conducted in this area has yielded important information regarding the proposed prehistoric archaeological district. Future research in this area promises to provide more data that will be essential in understanding prehistoric land use activities in the district and perhaps beyond. Based on these considerations, the proposed prehistoric archaeological district appears to meet Criterion 4 for listing in the California Register, and thus to qualify as a "historical resource."

Cont. on p. 5

33-14370

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 1190-1

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible):

CRM TECH
2003 Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report: Newport Road Extensin Project, Newport Road Extension Project, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Hogan, Michael, Bai "Tom" Tang, Mariam Dahdul, and Harry M. Quinn
2004 Archaeological Testing at Winchester Valley 320, LLC, Tract Nos. 30976 and 30977, APNs 466-340-001 to -015, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

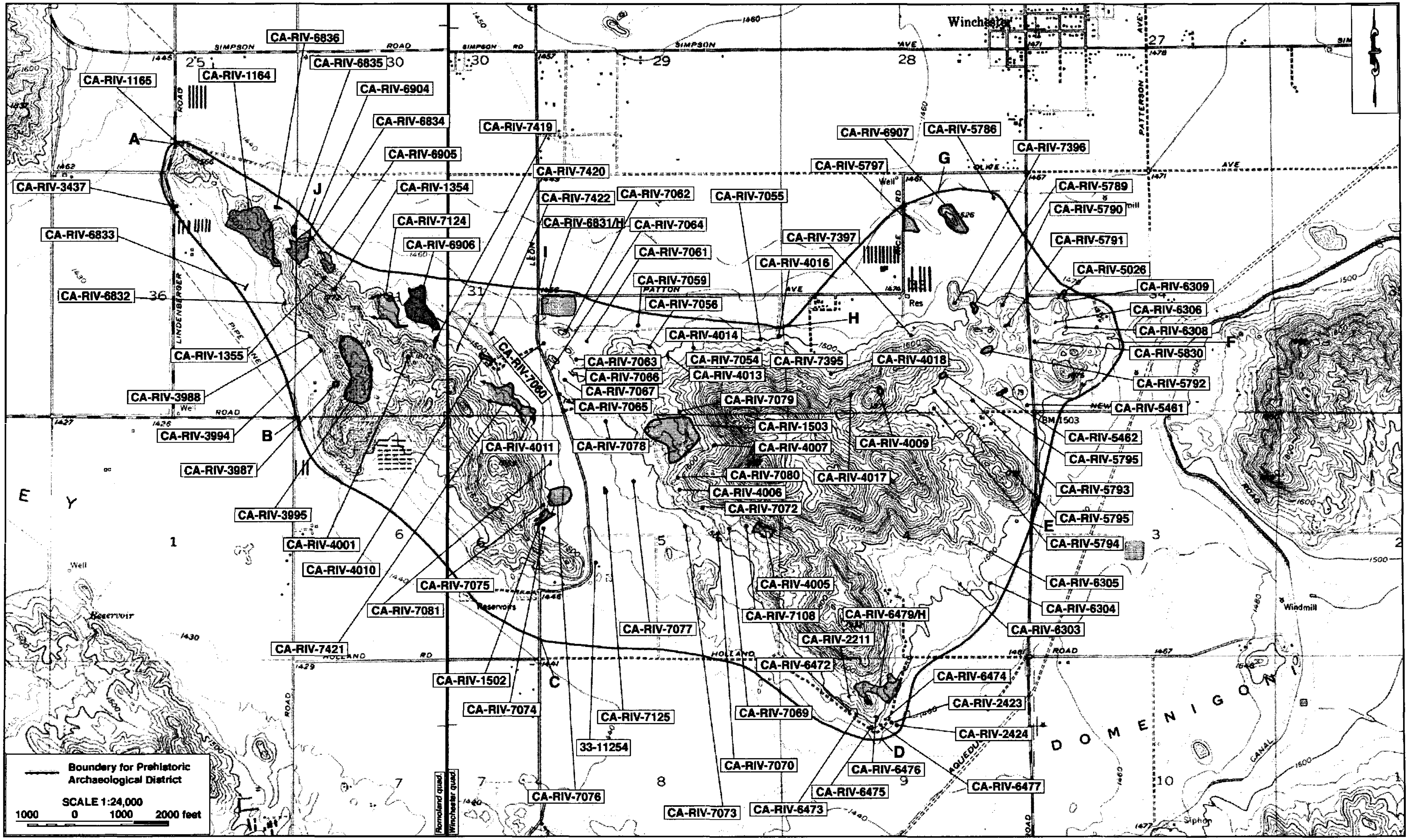
Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, and Kathryn J. W. Bouscaren
2000 Historical/Archaeological Resources Report: Boer, Stiefel, and Allen Properties, near the Community of Winchester, Riverside County, California. Report on file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Oxendine, Joan
1983 The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Phillips, Becker, and Knell
1990 Archaeological Site Record, CA-RIV-3995. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Romano, M., and D. McDougall
1995 Archaeological Site Record, CA-RIV-5786. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

*D8. Evaluator: Mariam Dahdul Date: June 14, 2004
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 4472 Orange Street, Riverside, CA 92501



Winchester
SIMPSON ROAD
PATTON AVE
HOLLAND RD
DOMENIGONI
CA-RIV-6836
CA-RIV-6835
CA-RIV-1165
CA-RIV-1164
CA-RIV-6904
CA-RIV-6834
CA-RIV-7419
CA-RIV-6905
CA-RIV-7420
CA-RIV-3437
CA-RIV-1354
CA-RIV-7422
CA-RIV-7062
CA-RIV-7055
CA-RIV-6833
CA-RIV-7124
CA-RIV-6831/H
CA-RIV-7064
CA-RIV-6906
CA-RIV-7061
CA-RIV-7059
CA-RIV-6832
CA-RIV-7056
CA-RIV-1355
CA-RIV-7060
CA-RIV-7063
CA-RIV-7066
CA-RIV-7067
CA-RIV-7065
CA-RIV-3988
CA-RIV-3994
CA-RIV-3987
CA-RIV-4011
CA-RIV-7078
CA-RIV-3995
CA-RIV-4001
CA-RIV-4010
CA-RIV-7075
CA-RIV-7081
CA-RIV-7421
CA-RIV-1502
CA-RIV-7074
CA-RIV-7076
33-11254
CA-RIV-7125
CA-RIV-7077
CA-RIV-7073
CA-RIV-6473
CA-RIV-7070
CA-RIV-7069
CA-RIV-4014
CA-RIV-7054
CA-RIV-4013
CA-RIV-7395
CA-RIV-7079
CA-RIV-1503
CA-RIV-4007
CA-RIV-7080
CA-RIV-4006
CA-RIV-7072
CA-RIV-4017
CA-RIV-4009
CA-RIV-4005
CA-RIV-7108
CA-RIV-6479/H
CA-RIV-2211
CA-RIV-6472
CA-RIV-6475
CA-RIV-6476
CA-RIV-6907
CA-RIV-5786
CA-RIV-7396
CA-RIV-5797
CA-RIV-7397
CA-RIV-4016
CA-RIV-4018
CA-RIV-5789
CA-RIV-5790
CA-RIV-5791
CA-RIV-5026
CA-RIV-6309
CA-RIV-6306
CA-RIV-6308
CA-RIV-5830
CA-RIV-5792
CA-RIV-5461
CA-RIV-5462
CA-RIV-5795
CA-RIV-5793
CA-RIV-5795
CA-RIV-5794
CA-RIV-6305
CA-RIV-6304
CA-RIV-6303
CA-RIV-6474
CA-RIV-2423
CA-RIV-2424
CA-RIV-6477
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
Romoland quad.
Winchester quad.
Boundary for Prehistoric Archaeological District
SCALE 1:24,000
1000 0 1000 2000 feet

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-1502	33-001502	2004	14 Bedrock milling features	1 Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implement; faunal remains
CA-RIV-1503	33-001503	2004	46 Bedrock milling features	Midden; chipped stone pieces; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-1164	33-001164	2004	71 Bedrock milling features; 1 rock shelter	2 Chipped stone scatters; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-1165	33-001165	1977	Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-1354	33-001354	1976	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Scraper
CA-RIV-1355	33-001355	1976	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-2211	33-002211	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-2423	33-002423	1982	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-2424	33-002424	1982	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-3437	33-003437	2002	4 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-3987	33-003987	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	3 Flakes
CA-RIV-3988	33-003988	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	2 Portable metates
CA-RIV-3994	33-003994	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	1 Mano
CA-RIV-3995	33-003995	1990	Bedrock milling features; rock rings	Chipped stone scatter; 8 manos; 1 pestle
CA-RIV-4001	33-004001	1990	Rock shelter	
CA-RIV-4005	33-004005	2004	13 Bedrock milling features	Chipped scatter; 2 groundstone implements
CA-RIV-4006	33-004006	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-4007	33-004007	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	1 Pestle
CA-RIV-4009	33-004009	1990		2 Metates; 2 flakes
CA-RIV-4010	33-004010	2004	9 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-4011	33-004011	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-4013	33-004013	2003	3 Bedrock milling features	5 Chipped stone pieces
CA-RIV-4014	33-004014	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Animal bone fragment
CA-RIV-4016	33-004016	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Metate; 4 chipped stone pieces
CA-RIV-4017	33-004017	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-4018	33-004018	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5026	33-005026	1992	6 Bedrock milling features (one contains cupules)	1 Metate
CA-RIV-5461	33-005461	1990	1 Bedrock milling feature	

33-14370

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District (Cont.)				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-5462	33-005462	1990	3 Bedrock milling features	1 Mano
CA-RIV-5786	33-006884	1995	1 Native American burial	1 Metate; 1 large flake
CA-RIV-5789	33-007265	1990	6 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5790	33-007266	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5791	33-007267	1990	4 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5792	33-007268	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Biface tool
CA-RIV-5793	33-007269	1990	3 Bedrock milling features	2 Hammerstones
CA-RIV-5794	33-007270	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5795	33-007271	1990	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-5796	33-007272	1990		Chipped stone scatter; burned rock
CA-RIV-5797	33-007273	2002	33 Bedrock milling features	7 Chipped stone pieces; 2 groundstone items
CA-RIV-5830	33-007837	1996	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6303	33-008873	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6304	33-008874	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6305	33-008875	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6306	33-008876	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6308	33-008878	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6309	33-008879	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6472	33-009706	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6473	33-009707	1999	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6474	33-009708	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6475	33-009709	1999	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6476	33-009710	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6477	33-009711	1999	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6479/H	33-009719	1999	50+ Bedrock milling features	Midden; groundstone scatter; burned bone
	33-11254	2001	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6831/H	33-11449	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6832	33-11450	2002	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-6833	33-11451	2002	5 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-6834	33-11452	2002	4 Bedrock milling features	

33-14370

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District (Cont.)				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-6835	33-11453	2002	5 Bedrock milling features	3 Chipped stone pieces
CA-RIV-6836	33-11454	2002	6 Bedrock milling features	1 Chipped stone piece
CA-RIV-6904	33-11591	2003	33 Bedrock milling features; 1 possible house ring; 3 hunting blind; 3 possible hearths; 2 possible diversion walls for hunting; rock art panel	2 Chipped stone scatters; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-6905	33-11593	2003	18 Bedrock milling features	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-6906	33-11595	2003	25 Bedrock milling features	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-6907	33-11596	2002	26 Bedrock milling features; rock alignment	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-7054	33-12432	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7055	33-12433	2003	4 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7056	33-12434	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7059	33-12438	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7060	33-12439	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7061	33-12440	2003	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7062	33-12441	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7063	33-12442	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7064	33-12443	2003	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7065	33-12444	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7066	33-12445	2003	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7067	33-12446	2003	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7069	33-12452	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	1 Metate fragment
CA-RIV-7070	33-12453	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7072	33-12455	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7073	33-12456	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7074	33-12457	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7075	33-12458	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7076	33-12459	2004	13 Bedrock milling features	2 Metates; 1 pestle
CA-RIV-7077	33-12460	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7078	33-12461	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7079	33-12462	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	

33-14370

List of Archaeological Sites found within the Proposed Prehistoric Archaeological District (Cont.)				
Trinomial	Primary No.	Last Recorded in	Resource Description	
			Features	Artifacts
CA-RIV-7080	33-12463	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7081	33-12464	2004	5 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7108	33-12493	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	
CA-RIV-7124	33-12525	2004	42 Bedrock milling features	2 Chipped stone scatters; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-7125	33-11255	2004	6 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7395	33-13289	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	1 Metate
CA-RIV-7396	33-13290	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7397	33-13291	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7419	33-13321	2004	3 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7420	33-13322	2004	2 Bedrock milling features	
CA-RIV-7421	33-13323	2004	53 Bedrock milling features	Chipped stone scatter; groundstone implements
CA-RIV-7422	33-13324	2004	1 Bedrock milling feature	

Recorded by Daniel Ballester **Date** November 2, 2020 ___Continuation √ Update
Form Prepared by Bai "Tom" Tang **Date** June 19, 2021
Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton **Project No:** CRM TECH 3663

In November 2020, an archaeological testing program was conducted at this site to explore its horizontal and vertical extents and assess the potential for any associated artifact deposits. The site area was resurveyed at an intensive level, the boulder was swept to remove cemented sediments from its surface and edges and increase exposure, and a standard 1x1-meter unit was excavated approximately 70 centimeters to the north of the boulder. The sediments removed from the surface of the boulder and the excavation unit were screened through 1/8-inch hardware mesh in search of cultural materials.

The unit excavation was hampered by extremely hard-packed sediments encountered under the surface, including one-inch gravel, and was terminated at the 20-centimeter level due to impenetrable sediments. No artifacts were recovered throughout the testing program, and no additional milling surfaces were found on the newly exposed portion of the boulder. The results of the testing program reinforce the conclusion that individually this small bedrock milling feature site does not appear to have sufficient archaeological data potential to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Report Citation:

Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnación, and Daniel Ballester
2021 Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation: Sites 36041 and 3663-1 (Temporary Designations), Diamond Valley Partners Self Storage Project, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

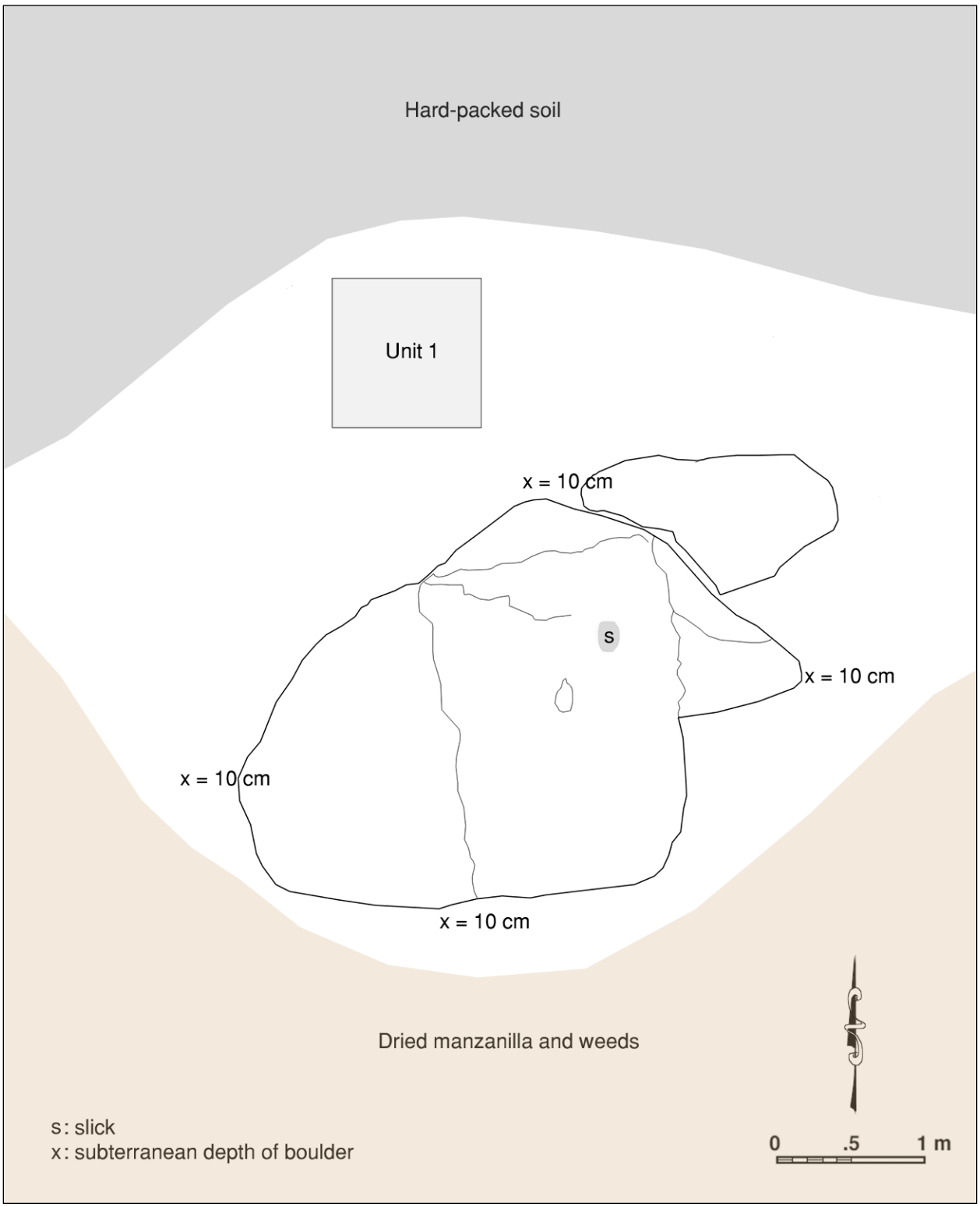
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

SITE SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

*Drawn by: Daniel Ballester *Date: November 2, 2020



State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2.** Location: √ Not for Publication ___ Unrestricted ***a. County** Riverside

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

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1979
T6S; **R**2W; SE **1/4** NE **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 4 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 1,525 feet above mean sea level

c. **Address** **City** Winchester **Zip** 92396

d. **UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 492,119 **mE**/ 3,727,064 **mN**
UTM Derivation: ___ USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

e. **Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number 466-050-021, approximately 213 meters south of Newport Road and 58 meters west of Winchester Road (State Route 79).

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with a grinding slick on the surface. The granitic boulder, part of a small cluster of outcrops, is exposed from the soil at ground level. The feature measures approximately 120x90 centimeters, and the slick measures 20x15 centimeters. The slick is in fair condition despite much exfoliation on the surface of the boulder.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature

***P4. Resources Present:** ___ Building ___ Structure ___ Object √ Site ___ District ___ Element of District ___ Isolate ___ Other

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#) June 12, 2020

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** ___ Historic √ Prehistoric ___ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Salvadore Boites, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** June 12, 2020

***P10. Survey Type** (describe): Phase I survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnacion, Daniel Ballester, Terri Jacquemain, and Nina Gallardo (2020): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 466-050-019, -020, and -021, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

***Attachments:** ___ None √ Location Map √ Sketch Map ___ Continuation Sheet ___ Building, Structure, and Object Record √ Archaeological Record ___ District Record ___ Linear Resource Record √ Milling Station Record ___ Rock Art Record ___ Artifact Record ___ Photograph Record ___ Other (List):

State of California--The Resources Agency **Primary #** _____
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **Trinomial** _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

A1. **Dimensions:** **a. Length** 2.1 meters (E-W) **b. Width** 1.9 meters (N-S)
Method of Measurement: ___Paced _√_ Taped ___Visual estimate ___Other: GPS
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.) See Item P3a on p. 1.

***A5.** **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None

***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.): Intermittent creeks approximately one mile to the north and the south

***A9.** **Elevation:** Approximately 1,525 feet above mean sea level

A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site lies on relatively level terrain with thick vegetation covering the ground, except a dirt patch to the northwest that leads to a disturbed area containing mounds of spoils. Vegetation around the site consists of fiddleneck, foxtail, and chamomile. The surface soil is composed of brown, fine-grained silty-sand loam mixed with decomposing granite. Several other granite boulders are found to the east, all of them also at ground level.

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 scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) Bedrock milling features with shallow slicks are virtually ubiquitous in the Winchester area and the entire western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as food-processing sites resulting from occasional use, sometimes perhaps a single episode of use, by Native people on resource-gathering excursions, and do not represent the results of long-term habitation. Past studies at similar sites have rarely found any subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features, and no indication of any artifact deposits or midden soil was observed at this site during the field survey.

A14. **Remarks:** Individually, this site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. However, it falls within the boundary of a California Register-eligible archaeological district, 33-014370, that is composed of more than 100 prehistoric sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems near the site location, and is considered a contributor to the significance of the district. On the other hand, the archaeological data potential of the site has been largely exhausted through its recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory, which has essentially mitigated potential impact of future development on the site for statutory compliance considerations.

A15. **References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See item P11 on. p. 1.

A16. **Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17.** **Form Prepared by:** Salvadore Boites **Date:** June 15, 2020
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

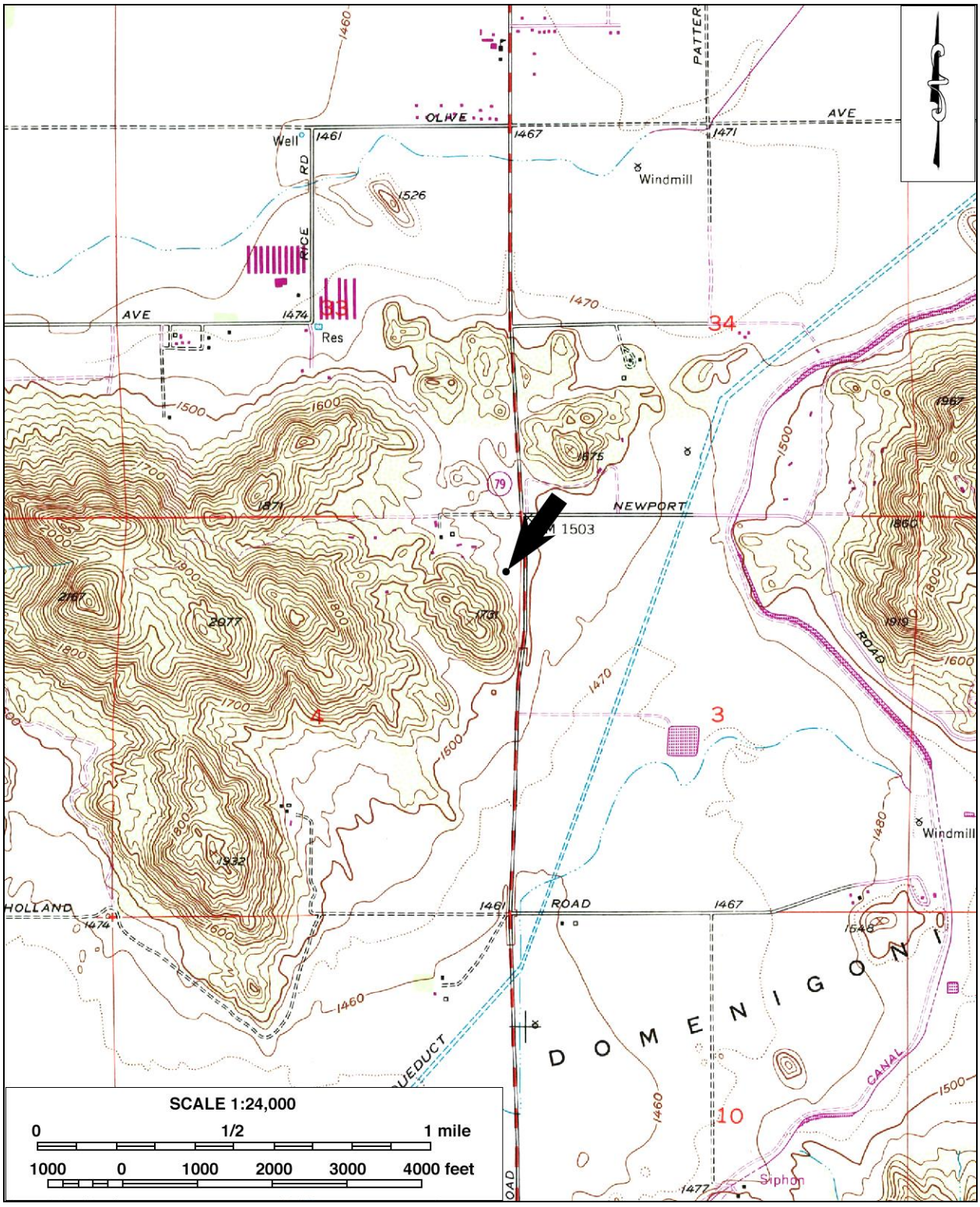
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

*Map Name: Winchester, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979



DPR 523J (1/95) *Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

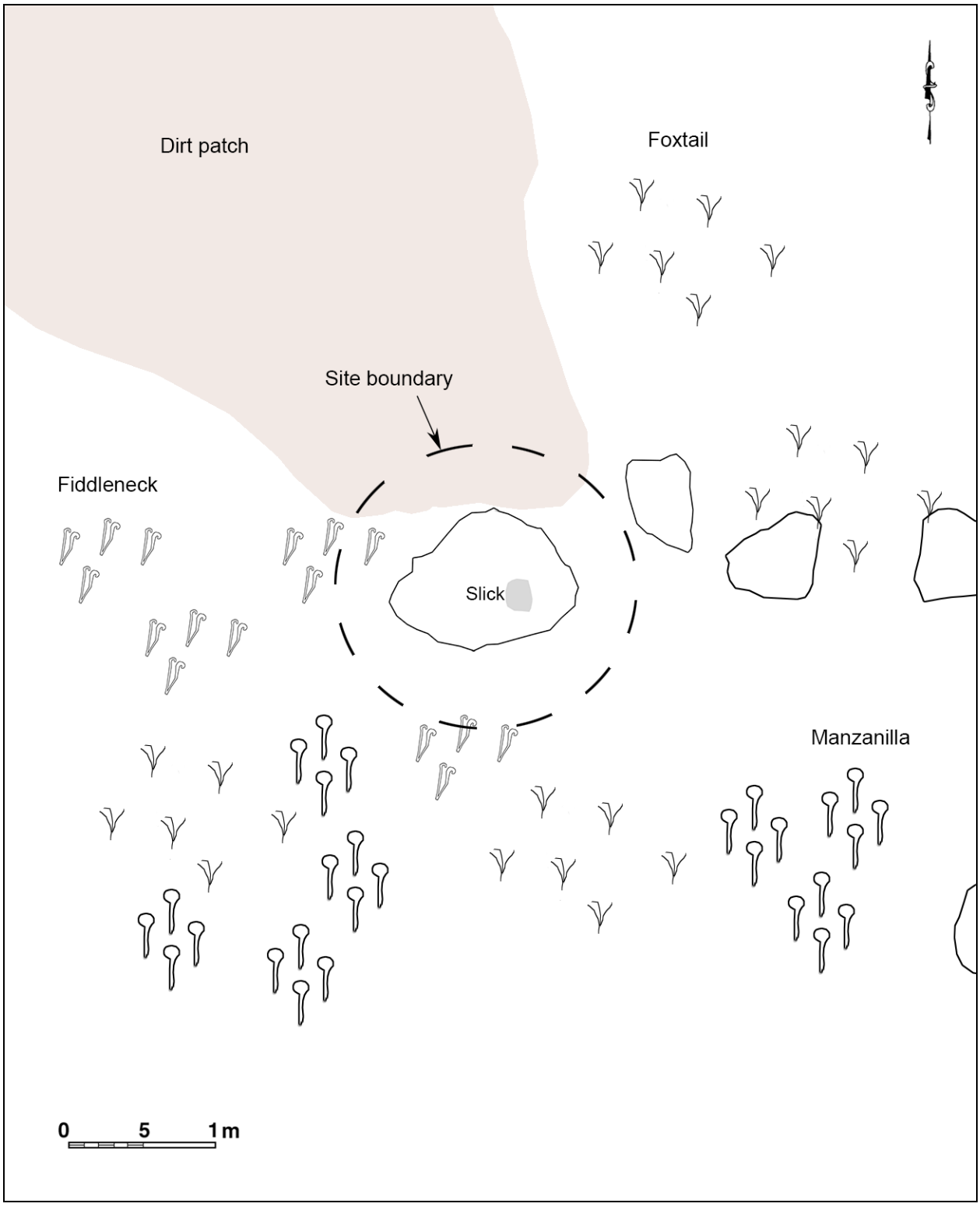
SITE SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

*Drawn by: Salvadore Boites

*Date: June 15, 2020



*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency **Primary #** _____
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **HRI #** _____

MILLING STATION RECORD

Trinomial _____

Page 5 **of** 5 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3604-1

Form Prepared by: Salvadore Boites **Date:** June 15, 2020

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation					Bedrock Type and Condition
1	1.2 m (E-W)	x	0.9 m (N-S)	x Height	0 m	Granite; fair condition
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	S1	MS	20	15	0		Exfoliation noted

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
SM Saucer mortar
PM Possible Mortar
MS Milling slick
BM Basin milling feature
Other:

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
U Unexcavated
R Contains rock
P Contains pestle
M Contains mano
Other:

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # (Pending)
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3CD
Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3663-1

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Winchester, Calif. **Date** 1979
T6S; **R**2W; SE **of** NE **1/4** NE **1/4 of** NE **1/4 of Sec** 4 ; S.B. **B.M.**
Elevation: Approximately 1,510 feet above mean sea level

c. Address N/A **City** Winchester **Zip** 92396

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 492,131 **mE/** 3,727,180 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad √ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number 466-050-019, approximately 345 feet south of Newport Road and 120 feet west of Winchester Road (State Route 79).

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): Originally identified by Riverside County Archaeologist Heather Thomson during a field visit in September 2020, this site consists of a single bedrock milling feature with one grinding slick observed at the time. In November 2020, an archaeological testing program was conducted at the site to explore its horizontal and vertical extents and assess the potential for any associated artifact deposits.

The site area was resurveyed at an intensive level, the boulder was swept to remove cemented sediments from its surface and edges and increase exposure, (*Continued on p. 6*)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AP4: Bedrock milling feature

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object √ Site District Element of District Isolate Other

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#) Photo taken on November 2, 2020; view to the south

***P6. Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** Historic √ Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Cambridge Homes, 41197 Golden Gate Circle, Suite 201, Murrieta, CA 92562

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 2, 2020

***P10. Survey Type** (describe): Phase II archaeological testing for CEQA-compliance purposes

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Michael Hogan, Deirdre Encarnación, and Daniel Ballester (2021): Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation: Sites 36041 and 3663-1 (Temporary Designations), Diamond Valley Partners Self Storage Project, Winchester Area, Riverside County, California

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

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Primary #
Trinomial

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3663-1

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 4.6 meters (E-W) b. Width 2.2 meters (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced √ Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS
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: Test excavation

***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.) See Item P3a on p. 1.

***A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None

***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.): Intermittent creeks approximately one mile to the north and the south

***A9. Elevation:** Approximately 1,510 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site lies on relatively level terrain covered with thick vegetation growth, including fiddleneck, foxtail, and chamomile. The surface soil is composed of brown, fine-grained silty-sand loam mixed with decomposing granite.

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 scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) Bedrock milling features with shallow slicks are virtually ubiquitous in the Winchester area and the entire western Riverside County. They are generally interpreted as food-processing sites resulting from occasional use by Native people on resource-gathering excursions.

A14. Remarks: Individually, this site does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, but it falls within the boundary of a California Register-eligible archaeological district, 33-014370, that is composed of more than 100 prehistoric sites and isolates in and around two ridge systems near the site location, and is considered a contributor to the significance of the district. However, the archaeological data potential of the site has been exhausted through its recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory and the test excavation, which have essentially mitigated potential impact of future development on the site for statutory compliance considerations.

A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See item P11 on p. 1.

A16. Photographs: (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Bai "Tom" Tang **Date:** June 19, 2021
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

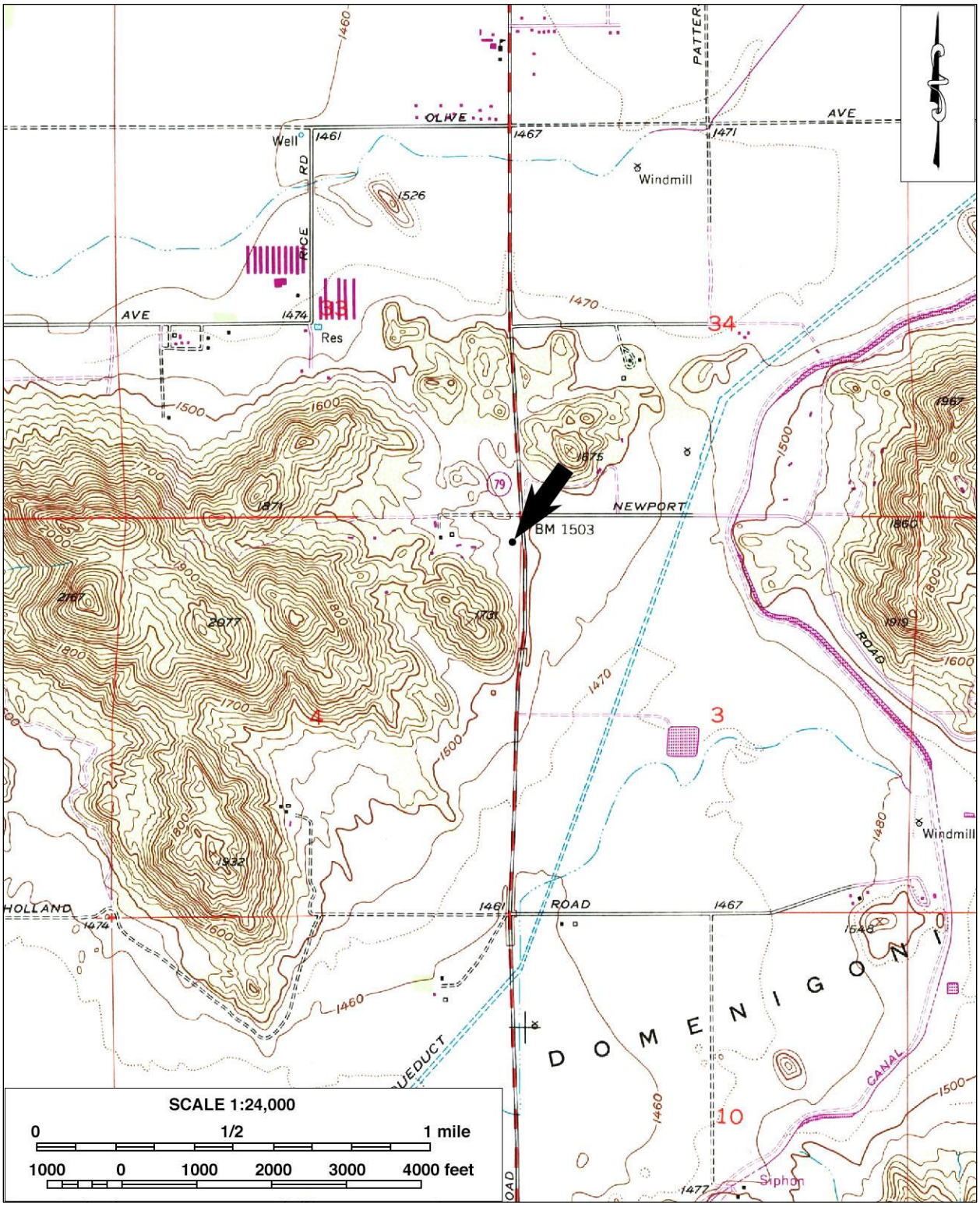
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3663-1

*Map Name: Winchester, Calif. *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1979



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

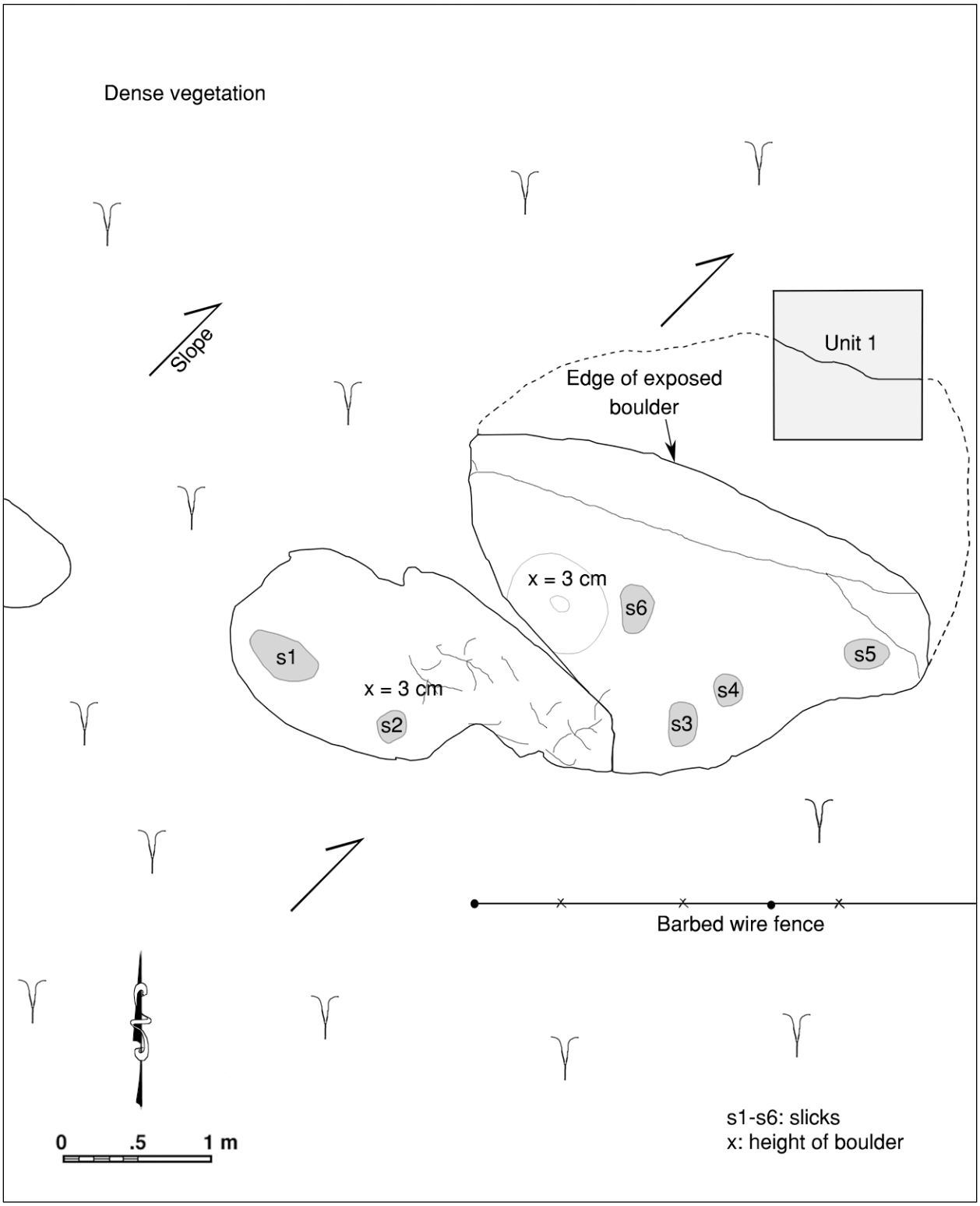
State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SITE SKETCH MAP

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3663-1

***Drawn by:** Daniel Ballester

***Date:** November 2, 2020



State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

MILLING STATION RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3663-1

Form Prepared by: Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** November 2, 2020

Feature	Outcrop Dimensions (m) and Orientation					Bedrock Type and Condition
1	4.6 m (E-W)	x	2.2 m (N-S)	x Height	0.03 m	Granite; fair condition
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		
		x		x Height		

Feature #	Milling Surface #	Type	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Contents	Remarks
1	S1	MS	50	30	0		Highly polished
2	S2	MS	20	20			Highly polished
3	S3	MS	30	20			Exfoliated, high points polished
4	S4	MS	20	20			Exfoliated, high points polished
5	S5	MS	30	20			Exfoliated, high points polished
6	S6	MS	30	20			Exfoliated, high points polished

Type Key:

CO Conical mortar
OM Oval mortar
SM Saucer mortar
PM Possible Mortar
MS Milling slick
BM Basin milling feature
Other:

Contents Key:

S Filled with soil
L Filled with leaves
U Unexcavated
R Contains rock
P Contains pestle
M Contains mano
Other:

Recorded by: Daniel Ballester
***Date:** November 2, 2020 √ Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (**continued**):** and a standard 1x1-meter unit was excavated approximately 2.0 meters east of the northernmost point and 1.2 meters north of the easternmost point of the exposed portion of the boulder. The unit was terminated at the 70-centimeter level when bedrock flooring was reached. The sediments removed from the surface of the boulder and the excavation unit were screened through 1/8-inch hardware mesh in search of cultural materials.

As a result of these procedures, five additional milling slicks were discovered on the surface of the boulder, but no artifacts were recovered either on or below the ground surface. As exposed through sweeping, the feature measures approximately 4.6x2.2 meters and contains a total of six milling slicks ranging in size from 20x20 centimeters to 50x30 centimeters. The slicks appear to be in fair condition despite a moderate amount of exfoliation on the surface of the boulder.