CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

STRATFORD RANCH RESIDENTIAL PROJECT
CITY OF PERRIS
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

April 2020

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Prepared for:

Stratford Ranch Investors
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LSA Project No. SRA1301

National Archaeological Database Information (NADB):
Type of Study: Reconnaissance Survey
Sites Recorded: None
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Perris, California
Acreage: ~80 acres
Key Words: Perris, Phase I Survey, Negative Results

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ABSTRACT

LSA Associates, Inc. conducted a cultural resources assessment for the Stratford Ranch Residential Project (project), located in the City of Perris, Riverside County (County), California. The proposed project consists of the development of 400 residential lots and a 15-acre (ac) Stockpile Plan, all of which are within the 80 ac project area. This assessment included a records search through the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside and a reconnaissance field survey.

Results of the records search indicated that an earthen detention basin dating to the mid-1960s is within the project area. The field survey confirmed the presence of the basin. Two additional basins that were constructed circa (ca.) 2008/2009 were also identified. The older basin did not warrant recordation and evaluation. No other previously undocumented cultural resources were identified by the current field survey, and the project area lacks any physical elements characteristic of a cultural landscape. Although the project area appears to have a relatively low sensitivity for cultural resources, surface visibility was substantially obscured by thick vegetation; and due to the presence of a documented prehistoric resource (CA-RIV-7758) near the southwest corner, the project area retains limited potential for unidentified resources. Therefore, monitoring of earth-moving activities on a spot-check basis by a qualified archaeologist is recommended. In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earth-moving activities, work in the area should be redirected until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed and adequate mitigation measures implemented.

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

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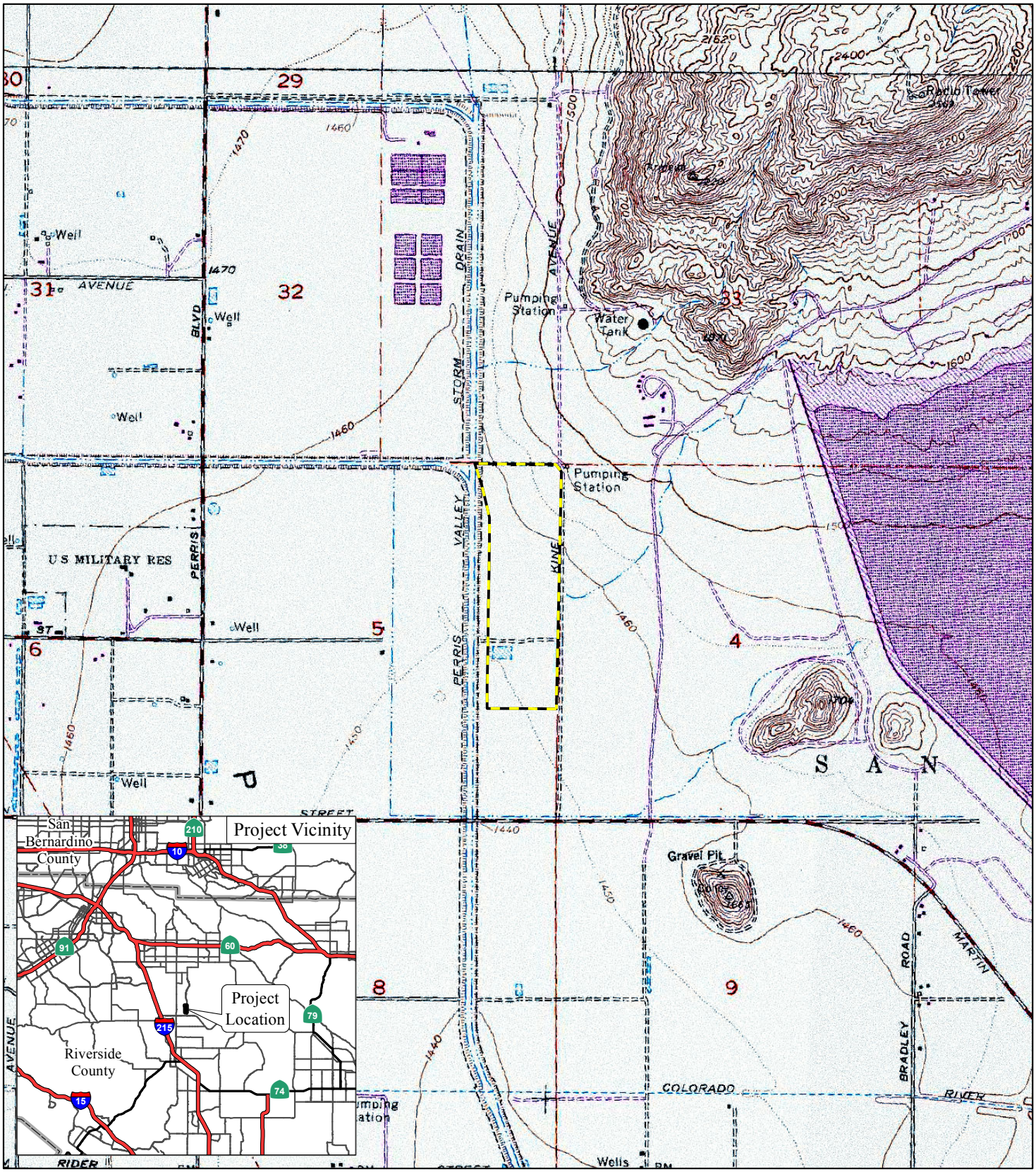
INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by the Stratford Ranch Investors to prepare a cultural resources assessment for the Stratford Ranch Residential Project (project). The project is located within the City of Perris (City) in Riverside County (County), California. The project is bounded by Evans Street to the east, the Perris Valley Storm Channel (PVSC) to the west, residential development to the east, and open farm land to the south. It is located in the eastern half of Section 5, Township 4 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the *Perris, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1967, photorevised 1979) (Figure 1). The project includes 34 parcels, all of which have been disturbed by agricultural and pastoral activities since at least the late 1930s. They have also been impacted by soil stockpiling and extensive dumping (GeoSearch 2012).

Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs):

302-150-009	302-160-003	302-160-013	302-170-008
302-150-010	302-160-004	302-160-014	302-170-009
302-150-011	302-160-005	302-160-015	302-170-012
302-150-012	302-160-006	302-160-016	302-170-013
302-150-013	302-160-007	302-160-017	
302-150-015	302-160-008	302-160-018	
302-150-016	302-160-009	302-160-019	
302-150-017	302-160-010	302-160-020	
302-150-018	302-160-011	302-160-021	
302-150-019	302-160-012	302-160-022	

This assessment documents the potential for cultural resources to be present within the project area and whether those resources will be affected by development of the project. This assessment addresses the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act ([CEQA]; as amended January 1, 2013): Public Resources Code (PRC), Division 13 (Environmental Quality), Chapter 2.6 Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) and Section 21084.1 (Historical Resources); and the Guidelines for CEQA (as amended December 1, 2012), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5 Section 15064.5 (Determining the Significance of Impacts on Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources). This assessment was also conducted pursuant to PRC 5097.5, the County General Plan (Riverside County 2003), and the Conservation Element of the City Comprehensive General Plan (City of Perris 2005).



LSA

LEGEND

Project Location

FIGURE 1

N

0 1000 2000

FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' QUAD - PERRIS ('79)

I:\SRA1301\GIS\Project_Location.mxd (6/7/2013)

Stratford Ranch Residential

Project Vicinity and Location Map

NATURAL SETTING

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans respond to the limits imposed by the environment by technological and behavioral adaptation and by altering the environment to produce more favorable conditions. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these interactions, whether it be proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

BIOLOGY

At an average elevation of 1,455 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl), the project is within the Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to an elevation of approximately 3,500 ft amsl. Although the native vegetation of the project area has been displaced by agriculture and nursery activities, common wild plants observed included buckwheat, mustard, Russian thistle, hare oat, and seasonal grasses. Common animals include deer, coyotes, foxes, rabbits, rodents, ravens, raptors, reptiles, and insects.

GEOLOGY

The project area is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province, a 900-mile (mi) long northwest-southeast trending structural block that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The total width of this province is approximately 225 mi, extending from the Colorado Desert in the east, across the continental shelf to the Southern Channel Islands (Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente) in the west. This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding into the older metamorphic rocks. It contains extensive pre-Cretaceous (> 65 million years ago) igneous and metamorphic rocks covered by limited exposures of post-Cretaceous sedimentary deposits.

Specifically within this province, the project is located on the Perris Block, a fault-bounded structural block that extends from the southern foot of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains southeast to the vicinity of Bachelor Mountain and Polly Butte (Morton and Miller 2006; Kenney 1999). It is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault and on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone (Morton and Miller 2006). Prior to the Late Pleistocene (~126,000 years ago), the Perris Block was tectonically tilted eastward, elevating and exposing older granitic rocks on the west side (Jurupa Hills) and allowing Pleistocene sediments to accumulate on the east side, filling the eastern San Bernardino, Lakeview, Perris, and San Jacinto Valleys. The PVSC, located approximately 200 ft west

of the project's western boundary, roughly follows the central path of the Perris Valley and connects to the San Jacinto River, a major river that drains the Perris Block, approximately 5.5 mi south of the project area.

Within the surface of the project area, Morton (2003) and Morton and Miller (2006) mapped Holocene (11,700 years ago to the present) Young Alluvial Valley Deposits and Early to Middle Pleistocene (2.588 million to 781,000 years ago) Very Old Alluvial Fan Deposits. It is likely that Middle to Late Pleistocene (781,000 to 11,700 years ago) Old Alluvial Fan Deposits are present below the surface where Young Alluvial Valley Deposits are mapped. In addition, because the project area was previously developed for agricultural purposes, some portions may contain Artificial Fill; however, these deposits were not mapped by Morton (2003) or Morton and Miller (2006) and their thickness is not known.

HYDROLOGY

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall averages 5–15 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project area was once transected by ephemeral drainages that would have been appealing to prehistoric inhabitants and made nearby bedrock outcrops attractive for resource processing (USGS 1954). Two modern detention basins within the project area drain west into the PVSC, which parallels the western edge of the project.

CULTURAL SETTING

PREHISTORY

Of the many chronological sequences proposed for Southern California, two primary regional syntheses are commonly used in the archaeological literature. The first, advanced by Wallace in 1955, defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Horizon (9000–6500 B.C.), Milling Stone Horizon (6500–2000 B.C.), Intermediate Horizon (2000 B.C.–A.D. 200), and Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–historic). Employing a more ecological approach, Warren (1984) also defined four periods in Southern California prehistory: Pinto (4000–3000 B.C.), Gypsum (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1), Saratoga Springs (A.D. 500–1000), and Protohistoric (A.D. 1500–historic). Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Refinement of Warren and Wallace's chronologies was proposed by Mason and Peterson (1994). A project-specific chronology was proposed for the nearby East Side (Dominigoni) Reservoir based upon changes in projectile points and associated radiocarbon dates, but it is nearly identical to Warren's 1984 chronology due to similarities to artifact assemblages in the desert region (Applied Earthworks 2001). Other archaeological studies in the vicinity dating to the early 1970s for the Perris Reservoir focused on subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, site types, and artifact types, but did not address chronology (O'Connell et al. 1974).

The Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT), dating circa (ca.) 7,000–11,000 years before present (BP), has been proposed for California by Moratto (1984) in order to establish a coherent taxonomy for the state's prehistoric artifact assemblages. WPLT 'tool kits' generally comprise a wide variety of choppers, scrapers, and flaked tools, including crescents (Moratto 1984). A primary characteristic of WPLT sites is their location on the shores of pluvial lakes. The WPLT is thought to have manifestations at sites on the shores of pluvial lakes from northern central California to Southern California (Moratto 1984). The Lake Mojave Complex is one of the best known expressions of the WPLT.

Pinto Period culture succeeds WPLT around 7,000 years BP, and Pinto assemblages comprise an abundance of both flaked and ground stone implements, including large slightly modified milling slabs, and both shaped and unshaped manos indicate an increase in reliance on seed processing (Hall 1993).

Many changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day.

ETHNOHISTORY

The project is located within the traditional cultural territory of the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978). Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Luiseño were semi-nomadic, hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources and were first encountered by the Spanish missionaries in the late 18th century. The first written accounts of the Luiseño are attributed to the mission fathers, and later documentation was by Sparkman (1908), White (1963), Oxendine (1983), and others.

Prior to Spanish occupation of California, the territory of the Luiseño extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek to the south, Aliso Creek to the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. These territorial boundaries were somewhat fluid and changed through time. They encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys and foothills, and mountain groves of oaks and evergreens (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Like other Native American groups in Southern California, the Luiseño caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle. Luiseño villages generally were located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges sheltered in coves or canyons, near a water source, and in a location that was easily defended. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Luiseño lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Shipek 1978). Luiseño villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father.

Luiseño subsistence was based primarily on seeds such as acorns, grass seed, manzanita, sunflower, sage, chía, and pine nuts along with game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, antelope, and many types of birds (Bean and Shipek 1978). Seeds were dried and ground to be cooked into a mush. The Luiseño utilized fire for crop management and engaged in communal rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978).

HISTORY

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Exploration of the Riverside County area began slowly until Lieutenant Pedro Fages, then the military governor of San Diego, crossed through the San Jacinto Valley in 1772.

During the Spanish Period, Riverside County proved to be too far inland to include any missions or *asistencias* within its limits, although both San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County. Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Luis Rey were established in 1776 and 1798, respectively.

In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes. During the Mexican Period, 16 ranchos were granted in Riverside County, including Rancho *San Jacinto Nuevo,* which included the project area (Beck and Haase 1974).

Pinecate

The American period brought gold prospectors to the region, and the area between present-day Perris and Lake Elsinore was first placer-mined during the 1850s (Gudde 1975). The discovery of the Good Hope vein in 1874 marked the beginning of industrial-scale mining in the valley (Gudde 1975). The Pinecate mining district was subsequently developed south of present-day Perris, and a camp community was established with its own post office during the following decade (Salley 1977). The district prospered during the time its mines were productive from the mid-1870s to the early 1880s (Gudde 1975).

Perris Valley

Agriculture began to supplant mineral wealth as the economic base of the region by the mid-1880s and, just prior to World War I, it had expanded to a total 50,000 acres (Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). The drilling of wells and other larger-scale efforts to bring water to the valley allowed diversification and expansion of local agriculture from dry-farmed grains (barley, oats, and wheat) to irrigated crops including onions, melons, and potatoes (Hulstrom et al. 2007). The Perris area became known for alfalfa, and agriculture was vigorously promoted at this time (Firth 1913; *Perris Progress* 1913). Cattle, horses, and apiaries were also part of local ranching and farming activities and the region's agriculture sustained the valley during the 20th century (Hulstrom et al. 2007; Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). Increasing land values in the Inland Empire during the 1980s led to land development encroaching upon farm fields and initiated the decline of local agriculture, which gradually gave way to residential and commercial development in the last two decades of the 20th century. Although Perris Valley is a region in transition, agriculture remains a conspicuous element of the local landscape.

City of Perris

The City was named for E. Dexter Perris, chief engineer and construction superintendent of the California Southern Railway, who in 1886 facilitated the relocation of the railroad station from Pinacate, approximately 2 mi north, to the community's present location. Most of Pinacate's buildings and businesses were subsequently moved to the City, and a post office was established the same year (Salley 1977). When Riverside County was formed in 1893, the City was designated one of the 12 original judicial townships of the new county. The town of Perris was incorporated in 1911, was electrified the following year, and natural gas utilities were constructed in 1913 (Gunther 1984; Perris Public Library 2012). By 1914, the City had grown to a population of 1,000, with a school, newspaper, three hotels, three churches, a bank, and three large grain warehouses (Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). The importance of grain crops to the local economy at this time is reflected by the presence of substantial grain storage facilities. The City received an economic boost with the establishment of the adjacent March Field during World War I.

The City has expanded its boundaries over time, and despite commercial diversification, agriculture continues to be an important part of the local economy.

METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On June 18, 2013, a cultural resources records search was completed for the project area and a 1 mi radius around it by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at the University of California, Riverside. The EIC is the State-designated repository for records pertaining to cultural resources in Riverside County. The objectives of this research were (1) to establish the status and extent of previously recorded cultural resources sites, surveys and studies, (2) to note the likelihood of encountering cultural resources and their type(s) based on previously recorded resources within 1 mi of the project area, and (3) to uncover relevant historical contexts. Data sources consulted at the EIC include archaeological site and artifact records, historic USGS topographic maps, reports from previous studies, and the State Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) for Riverside County, which contains listings for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks (SHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI).

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

In June 2013, LSA Senior Cultural Resources Manager/Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin reviewed historic-period maps and aerial photographs

FIELD SURVEY

On June 21, 24, and 25, Mr. Goodwin conducted a reconnaissance pedestrian survey of the entire 80-acre project area. All portions of the property were surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 15 meters (approximately 50 ft). Special attention was given to (1) areas of exposed soil for evidence of artifacts on the surface, (2) areas of rodent back dirt where buried artifacts and or midden may have been brought to the surface, and (3) exposed soil profiles for evidence of cultural stratigraphy. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document any cultural resources that might be exposed and locate areas within the project that might be sensitive for cultural resources prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Due to the requirement for this project to process a General Plan Amendment, Native American consultation per Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) is required. The City is conducting this consultation.

RESULTS

RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the EIC indicated 33 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a 1 mi radius of the project, two of which included the project parcels (Clifford and Smith 2005, White 1996). Although no cultural resources were documented within or adjacent to the project area, 13 are recorded within 1 mi of the project: two rock art/milling complex sites (CA-RIV-12 and CA-RIV-331), one milling complex site (CA-RIV-7758), one prehistoric lithic scatter (CA-RIV-491), one prehistoric milling station (CA-RIV-4206), one historic building (Perris Indian School, CA-RIV-7744), six water conveyance features (CA-RIV-8312, CA-RIV-8222, CA-RIV-5516H, CA-RIV-10111, 33-8699, 33-11604) and temporally ambiguous rock walls (CA-RIV-1697) . The nearest prehistoric resource is CA-RIV-7758, a milling complex consisting of 15 milling slicks on four boulders. It is approximately 200 meters west of the southwest corner of the project. The site was tested and evaluated as not significant and not a "historical resource" under CEQA (Goodwin and Strudwick 2012). The 1960s detention basin was neither recorded nor listed in any of the registers or indexes. The EIC records search results letter is in Appendix A.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Review of historic topographic maps indicated there were no historic buildings within the project area (USGS 1901, 1954, 1965). The closest building dating to the historic period was formerly located approximately 0.5 mi west of the project area in APN 302-110-002 after 1901; it was apparently removed prior to 1938 (GeoSearch 2012; USGS 1901). Historic aerial photographs indicate the entire project area was probably under cultivation (plowed) by the late 1930s and various parcels were intermittently cultivated until the last year or so (Google Earth 2013 GeoSearch 2012).

FIELD SURVEY

Visibility was fair to poor (approximately 50 percent) with considerable obstruction by thick vegetation (Russian thistle and other species) up to 5 ft in height and remnant (abandoned) grain crops. Soil stockpiling obscured a small fraction of the project area, and extensive modern dumping was noted on the periphery of project parcels (Appendix B). The project site contained no prehistoric archaeological resources, no ethnohistoric resources, no standing structures, no exposed bedrock, and no elements suggesting the potential for a cultural landscape. The only features present were the 1960s detention basin, the two basins that date to ca. 2008/2009, and a modern concrete storm drain inlet. Although one earthen detention basins dates to the 1960s, it appears temporally ambiguous and in poor condition (extensively breached) and did not warrant documentation or evaluation (Historic Aerials 1967).

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

SB 18 and AB 52 Native American consultation was completed by the City in October, 2018 (City of Perris 2018.

DISCUSSION

Sensitivity for Subsurface Prehistoric Resources

While testing of the prehistoric milling complex (Site CA-RIV-7758) on the adjacent Stratford Ranch Industrial project revealed the presence of subsurface artifacts, with the exception of one artifact (a crescent), the deposit was minor and did not change the marginal status of the site under CEQA (not a "historical resource"; Goodwin and Strudwick 2012). There is a strong correlation between boulder outcrops and subsurface resources in this geological province where there are exposures of granitic boulders and outcrops of the Val Verde Pluton (unit = Kvt) and mixed Paleozoic schist and gneiss Cretaceous granitic rocks (unit = KgPz). These granitic outcrops have high potential for cultural features such as milling slicks, cupules, and yonis. However, given the absence of any such surface boulders or outcrops on the project parcels, and the near total lack of boulders with milling surfaces that have been found in completely buried contexts, there appears to be a relatively low potential for buried prehistoric resources within the Stratford Ranch Residential project.

Cultural Landscapes

The property lacks the required attributes to warrant consideration as a cultural landscape. Instead, the project area consists of a conspicuously altered environment with discernible features dating to the 1960s. For a landscape to be considered culturally significant, character-defining features that convey its significance in history must not only be present, but they must possess historic integrity. Among the seven aspects of integrity are setting, feeling, and association; these have all been disrupted by the severe disturbance of recent excavation of retention basins (one of which impacted the 1960s detention basin), soil stockpiling and dumping, and agriculture within the project, as well as residential development in adjacent tracts, and the construction of the PVSC along the western project boundary. The project lacks any intact character-defining features associated with historic period farming such as abandoned wells, water conveyance system remnants, or outlying buildings. In other words, the project does not retain historical integrity.

The historic use of the site for agriculture was likely similar to that of two nearby projects – Stratford Ranch Industrial and Pelican Industrial– unremarkable in character and modest in scale (Goodwin and Strudwick 2012, Goodwin 2013). The project parcels do not constitute a cultural landscape, there are no historical resources within the project area, and the potential indicated for subsurface historical resources appears low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search through the EIC, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and an intensive survey were conducted for the project. No previously documented or

undocumented cultural resources were identified by the current research or field survey, and the project area lacks any physical elements characteristic of a cultural landscape. Although the project appears to have a relatively low sensitivity for cultural resources, surface visibility was substantially obscured. Due to the presence of a documented prehistoric resource (CA-RIV-7758) near the southwest corner in the adjacent Stratford Ranch Industrial Project, the project area does retain a limited potential for unidentified resources. Therefore, monitoring of earth-moving activities on a spot-check basis by a qualified archaeologist is recommended. In the event previously undocumented archaeological resources are identified during earth-moving activities, work in the area should be redirected until the nature and significance of the find can be assessed and adequate mitigation measures implemented.

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

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS LETTER

EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418

(951) 827-5745 - Fax (951) 827-5409 - eickw@ucr.edu

Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

July 2, 2013
Access and Use Agreement No. 125
EIC-RIV-ST-2232

Debbie McLean
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Strafford Ranch Residential Project (LSA Job No. SRA1301)

Dear Ms. McLean:

We received your request on June 11, 2013, for a cultural resources records search for the Strafford Ranch Residential project located in Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 32, and 33 of T.4S, R.3W, SBBM, in the Perris area of Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that 31 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Two of these studies involved the project area. Copies of these reports are included for your reference. Two additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour.

Our records indicate that 13 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. All of these resources are listed on the attached concordance list and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus $40/hour.

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow; slashes highlighted in yellow indicate a non-systematic survey; pencil line slashes indicate a consultant records search report. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Historic Property Directory (HPD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.

Copies of the relevant portions of the 1943 USGS Perris 15' and the 1901 USGS Elsinore 30' topographic maps are included for your reference.

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Sincerely,

Gayat Adame
Information Officer

Enclosures

APPENDIX B

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH 1: *View to the northwest from Evans Road west of Amadova Drive.*

PHOTOGRAPH 2: *View to the northwest of the northeastern corner of the project.*

PHOTOGRAPH 3: *View to the south from the northeastern portion of the project.*

PHOTOGRAPH 4: *View to the southeast from the northern interior of the project.*

PHOTOGRAPH 5: *View to the southeast from the northwestern corner of a 1960s detention basin in the southwestern portion of the project.*

PHOTOGRAPH 6: *View to the west of the eastern edge of the 1960s detention basin.*

LSA

FIGURE 2

Stratford Ranch Residential
Site Photographs