CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE COLLINS LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT

CITY OF ORANGE, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APN's 386-581-18 and 386-561-02

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May 12, 2023

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Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	May 12, 2023
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Collins Logistics Center Project, City of Orange, Orange County, California (APNs 386-581-18 and 386-561-02)
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
New Site(s):	None
Updated Site(s):	None
USGS Quadrangle:	*Orange, California* (7.5-minute)
Acreage:	6 acres
Key Words:	Survey; negative; no monitoring recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from the project applicant, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted a cultural resources study for the proposed Collins Logistics Center Project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 386-581-18 and 386-561-02). The six-acre project is located at 500 West Collins Avenue in the city of Orange, Orange County, California. Specifically, the project is situated within an unsectioned area, Township 4 South, Range 9 West, of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Orange, California* Topographic Quadrangle map. The project consists of a proposal to demolish existing structures and construct a logistics center that would include an industrial warehouse, office building, and associated parking and infrastructure.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of Orange's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project also included a review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Survey conditions were generally fair; however, the ground visibility was limited throughout the survey area due to the previous development within the parcel and the presence of buildings and hardscape, which comprised the visibility of the original ground surface across the majority of the property. As a result, the only exposed soil or vegetation present on the property was in landscaped beds. Aerial photographs indicate that the property was used as an orchard as early as 1939 until at least 1966, but by 1972, had been entirely graded and the surrounding area had been industrialized with warehouses. The Phase I survey of the Collins Logistics Center Project did not result in the identification of any cultural resources within the project and none of the extant buildings were found to meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic in accordance with CEQA.

Based on the results of the current study, the Collins Logistics Center Project will not result in direct impacts to recorded cultural resources. Due to the disturbed nature of the property from previous grading, clearing, and industrial development, as well as the surrounding industrial development since the 1970s, there is little likelihood that archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without any further cultural resource studies or associated mitigation measures. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Collins Logistics Center Project was conducted in compliance with CEQA and City of Orange environmental guidelines. The six-acre project (APN's 386-581-18 and 386-561-02) is located at 500 West Collins Avenue in the city of Orange, Orange County, California (Figure 1.1–1). Specifically, the project is situated within an unsectioned portion (Township 4 South, Range 9 West projected), of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Orange, California* topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes the demolition and replacement of the existing commercial warehouse and office building on the property with a new logistics center that includes a commercial warehouse, office building, and associated parking and infrastructure. The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Orange County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply.

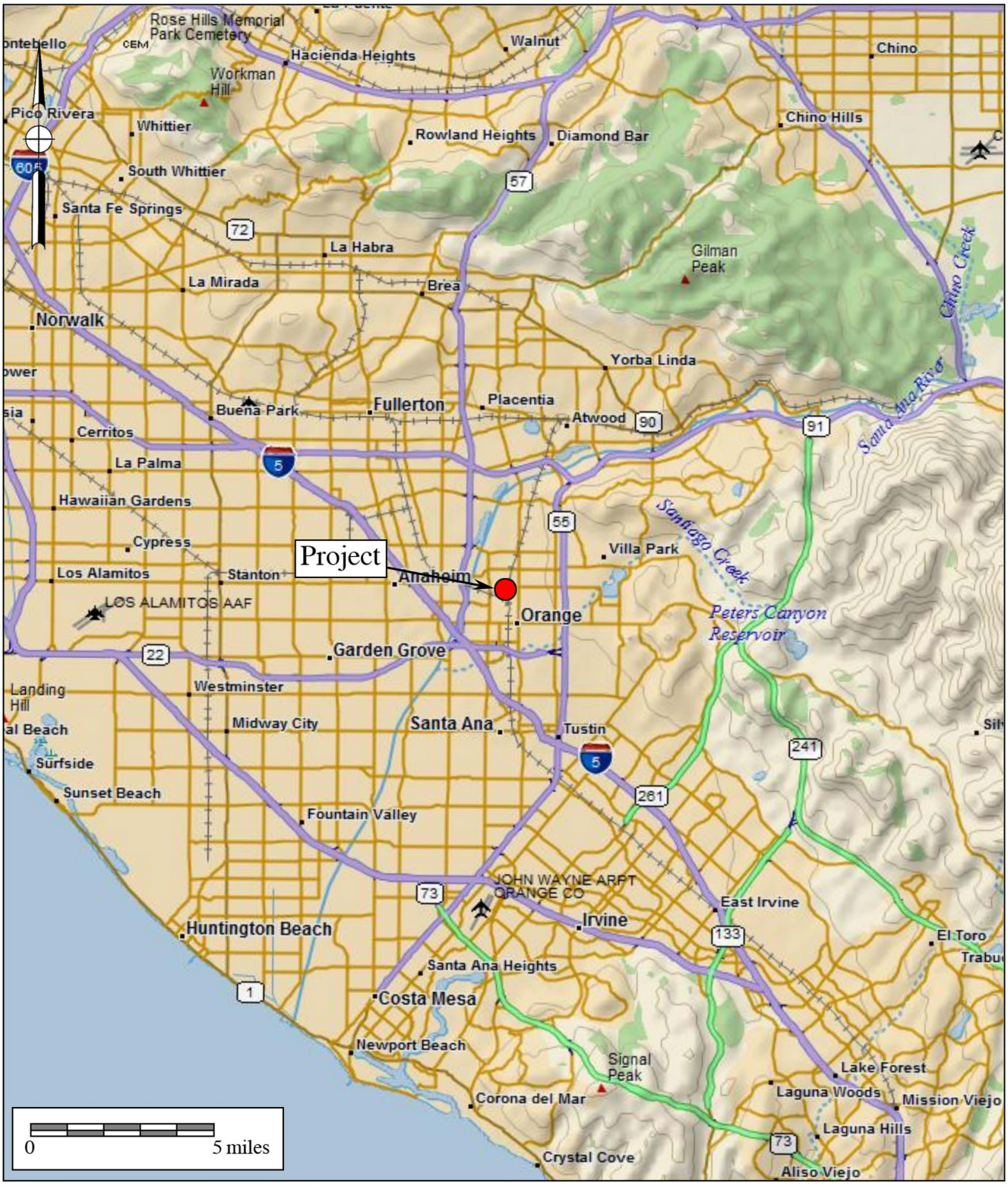
1.2 Environmental Setting

The Collins Logistics Center Project is generally situated in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest-to-southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California (Wirths 2022). The subject property is located adjacent to the eastern bank of the Santa Ana River and west of the Santa Ana Mountains. Elevations within the project range from approximately 178 to 190 feet above mean sea level. The vegetation during prehistoric times most likely consisted of a river valley riparian environment within the Santa Ana River watershed, native oak trees, and coastal/inland sage/scrub and chaparral in the nearby foothills.

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

Archaeological investigations in southern California have documented a diverse and rich record of human occupation spanning the past 10,000 years. In northern San Diego, Orange, and Riverside counties, most researchers organize prehistory into the Paleo Indian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric Periods and history into the Mission, Rancho, and American Settlement periods. The San Dieguito Complex, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex are the archaeological manifestations that have been used to describe the Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods in the region.



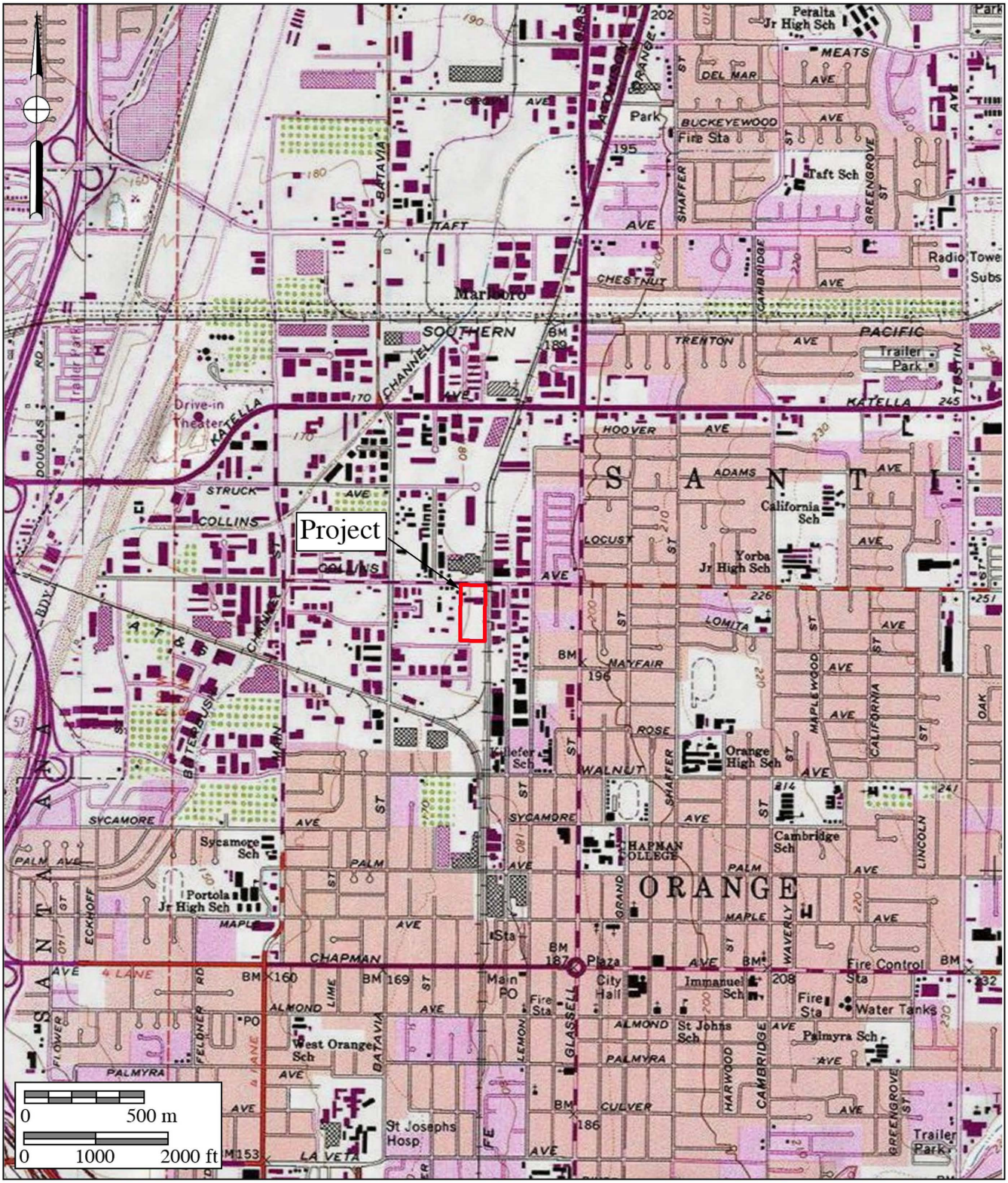
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Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Collins Logistics Center Project

DeLorme (1:250,000 series)

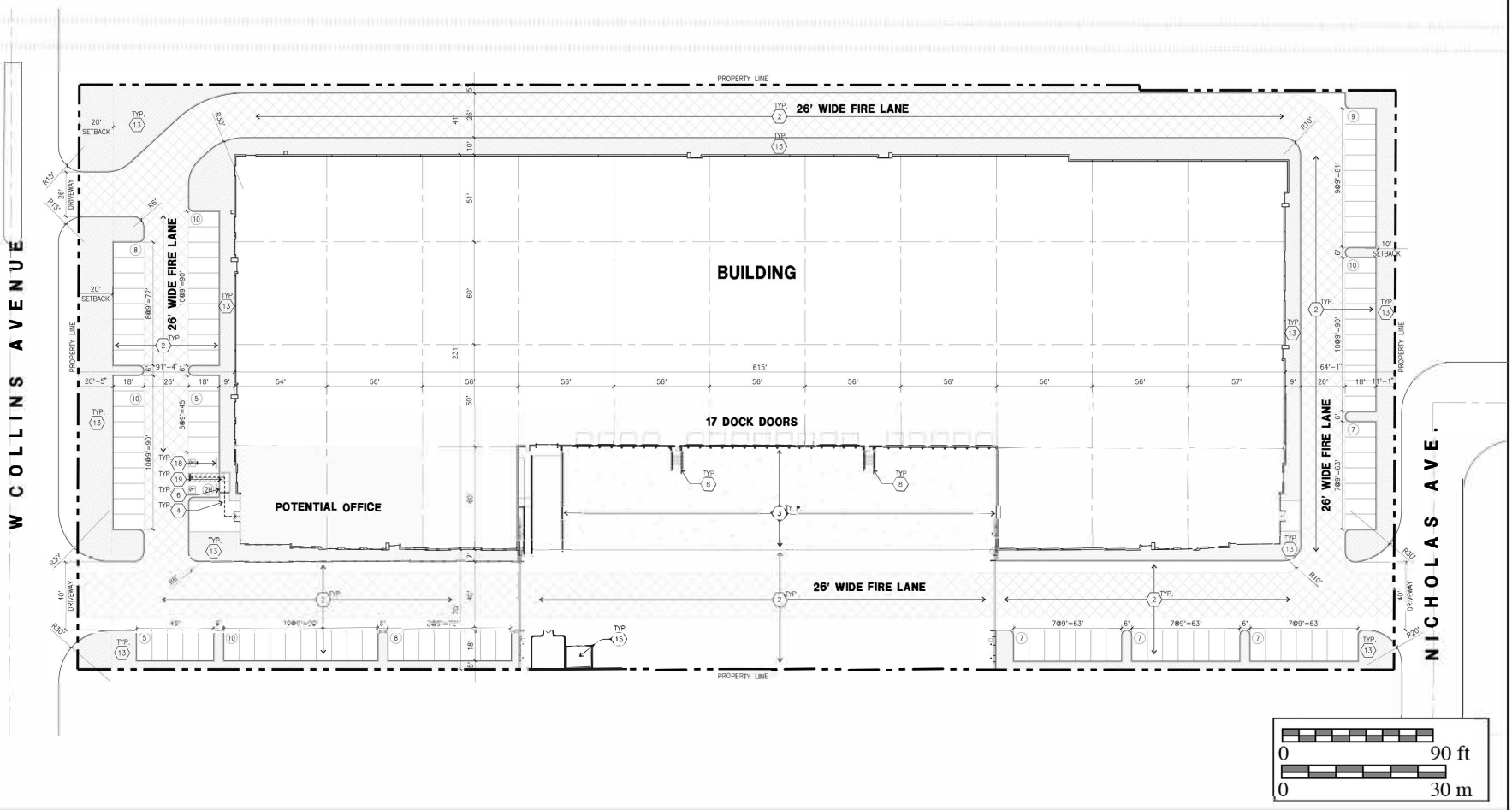


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Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map

The Collins Logistics Center Project

USGS *Orange* and *Anaheim* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



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Figure 1.1–3
Development Map
The Collins Logistics Center Project

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The San Dieguito Complex/Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (11,500 to 9,000 years before the present [YBP]). The term "San Dieguito Complex" is a cultural distinction used to describe a group of people that occupied sites in the region between 11,500 and 7,000 YBP. Initially believed to have been big game hunters, the San Dieguito are better typified as wide-ranging hunter/gatherers. The earliest evidence of San Dieguito Complex sites is known from San Diego County, the Colorado Desert, and further north along the California coast. These people abandoned the drying inland lakes of the present California desert and arrived in San Diego County circa 9,000 YBP, as documented at the Harris (SDI-149; Warren 1966), Rancho Park North (SDI-4392; Kaldenberg 1982), and Agua Hedionda (SDI-210/UCLJ-M-15 and SDI-10,965/SDM-W-131 [Moriarty 1967; Gallegos and Carrico 1984; Gallegos 1991]) sites.

A San Dieguito component appears to have been present in the lower strata, "Malaga Cove I," at the Malaga Cove Site (LAN-138) in the city of Palos Verdes Estates in Los Angeles County (Walker 1951). Other Paleo Indian Period sites containing San Dieguito components in the coastal region of southern California have been identified at the Irvine (ORA-64 [Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998]), Ballona Creek, Angeles Mesa, and Rancho La Brea (Wallace 1955: 215–218) sites.

Diagnostic San Dieguito artifacts include finely crafted scraper planes, choppers, scrapers, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and intricate leaf-shaped points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967). This tool assemblage resembles those of the Western Lithic Co-Tradition (Davis et al. 1969) and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Typical San Dieguito sites lack ground stone tools. The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that occupied the southern California region and debate continues as to whether the San Dieguito sites are actually different activity areas of the early Encinitas Tradition peoples (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987), or whether the San Dieguito Complex peoples had a separate origin and culture from the Encinitas Tradition (Hayden 1987; Moriarty 1987; Smith 1987). According to this second scenario, the San Dieguito Complex peoples may have been assimilated into the dominant Encinitas Tradition culture (Kaldenberg 1982; Moriarty 1967). A third possibility is that the San Dieguito Complex gave rise to the Encinitas Tradition (Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period begins with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and rising sea levels. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene. Archaeological research indicates that southern California was occupied between 9,000 and 1,300 YBP by a population(s) that utilized a wide range of both marine and terrestrial resources. A number of different archaeological manifestations based upon geographical setting, tool kit, and/or chronology are recognized during the Archaic Period, including the Milling Stone Horizon and San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas,

and Pauma complexes. Archaic sites generally contain milling tools, especially manos and metates, cobble and flake tools, dart projectile points and the concomitant use of the atlatl, crescents, shell, fish bone, and animal bone representing large and small game. Additionally, Archaic groups buried their dead as flex inhumations, a religious and cultural practice that is distinct from the succeeding Late Prehistoric groups.

The La Jolla Complex is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shared cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex, which focused upon coastal resources and development of deeply stratified shell middens located primarily around bays and lagoons, appeared in the southern California coastal areas. Some of the older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of more than 7,000 years in this region, beginning more than 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing, which suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex, which exhibits influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north, is evident in the archaeological record. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have a greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

The Late Prehistoric Period, sometimes referred to as San Luis Rey I and II, began approximately 1,300 YBP. Cremation, ceramics, the bow and arrow, small triangular points, the use of Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the reliance upon the acorn as a main food staple are the defining characteristics of the Late Prehistoric Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Gallegos 2002, Moratto 1984). These characteristics are thought to represent the movement of Shoshonean-

speaking groups into northern San Diego, Orange, Riverside, and Los Angeles counties. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, cremation of the dead, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, milling technologies such as the bedrock mortar for use in acorn processing.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

This period begins with the Hispanic intrusion into southern California and the founding of the Mission San Juan Capistrano near what is currently the Lake Forest area in 1776. Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Shoshonean-speaking groups that occupied the southern and eastern portions of Orange County were the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Acjachemem (Juaneño), each of which is culturally similar but that possess slight dialectic differences. Along the coast, the groups made use of the available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for these groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between these groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern deserts, and steatite from the Channel Islands. All three groups also shared a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen datura and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Some notable differences, however, can be seen in the material culture between the three groups. For example, the Gabrielino used containers made from steatite, which is a soapstone material from the Santa Catalina Islands, instead of pottery, which was the preferred material for the Juaneño and the Luiseño (Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Juaneño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were both publicly and privately, or family, owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were utilized, particularly from January to March, when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. For the remainder of the year, most would remain at the village sites, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Aliso Creek watershed has been reported to be the ethnohistoric boundary between the Luiseño, Gabrielino, and Juaneño. The Gabrielino occupied territory northwest of Aliso Creek, the Juaneño occupied territory to the south, and the Luiseño occupied territory to the southeast and east. However, there is evidence indicating that the Juaneño territory actually extended farther north, possibly past the Santa Ana River into modern-day Huntington Beach (Boscana 1978 [1933]).

1.3.2 Historic Period

The historic period began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived in San Diego to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible.

Mission San Juan Capistrano, located near the present Lake Forest area, exerted much influence over the Acjachemem (Juaneño), who either adapted to mission life, rebelled and ran away, or died from European diseases. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican people, and the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister the needs of the native peoples (Engelhardt 1921). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to those who applied or had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts.

The Rancho Period represents the time between 1821 and 1848. By 1821, Mexico had gained independence from Spain and the northern territories were subject to political repercussions. By 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization (Engelhardt 1921). Numerous Mexican land tracts, or rancheros, were established throughout coastal and interior California.

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo granted sovereignty over Alta California, New Mexico, and Arizona to the United States, which began the American Settlement Period. The new colonial order soon seized power in California with disastrous results for the native people

(Castillo 1978). European control over Alta California had been concentrated along the coast, but with the great influx of American colonists seeking land and mineral resources, the inland became more populated and native populations were displaced from more of their lands. Conflicts between the Native Americans and the intruding white colonists led to the establishment of reservations for some villages by executive order.

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. Raising cattle soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 encouraged developers, land speculators, and colonists to invest and live in southern California. Orange County's economy changed from stock raising to farming, and growing grain or citrus crops replaced the raising of cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1965).

General History of the Orange Area

As part of a petition to the Spanish government in 1810, Jose Antonio Yorba and his cousin Juan Pablo Peralta were granted 78,941 acres of grazing land previously granted to Juan Pablo Grijalva, their uncle and father, respectively, "[t]he first land user in the Orange area … a retired Spanish soldier" (Maniery et al. 2006). "Yorba chose the flatlands near the Santa Ana River at what became known as Olive. His son[s] … built adobes on the hills by Olive, out of the flood plain … [which] became known as Santa Ana Ranch and served as the rancho headquarters" (Maniery et al. 2006). "Yorba and Peralta each had nine children. As these descendants married, the family expanded and settled on different parts of the rancho" (Maniery et al. 2006).

"In the 1860s, the Yorba rancho was subdivided by heirs of the original grantees and [lawyers] Andrew Glassell and Alfred Chapman … took 4,000 acres in lieu of attorneys' fees" (Maniery et al. 2006). Ten- to 40-acre parcels were formed from the subdivided land and placed for sale in 1870 as the "Richland Farm Lots" (Maniery et al. 2006). "Glassell's brother, Captain William Glassell, surveyed and platted a new town named Richland in 1871; the name was changed to Orange two years later to satisfy postal requirements" Maniery et al. 2006) since "there was already a Richland, California, up near Sacramento" (Brigandi 2011).

Orange was incorporated in 1888 and "was primarily an agricultural community until the 1950s, when modern suburban development arrived" (Brigandi 2011). "At the time of incorporation, Orange had a population of 600, and was a 3.1 square mile city bounded by" Batavia Street, Collins Avenue, La Veta Avenue, and Santiago Creek (City of Orange n.d.). Profitable crops included grapes, wheat, oats, barley, corn, fruit trees, a variety of vegetables, tobacco, and hops (Brigandi 2011), "but by 1920, oranges had become the city's premier crop" (City of Orange n.d.). The population of the city grew during World War II, with "thousands of servicemen … [being] trained in Southern California" (City of Orange n.d.). "After World War II, returning soldiers and a massive influx of new residents to the state" contributed to the population boom and "Orange, located centrally in the Los Angeles Basin" became an attractive option and "its remaining open and agricultural space … [was developed] into bedroom communities" (Maniery

et al. 2006). Orange continued to expand throughout the subsequent decades and "is home to thousands of businesses, ranging from major Fortune 500 companies to family-owned stores," in addition to Chapman University and Santiago Canyon College (City of Orange n.d.).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one half-mile radius was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on November 21, 2022, and the results were returned on November 28, 2022. The SCCIC records search results indicated that one historic resource is located within a one half-mile radius of the project (Table 1.4–1). The resource, a segment of the historic Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad, is not mapped within the subject property. The records search results also indicated that four cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one half-mile radius of the project, none of which cover any portions of the subject property. The complete records search results can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of the Project

Site Number	Site Type
P-30-176663	Historic Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad

BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The National Register of Historic Places index
- Historic USGS data
- Historic aerial photographs (1932, 1946, 1952, 1963, 1966, 1972, 1980, 1985, and 1992)

These sources did not indicate the presence of archaeological resources within the project. For background research, the absence of positive results does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources; however, given the historic settlement of the region, there is a low to moderate potential for archaeological discoveries.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF from the NAHC to determine if there are any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project. At this time, the SLF has not yet been returned by the NAHC. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Orange County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA and City of Orange environmental guidelines provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR,

not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public

Resources Code do not apply.

3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is west-central Orange County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Collins Logistics Center Project included the survey of a six-acre area. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resources identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire six-acre project, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Orange environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately five meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Staff archaeologist Allison Reynolds conducted the archaeological survey for the Collins Logistics Center Project on November 30, 2022, under the direction of Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes M.A., RPA. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the subject property. Survey conditions were generally fair; however, original ground surface visibility throughout the survey area was limited due to buildings and hardscape, which comprised the majority of the property. (Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). The existing industrial warehouse, office building, cement lots, and asphalt parking lots covered most of the subject property. The parking lot located in the northern quarter of the project contained landscaped beds representing the only exposed soil present within the subject property. No cultural resources were identified within the project limits as a result of the archaeological survey.

Aerial photographs indicate that the property was used as an orchard as early as 1939 until sometime between 1966 and 1972. A heavily obscured farmhouse with possible associated outbuildings is located in the northeast corner of the property in 1946 and 1966 aerial imagery (Plates 3.2–3 and 3.2–4). By 1972, the entire property had been graded and paved, a warehouse and associated building had been constructed within the northern half of the project, and the farmhouse and any associated outbuildings had been demolished. The area surrounding the subject property had also been industrialized with commercial buildings and warehouses (Plate 3.2–5). By 1993, the original warehouse had been demolished, but the associated building remained in place until at least 2000. By 2002, all previously mentioned structures had been removed and the warehouse, office building, and associated parking in use today had been constructed (Plate 3.2–6).



Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project, facing south/southeast.



Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the project, facing north.



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.2–3

1946 Aerial

The Collins Logistics Center Project



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.2–4

1965 Aerial

The Collins Logistics Center Project



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.2–5

1972 Aerial

The Collins Logistics Center Project



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.2–6

2002 Aerial

The Collins Logistics Center Project

As demonstrated by an analysis of historic aerial imagery, the entire property has been previously impacted, first by orchards, then by the grading of the project for the development of warehouses. During the archaeological survey of the property, visibility of the ground surface was limited due to the presence of paved parking lots and warehouses. The survey did not result in the identification of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources and none of the extant buildings were found to meet the minimum age threshold to be considered historic in accordance with CEQA.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

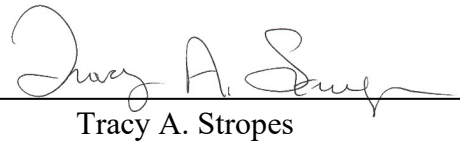
The cultural resources study for the Collins Logistics Center Project, which was completed in accordance with City of Orange report guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria, was negative for the presence of cultural resources. No potential impacts to significant cultural resources are associated with the currently proposed development of the project. Furthermore, the records search results indicated that only one historic resource associated with the built environment was recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project, and no prehistoric resources have ever been recorded within the vicinity of the project. Due to the disturbed nature of the property from previous agricultural use and development, there is little likelihood that archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, mitigation measures are not recommended, and the project should be allowed to proceed without additional archaeological studies.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The Phase I cultural resources study for the Collins Logistics Center Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by staff archaeologist Allison Reynolds. The report text was prepared by Katelyn Kepka, and Tracy A. Stropes. Report graphics were provided by Emily Soong. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Jacob Tidwell. The archaeological records search was provided by the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

5.1 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 and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5.



May 12, 2023

Tracy A. Stropes
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Director/Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California **2007**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2000**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Director/Principal Investigator **March 2009–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator **June 2008–February 2009**
TRC Solutions **Irvine, California**

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist **June 2006–May 2008**
Archaeological Resource Analysts **Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist **September 1996–June 2006**
Gallegos & Associates **Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

Project Archaeologist **September 1993–September 1996**
Macko Inc. **Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

Archaeological Field Technician **January 1993–September 1993**
Chambers Group Inc. **Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Archaeological Field Technician **May 1992–September 1992**
John Minch and Associates **San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Professional Accomplishments

Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)