

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY OF A ±625 ACRE
PARCEL ON LYNCH CANYON ROAD,
LAKE NACIMIENTO, BRADLEY, SAN LUIS OBISPO
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

(APN: 080-062-019, 020, 022, 023, 024, 034, 038, 039, 057, 058, 059,
AND 080-011-011),

Prepared for:

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Not For Public Distribution

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CRMS



CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

CRMS Project No. 41-590

INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources study of an approximately 625 acre parcel (APN: 080-062-019, 020, 022, 023, 024, 034, 038, 039, 057, 058, 059, and 080-011-011) on Lynch Canyon Road, Lake Nacimiento, Bradley, in San Luis Obispo County, California. This study was conducted by Cultural Resources Management Services (CRMS), Paso Robles, California, at the request of Ms. Jamie Kirk, Kirk Consulting, Atascadero, California, per San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning and Building Planning Department permitting procedures in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended.

The purpose of the cultural resources inventory within Cantinas Ranch was to determine presence/absence of cultural materials, features, and/or sites; and, if so, to document such resources and, based on surface observation, to determine their nature and potential for significance.

Following a document review of archives housed at the Central Coast Information Center at the University of California, Santa Barbara and the CRMS library, files, a mixed-strategy pedestrian survey was conducted by CRMS. The archaeological staff, comprising Mr. Cris Lowgren, M.A., Field Director; Mr. Todd Hannahs, Mr. David Makar, Mr. Justin Houseman, and Mr. Neil Rhodes conducted the field work between 11 and 20 September 2006. Draft archaeological site data and maps were completed in the field and Ms. Allison Lober completed archaeological site documentation on standard California Department of Parks and Recreation Form 523A-K. Ms. Susan H. Alvarez, M.A. prepared this report per standard archaeological survey reporting for submission to Kirk Consulting.

Previous survey and archaeological site excavation reports for areas near the study area indicate that prehistoric and historic land use occurred primarily within or near Nacimiento River and its tributaries. Numerous prehistoric sites especially are documented adjacent to Nacimiento River drainage from the river's headwaters northwest of the study parcel to its confluence with Salinas River southeast of Cantinas Ranch. Although archival research results suggested a moderately high likelihood for

the presence of culturally sensitive materials, features, and/or sites within the parcel boundaries, extremely dense vegetation and hazardously steep topography either limited survey efforts or proved to be unlikely settings for previous cultural land use. Nonetheless, two prehistoric sites, one relatively modern camp historic feature, and three isolate finds were encountered and documented during field inspection.

Recommendations regarding all cultural materials, features, and sites encountered during the CRMS archaeological inventory of the above properties will be found in the Summary section of this report.

STUDY PARCEL LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

The ±625 acre, irregularly shaped parcel known as Cantinas Ranch owned by Lynch Canyon Properties, LLC (APN: 080-062-019, 020, 022, 023, 024, 034, 038, 039, 057, 058, 059, and 080-011-011) is northwest of Paso Robles and wholly within San Luis Obispo County, just south of the Monterey County line. Properties are located within the SE quarter, Section 8; SW quarter, Section 9; NE ¼ Section 17, and the N ½ Section 16, T29S/R9E, as shown on the Lake Nacimiento, Bryson, and Pebblestone Shut-In USGS topographic quadrangles (Figure 1). Specifically, the study acreage is bounded on the east by Kavanaugh Creek, which is partially inundated by Nacimiento Reservoir; on the south by a segment of the Nacimiento River, also inundated; and on the west by a boundary skirting other privately-owned developed lands. The northern boundary extends onto a steep-sloped ridge divide between Cantinas and Asbury creeks, the former of which enters the parcel's northwest quadrant on a northwest/southeasterly axis to eventually join Kavanaugh Creek (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

Geology of the area is Lower Miocene Marine (Jennings 1958) overlain by a mosaic of sandy to clay soils depending upon terrain (Soil types 105, 134-137, 141, 148, 191, 201, 202, and 204 in Ernstrom *et al.* 1984). Survey crew members encountered fossiliferous components, dominated by fossil oyster with rare fragments of fossil scallop, on a knoll in the central portion of the study parcel (Lowgren 2006). A ridge



Figure 1: Vicinity Map (No Scale)

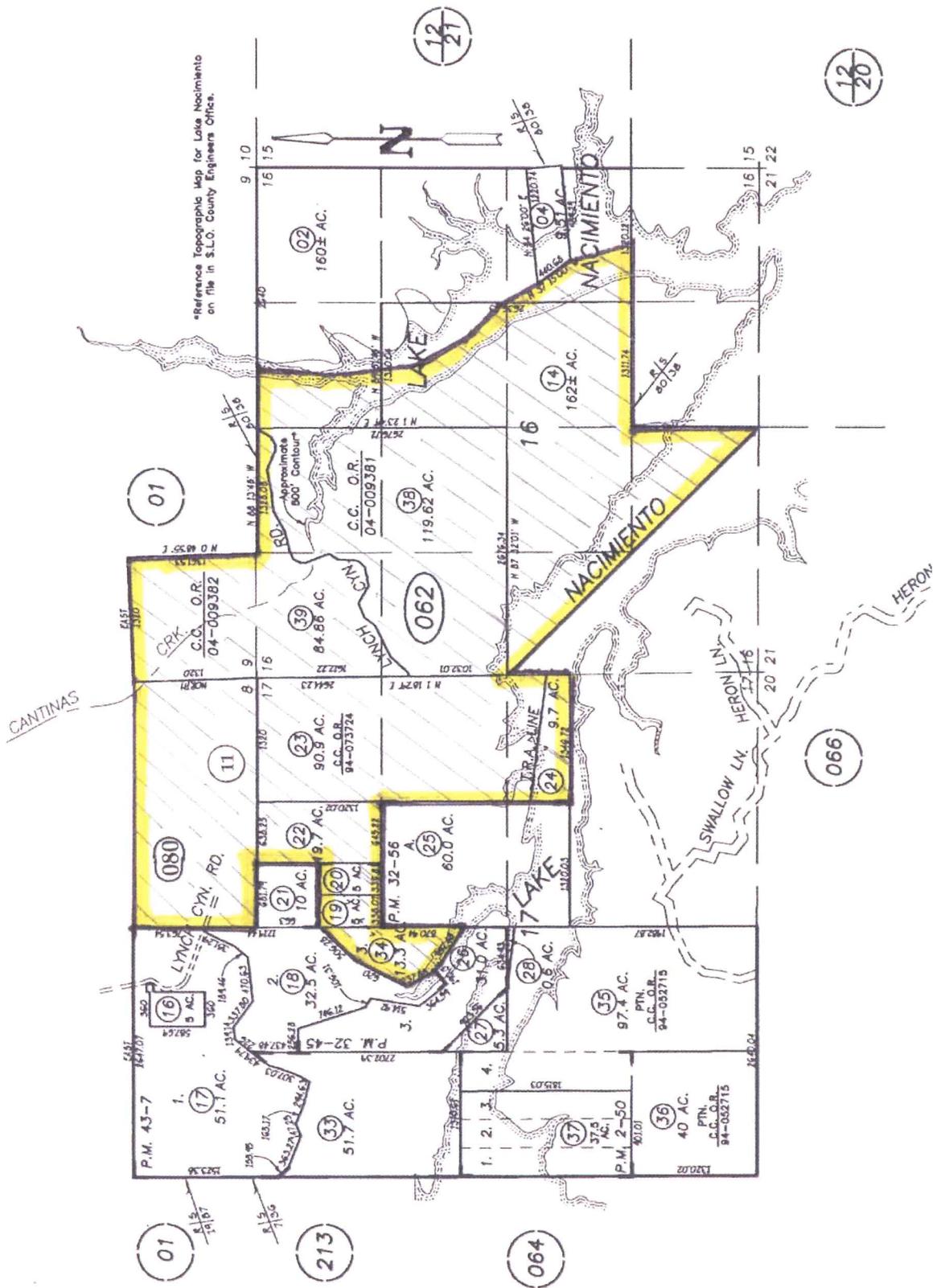


Figure 3: Assessor's Parcel Map With Survey Area Shaded

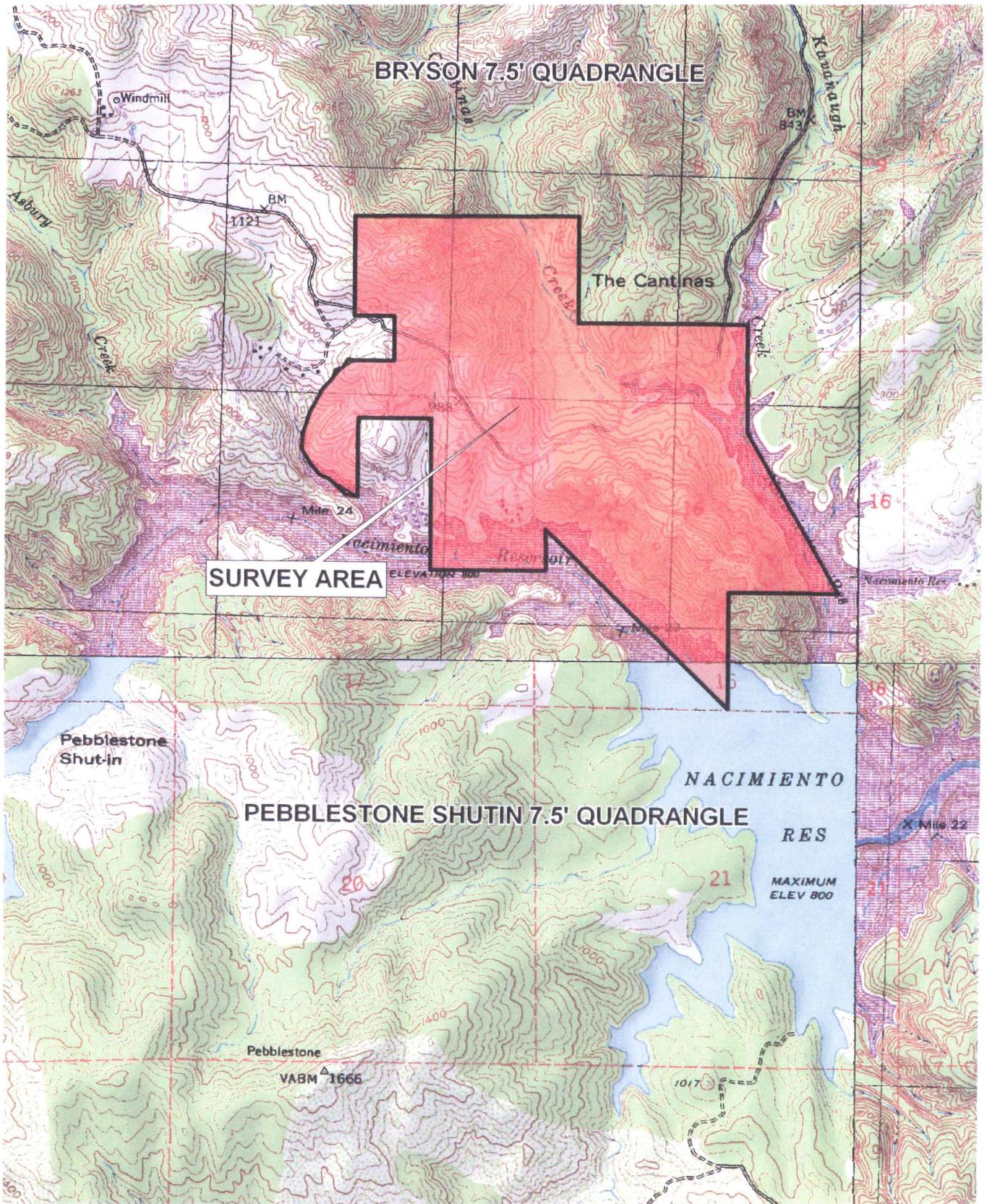


Figure 2: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Bryson, CA and Pebblestone Shutin, CA

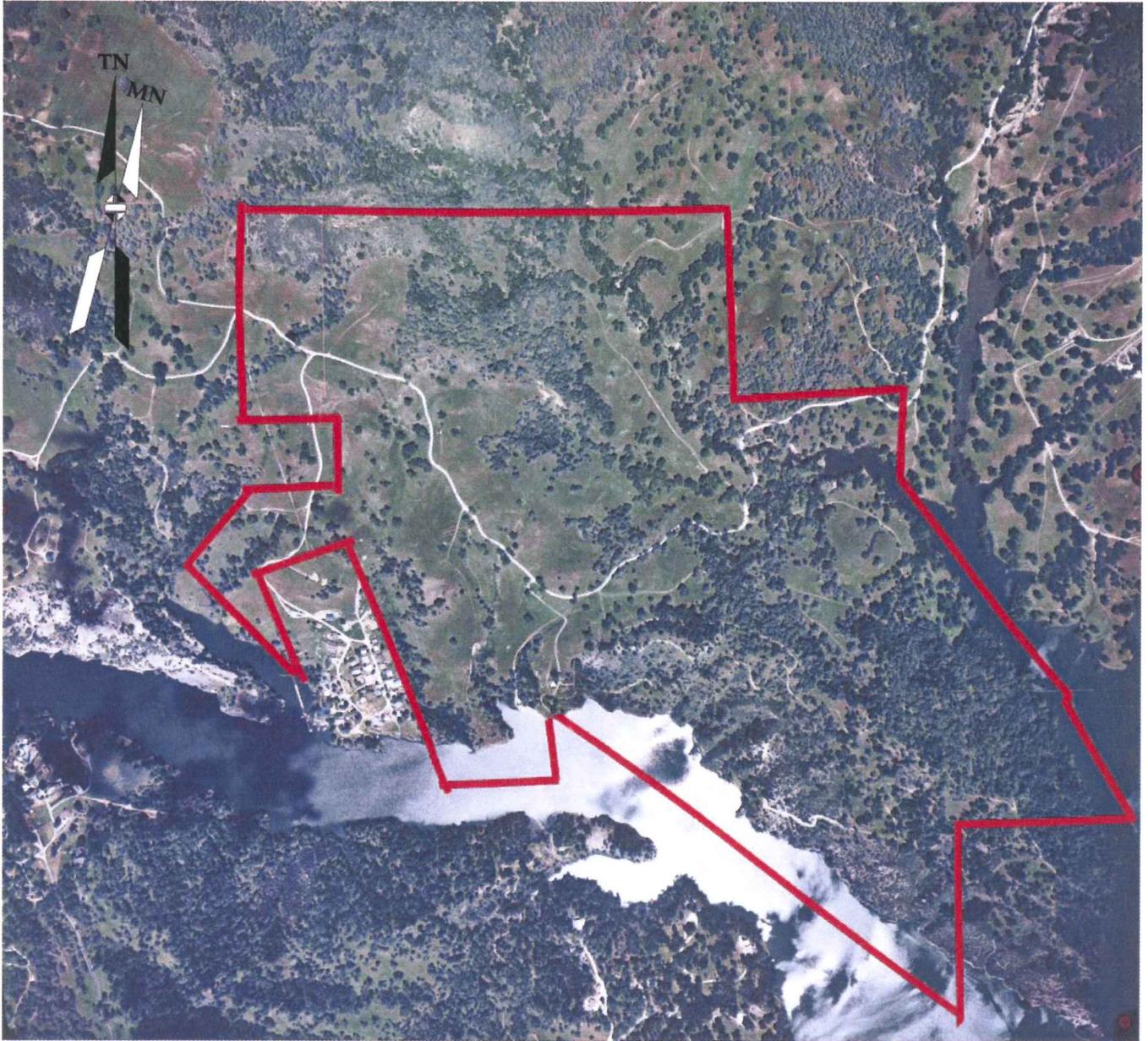


Figure 4: April, 2005 Aerial Photograph With Survey Area Outlined

extends from the northwest quadrant, on a northwest/southeast axis through the parcel to protrude beyond the southeastern parcel boundary into Nacimiento Reservoir and would have risen above the confluence of Kavanaugh Creek and the Nacimiento River prior to reservoir flooding. The ridge divides the drainage between Cantinas/Kavanaugh Creeks and Nacimiento River. Parcel elevations range from ca. 840 feet (above mean sea level (MSL)) near the Nacimiento Reservoir lake shore on the southern parcel boundary to over 1300 feet on a ridge peak. Major streams include the Nacimiento River, currently inundated, and Kavanaugh Creek. The Cantinas Creek confluence with Kavanaugh Creek is in the northeast quadrant of the parcel; lower Kavanaugh Creek and the confluence also are inundated by the Nacimiento Reservoir.

Due to extremes in water availability, vegetation on the parcel includes grasslands in open areas and oak woodlands on nearly level or moderate slopes as well as chaparral communities on upper slopes. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the vegetation and terrain encountered during the cultural resources inventory of the property.

METHODS

Prefield Archival Review

Document review pertinent to the current study was conducted in archives housed at the Central Coast Information Center at the University of California, Santa Barbara, as well as those on file in the CRMS library. The research area extended approximately one-half mile beyond current study area boundaries. The purpose of this review was to determine if prior archaeological surveys had been conducted within or near the study area parcel and if cultural sites were documented within or in close proximity to Cantinas Ranch. Archival research consisted of review of those archaeological site survey and excavation reports, maps, and other documents describing cultural resources-related studies within a half-mile area adjacent to boundaries encompassing Cantinas Ranch. Cultural Resources Management Services files contain reports, records, and maps relevant to intensive prehistoric and historic use



Figure 5: Grassland and Oak Woodland occur in open areas and on low to moderate slopes

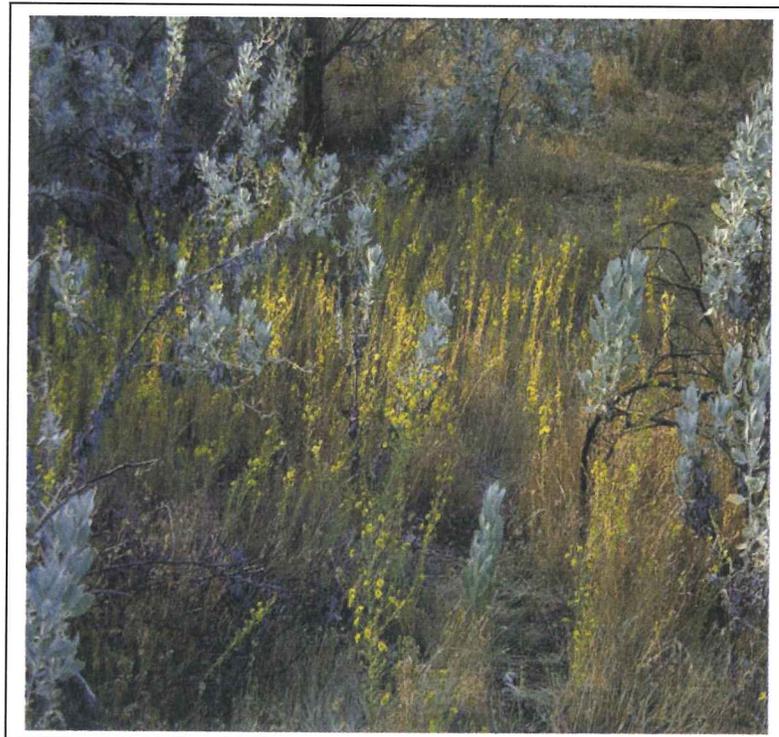


Figure 6: Chaparral vegetation species dominated steep slopes and upper elevation ridges

of the Nacimiento River and its tributaries between its headwaters and the Salinas River valley. Because of the relevancy of land use within this corridor and the location of Cantinas Ranch, reports that contained cultural resources information pertinent to the Nacimiento River drainage to the north in Monterey County and to the southeast near the river's confluence with Salinas River were also reviewed.

Archival review confirmed that no prior cultural resources studies had been conducted and that no documented archaeological sites are within the delineated study parcel. Adjacent to and east of Cantinas Ranch, a 450-acre study resulted in identification of cultural sites east of Kavanaugh Creek (Gibson 1973a,b,c and 2004). Nearby studies for proposed development of lands known as Oak Shores also resulted in the documentation of cultural sites. Additionally, numerous studies resulting in identification of prehistoric and historic cultural sites within the Nacimiento River corridor have been completed north and southeast of the study area.

PREVIOUS REGIONAL AND LOCAL CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

Comprehensive archaeological studies within Nacimiento River corridor, north of Cantinas Ranch, provide data important for prefield consideration of the current study. The Nacimiento River flows southeasterly from headwaters in the Santa Lucia mountain range through Fort Hunter Liggett Military Installation (FHL) lands abutting Monterey/San Luis Obispo County line. In 1999, a significant cultural resources inventory along segments of the river examined steep, heavily overgrown canyons as well as open terraces above or near the river's high water level mark. Over 40 prehistoric cultural sites identified as bedrock with mortar cups (BRM) only, BRM with midden (locally darkened organic soil), BRM with flaked stone debris and/or rockshelters, as well as rockshelters alone, were found in chaparral, riparian and woodland vegetation communities. Diagnostic flaked stone artifacts as well as millstone tools, although not numerous, were encountered (Haney 2000). Within FHL's Nacimiento River corridor, documented archaeological sites also include sparse surface lithic scatters and other task specific sites (e.g., BRM only and/or lithic material quarries), and complex occupation sites characterized by midden, temporally diagnostic artifacts, BRM milling stations, and/or human remains (Jones and Haney 2005).

South of Cantinas Ranch, a mid-1950s inventory was conducted prior to construction of a dam on the Nacimiento River. Subsequent to dam construction, cultural sites within portions of the river valley adjacent to as well as southeast of Cantinas Ranch were drowned. Ten prehistoric sites (CA-SLO-131-140) ranging in complexity from BRM only sites to those with BRMs and associated grinding tools as well as flaked stone tools and marine shell were documented on or near river meanders; several at confluences of seasonal streams with the river (Bennyhoff 1955a). Two sites identified during the 1955 inventory are within one-half mile of the present study area and were characterized as 1) a BRM site lacking associated material (Bennyhoff 1955b) and, 2) a possible burial site as reported by property owners (Bennyhoff 1955c). In 1973, three separate cultural resources inventories were conducted during phases of the Oak Shores development (Gibson 1973a-c). During one phase of study Gibson (1973b) gathered information regarding areas containing springs, large prehistoric sites with pictographs and cultural material. Field examination of areas concerning the Oak Shores development resulted in the identification of seven prehistoric sites. These ranged in complexity from a BRM only site to several well-developed midden sites containing marine shell and other dietary debris as well as flaked stone tools and cobblestone milling materials (Gibson 1973a-c). Of importance to the current study, one site identified is situated south of an arm of Lake Nacimiento at the edge of the one-half-mile study radius for the current project (Gibson 1973a; Gibson and Anderson 1973). CA-SLO-671 is described as midden with groundstone tools, cores, flakes, and dietary marine shell and mammal bone and it was noted in the site documentation that this site is one of the "best developed . . . in the area" (Gibson and Anderson 1973).

South and east of Cantinas Ranch, on California Army National Guard (CARNG) lands, ongoing cultural resources inventories and site examinations that began in the 1970s on or near the Nacimiento River corridor reveal sites with BRM features, middens with marine shell, bone, groundstone tools, and/or flaked tools and tool manufacturing debris as well as information about raw material gathering sites and ethnographic-period land use (Bertrando 2001; Haversat et al. 1986a, 1986b).

Immediately adjacent to and east of Cantinas Ranch, a 2004 cultural resources report of inventory for the Las Cantinas Tract, Oak Shores described the surface inspection of 450 acres bordering the east bank of Kavanaugh Creek (Gibson 2004). This inventory resulted in the identification and documentation of two prehistoric and one

historic archaeological sites. Two of the three sites are situated at the edge of Kavanaugh Creek and one is upstream from a tributary confluence with the creek. Both prehistoric sites are characterized as flake scatters; the historic site is an abandoned homestead (Gibson 2004).

In summary, regional and local archaeological studies provide temporal information as well as suggestions for understanding patterns of prehistoric and historic site distribution along or near the Nacimiento River corridor. Based on the prefield archival review, it was anticipated that both prehistoric and historic-period cultural sites could be identified during ground surface inspection of Cantinas Ranch. Due to understanding of the study parcel's environment and knowledge of previously identified cultural site settings, CRMS field personnel expected to encounter sparse prehistoric lithic scatters on knolls, swales, or exposed ridges; milling stations where bedrock is exposed; and/or evidence of more intensively occupied areas near stream confluences, in sheltered stream valleys, or in areas where vegetation communities traditionally provided food and material items gathered and processed near the Nacimiento River corridor.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC INFORMATION

Ethnohistoric information indicates that the study parcel is nearly central to the territory extending to west to the Pacific Coast and inland to Salinas River Valley, formerly controlled by Salinan Indians (Hester 1978:500). Salinan Indian land use is described as similar to hunter-gather peoples elsewhere in the Central California's Coast Range. Large and small mammal hunting, fishing, use of various vegetal foods and materials, and procurement of marine products required typical utility items. Such items as flaked stone tools, milling implements, and various stone and bone tools were associated with domestic industries throughout the California Coast Ranges prior to European disruption of native lifeways. Short-term encampments, long-term village sites, food or material gathering and processing areas, as well as areas associated with ritual and ceremony are documented within a relatively short distance of the current study area.

Regional historic-period settlement is well-documented from California's 18th century Spanish exploration and mission development to Euro-American settlement of the well-watered stream valleys where economies focused on stock grazing and dry farming into the 20th century. Local Spanish exploration began with Portola's 1769 trek from the Pacific Coast inland to Nacimiento and San Antonio river valleys followed by de Anza's similar 1774 expedition northward from San Luis Obispo to Paso Robles, thence northwest to San Marcos Creek, and northward to Nacimiento and San Antonio rivers. Dramatic changes in local land use, however, came with the 1797 founding of mission San Miguel Arcángel, east of the study parcel in the Salinas River valley. Building construction near the river as well as in outlying areas, cultivation of mission lands, and the gathering-in of native peoples profoundly altered the physical and human environment. Mexico's 1822 independence from Spain again transformed the area as Spanish mission lands were divided into Mexican ranchos for large-scale and very intensive cattle ranching. Mid-19th century Euro-American settlement resulted in local mining, farming, and the expansion of towns and transportation systems. The 1940s World War II effort locally resulted in military training activities that, in turn, resulted in burgeoning populations within the Salinas Valley, east of the study area, followed by expansion of land development between the Salinas River and the Pacific Coast. In the immediate area, mid-1950s dam construction on the Nacimiento River resulted in a changed landscape, increased recreation, and a boost in housing development.

In summary, evidence of local land use dating from the prehistoric and historic periods may include items, features, and sites reflecting short or long-term occupation, economic pursuits, domestic industries, and ceremony or ritual activities. For example, the presence of Bedrock Mortar milling stations, of flaked stone debris and material items, indicate land uses associated with prehistoric food procurement and processing and tool manufacture. Similarly, the presence of historic-period refuse, building features or materials provide datable evidence associated with European and/or American settlement and economic pursuits.

CULTURAL RESOURCES FIELD INSPECTION

Between September 11 and 20, 2006, CRMS archaeological staff conducted an on-site mixed-strategy pedestrian survey within an approximately 625 acre parcel known as Cantinas Ranch, owned by Lynch Canyon Properties, LLC. Terrain and vegetation cover dictated most inventory strategy. Field director, Mr. Cris Lowgren, maintained daily notes describing: terrain; inventory strategy expected to achieve most effective results; cultural items, features, and sites encountered; and inventory results. When identified, cultural sites were documented and photographed by crew personnel. Isolated cultural items were photographed and locations specified through Geographic Positioning System (GPS). No cultural materials were collected.

Prefield cultural resources documents review and knowledge of local archaeology indicated that there was a moderate to high likelihood that both prehistoric and historic-period cultural sites would be encountered during the surface examination. CRMS field personnel anticipated that prehistoric lithic scatters or more intensively used occupation areas would occur near stream confluences, in sheltered stream valleys, or in areas where vegetation communities traditionally provided food or material items gathered and processed near well-watered areas.

Study parcel terrain consists largely of steeply sloping ridges in the north, west, and southern quadrants, a relatively broad stream valley originating from Cantinas Creek in the northeastern part of the parcel, Nacimiento Reservoir shores where the lake floods Kavanaugh Creek on the eastern parcel boundary and Nacimiento River on the southern boundary. Mixed-strategy inventory included crew members walking parallel transects of 10-30 meter widths; intensive inspection of native soils where visible (e.g., rodent back dirt and/or areas of thin or no vegetation); intensive inspection of environmental settings where indications of cultural activities were most likely to be encountered (e.g., stream confluences, rock exposures, and ridge tops); and intensive inspection of areas immediately surrounding cultural materials that were encountered (Lowgren 2006). Where feasible, three areas proposed for development – “Hilltown,” a recreation area, and a lodge – also received intensive inspection (Lowgren 2006).

Cultural resources inventory of the parcel’s distinctive topographic features merited specific transect widths: ridge and hill slopes that did not pose crew hazards

were covered in survey transects approximately 20-30 meters apart; potentially sensitive flats, knolls, swales, and ridge tops were covered in survey transects about 10-20 meters in width; and, rolling grassland, due to dense vegetation, also was inspected in 10-meter-wide transects. Transects were conducted in roughly zig-zag formation to achieve the highest level of coverage possible.

Throughout the study parcel, vegetation impeded most visual inspection of the mineral soil surface (Figure 7). Dense parched grasses covered rolling hills and flats while scrub chaparral dominated upper hill slopes and ridges. Ground surface visibility remained at 0-2% throughout most of the study parcel. In spite of the nature of the study parcel terrain, virtually all of the 630 acres were accessible for cultural resources inventory. Nonetheless, field inspection resulted in identification and documentation of three isolated artifacts and two prehistoric cultural sites.



Figure 7: Due to dense annual grasses, during inventory ground surface visibility remained poor.

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY RESULTS

Isolate Finds

Three isolated items were identified during Lynch Canyon Properties ground surface inspection (ISO-1 - 3). Two items, ISO-1 and ISO-2 are both secondary flakes of brown Franciscan chert. ISO-1 was found north of and about 10' downslope of an existing roadway in the approximate center of the study parcel. ISO-2 was found in

rodent backdirt on the toe of the ridge in the west central portion of the property. ISO-3 is a large iron spike with a hook driven about 6' above the ground into an oak tree. ISO-3 was found on the slope above Cantinas Creek in the northern quadrant of the parcel. Figures 8 through 10 illustrate isolated artifacts (ISO- 1-3).

Archaeological Sites

Cantinas Ranch Survey Site #1 is a prehistoric lithic scatter on disturbed soil bisected by an existing, unimproved roadway near the southern edge of the survey parcel (Figure 11). The site is on a low ridge overlooking former the Nacimiento River drainage, now flooded by Lake Nacimiento. The cultural material scatter consists of 75-100 Franciscan and Monterey chert flakes, three Franciscan chert cores, and two bifacially worked fragments. One mussel shell beak (*Mytilus californianus*) was also observed. Possible fire-affected rock was noted but a thorough examination of the surrounding ground surface failed to reveal additional material (Lowgren 2006). The site was photographed and draft documentation, including a site sketch map, was completed.

Cantinas Ranch Survey Site #2 is a sparse lithic scatter near the west parcel boundary, situated on the southwest-facing slope of a moderately steep finger ridge (Figure 14). Approximately 15 Franciscan chert flakes were observed during field examination. The site was photographed and draft documentation, including a site sketch map, was completed.

Other Cultural Features Noted During Inventory

Photographed but not recorded is a privy pit and deteriorated wooden platform situated on the southwest-facing slope of a small peninsula overlooking former Nacimiento River drainage. This site is about south of Site CRS #1. Features noted include a wood-reinforced privy pit partially filled with recent refuse, a large wooden platform, various building debris (concrete, brick, piping/spigot), and other debris (Figures 12 and 13). The features are believed to be of relatively recent (post Lake Nacimiento) origin and associated with recreational lake use.

Figure 8: ISO-1
A large brown Franciscan chert secondary flake found mid-slope of a moderately steep ridge, about ten feet from an existing roadway.

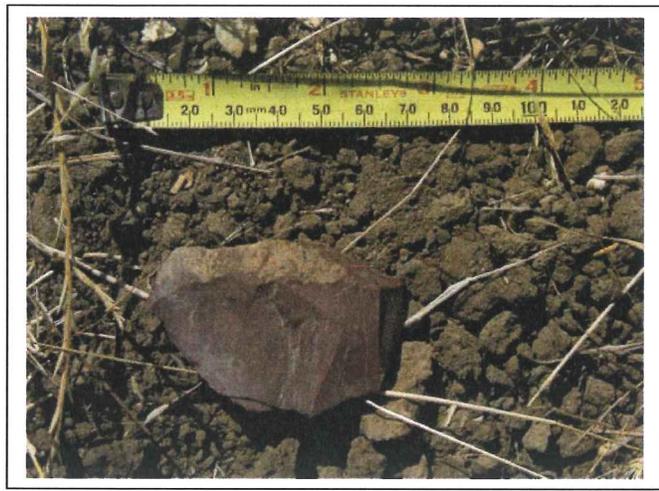


Figure 9: ISO-2
A large brown Franciscan chert secondary flake mid-slope of a moderately steep ridge near the west-central portion of the

Figure 10: ISO-3
A large iron, hand forged iron hook hammered into oak tree

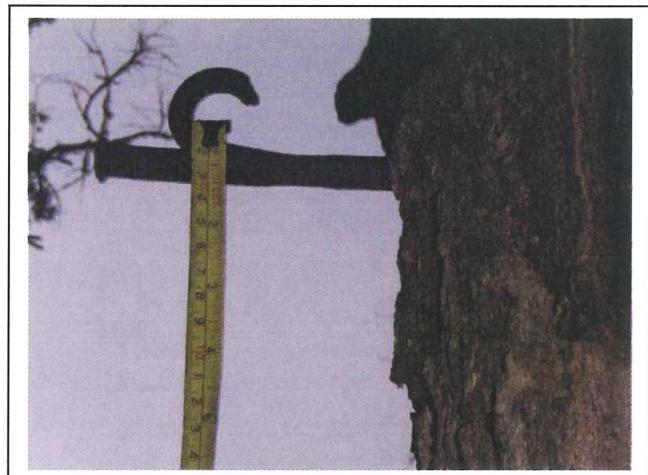




Figure 11: Site CRS #1 overlooks a seasonal tributary to former

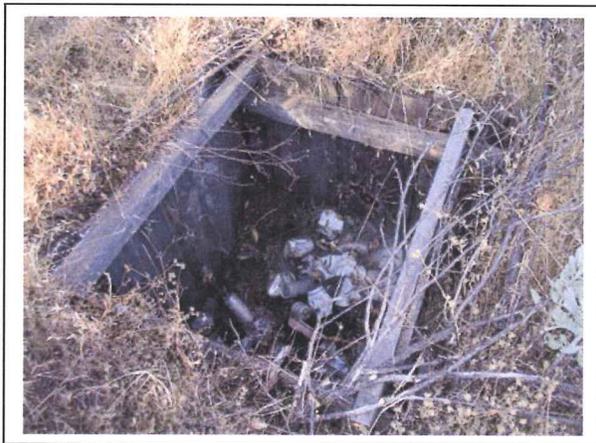


Figure 12: Privy pit of undetermined age



Figure 13: Wooden platform

Figure 14: Site CRS #2 situated among buckwheat, coyote brush, and grey pine on a ridge in the NW quadrant of the survey area.



Additional isolated features that appeared abandoned or recently modified were encountered. These included an old but newly repaired fence line; a remnant, single living fruit tree, and dead tree remains of a stone-fruit orchard.. Recent refuse suggest this area was used for recreational purposes after mid-1950s construction of the dam on the Nacimiento River. An 1880 USGS Benchmark was located, noted and photographed.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In September 2006, at the request of Ms. Jamie Kirk, Kirk Consulting, Atascadero, California, CRMS archaeological staff conducted a prefield archival review, mixed-strategy surface inventory, and documentation of cultural items, features, and sites encountered during field inspection of the Cantinas Ranch owned by Lynch Canyon Properties, LLC , San Luis Obispo County, California. This report details methods and results of the above efforts.

Review of appropriate archaeological survey and excavation reports for areas within and surrounding the delineated survey area revealed that although no prior surveys or known cultural sites were within the study area, surveys for cultural resources were previously conducted on adjacent or nearby properties. Additionally, terrain north and southeast of the study parcel that is associated with the Nacimiento River corridor indicated that documented prehistoric archaeological sites range in complexity from sparse lithic scatters to intensively used habitation sites. Similarly, known historic-period archaeological sites are described as simple as refuse dumps or as complex as homestead sites. Archival review indicated that both prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites might be encountered during on-site field examination. Mixed-strategy survey was completed within the approximately 625 study acres. Due to terrain and vegetation density, CRMS field personnel were constrained in their efforts. Despite poor visibility due to dense vegetation, ground surface examination revealed isolate cultural materials or features as well as two prehistoric archaeological sites.

As described, two isolate large Franciscan chert flakes and one isolate iron spike embedded in an oak tree were described and photographed. Two prehistoric

archaeological sites, one large moderately dense lithic scatter and one sparse lithic scatter (Sites CRS#1 and #2) were documented. A relatively recent privy pit and associated collapsed wooden platform was photographed and noted. Other features, such as the remnants of a stone-fruit orchard were not formally recorded but documented in field notes.

This Phase I, mixed-strategy inventory did not include subsurface examination of the two archaeological sites recorded for this project. Evaluation of the sites is problematic without further investigation. Site CRS #1, a moderately dense prehistoric lithic scatter, is bisected by a frequently used, though unimproved, roadway and is in close proximity to an area subject to recent recreational use. It is expected that this prehistoric site has been subject to, at the very least, surface damage and possible vandalism. Nonetheless, it is demonstrated elsewhere in California, particularly in the Central Coast Ranges, that prehistoric sites with surface damage, or those showing sparse amounts of material on the surface, may have intact subsurface features and deposits (Alvarez 2001). Site CRS #2 is a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter encountered within relatively dense vegetation. In addition to having a higher density of cultural material than presently detectable, it also may have a more complex subsurface composition.

It is, therefore, recommended that, in the event proposed development activities will occur within or near any of the above described sites, a more thorough examination should be completed. This additional investigation will include subsurface archaeological testing to determine site boundaries, subsurface components and integrity. This testing should be undertaken prior to direct impacts by any ground-disturbing activities. Indirect impacts to potentially significant cultural sites also should be taken into consideration. These may include but are not limited to increased use of roadways through sites, overburden deposition, or opening areas for increased recreational use.

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Exhibit A

Records and Literature Search
Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA

CENTRAL COAST INFORMATION CENTER

California
Archaeological
Inventory



SAN LUIS OBISPO AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTIES

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FAX (805) 893-8707

8/15/2006

Nancy Farrell
Cultural Resource Management Services
829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Dear Ms. Farrell,

Enclosed are the results of the record search you requested for the Cantinas Ranch Property Parcel "A" Project. Our records were searched for all known archaeological sites, historic resources, and previous cultural resource surveys within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

In this search, five archaeological site(s) and four previous cultural resource survey(s) were found. The survey locations were mapped in colored pencil onto portions of the Bryson, Tierra Redondo Mountain, Pebblestone Shut-In, Lime Mtn. quad(s). A bibliography of these surveys is included. A search of the inventories for the State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, California OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Caltrans State and Local Bridge Surveys yielded zero property evaluation(s) within the search radius.

According to our records, the project area has not been surveyed. Therefore a cultural resource survey is recommended.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this search.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Neal'.

Mark Neal
Assistant Coordinator

Exhibit B

State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Site Records

CONFIDENTIAL

Not For Public Distribution

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary # _____
	HRI # _____
	Trinomial _____
	NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____	
Review Code _____	Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Cantinas Ranch Survey Site 1

- P1. Other Identifier: _____
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Luis Obispo
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- b. USGS 7.5' Quad Bryson Date 1949 PR 1979 T25S; R 9E; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; MD B.M.
- c. Address Lake Nacimiento City Bradley Zip _____
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 679087 mE/ 3958450 mN
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 Site is a prehistoric lithic scatter made up of 75-100 debitage, 3 Franciscan chert cores, 2 Franciscan chert bifaces (bif end, bifacially-worked large flake), and 1 unburnt beak of Mytilus californicus. Debitage is mix of Fran (mostly) and Monterey cherts, some exhibiting heat modification (crazing, potlidding), though not necessarily intentional \. No groundstone observed, and what FAR was seen could've been from more recent hearths, as the site area (on a ridge jutting out into Nacimiento Lake) exhibits much evidence of vehicular traffic and historic/recent activities, including a large brush pile, brick and cement and pilings, tarpaper, and pane glass, and a spigot/piping.

- P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) Lithic scatter AP2
- P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) see Arch. Site Record

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

- P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
- P7. Owner and Address:
LCP, LLC
23805 Stuart Ranch Rd #220
Malibu, CA 90265
- P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Cris Lowgren, CRMS,
829 Paso Robles Street,
Paso Robles, CA 93446
- P9. Date Recorded: 9/14/06
- P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Phase I Archaeological
Inventory Survey
- P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Cultural Resources Study
of a +/- 626 Acred Parcel
on Lynch Canyon Road, Lake
Nacimiento, Bradley, San
Luis Obispo County,
California d/Nov 27, 2006

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) cantinas Ranch Survey Site 1

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 50m (N/S) × b. Width 50m (E/W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: _____

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

Determination: High Low Explain: Site boundary based intensive surface investigations, but finds largely confined to areas disturbed by recent activities and animal burrows.

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): None observed on surface.

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

A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
1 marine shell frag (beak of *Mytilus californianus*), 75-100 flakes of Monterey and Franciscan chert, 3 cores of Fran chert, 2 Fran chert bifaces.

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.): Vehicular traffic and historic/recent activities as indicated by piled vegetation, possible grading, building remains, pipes.

A8. Nearest Water: (Type, distance, and direction.) Nacimiento River/Lake adjacent to the South

A9. Elevation: 830'-840'

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.) Flat-top ridge top extends into Lake Nacimiento, grassy with pine and oak and scrub.

A11. Historical Information:

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

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations) Prehistoric lithic scatter (see artifact record); no groundstone seen, but use as temporary habitation site is possible; use by recent visitors precluded determining if fire-affected rocks seen were prehistoric or of recent vintage.

A14. Remarks: Datum is a digger pine ~30m NNW of the site adjacent (to the W) of the undeveloped dirt road that disturbs this site.

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

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): Photo 1: facing NW towards datum tree (by D. Makar) showing S end of site. Photo 2: facing SE, showing flagged lithics and vehicular disturbance of site; lake is behind Toyota. Photo 3: facing SW, showing Nacimiento Lake in background, biface 2 flag in foreground, other flagging from NE part of site.

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRMS

*A17. Form Prepared by: Cris Lowgren Date: 9/16/06

Affiliation and Address: CRMS, 829 Paso Robles St., Paso Robles, CA 93446

ARTIFACT RECORD

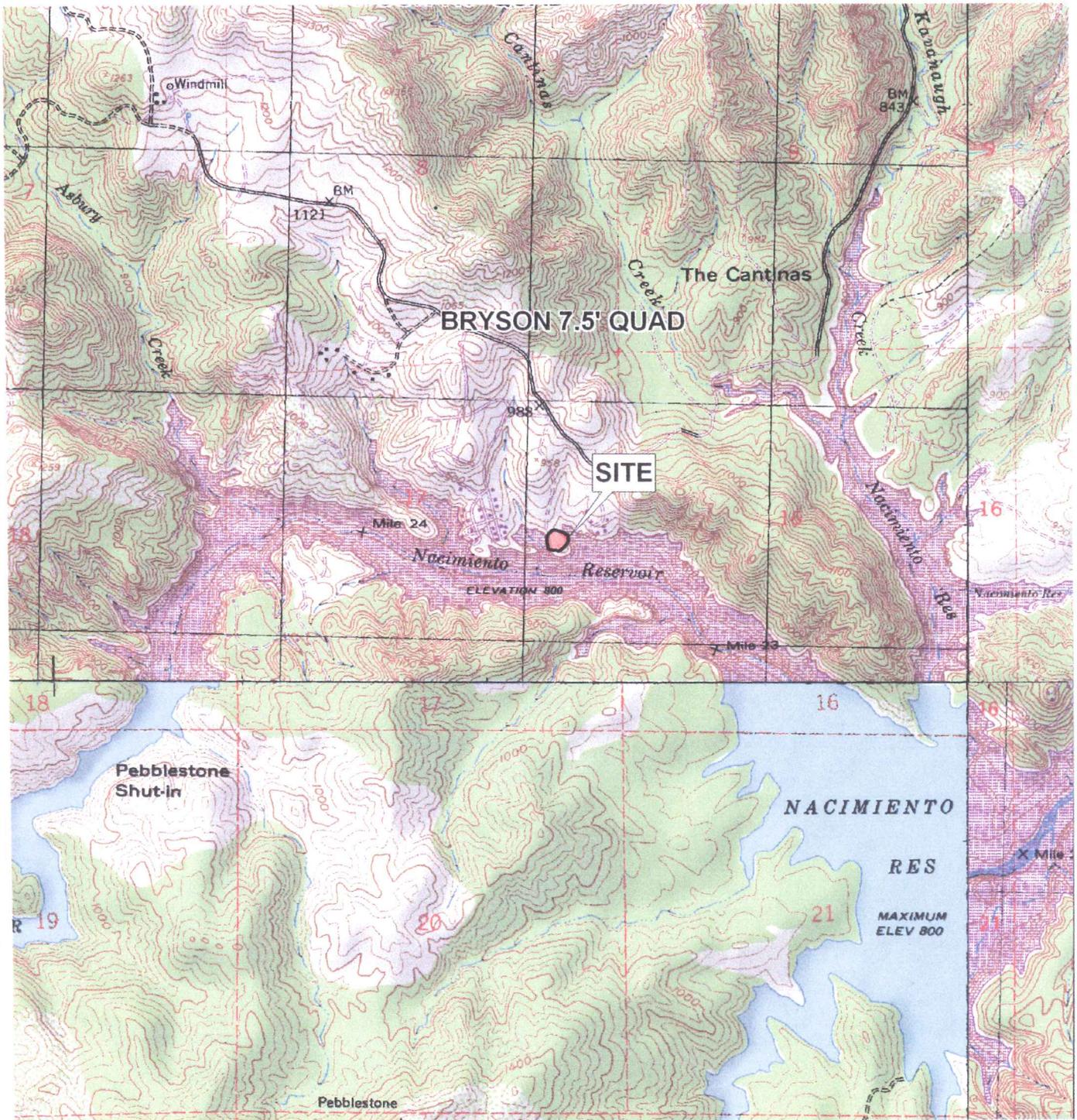
Page 3 of 5 Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Camtinas Ranch Survey Site 1 Location _____
 Where Collected Specimens are Curated: N/A

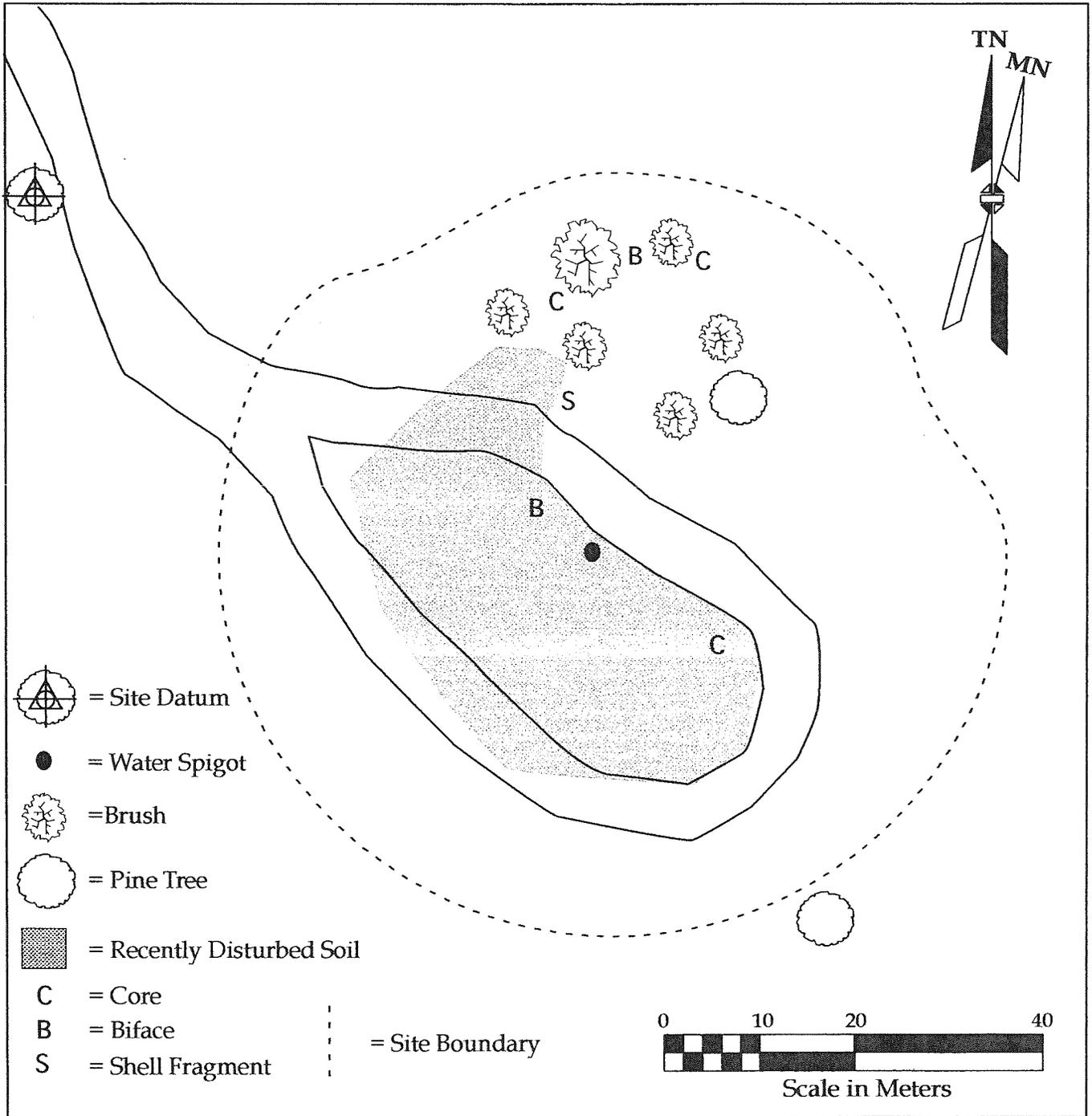
Artifact #	Type	Condition	Description (form, material, etc.)	Dimensions (cm)			Locational Data (distance/bearing from datum)	Sketch/Photo	Collected?
				L	W	TH			
Core 1			Green Franciscan chert; no cortex	3.5cm x	2.8cm x	1cm			No
Core 2			Green Franciscan chert; no cortex	9.6cm x	6.2cm x	4.2cm			No
Core 3			Pale green Franciscan chert; no cortex	8cm x	7.1cm x	5.5cm			No
Bif 1			Light green Franciscan chert w/some red streaking; end frag with very tip missing	2.7cm x	1.5cm x	.6cm			No
Bif 2			Light green Franciscan chert w/some red streaking/splotches; bifacially worked thick, large flake.	4cm x	3.5cm x	1.4cm			No
Shell Frag			Weathered Mytilus californianus beak; not burnt.	2.8cm x	1.1cm				No

Type Key: (list abbreviations used)

Condition Key:

F Fragmentary
 C Complete
 Other:





NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Cantinas Ranch Survey Site 2

P1. Other Identifier: _____
*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Luis Obispo and
(P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Bryson Date 1949 PR 1979 Twp 25S R 9E ¼ of 1 ¼ of Sec 1; MD B.M.

c. Address Lake Nacimiento City Bradley Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 18Q, 10678603 mE/ 3959585 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elev. 1232', accuracy 36' WAAS; datum is offsite, ~12m high digger pine 15m to N.

P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Very sparse lithic scatter (N=12) distributed over southern-exposed slope and knoll-top. Flakes are almost all Franciscan chert, none with cortex. Vegetation is chamise and buckwheat, with paths and clearings of varying sizes allowing access to the chaparral and allowing for ground visibility. Size of scatter based on what was visible, so is tentative. Site dimensions = 20m EW x 40m NS. GPS at lower extreme of site = 10678603E/3959530N. Elev. 1198' (20' accuracy).

P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo 1: facing NNE shows clear area

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

on knoll top where 4 flakes located. Pine tree behind chamise in left of frame is datum tree (9/18/06). Photo 2: facing SE, shows Nacimiento Lake in background. From knoll top where upper part of site is. N Rhodes to the right. (9/18/06).

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric P7.

Owner and Address: LCP, LLC, Malibu, CA

P8. Recorded by: Cris Lowgren
CRMS, 829 Paso Robles St., PR, CA

P9. Date Recorded: 9/18/06

P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Phase I Archaeological Inventory Survey

P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Cultural Resources Study of a +/- 625 Acre Parcel On Lynch Canyon Road, Lake Nacimiento, Bradley, San Luis Obispo County, California d/Nov 27, 2006

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) Cantinas Ranch Site 2

A1. Dimensions: a. Length 40m (N/S) × b. Width 20 (E/W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: _____

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography

Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____ Reliability of

Determination: High Low Explain: Visibility approximately 20%

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): None observed on surface

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

A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
12 flakes, none with cortex, all Franciscan chert save for one Monterey chert flake.

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.): site is in remote area, in heavily vegetated (chamise and buckwheat) chaparral atop a knoll and on the downslope of the knoll.

A8. Nearest Water: (Type, distance, and direction.) Cantinas Creek 500 meters distant

A9. Elevation:

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.) chaparral. knoll top and southern-exposed slope below.

A11. Historical Information:

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

A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): nothing but a small number of flakes observed; no flakestone outcrops, groundstone, FCR or formal artifacts seen.

A14. Remarks: datum is a ~12m tall digger pine 15m to the N (and upslope) of the site's N boundary.

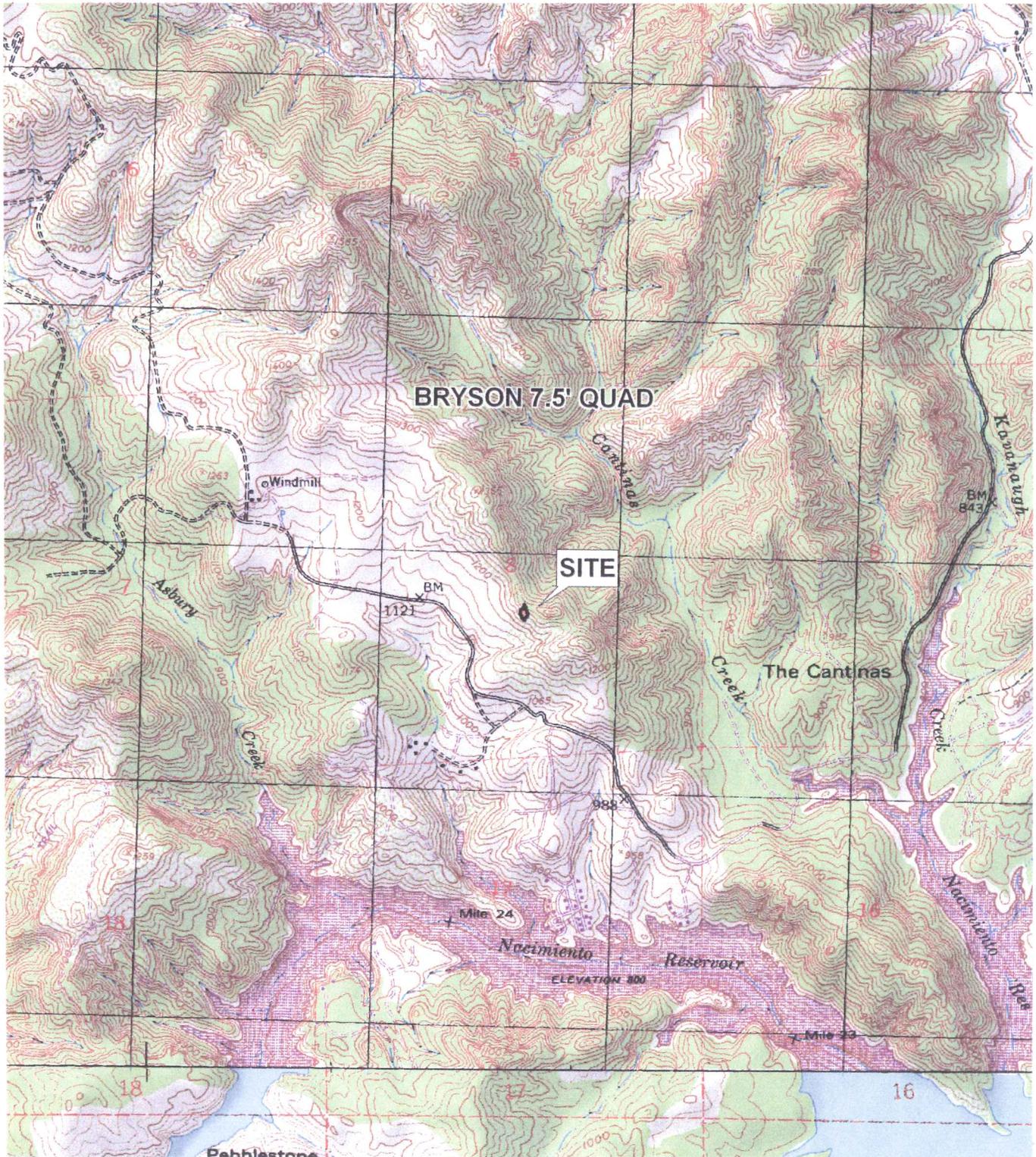
A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references)

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

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRMS

*A17. Form Prepared by: Cris Lowgren Date: 9/17/06

Affiliation and Address: CRMS, 829 Paso Robles Street, Paso Robles, CA 93446.



SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____

HRI# _____

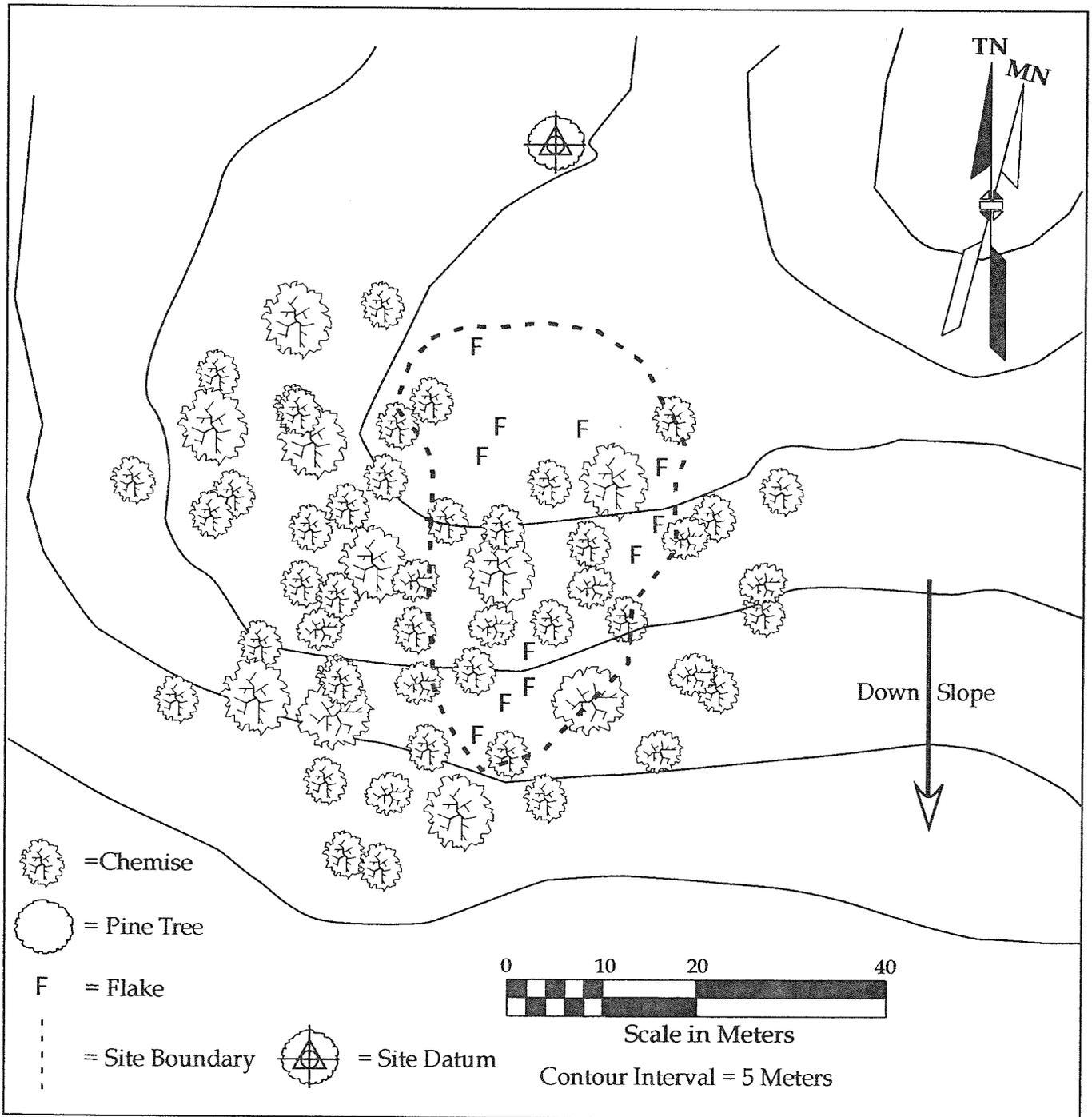
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 4

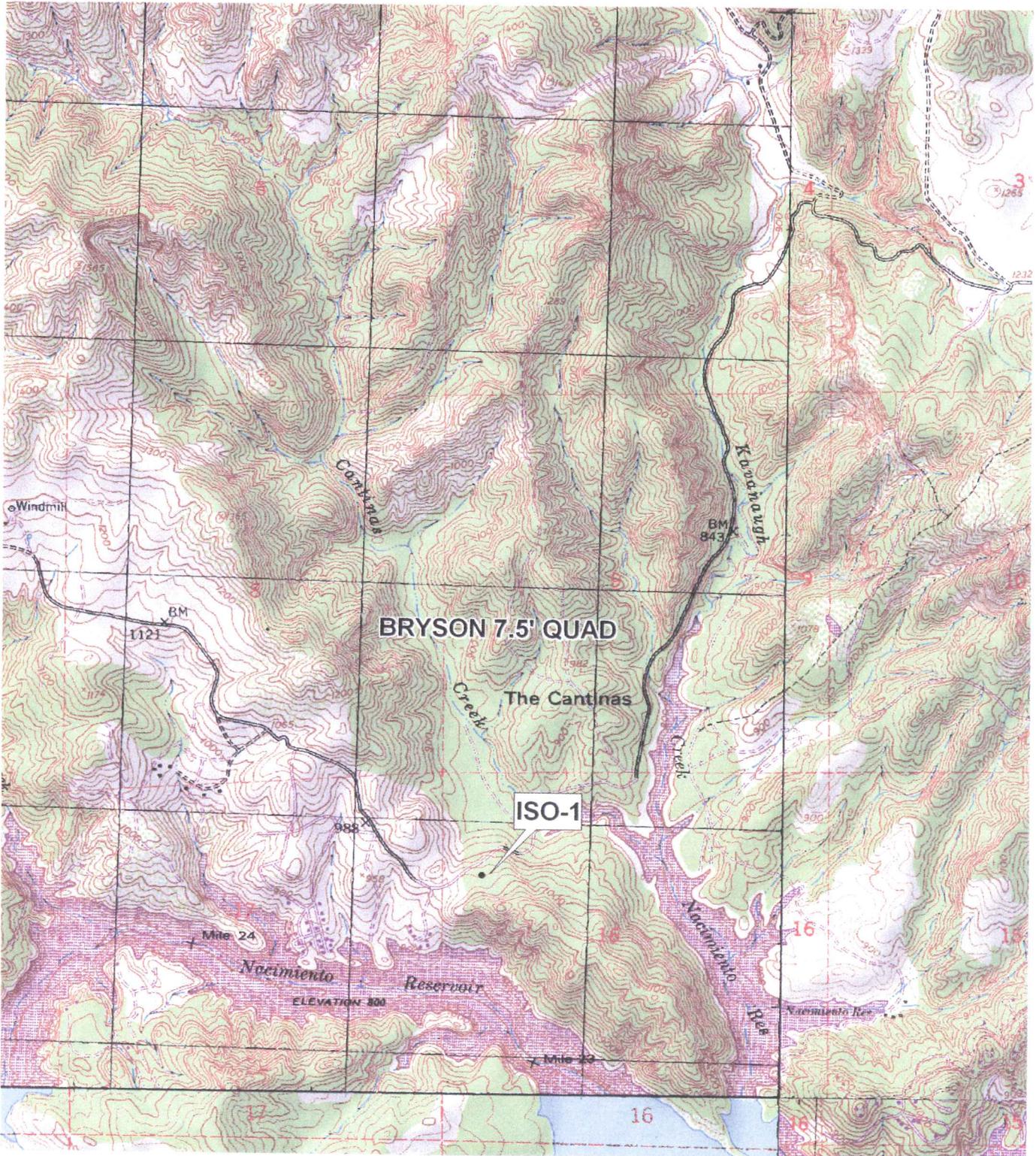
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cantinas Ranch Site 2

*Drawn by: Cris Lowgren

*Date of map: 9/18/2006

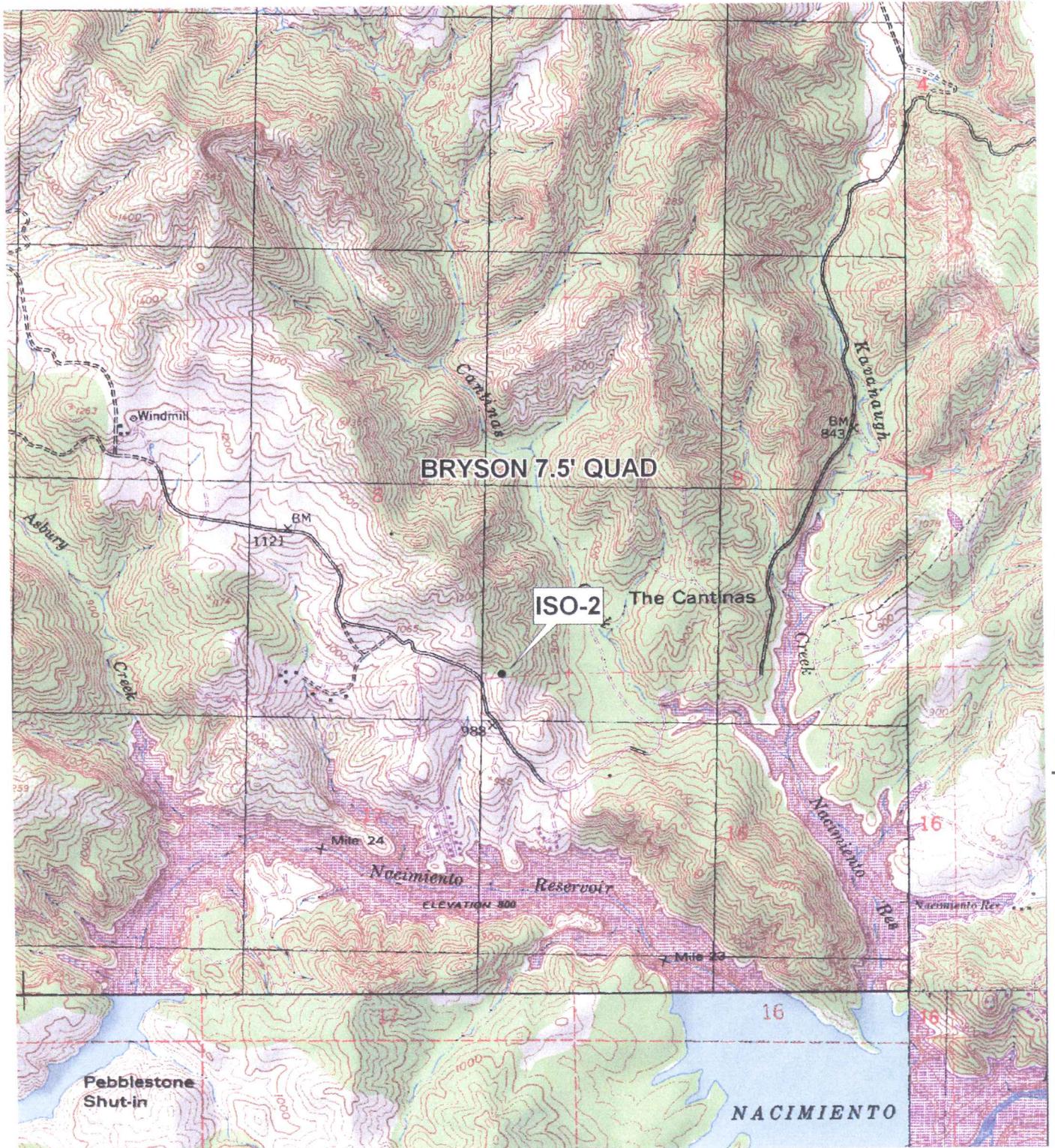


NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.



Page 2 of 2 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Cantinas Ranch Survey ISO-2

Map Name: Bryson Scale: 1:24000 *Date of map: 1949 PR 1979



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Cantinas Ranch Survey ISO-3
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Luis Obispo
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Bryson Date 1949 PR 1979 T25S; R 9E; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; MD
B.M.

c. Address Lake Nacimiento City Bradley Zip _____
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 679346 mE/ 3959632 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Object is an iron spike with hook sticking out of a large valley oak (about 2.5m circumference at 5') Spike is 268cm above present ground level and is sticking 11cm out of the east side of the tree, which is less than 20m west of Cantinas creek. Spike is 2cm diameter. Tip is smashed from pounding. Spike/Hook appears to be forged by a blacksmith.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP-1 Hand Forged Iron Spike

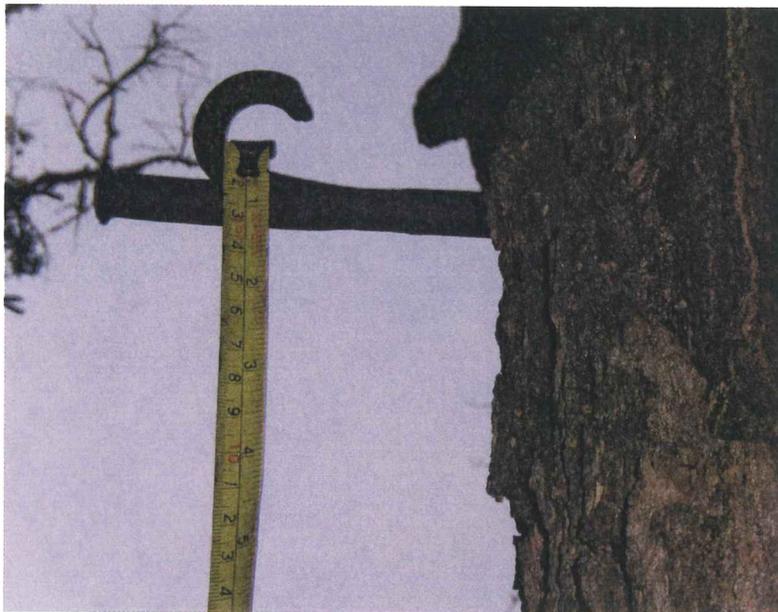
*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

*P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) _____

*P6.

Date constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both _____

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



*P7. Owner and Address:
LCP, LLC
23805 Stuart Ranch Rd #220
Malibu, CA 90265

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Cris Lowgren
CRMS, 829 Paso Robles St.
Paso Robles, CA 93446

*P9. Date Recorded: 9/19/06

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Phase I Archaeological
Inventory Survey.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Cultural Resources Study
of a +/- 625 Acre Prcel on
Lynch Canyon Road, Lake
Nacimiento, Bradley, San
Luis Obispo County,
California d/nov 27, 2006

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

