

**COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE--PHASE III
CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA RECOVERY
STANDARD SCOPE OF WORK**

BACKGROUND

The following scope of work for a Phase III Report is necessary under several conditions, especially when the site may be destroyed, and significant research can be obtained or documentation of a particular find. Phase III (Mitigation or Data Recovery) studies should be required when the site will be destroyed through permitted development in the future or if significant value can be obtained from the investigation of the site. Mitigation may involve preservation and avoidance, data recovery excavations, or a combination of the two. Sometimes the data recovered during Phase II constitutes sufficient mitigation and no further work is recommended on the site other than monitoring during the construction phase for buried cultural deposits or human remains. Phase IV (Monitoring) reports may be required during site stockpiling, clearing/grubbing, grading/trenching, demolition, blasting, or other construction activities to ensure and verify compliance with project conditions and mitigation measures.

The content of a Phase III report is much like that of a Phase II report, except that a Phase III report should be more extensive and more complete. A larger sample, or the entire site, should be excavated and more thorough and wider-ranging kinds of laboratory analyses should be completed that aid in the further identification and interpretation of the cultural resource. The report needs to address previously unanswered/under-answered research questions for that particular geographical area. The Phase III project assumes that the information recovered during Phase III should be as complete as possible, because it is the last opportunity that the scientific and descendant communities, will have to learn about that particular archaeological site. A copy of the final report shall also be submitted to the appropriate Archaeological Information Center(s), and any participating descendant communities who request it.

**PHASE III
CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION OR DATA RECOVERY REPORT OUTLINE**

- I. Cover Letter (Optional)
- II. Title Page (Required information on Title Page of report)
- III. (Same as that required for Phase I or II reports)

- IV. Table of Contents, Lists of Figures, and Tables with page numbers
- V. Management Summary
 - a. Purpose of investigation
 - b. Major Findings (site size, depth, age, contents)
 - c. Summarize recommendations
- VI. Introduction and Setting
 - a. Project proponent and project description
 - b. General location (show on copy of 1:250,000 quad map)
 - c. USGS 7.5' quad location including Section, Township and Range (show site location in confidential appendix)
 - d. List personnel and responsibilities
 - e. Summarize previous work: boundaries and contents from survey and testing report(s)
 - f. Topographic description, elevation
 - g. Disturbance, present land use on site
 - h. Vegetation
 - i. Geology
- VII. Prehistoric Context
 - a. A complete and detailed contextualized history of the area is required, starting with the early pre-historic periods up to the Contact Period.
 - b. Attention should be given to the cultural differences between the various tribes within the area and the impact of western culture on the culture and traditions of the indigenous inhabitants of the area.

- VIII. Historic Context
 - a. Identify and detail the impacts of various historic periods on the site, both archaeologically and its historicity
 - b. Indicate current impacts on the site by current events/land uses
- IX. Research Design
 - a. Discuss the theoretical basis of the proposed research
 - b. Summarize previous results of previous excavations of nearby sites:
 - i. What is known about chronology, subsistence, environmental characteristics, seasonality, tool manufacture, intra-site spatial organization, and trade and exchange, and other appropriate research domains?
 - c. Provide research questions or hypotheses for each of the above domains if the test program indicated data would be available to address them.
 - d. Provide test implications or a set of expectations for each question or hypothesis.
- X. Methods
 - a. Discuss sampling strategy. How does the sampling strategy help recover the data necessary to address the research questions? In general, the sampling strategy should be designed to recover an adequate sample of the population of artifacts in the site and to provide information on the spatial distribution and association of features and artifacts, based on current best practices and research paradigms. The latter goal usually requires a larger sample emphasizing horizontal exposure to record features and recover artifacts associated with features. In order to locate features, especially hearths, electromagnetic remote sensing, using a magnetometer, is recommended where soil conditions warrant its use.
 - b. Describe field procedures. Show locations of all excavation units on a large scale site map. If the soil type or condition warrants water screening, as described under test procedures, then it is strongly recommended that water screening be used during the mitigation phase. The sampling strategy for wet screening will depend on the data requirements of the research design. It is recommended that water screen residues be stored in the lab so that comparable recovery of all classes is ensured.
 - c. Describe what kinds of special samples (radiocarbon, pollen, obsidian for sourcing and hydration, pollen, phytoliths, plant residue, blood, oxygen isotope) were taken and where they were sent for analysis. Describe laboratory sorting, cataloging, and data entry procedures. Describe analytic procedures, including how artifacts were classified. State where artifacts, catalog, and notes are curated.
- XI. Results
 - a. Describe stratigraphy and soils, identify cultural and non-cultural strata, and provide profiles.
 - b. Provide radiocarbon and other assay results
 - c. Artifacts (show distributions by type in levels within units)
 - d. Chipped stone debitage and tools by material type
 - e. Ground stone.
 - f. Bone tools
 - g. Ornaments
 - h. Other artifacts
 - i. Faunal Remains
 - j. Vertebrates identified to species, if possible
 - k. Invertebrates hinges identified to species for MNI
 - l. MNI by culturally significant units
 - m. Floral remains
 - n. Macrobotanical remains identified to species, if possible.
 - o. Pollen counts and percentages.
 - p. Phytoliths (especially useful for grasses) identified to species, where possible.
 - q. Organic Residue Studies (if applicable)
- XII. Discussion / Interpretation, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Chronology
 - b. Subsistence

- c. Environmental Reconstruction
 - d. Seasonality
 - e. Tool Manufacture
 - f. Intra-site Spatial Patterning/Organization of Activities
 - g. Trade/Exchange
 - h. Relationship of the site to regional subsistence/settlement systems
 - i. Other aspects, as appropriate
- XIII. Recommendations
- a. Have the impacts been adequately mitigated?
 - b. Is any further work required?
- XIV. Certification
- a. Include the following certification statement with the Principal Investigator's signature:

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 the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: _____ SIGNED: _____
 PRINTED NAME: _____
 COUNTY REGISTRATION # _____

- XV. References Cited
- XVI. Appendices
- a. Personnel Qualifications (brief resumes, including County certification, degrees, and experience of Principal Investigator:
 - b. Special Studies Reports (geomorphology, pollen, etc.)
 - c. Catalog of all recovered material
 - d. Confidential Appendix
 - e. Site location map
 - f. Other appendices as appropriate