

## **APPENDIX H**

### **Cultural Resources Preservation Plan**



**APPENDIX H**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION PLAN**  
**for the**  
**MEADOWOOD PROJECT**  
**SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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November 2008

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

| <u>Chapter</u>                                       | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| <b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....                         | 1           |
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....                            | 1           |
| BACKGROUND .....                                     | 1           |
| <b>2. PRESERVATION PLAN</b> .....                    | 7           |
| APPLICATION OF STANDARDS FOR PRESERVATION .....      | 9           |
| OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS AND STANDARDS .....            | 9           |
| <b>3. PRESERVATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS</b> .....       | 11          |
| SITE CAPPING REQUIREMENTS .....                      | 11          |
| OPEN SPACE EASEMENT DEDICATION .....                 | 13          |
| GRADING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS .....                | 15          |
| CURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS .....         | 16          |
| <b>4. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS</b> ..... | 17          |
| FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER .....              | 17          |
| FUTURE ACCESS BY QUALIFIED RESEARCHERS .....         | 17          |
| CURATION OF RECOVERED DATA .....                     | 17          |
| <b>REFERENCES</b> .....                              | 18          |

## LIST OF FIGURES

| <u>Number</u>  | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Regional project location .....   | 2           |
| 2. Project location depicted on USGS 7.5' Bonsall and Pala quadrangles ..... | 3           |
| 3. Location of CS-SDI-682, Locus A and Locus B .....                         | 8           |
| 4. Location of open space easements with 30-foot buffers .....               | 14          |

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes the Cultural Resources Preservation Plan (CRPP) for two loci of CA-SDI-682 located within the proposed Meadowood Project. The subject of previous archaeological investigations, CA-SDI-682 is a Late Prehistoric period habitation site situated on an alluvial terrace of the San Luis Rey River, in an unincorporated area of San Diego County, southeast of Fallbrook (Figure 1). An archaeological evaluation determined that the site loci are eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Resources, as well as significant per the County's Resource Protection Ordinance, and mitigation measures were recommended. Implementation of this CRPP is designed to mitigate project impacts to a level of less than significant in accordance with the County's CEQA obligations.

Mitigation will consist of in situ resource preservation, which is described below. This Preservation Plan will ensure that the archaeological deposits will be appropriately capped and conserved within a dedicated open space easement in accordance with currently accepted methods and standards.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Meadowood Project will require several discretionary applications: a General Plan Amendment, a Specific Plan Amendment, a Rezone, a Tentative Map, 3 Site Plans and a Major Use Permit for a wastewater treatment plant. The site is 389.5 acres and located just north of the State Route 76, otherwise known as Pala Road, approximately a quarter mile east of Interstate 15 in the Fallbrook Community Planning Area (Figure 2). The main access will be taken via Horse Ranch Creek Road which will extent north from SR-76 and connect to Pankey Road and eventually to Stewart Canyon Road. The land plan proposes a variety of different housing types and uses. The plan maintains much of the existing agriculture and preserves sensitive biological habitat. The plan also provides parks, multi-use trails (hiking and horseback riding), and area for an elementary school.

## BACKGROUND

Site SDI-682, known in the archaeological literature as the Pankey Site and also as the ethnographic Luiseño village of Tom-Kav, was recorded by D. L. True in 1947 during his survey of the San Luis Rey River drainage. In 1958 and 1959, a portion of the site was excavated to conduct research on the San Luis Rey complex (True 1966:71). The portion of the site recorded by True is located immediately to the east of the Pankey property and outside the boundaries of the project (see Figure 3). Additional excavations were accomplished by True in the early 1960s, and by the property owner in the mid-1960s. A human burial was found in Test Pit 3 at approximately 60 in. (150 cm) below the surface (True and Pankey 1985:242).





Figure 1. Regional project location.

Map Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic map series, BONSALL quadrangle, T9S R3W and Monserate Land Grant

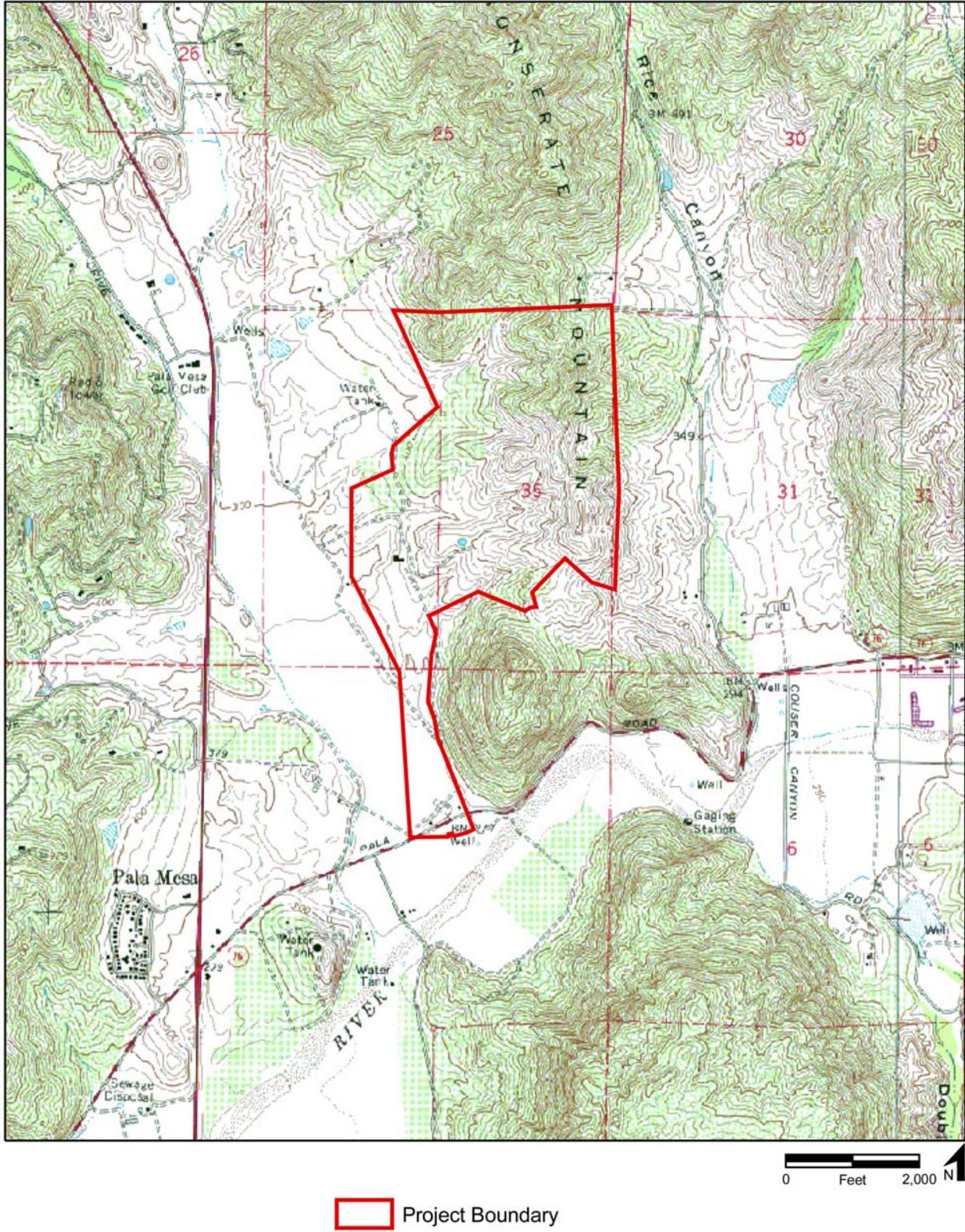


Figure 2. Project location depicted on USGS 7.5' Bonsall and Pala quadrangles.

True identified two cultural components during his excavation: an early Pauma complex deposit, and a later San Luis Rey II complex deposit. He classified all of the work done in 1958 and 1959 as San Luis Rey II, as well as the upper 24 in. (60 cm) of the test units excavated in 1960 (True 1966:71). Later, True reconsidered the chronology of the Pankey Site, and noted that the several loci of the site contain a “full range of San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II activities” (True 1993:20). The late prehistoric, or San Luis Rey II, component at SDI-682 was identified by True (1993:4) as the most likely location of the ethnographic village of Tom-Kav (Oxendine 1983:119).

True continued his work on the Pankey Site over the following decades, refining the cultural chronology and continuing with special studies. In 1978, True (1980) reexamined his earlier work on the Pauma complex (True 1958), adding an evaluation of more than 20 additional sites to his definition of this pattern. He noted that the Pankey Site contained a Pauma complex component at the edge of the primarily Late Prehistoric deposit (True 1980:7-8). The relationship between the Late Prehistoric component and the early component was best illustrated in Test Pit 3. In an unfortunate turn of events, the archaeological materials, including notes, were turned over to a graduate student who was killed in an accident; very little of the data from the test pit survived (True 1980:8). Mrs. Rosemary Pankey subsequently excavated another test pit near Test Pit 3.

A significant result of True’s reconsideration of the Pauma complex, based on materials from SDI-682 and other sites, was the differentiation between Pauma and San Dieguito sites (True 1980:34-37). He pointed out, elaborating on his earlier study (True 1958), that Pauma sites contain the following attributes: crescents, leaf-shaped points, felsite chipping waste, shallow cultural deposits, and site locations on knolls or hills that are currently not near water sources. No pottery, bedrock milling, or developed midden is present at Pauma complex sites. He further added that the Pauma complex appeared to be affiliated with the coastal La Jollan complex, and had little evidence of San Dieguito cultural components (True 1980:37).

A focus of his ongoing research during the next several years was evaluating whether the Pauma complex is an inland manifestation of the coastal La Jollan, complex. While it might seem obvious that archaic use of the San Luis Rey River drainage would be continued from the coast to the inland areas, there continues to be little chronological evidence for inland occupation as early as sites occupied on the coast. Previous work on Pauma sites had suggested that interior Early Milling/Archaic occupations were much later than Early Milling/Archaic occupation along the coast (ca. 2500 B.P. vs. 5-7000 B.P.).

Working with Mrs. Pankey, True evaluated three radiocarbon dates from Test Pit 3, excavated in 1960 (True and Pankey 1985). Two of the dates, from the lowest levels of the Pankey Site (60-72 in.; 150-180 cm) were older than 5500 B.P. The third date, 3000 B.P., was proposed to represent an intrusive burial excavated into the deposit. True and Pankey (1985:242) proposed that these radiocarbon data indicated that early Pauma complex occupation “represented seasonal use of the interior areas by coastal (La Jolla) populations.” The radiocarbon dates were the smoking gun that True had been seeking to connect the Pauma complex with the coastal La Jollan sites.

Site SDI-682 was included in a study by True (1993) comparing San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II sites. The study proposed that, during the late prehistoric period, there was an intensification of acorn-based subsistence activities. True compared data from a series of sites, including SDI-682, to look for increased specialization in acorn processing, focused on the upland interior of northern San Diego County. He found that combinations of types of bedrock milling were associated with certain sites. Bedrock mortars were associated with San Luis Rey II sites, while small mortars combined with metate and slicks were associated with San Luis Rey I sites. Evidence of specialized acorn processing at Locus 6AB of the Pankey Site is an exception to the proposition that this activity was focused primarily at higher elevation camps (True 1993:20).

The entire site of SDI-682, including related features, was mapped by True (True et al. 1991). All milling features were measured and mapped, as were other features such as pitted rocks, rock rings, and a pictograph. The locations of these features are included in this report as Appendix B. In site maps prepared by True, artifacts and features associated with the site were not shown as extending west of the existing ranch road. However, the approximate site boundary as defined by True does extend west of the ranch road (True et al. 1991:Figure 3).

Subsurface testing for the proposed Meadowood Project involved the excavation of 13 backhoe trenches and 35 shovel test pits (STPs). Intact midden deposits were identified in the southeastern corner and the south-central portion of the project area, herein designated Locus A and Locus B, respectively. The midden deposits were characterized by dark organic silty sand matrices with charcoal fragments and high artifact densities. Cultural materials associated with the midden deposits included aboriginal ceramics, ground stone, bone tools, animal bones, historic glass, FAR, lithic debitage, bifaces, and one core. Limited surface artifacts, consisting of four ground stone tools, one Cottonwood Triangular projectile point, and one aboriginal ceramic fragment, were recovered from the site. Only one of the surface artifacts, a handstone from immediately north of STP 4, was recovered in the vicinity of intact midden deposits. A site update form was prepared for SDI-682 based on the results of archaeological testing.

Based on the results of subsurface testing, the boundaries of SDI-682 were extended west of the ranch road to encompass the new archaeological deposits. Overall, artifacts recovered from the testing area conform to those originally recorded by True et al. (1991). True et al. (1991:12-15) also recorded the same stratigraphy, noting a “clay-soil formation” underlying dark gray midden deposits, referring to the granitic clay as a “caliche-like deposit.” Bifaces, typically Cottonwood Series projectile points, were the most common flaked stone tool recovered from SDI-682 by True et al. (1991) and the only chipped stone tool type recorded during the current testing project. Lithic raw material was also consistent between the original site and the current area, consisting mainly of quartz and volcanic materials, with limited amounts of obsidian and chert. While True et al. (1991) did not identify any PDL, it is likely that the material existed at the original site and was classified as either a volcanic or chert. Granitic handstones dominate the ground stone assemblages of both excavation projects. Ceramics recorded by True et al. (1991) consisted mainly of Tizon Brown Ware, with limited amounts of buff ware, comparable to the aboriginal ceramics recovered during the present study. Bone artifacts were recorded in relatively equal frequencies during both series of excavations. That portion of the site recorded in the current ASM testing

program probably represents disturbed and redeposited portions of SDI-682, with the exception of two previously unidentified intact portions of the site (Loci A and B) west of the ranch road. The association of ceramics with intact midden deposits suggests the portion of SDI-682 identified west of the ranch road dates, at least in part, to the San Luis Rey II phase.

In summation, only two small areas of intact cultural deposits were identified through archaeological testing of the Meadowood project property: one in the south-central portion (Locus A) and a second on in the southeastern corner (Locus B). Both deposits are less than 300 m<sup>2</sup> in size and located within the slightly elevated, triangular-shaped area bounded by Pala Road on the south, the Pankey Ranch dirt access road on the east, and an agricultural field on the north. This area has been impacted over the years by construction of numerous buildings (some of which are now evidenced only by foundations), interconnecting roads, water lines, septic systems, and other facilities.

## 2. PRESERVATION PLAN

Subsurface testing indicates that SDI-682 extends from the slopes of Rosemary's Mountain, west onto the more level terrain of the project property. Specifically, two small archaeological deposits associated with SDI-682, herein designated Locus A and B, are located within the project on the slightly elevated, triangular-shaped area bounded by Pala Road on the south, the Pankey Ranch dirt access road on the east, and an agricultural field on the north.

The Pankey Site has been determined to be eligible for listing on both the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As such, SDI-682 would also be also considered a Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) resource by the County of San Diego. Because of the latter status, impacts to the site cannot be mitigated through data recovery, and the site must be protected or avoided. Loci A and B are considered contributory to the significance of the Pankey Site, and therefore, fall under the protection of the RPO. The following recommendations concerning these archaeological resources are intended to be consistent with the RPO.

Locus A was detected by the systematic STP program and appears to be covered with some 10-20 cm of modern fill. The deposit has a maximum depth of 90 cm, excluding the modern fill overburden, and terminates in sterile orange-brown clay. Though not evident from surface manifestations, subsurface testing indicates the area shown in Figure 3 to be the maximum extent of the deposit, outside of which it tapers off or is heavily impacted from modern and historic disturbances. It is recommended that this area be excluded from project impacts and preserved within a dedicated open space easement. It is also recommended that the site be capped with clean fill, after which it can be landscaped as part of the overall development. This Preservation Plan describes the methods and ultimate disposition of the capped site area.

Locus B consists of a rather narrow north-south trending deposit abutting the ranch road between Locus A and the main site area off the present property. It is a limited deposit that has been bisected by the access road, effectively isolating this fragment from the main portion of the Pankey Site. Subsurface testing indicates this remnant midden has a maximum depth of 80 cm. It is recommended that this locus also be preserved via avoidance, conserved within a dedicated open space easement, and capped with the placement of clean fill.

**CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE**  
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Figure 3. Location of CS-SDI-682, Locus A and Locus B.

## APPLICATION OF STANDARDS FOR PRESERVATION

The following section presents the standards from which the Preservation Plan was, in part, designed. These standards include recommendations from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the San Diego County Archaeological Society, and others. These recommendations were reviewed and the most appropriate measures adopted for the current project.

### California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA promulgates the recommended standards for historic and prehistoric archaeological resource management. In accordance, “In-situ preservation of a site is the preferred manner of avoiding damage to archaeological resources.” Four approaches are provided for avoiding damage to these resources. These include:

- Planning construction to miss archaeological sites;
- Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites;
- “Capping” or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities. Capping may be used where:
  - a. The soils to be covered will not suffer serious compaction;
  - b. The covering materials are not chemically active;
  - c. The site is one in which the natural processes of deterioration have been effectively arrested; and;
  - d. The site has been recorded.
- Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.

These recommendations were taken into account in the preparation of this Preservation Plan. First, with prior knowledge of and agreement on the boundaries of CA-SDI-682, Pardee Homes designed the project to ensure complete and total avoidance so that construction would not result in any adverse impacts to the site. As a result, the site loci will instead be capped, placed in open space easements and used as open space. Construction of these lots will not require heavy compaction and will facilitate preservation of the site. An open space easement will be properly recorded and dedicated, allowing for future archaeological research.

## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS AND STANDARDS

The San Diego County Archaeological Society prepared *Criteria for Archaeological Site Capping*, a document that provides recommendations for site preservation when “capping” has been determined the appropriate mitigation measure (1980). In addition to standard evaluation and recordation procedures, applicable guidelines for CA-SDI-682 include:

- Land Use and Legal Protection of the Site - In order to assess the legal and land use aspects of site preservation, the following should be addressed in the site capping proposal:
  - a. The potential for future impacts to the site resulting from subsequent development and/or redevelopment of the site and the surrounding area;

- 
- b. The affect the proposed capping will have on future scientific access to the resource;
  - c. The form of legal protection of the site to be provided and how it will be enforced;
  - d. The form of title to the property and whether the site area itself will be divided among several owners.
- Physical Protection of the Site - The archaeological site could be damaged during preparations for capping, during the capping itself, or by activities occurring some time in the more distant future. Considerations include:
    - a. How the capping will be accomplished, how it will affect the resource, and the depth of fill to be used;
    - b. The sort of markers that will be utilized to identify the covered surface and/or datum;
    - c. How the resource will be identified on permanent maps, and where these maps will be maintained.

The proposed capping will not prohibit future scientific access to the archaeological deposit in that the average depth of the soil cap will be no more than 6 feet. Specific language in the deed restrictions will provide for scientific access under certain conditions, and the County of San Diego will be required to review and approve any proposed research. Landscape elements and hardscape will be used to delineate the boundaries of the capped archaeological deposit. Additionally, the consulting archaeologist shall approve all utilities or other disturbances proposed within the open space easements, and monitor and properly record any such intrusions into the capped sites.

In addition to the above recommendations and concerns, guidelines from the *Archaeological Sites Protection and Preservation Notebook* produced by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and the *Archaeological Assistance Program Technical Brief No. 5, Intentional Site Burial: A Technique to Protect against Natural or Mechanical Loss* produced by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (Thorne 1989) have been incorporated into the standards and applied to the current project.

### **3. PRESERVATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

Implementation of the Preservation Plan will require the temporary fencing, placement of physical protection elements, coordination between the consulting archaeologist, County staff, and project engineer, in-field monitoring, recordation of an open space easement, documentation of plan implementation, and grading monitoring. The conservation management section specifies the conditions under which future researchers may have access to the archaeological deposit, curation of recovered data, and the fiduciary responsibility of the property owner and any assigned agents or representatives therefore.

#### **SITE CAPPING REQUIREMENTS**

This section describes the requirements necessary to implement the Preservation Plan CA-SDI-682, Locus A and B, within the proposed Meadowood Project. These requirements are based on specifications of the recommended conditions of approval for recordation of final maps and issuance of grading permits. It shall be the responsibility of the County to ensure compliance with all general and site-specific requirements of the Preservation Plan.

#### **Pre-construction Coordination**

The requirements of the preservation plan can be implemented any time prior to or concurrent with development of the project. Any grading plans or permits issued that include CA-SDI-682 must incorporate the recommendations of this plan.

Following notification to the County of intent to proceed, a meeting shall be held between the developer's representative, consulting archaeologist, Native American monitor, and County staff archaeologist to review plan requirements and determine if amendments are necessary due to any material changes. At that time, a schedule for construction of the physical protection elements should be established to facilitate future coordination and on-site monitoring.

All plan amendments shall be approved in writing by all parties prior to construction of the physical protection elements.

Prior to construction, the developer's representative, engineer/landscape architect, and contractor shall meet on-site with the consulting archaeologist to review the plan requirements, confirm the construction schedule, and establish coordination procedures.

#### **Temporary Fencing**

Immediately prior to commencement of grading, a temporary fencing plan shall be prepared and implemented for the protection of archaeological site CA-SDI-682, Loci A and Loci B, during any

ground-disturbing activities with one hundred feet (100') of open space easement "A", as shown on the open space exhibit plot plan dated \_\_\_\_\_. The fencing plan shall be prepared in consultation with a qualified archaeologist to the satisfaction of the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use. The fenced area should include a buffer sufficient to protect the archaeological site. The fence shall be installed under the supervision of the qualified archaeologist prior to commencement of grading or brushing and be removed only after grading operations have been completed.

## **Implementation**

The capping of CA-SDI-682 shall be implemented as specified below. Following placement of the soil cap, all subsurface disturbances of any kind including irrigation/utility trenching, grading, and excavation for hardscape and plantings of the site areas contained within the dedicated open space easements shall be approved by the consulting archaeologist. Utilities placed in an area two feet or more above the cap shall not, however, need approval.

The consulting archaeologist shall be present during placement of the physical protection elements and any development-related construction within the open space easement. If during construction, problems arise that might endanger significant archaeological material, the consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to halt work until remedial measures can be taken.

Additionally, as per County specifications, implementation of the capping plan shall include:

- Prior to placing the cap, submit a letter to the Director of Planning and Land Use that a County certified archaeologist has been retained to supervise and monitor capping of the archaeological site.
- Capping of the archaeological site shall be conducted by first placing construction fabric (e.g. Amoco) or a minimum of six inches of sterile sand over the entire area of the archaeological site area to be capped. Cover the sand layer with 1.5 to 2.0 feet of clean fill dirt. This layer shall be "feathered" out to 10 feet beyond the defined boundary of the capping area to create a buffer. The materials to be used for capping shall be stockpiled and spread by hand.
- After capping, the soil cap shall be landscaped with drought-resistant shallow rooted species. Selection of species shall be made in consultation with a landscape architect. Temporary irrigation shall be a drip system and shall be removed as soon as the vegetation has been established.
- After the cap has been completed and the landscaping installed, the archaeologist shall prepare a final letter report that details how the capping procedure and landscaping was completed.

- After capping, all of the following activities are prohibited from taking place on the capped archaeological site: grading; excavation; placement of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or other material; clearing of vegetation; construction, erection, or placement of any building or structure; vehicular activities; trash dumping; or use for any purpose other than open space.

The sole exception(s) to the prohibition is:

- The planting of shallow rooted plants, irrigation lines, or utility lines in the sterile cap above the archaeological deposits, according to a plan approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use.

## **OPEN SPACE EASEMENT DEDICATION**

The owner shall grant to the County of San Diego an open space easement over portions of Lot(s) \_\_\_\_\_ as shown on \_\_\_\_\_ and Figure 4. This easement is for the protection of archaeological site CA-SDI-682, loci A and B, and prohibits all of the following on any portion of the land subject to said easement: grading; excavation; placement of soil, sand, rock, gravel, or other material; clearing of vegetation; construction, erection, or placement of any building or structure; vehicular activities; trash dumping; or use for any purpose other than open space.

The sole exception(s) to the prohibition is:

- Scientific investigations conducted pursuant to a research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists and approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use.
- Implementation of a site capping plan approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use.
- Selective clearing of vegetation by hand to the extent required by written order of the fire authorities for the express purpose of reducing an identified fire hazard.
- Uses, activities, and placement of structures expressly permitted by the Director of Planning and Land Use, whose permission may be given only after following the procedures and complying with all requirements applicable to an Administrative Permit pursuant to The Zoning Ordinance of the County of San Diego.
- Activities required to be conducted pursuant to a revegetation, habitat management or landscaping plan approved by the Director of Planning and Land Use.
- Vegetation removal or application of chemicals for vector control purposes where expressly required by written order of the Department of Environmental Health of the County of San Diego, in a location and manner approved in writing by the Director of Planning and Land Use of the County of San Diego.

**CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE**  
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Figure 4. Location of open space easements with 30-foot buffers.

## **Documentation**

The consulting archaeologist shall submit monthly status reports to the County starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading or site plan. These reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation.

Upon completion of the implementation phase, the consulting archaeologist shall prepare a final report describing plan compliance procedures and site conditions “before” and “after” construction. This report shall be submitted to the County archaeologist for review and approval.

## **GRADING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The areas within the site not bounded by the above described loci were found to be highly disturbed with poor integrity, and thus clearly not significant components of the Pankey Site. There remains the issue of the possible presence of the Rancho Monserrate adobe remains. As these would be difficult to detect using standard testing methods, or even more specialized geophysical sensing technologies such as ground penetrating radar, proton magnetometry, and electric resistivity, detection must await grading monitoring. It is, therefore, recommended a professional archaeologist monitor all ground-disturbing activity in the area between Loci A and B where archival research indicates the possible location of the adobe.

Prior to the commencement of grading, the Owner shall arrange a Precon Meeting including the Consulting Archaeologist, Native American Monitor, Construction Manager and Grading Contractor, to meet and review the job on-site prior to start of any work. At the Precon Meeting, the Consulting Archaeologist shall submit to Native American Monitor, Construction Manager and Grading Contractor a copy of the site/grading plan that identifies areas to be monitored as well as any areas where grading is restricted due to the presence of important cultural resources. Prior to the start of work, the Owner shall submit a construction schedule to Consulting Archaeologist indicating when and where monitoring is to begin.

The Consulting Archaeologist and Native American Monitor shall be present during grading/excavation of native soils within the late Quaternary and Holocene geologic units described above and shall document activity. In the event of a discovery, and when requested by the Consulting Archaeologist and Native American Monitor, the Owner shall be contacted and shall divert, direct or temporarily halt ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery to allow for preliminary evaluation of potentially significant archaeological resources.

The significance of the discovered resources shall be determined by the Consulting Archaeologist in consultation with County. The County must concur with the evaluation before grading activities will be allowed to resume. For significant archaeological resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared, approved by County and carried out to mitigate impacts before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.

The Owner and Consulting Archaeologist shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution. Within three months following the completion of monitoring, two copies of the Final Results Report (even if negative) and/or evaluation report, if applicable, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics), shall be submitted to County. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be included as part of the Final Results Report. The Consulting Archaeologist shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any archaeological resources identified during monitoring.

Finally, although the archaeological survey of the south side of SR 76 was negative, the ground surface in this area approximates the original landform slope that tapered down from the granite hill. Based on the landform configuration and the proximity of the area to SDI-682 and intact deposits associated with the site, it is recommended that a professional archaeologist monitor all ground-disturbing activity on the south side of SR 76 to ensure that no unidentified subsurface archaeological deposits are impacted.

## **CURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

The Consulting Archaeologist shall provide evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use that all archaeological materials recovered during the current archaeological investigations of the property, including all significance testing and grading monitoring activities, have been curated according to current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.

## **4. CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS**

The following requirements pertain to the long-term responsibilities and obligations of the various parties involved in management and conservation of CA-SDI-682.

### **FIDUCIARY RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER**

It is understood and agreed that the current and future owners of the property and their assignees have an explicit fiduciary responsibility for the conservation of CA-SDI-682. As such, they shall be required to ensure that the site is not disturbed, destroyed, or otherwise damaged by either natural or human agents to the best of their ability. The County of San Diego shall have the right to enter the property at any time upon written notification to examine the site and verify preservation conditions. In the case of site disturbance for whatever reason, the fiduciary party shall be obligated to contact the County of San Diego within a reasonable period of time to take remedial action.

### **FUTURE ACCESS BY QUALIFIED RESEARCHERS**

As one of the primary objectives of archaeological site preservation is resource conservation for future research, it is, therefore, understood and agreed that qualified archaeologists shall be granted access to CA-SDI-682 to conduct research programs, so long as they do not disturb or reduce the right for use or enjoyment of the adjacent property. The County of San Diego shall review and approve all proposed research programs and provide 90-day written notification to the land owners of any such future investigations. As part of any proposed research program, a plan shall be prepared for landowner approval describing how the property is to be restored to pre-research condition.

### **CURATION OF RECOVERED DATA**

All archaeological material recovered as a result of the previous and any future research shall be properly curated at a certified, public facility at the expense of the project applicant. A complete copy of the artifact catalog, field notes, photographs, and final report shall be included with the curated archaeological material.

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